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Canada Firearms  
Centre

Centre des armes à feu  
Canada



# 2004 REPORT COMMISSIONER OF FIREARMS





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Canada Firearms  
Centre

Centre des armes à feu  
Canada

Commissioner

Commissaire

The Honourable A. Anne McLellan, P.C, M.P.  
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of  
Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness  
House of Commons  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6

Deputy Prime Minister:

Pursuant to subsection 93 (1) of the *Firearms Act*, I hereby transmit for tabling in Parliament the *2004 Report of the Commissioner of Firearms* on the administration of the *Firearms Act*, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004.

Yours sincerely,

William V. Baker

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## MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER

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I am very pleased to present the *2004 Report of the Commissioner of Firearms* on the administration of the *Firearms Act*. The report highlights the activities and achievements of the Canada Firearms Centre and the Canadian Firearms Program during the 2004 calendar year.

As evidenced in this Report, the Canada Firearms Centre has made significant strides in making a meaningful contribution to public safety – our paramount objective – while continuing to improve service and reducing costs to taxpayers.

In early 2004, a ministerial review of the Firearms Program garnered the views of many Canadians, including representatives of Canadian police, firearm owners, victims' rights groups, businesses and public health officials. In May 2004, the Government announced a comprehensive package of improvements to the Firearms Program based, in large part, on the results of the review. Key initiatives included the elimination of fees for the registration and transfer of firearms, and enhanced control of our costs by establishing an annual \$25 million cap on firearm registration activities beginning in 2005–2006. The announcement also included measures to enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies to combat gun crime.

This was a year of notable progress in our mission to enhance public safety. A total of 3,056 firearms licences were refused or revoked by Chief Firearms Officers in 2004. This means that, since the implementation of the *Firearms Act* in December 1998, almost 14,000 individuals who wished to acquire or keep firearms but who represented a public-safety risk were not allowed to do so legally, thereby reducing the risk of death, injury, crime and threat. In 2004, the Canadian Firearms Registry On-Line was accessed 762,599 times, or more than 2,000 times a day by police and other public-safety officials to help them prevent or investigate firearms incidents. A total of 2,265 affidavits were produced by the Canadian Firearms Registry in 2004 to support prosecutions of firearms crimes across Canada.

Many achievements to improve client service and increase the efficiency of our operations were realized in 2004. For example, we simplified internal processing



of applications to transfer firearms and for authorizations to transport, we streamlined the licence renewal process and we consolidated our processing sites. Also, with the tabling of my first annual report to Parliament as Commissioner of Firearms in 2004, we implemented all 16 items of the Government's *Gun Control Program Action Plan* announced in February 2003. A key marker supporting the Firearms Program accountability and transparency was the tabling of the Canada Firearms Centre's first *Report on Plans and Priorities* and *Departmental Performance Report*, as a stand-alone department.

Furthermore, in December 2004, the Government announced that regulations supporting the *Firearms Act* had been amended. These amendments reflect many of the recommendations received during the ministerial review and earlier national and regional consultations carried out by the Canada Firearms Centre and Chief Firearms Officers. They are designed to further improve service delivery, increase cost-efficiency and promote compliance while ensuring the Firearms Program continues to make its important contribution to public safety.

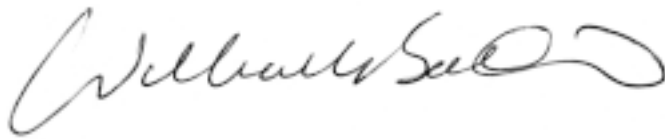
While the initial licensing and firearms registration phases have been completed, the Firearms Program issued over 94,000 firearms licences in 2004 both to new applicants and to those individuals and businesses renewing licences that were about to expire. As well, more than 352,000 firearms were newly registered and more than 307,800 registration certificates were issued for firearms transferred to new owners.

It is important to recognize that the Canadian Firearms Program is only one tool used to deal with illegal firearms. Reducing the illegal use of firearms involves many players and activities. For example, courts impose prohibition orders on individuals where public safety is at risk; the police enforce the law and take action to prevent crimes and injuries in our communities; and customs officers implement border controls to help combat illegal firearms trafficking. The Canada Firearms Centre recognizes the crucial importance of working closely with and supporting its partners who play pivotal roles in delivering the Firearms Program, thereby contributing collectively to safe and healthy communities.

In order to continue to make significant progress towards minimizing firearm-related risks to public safety, the Canada Firearms Centre has mapped a number of key priorities for the next few years. These include implementing the recent amendments to the *Firearms Act* and regulations, expanding our work with police services to support training, awareness and use of the Canadian Firearms Registry On-Line in day-to-day

police work, and restructuring our operations to capitalize more on opportunities to work with firearm owners and other groups at the local and provincial levels to promote firearm safety.

I am proud of the Program's achievements in 2004. Our services, information and advice are making an ever-increasing contribution to public safety and we are able to do so at significantly reduced cost. These achievements would not have been possible without the dedication and ongoing commitment of the employees of the Canada Firearms Centre, our partner agencies and stakeholders. I thank them all for their diligence and determination in delivering this important public-safety program.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'William V. Baker', with a stylized flourish at the end.

William V. Baker  
Commissioner of Firearms



# THE CANADA FIREARMS CENTRE AND THE CANADIAN FIREARMS PROGRAM

## Our Mission

The mission of the Canada Firearms Centre is to enhance public safety by:

- helping reduce death, injury and threat from firearms through responsible ownership, use and storage of firearms; and
- providing police and other organizations with expertise and information vital to the prevention and investigation of firearms crime and misuse in Canada and internationally.

## Our Values

The Canada Firearms Centre is committed to upholding the Canadian values of an open society that include maintaining public safety while respecting the lawful ownership and use of firearms. The Canada Firearms Centre also recognizes the crucial importance of working closely with its partners who are so valuable to the development of the policies, legislation and regulations that contribute to the success of the Canadian Firearms Program and its delivery.

The Canada Firearms Centre is committed to the prudent management of its resources so that Canadians receive good value for their money. It is also committed to reporting clearly on how it uses these resources to meet its responsibilities. Through a program of continuous improvement and innovation, it aims to achieve the highest levels of service, compliance and effectiveness.

In all these activities, the Canada Firearms Centre upholds the values and ethical standards of the Public Service of Canada. It is committed to fair staffing, employee development and a work environment that encourages involvement and initiative.

## The Canada Firearms Centre

April 2004 marked the end of the Canada Firearms Centre's first year as a separate agency within the Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness portfolio. The Canada Firearms Centre participated actively in shared portfolio initiatives to pursue common strategic goals and capitalize on individual agency expertise.

Canada Firearms Centre personnel and facilities are located across the country, with a total of 325 personnel at the end of 2004. The Canada Firearms Centre Headquarters and the Canadian Firearms Registry operations are in Ottawa (see **Appendix A: Organization of the Canada Firearms Centre**). The national call centre and application processing operations are in the Central Processing Site in Miramichi, New Brunswick. Federal Chief Firearms Officer (CFO) operations are in place in Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Table 1 provides the human resources complement breakdown.

**Table 1**

### **Canada Firearms Centre Human Resources Complement (as of December 31, 2004)**

<b>Location/Function</b>	<b>Number of Personnel</b>
Headquarters and registration operations (Ottawa, Ontario)	110
Central Processing Site (Miramichi, New-Brunswick)	138
Federal CFO operations (in Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut)	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>



## Key Partners in Delivering the Canadian Firearms Program

The Canadian Firearms Program has many partners, including provincial Chief Firearms Officers (CFOs), Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, the RCMP, Justice Canada, the Canada Border Services Agency, International Trade Canada and Foreign Affairs Canada. Each of these partners has an important role to play in delivering the Firearms Program.

CFOs are appointed by the responsible provincial minister in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. If a province decides not to appoint its own CFO, the *Firearms Act* directs that the federal minister will appoint one. In 2004, there were two federally appointed CFOs: one responsible for Newfoundland and Labrador; the other responsible for Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

CFOs are responsible for issuing firearms licences to businesses and individuals. As part of their responsibilities, CFOs may refuse to issue a licence or may revoke a licence where a public-safety risk is identified, in accordance with the *Firearms Act*. CFOs also designate instructors and examiners for the Canadian Firearms Safety Courses, approve shooting ranges and authorize the transport of restricted and prohibited firearms.

The Registrar of Firearms is a Canada Firearms Centre official who is responsible for issuing firearms registration certificates to licensed firearm owners and businesses on initial registration, on import and on transfer of firearms to another owner. The Registrar is also responsible for maintaining the Canadian Firearms Registry and for refusing to issue or for revoking registration certificates when required.

The RCMP and other police services use Canadian Firearms Program information to help determine risks before responding to calls and when investigating gun crimes. The RCMP Forensic Laboratory manages the Firearms Reference Table that assists Firearms Program officials, such as the Registrar, CFOs and customs officers, to identify and classify firearms accurately. Police also use Firearms Program information to help trace firearms found at crime scenes in Canada, the U.S. or in other countries, thereby supporting action against illegal firearms trafficking.

The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) assesses and confirms non-resident firearm declarations and collects associated fees at the border. CBSA also ensures that Canadian residents who import a firearm into Canada have an acquisition licence and a valid registration certificate for the firearm.

Responsibility for the *Criminal Code of Canada*, including *Part III (Firearms and Other Weapons)*, rests with the Minister of Justice. As a consequence, policy development on criminal law firearms matters requires close cooperation between the Canada Firearms Centre and the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice also provides legal advice, drafting and litigation services to the Canada Firearms Centre.

The Centre works with International Trade Canada to ensure that importers are aware of their obligations under the *Firearms Act*. International Trade Canada issues permits required to export and import firearms under the *Export and Import Permits Act*. The Canada Firearms Centre also works with Foreign Affairs Canada to ensure that Canada's international commitments regarding firearms reflect domestic Canadian priorities as well as Canada's capacity to implement them.

For a description of the Canada Firearms Centre's key government partners and their roles in the Firearms Program, please refer to **Appendix B: Canadian Firearms Program Partners**.

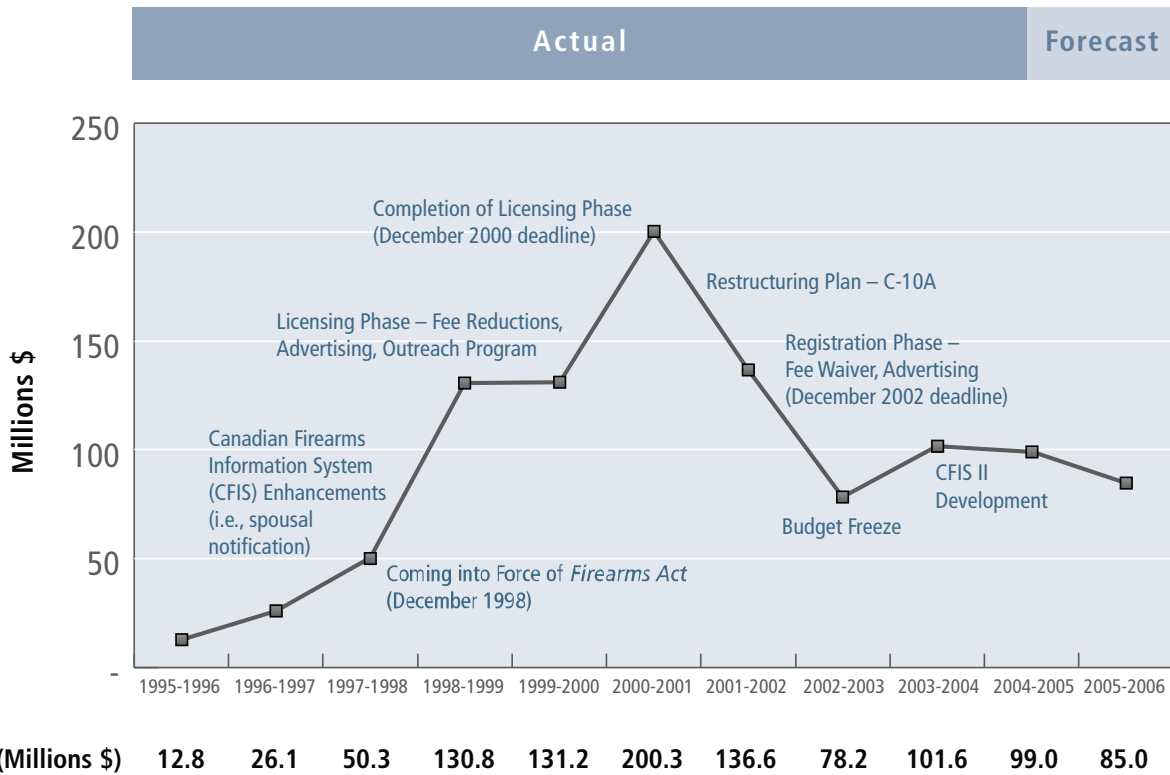
## Multi-Year Perspective on Program Costs

Table 2 depicts the costs incurred by the Canada Firearms Centre in support of the Firearms Program since the passage of the *Firearms Act* in December 1995 and its implementation beginning December 1, 1998. As the chart demonstrates, the Centre's annual operating costs increased from 1995–1996 and peaked at \$200 million in 2000–2001 with the December 31, 2000, legislative deadline for licensing, and have been on a general decline since then.

Annual costs are continuing their downward trend, with forecasted expenditures for 2004–2005 being less than \$100 million as of the end of December 2004. In May 2004, the Federal Government committed to achieving Canada Firearms Centre annual funding of approximately \$85 million beginning in fiscal year 2005–2006.



**Table 2**  
**Multi-Year Cost Perspective**



## Protecting Personal Information

The Canadian Firearms Program involves collecting certain personal information from Canadians in the course of administering the *Firearms Act* and its regulations. This is done in a manner consistent with the federal *Privacy Act* and other relevant legislation, including provincial legislation where the CFO is provincially appointed.

Details on access to information, on-line transactions and use and disclosure of personal information can be obtained on the Canada Firearms Centre Web site.

# PUBLIC-SAFETY BENEFITS OF THE CANADIAN FIREARMS PROGRAM

The Canadian Firearms Program plays a vital role in achieving safer communities across Canada by protecting Canadians from the misuse of firearms and helping reduce firearm-related deaths, injuries, threats and crime. The Program has several core activities in achieving these objectives: safety training; licensing; firearm registration; regulating safe storage and transportation of firearms; and border controls.



## Public Safety through Safety Training

The Canadian Firearms Safety Course and the Canadian Restricted Firearms Safety Course teach firearm users about the safe handling, use, storage, display and transportation of firearms and ammunition. Course materials also remind individuals of their social responsibilities as firearm owners. To be eligible for a licence to possess

and acquire non-restricted firearms, individuals must first pass the test for the Canadian Firearms Safety Course. They must also pass the test for the Canadian Restricted Firearms Safety Course to possess and acquire restricted firearms.

## Public Safety through Licensing

Licensing requires the conduct of a variety of background checks designed to keep firearms out of the hands of people who should not have them. Applicants are screened to detect potential risks to public safety, both on their initial application and when they apply to renew their licence.

### The Canadian Firearms Program at work

In a large Canadian city, a handgun recovered through a search warrant was traced to a firearms business. This was possible only because the handgun had been registered in the old Restricted Weapons Registration System (RWRS). The handgun, along with a number of other firearms, had been turned over to the business for sale when the owner died. Shortly thereafter, other recovered guns, also registered in RWRS, were traced to the same business. There was no record of the business having transferred the firearms to someone else. A search warrant was executed on the business and 153 firearms were seized. Of those, only 24 had been registered as required. Numerous charges against the business owners and their associates are pending.

Spousal notification provisions ensure that current or former spouses, or common-law or conjugal partners, can express any concerns about an application. A CFO issues a licence only if an applicant meets the required safety criteria and does not pose a threat to himself or herself or to others.

A key element of licensing individuals is continuous eligibility screening. This ongoing process allows the review and, if required, the revocation of an existing licence should a firearm owner become a public-safety risk. In support of this process, the Canadian Police Information Centre notifies CFOs of police reports about such potential risks. CFOs then carry out follow-up investigations as needed. The *Firearms Act* also requires the courts to notify CFOs of firearms prohibition orders against licence holders.

Firearms businesses must be licensed, as must employees who handle firearms on behalf of a licensed business. Periodic checks ensure these businesses can account for all the firearms in their inventory and are conducting business in a safe and lawful way. This aspect of licensing also reduces the risk of firearms falling into the wrong hands.

## Public Safety through Firearms Registration

Registration contributes to public safety by providing links between firearms and their rightful owners, thereby enhancing owners' accountability for the safe storage and use of their firearms. Registration further contributes to public safety by helping police and other public-safety officials:

- take appropriate precautions when responding to domestic violence or other disturbances, by helping to determine whether firearms might be present;
- pre-empt violence or tragedy by removing firearms from a residence;
- distinguish legal firearms from those acquired illegally, thereby helping law enforcement to identify and take action against illegal firearms;
- track the movement of firearms to support the investigation of illegal gun trafficking and smuggling;
- carry out investigations efficiently and effectively by quickly tracing a firearm to its last legal owner; and
- facilitate the recovery and return of lost or stolen firearms to their rightful owner.

### The Canadian Firearms Program at work

During an initial investigation into a triple homicide in a rural area, it did not appear that the firearm used to commit the crime was registered or had a serial number on it. Further investigation determined that there was a Firearms Identification Number (FIN) attached to the firearm. A check of the Canadian Firearms Information System showed that the firearm was in fact registered to a person other than the suspect in the homicides. It was later revealed that the owner of the firearm had loaned it to an associate of the accused to go hunting. The FIN number was extremely useful in identifying the owner of the firearm and how it came to be in possession of the accused, thereby supporting related criminal proceedings.





### **The Canadian Firearms Program at work**

Two fingerprints lifted by the Ontario Provincial Police in a break-in in July 2004 led police to an apartment in Toronto, where ten rifles and shotguns were recovered. The investigation determined that the firearms had been reported stolen from a residence in a different area. The firearms were properly registered and safely stored with trigger locks when they were stolen. The trigger locks on the firearms likely made it difficult to sell the firearms, which aided their recovery. This is an example of the importance of properly storing and registering firearms, which are often the first things stolen in break-ins.

## **Public Safety through the Safe Storage and Transportation of Firearms**

Tragedies and mishaps could be averted in Canada every year if all firearms were properly stored and transported. This is one of the reasons why regulations for individuals and businesses regarding the safe storage, display, transportation and handling of firearms were implemented.

Firearms businesses must allow a CFO to inspect their premises periodically to ensure the business is storing, displaying and transporting firearms safely, and that all employees who handle firearms for the business have met the safety-training and licensing requirements. Shipping and moving companies that transport firearms need a carrier licence, as well. Firearms shipped by licensed carriers must meet regulatory standards to deter loss, theft or accidents.

## **Public Safety through Effective Border Controls**

Effective firearms control at Canada's borders helps reduce the threat of firearm violence in Canada. The Firearms Program includes a requirement for non-resident hunters and target shooters visiting Canada to complete and submit a written declaration to the Canada Border Services Agency. The declaration serves as a temporary 60-day licence and registration certificate once a customs officer has confirmed it.

New import and export reporting and firearms marking requirements, announced in December 2004, will further enhance control of the cross-border movement and tracking of firearms and certain firearms parts. These new requirements are planned to be implemented in 2006–2007.

### **The Canadian Firearms Program at work**

Strict border controls help to prevent firearms from being brought into Canada for illegal purposes. The Canada Border Services Agency bars entry of inadmissible weapons and firearms. Between 2000 and 2004, border officers in Canada seized 5,446 firearms.



# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

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The Canadian Firearms Program is first and foremost about public safety. Seven key directions guided the work of the Canada Firearms Centre in 2004. As explained below, these contributed to the success of the Canada Firearms Centre and its partners in optimizing the public-safety benefits of the Firearms Program. They also aided in fulfilling the Government's commitment to improve program administration while delivering quality bilingual services to almost two million licensed firearm owners, 4,000 licensed firearms businesses, and to police services and other public agencies across Canada.

## 1. Optimize the Public-Safety Benefits of the Canadian Firearms Program

### **Amendments to Firearms Regulations**

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In December 2004, the Government announced that regulations supporting the *Firearms Act* had been amended to enable legislative changes contained in Bill C-10A to be brought into force. These amendments were designed to improve service delivery, increase cost efficiency and streamline processes. In addition, there were key enhancements to the regulations that support public safety. For example:

- all licence renewal applicants must provide information on current and former spouses or conjugal partners. This ensures that partners of all licence holders are aware of their ability to raise any concerns about their safety or the safety of others; and
- firearm owners need to report to the Registrar of Firearms permanent or long-term modifications that significantly affect a firearm's description, such as changes to the type, action, calibre or gauge. In addition, all registration applications must be accompanied by evidence that the firearms have been verified by an approved verifier. This ensures that the information in the Canadian Firearms Information System is complete and accurate.



## Safety Training

The Firearms Safety Education and Awareness Program works with the provinces and territories, national organizations that have an ongoing interest in firearms safety, and with many firearms and hunter-education instructors and organizations across Canada.

The Firearms Safety Course Review Committee, comprising a total of six representatives from Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic and the Western provinces, met in 2004 to review the Canadian Firearms Safety Course Student Manual and the Canadian Restricted Firearms Safety Course Student Manual. Changes were proposed to a number of elements of course material, with subsequent revisions to be made to reflect amendments to the *Firearms Act* and related regulations that came into force in April 2005. Production and dissemination of the revised manuals are scheduled for early fall 2005.

Canadian Firearms Safety Course instructors and examiners are designated by CFOs. These instructors remained active during 2004, as is shown below in Table 3.

**Table 3<sup>1</sup>**

### Individuals Who Completed Safety Training

Type of Training	2004
Canadian Firearms Safety Course	33,550
Canadian Restricted Firearms Safety Course	7,871
Alternative Certification <sup>2</sup>	514
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,935</b>

1 Numbers do not include Quebec. Quebec maintains its own database and statistical reports are not available through the Canada Firearms Centre.

2 In some cases, a CFO may certify that an individual who has owned a firearm since 1979 has the required knowledge of the safe handling and use of firearms and the laws relating to firearms. These individuals are exempt from having to pass the Canadian Firearms Safety Course.

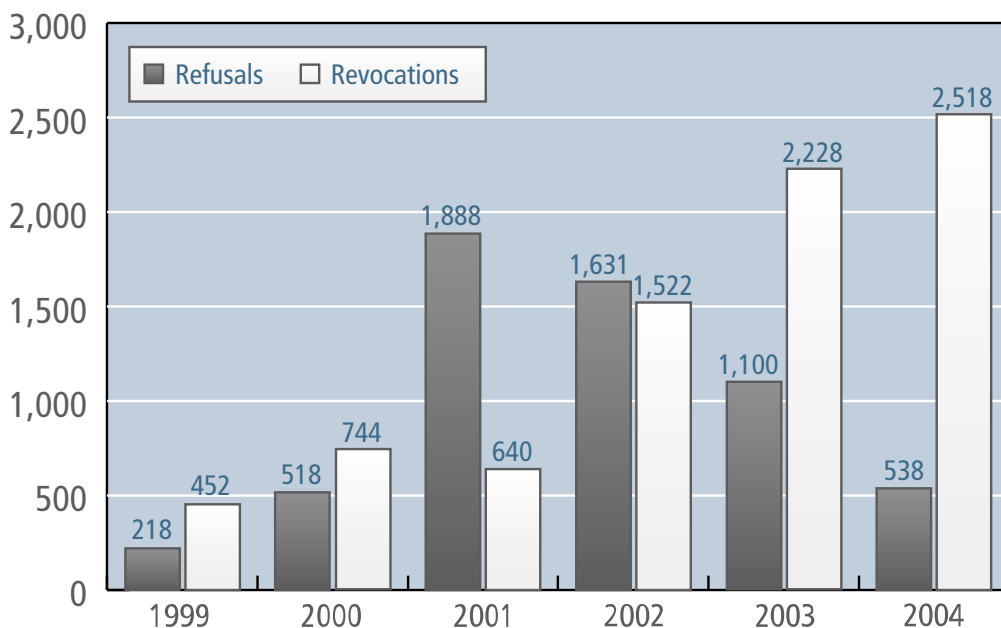


## Licence Refusals and Revocations

As part of the Firearms Program's continuous eligibility processes, valid firearms licences are monitored to minimize public-safety risks. For continuous eligibility screening, CFOs use information from many sources, including events reported by police for possible follow-up investigation by firearms officers, concerns expressed by a spouse or another person close to or known by the licensee, or information from medical or public health professionals suggesting there may be a public-safety risk. During 2004, CFOs' screening and continuous eligibility checks led to the refusal or revocation of 3,056 firearms licences on public-safety grounds, helping reduce the risk of unsafe firearm use that might lead to violence and tragedy. Table 4 provides a breakdown by year of individual licence refusals and revocations since December 1, 1998.

**Table 4<sup>3</sup>**

### Volume of Refusals and Revocations

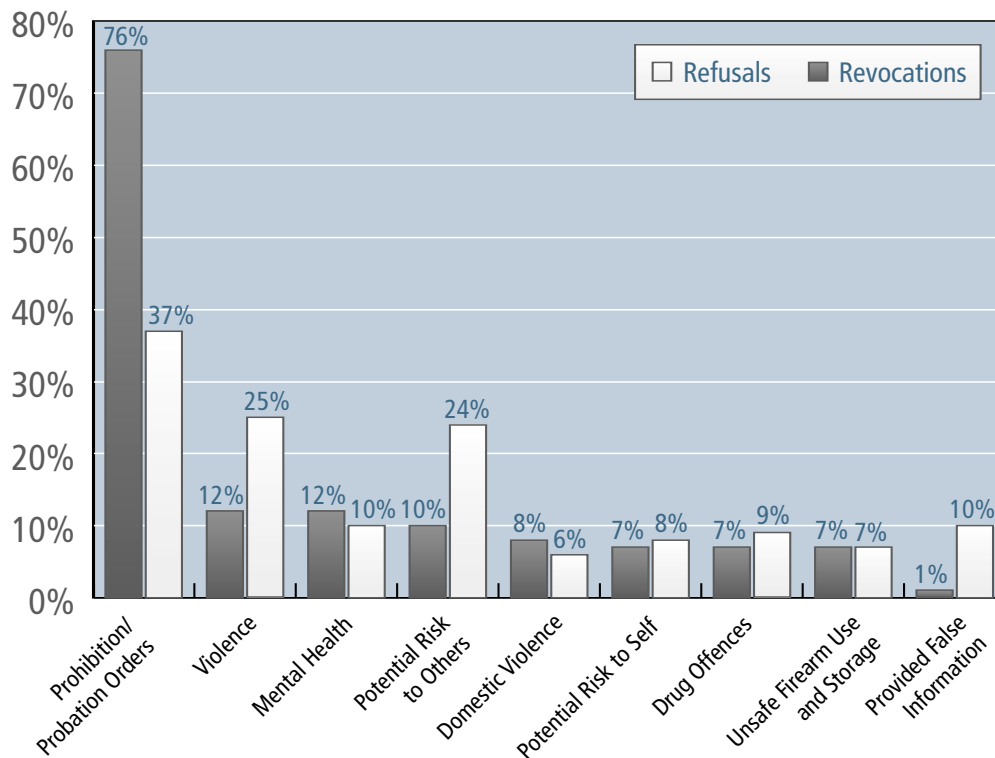


Between December 1, 1998, when the *Firearms Act* came into force, and December 31, 2004, a total of 13,997 firearms licences were refused or revoked because of violence, prohibition orders, misuse of firearms and other public-safety concerns (see Table 5).

<sup>3</sup> This table includes licence refusals and revocations for individuals only. Numbers reported in the 2003 *Report of the Commissioner of Firearms* included both individual and business licence refusals and revocations.

Table 5<sup>4</sup>

Factors Leading to Refusals and Revocations (2004)



Firearms Registration and Transfers

The Canada Firearms Centre continued to accept new registration applications for existing firearms to help firearm owners meet their legal obligations and to ensure the best possible information in the Canadian Firearms Information System for public-safety purposes. Including newly manufactured and newly imported firearms, 352,006 firearms were registered for the first time in 2004. Table 6 provides a breakdown of these newly registered firearms by class. (See also **Appendix C: Firearms Newly Registered by Class and by Jurisdiction in 2004.**)

4 These figures are updated from the 2003 Report in view of adjustments to information reporting from CFOs. Beginning in 2004, CFOs may select **all of the factors** that cause the refusal of an application or the revocation of a licence. Prior to this, CFOs only selected a **single reason** per decision. The new arrangements give a better, broader sense of the factors influencing a decision of a CFO to refuse or revoke a firearms licence.

**Table 6**

**Number of Firearms Newly Registered in 2004**

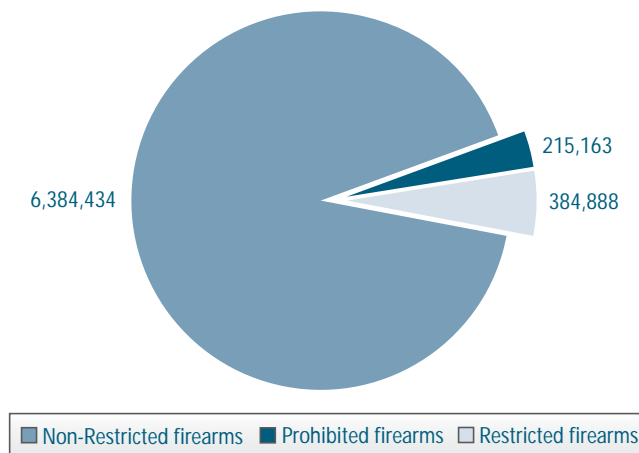
<b>Class of Firearm</b>	<b>2004</b>
Non-restricted	315,668
Restricted	26,074
Prohibited	10,264
<b>Total number of firearms newly registered</b>	<b>352,006</b>

Although the registration deadline was December 31, 2002, the number of registration applications received and processed by the Canada Firearms Centre peaked in the first half of 2003. (In 2003, 1.3 million firearms were newly registered.) As compliance with the *Firearms Act* respecting registration reached higher levels, fewer firearms remained to be newly registered in 2004.

When a registered firearm changes ownership, the registration is transferred to the new owner. The Canada Firearms Centre issued 307,883 registration certificates for firearms transferred to new owners in 2004, an increase of 17 percent over 2003. Through the transfer process, the Firearms Program is able to track the history of ownership of firearms. It also ensures that the information in the Canadian Firearms Information System is accurate and current. Table 7 provides the total number of distinct firearms registered as of December 31, 2004.

**Table 7<sup>5</sup>**

**Total Number of Firearms Registered as of December 31, 2004  
(Total: 6,984,485)**



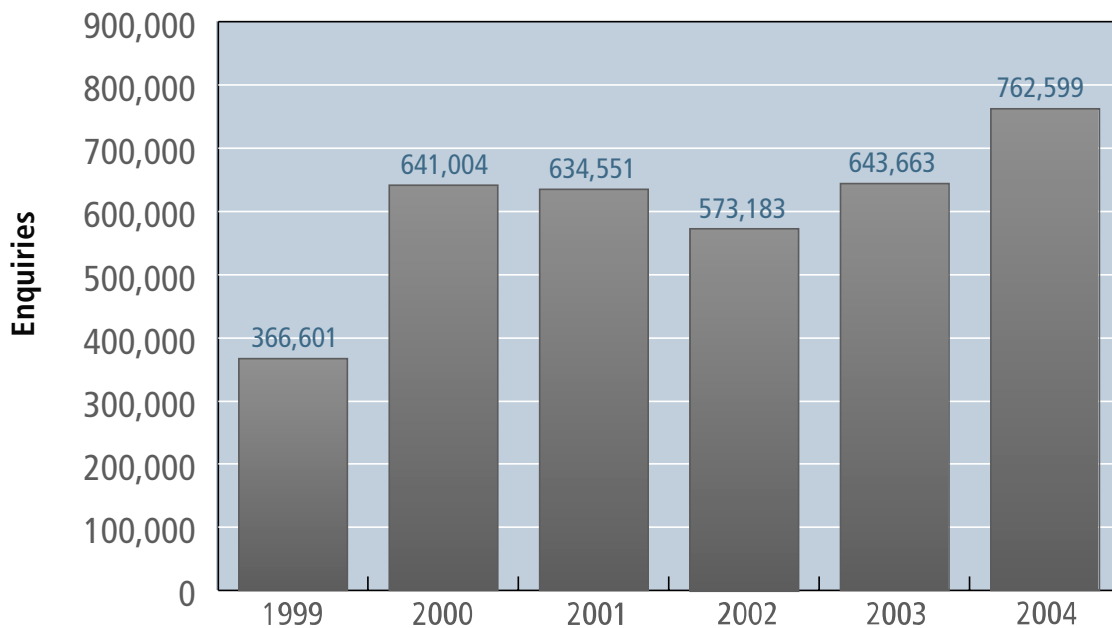
<sup>5</sup> Note that these numbers exclude firearms that were exported, destroyed and deactivated, and count only those distinct firearms that are still registered.

## Support to and Collaboration with the Criminal Justice System

Firearms information provided through the Canadian Firearms Registry On-Line (CFRO) helps police when they are responding to calls or investigating gun crimes and smuggling of illegal firearms. By the end of 2004, police agencies had made more than 3.6 million enquiries through the CFRO. The number of queries increased from an average of 1,700 per day during 2003, to more than 2,000 per day during 2004. Table 8 shows access to the system by year.

**Table 8**

### Canadian Firearms Registry On-Line Enquiries (by Year)

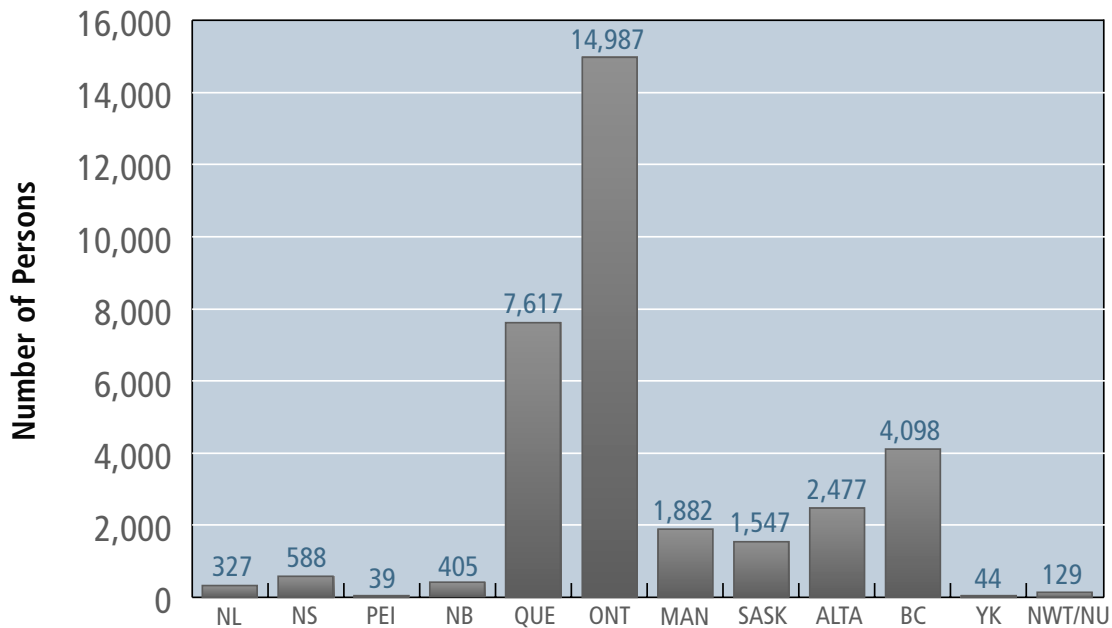


The Canada Firearms Centre prepared numerous affidavits to support the prosecution of firearm-related offences. The number of affidavits produced by the Canadian Firearms Registry almost doubled from 1,152 in 2003 to 2,265 in 2004. The increase is a strong signal that both police and prosecutors are increasingly aware of the usefulness of Firearms Program information.

When a court issues an order prohibiting an individual from possessing firearms, the *Firearms Act* requires the court to notify the CFO for that jurisdiction to take the necessary actions. When a CFO revokes a licence, the individual must dispose of any firearms in his/her possession and is not permitted to purchase any additional firearms or ammunition. In 2004, 34,140 prohibition orders were reported to CFOs across the country by the courts. Table 9 shows the breakdown by jurisdiction in 2004.

**Table 9**

**Provincial Breakdown of Persons Prohibited from Possessing a Firearm**



The Canada Firearms Centre is working with the RCMP to enhance the sharing of police information and Firearms Program information, consistent with the *Firearms Act* and privacy legislation. Based on work initiated in 2004, CFOs will soon have access to sophisticated new technology developed by the RCMP that links police data systems across Canada. Police alert CFOs of an event concerning a firearm owner through a dedicated database located in the Canadian Police Information Centre. Information might be related to violence, crime or other public-safety matters. The CFO will then determine whether an associated public-safety risk exists, using the review of police occurrence records. This speedier access to police data will help CFOs make decisions more efficiently about issuing or revoking firearms licences, or refusing initial firearms licence applications.

**Non-Residents Temporarily Importing Firearms and Other Border-Control Issues**

Non-residents who take part in firearm activities in Canada, such as hunting and target shooting competitions, make an important contribution to our economy and the shooting sports. To keep track of firearms brought into Canada and to limit firearm access from those who pose a threat to public safety, non-residents must declare their



firearms in writing to a customs officer, using the non-resident firearm declaration, unless they have a valid Canadian firearms licence and have registered their firearms in Canada. The Canada Border Services Agency assesses and confirms non-resident firearm declarations and collects associated fees. Once a customs officer has confirmed a declaration, it serves as a temporary licence and registration certificate.

During the year, 64,951 non-resident firearm declarations were confirmed by customs officers. During that same period, 81,137 firearms were declared as they were brought into the country by residents and non-residents.

Regulatory changes announced in December 2004 that are planned to be implemented in 2006–2007, will further support law enforcement by requiring import authorizations for firearms and certain firearm parts. The new *Firearms Marking Regulations* will also allow Canada to meet its international obligations to assist efforts to combat firearms crime and firearms trafficking.

The Canada Border Services Agency seized 1,099 firearms at the border during 2004 including 140 non-restricted firearms, 299 restricted firearms and 660 prohibited firearms.

## 2. Enhance Compliance with the Law

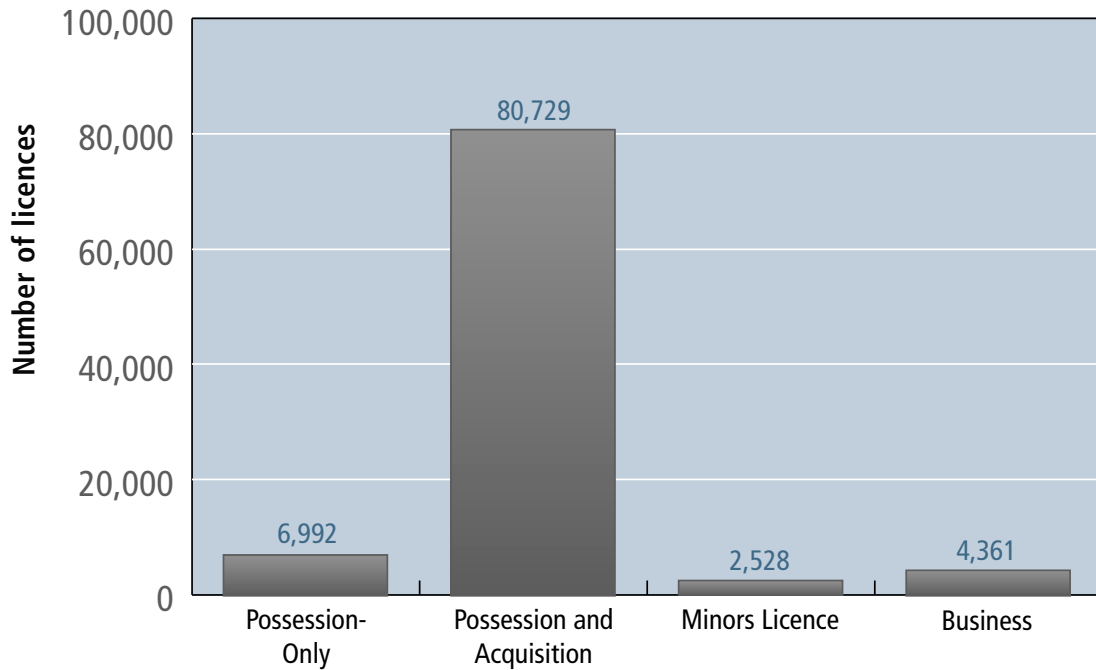
### Licensing

The Firearms Program made continued progress in the area of licensing. As of December 31, 2004, there were 1.99 million valid individual firearms licences, with licence holders having passed the screening and eligibility checks required for possession and use of firearms.

In 2004, CFOs issued over 94,000 firearms licences to new applicants and to individuals and businesses renewing licences that were about to expire. It is important to note that the Possession-Only Licence was available only to individuals who applied by January 1, 2001. This type of licence is renewable every five years but it is not available to new applicants. Table 10 provides statistics on program licensing operations during the 2004 calendar year. (See also **Appendix D: Licences Issued by Owner Type and by Jurisdiction in 2004.**)

**Table 10**

**Breakdown of New/Renewed Licences Issued by Type in 2004**



**Elimination of Firearm Registration and Transfer Fees**

In May 2004, the Government eliminated fees for the registration and transfer of firearms to support increased compliance and reduce the burden on firearm owners. Firearm owners and businesses had indicated in public consultations that the fees were a barrier to compliance, especially for low-value firearms and in the context of firearms transfers through wills and estates.

**Firearms Verification**

Firearms verification is a quality-assurance tool used by the Registrar of Firearms to ensure that the description of a firearm in the Canadian Firearms Information System is complete and accurate. The Canada Firearms Centre continues to work closely with the over 4,500 volunteer verifiers who deliver this vital service. Once again in 2004, the Canada Firearms Centre provided all its dedicated volunteers with an updated Firearms Reference Table. The new reference table provides verifiers with one of the most complete and accurate listings of firearms in the world, thus allowing them to identify a firearm precisely for registration purposes.



## **Aboriginal Peoples**

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The Firearms Program recognizes the unique circumstances of Aboriginal peoples in Canada. For example, the *Aboriginal Peoples of Canada Adaptations Regulations (Firearms)* are intended to assist Aboriginal peoples in meeting the requirements under the *Firearms Act*, while maintaining its safety requirements. These Regulations adapt some provisions of the Act to facilitate the licensing process for Aboriginal peoples. CFOs across the country work with Aboriginal communities and organizations to deliver the Firearms Program in a way that meets the special needs and circumstances of Aboriginal peoples.

To support the administration of the *Firearms Act*, encourage firearms safety and enhance participation in the Firearms Program in Aboriginal communities, the Canada Firearms Centre supported and collaborated on several projects during 2004. The Assembly of First Nations and the Canada Firearms Centre began planning the delivery of firearms safety courses that are tailored to the specific needs of First Nations communities in Canada. With the support of contribution funding from the Canada Firearms Centre, the Red Sky Métis Independent Nation continued to provide a wide range of firearms services (aimed at enhancing compliance) to Aboriginal peoples in Northwestern Ontario. The Tribal Chiefs Association also received contribution funding from the Canada Firearms Centre to advance the development of a firearms safety curriculum for on-reserve schools among Treaty 6 First Nations in Alberta.

## **International Initiatives**

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The Canada Firearms Centre is the Canadian Co-chair of the Canada–U.S. Firearms Trafficking Consultative Group, which reports to the Canada–U.S. Cross-Border Crime Forum. In this role, the Canada Firearms Centre works closely with Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, the RCMP, the Canada Border Services Agency and other Canadian agencies and American counterparts, to address issues of national and binational concern (e.g., information exchange to support law enforcement and public education and awareness regarding the illegal movement of firearms).

The Canada Firearms Centre was an active member of the Canadian delegation to the first session of the Open-Ended Working Group on Tracing Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York in June 2004. The mandate of the working group is to negotiate an international instrument to enable countries to



identify and trace illicit small arms and light weapons in a timely and reliable manner. The Canada Firearms Centre's participation in Canadian activities related to the working group's mandate will continue in 2005.

### 3. Ensure Public Input for Continuous Program Improvement

#### **Reporting on Public Consultations**

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To meet the Government's commitment made in the February 2003 *Gun Control Program Action Plan* to consult Canadians on the administration and direction of the Firearms Program, the Canada Firearms Centre held national and regional consultations in the fall of 2003. The Canada Firearms Centre posted a report on these consultations on its Web site in August 2004. The report summarizes the results of the consultations, which included representatives of firearm owners, hunter and wildlife associations, groups interested in victims' and women's issues and public health and safety officials.

#### **Ministerial Review**

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In early 2004, a ministerial review of the Firearms Program was conducted by the Honourable Albina Guarnieri, in her former capacity as Associate Minister of National Defence and Minister of State (Civil Preparedness). Consultations were held with more than 200 Canadians, including provincial attorneys general and representatives of Canadian police, firearm owners, Aboriginal groups, hunter and wildlife associations, victims' rights groups, businesses, public health officials and others. The review led to improvements aimed at controlling the Firearms Program costs and enhancing the capacity of law enforcement agencies to combat gun crime, as announced on May 20, 2004.

Initiatives announced in May 2004 included a separate capped Vote of \$25 million for firearms registration expenditures, measures to streamline firearms licence renewals, elimination of fees for firearm registration and transfer to new owners, and a renewed commitment to continue consultations with Aboriginal peoples about the delivery of the Firearms Program in their communities. Changes to regulations announced in December 2004 and implemented early in 2005 contributed to meeting these commitments (e.g., streamlined licence renewal provisions came into force in April, 2005).

## **Program Advisory Committee**

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The Canadian Firearms Program Advisory Committee was established in June 2003 to provide ongoing advice on quality of service and continuous improvement for the Firearms Program. It is chaired by the Commissioner of Firearms. The Committee remained active in 2004, meeting in the spring and fall. Among other items, the Committee discussed Aboriginal firearms issues, the Program's communications and public opinion environment, and Firearms Program priorities into 2005 and beyond. (See **Appendix E: Program Advisory Committee Members.**)

## **4. Improve Service Delivery**

### **Amendments to Firearms Regulations**

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Amendments to the regulations supporting the *Firearms Act* were announced in December 2004 and the majority were implemented in April 2005. To reduce the administrative burden for firearm owners and businesses and improve service delivery, some key changes served to simplify the licence renewal process and speed up transfers of non-restricted rifles and shotguns to new owners. Also, some fees (including those for an authorization to import or to export firearms) have been reduced or eliminated.

### **On-line Services**

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The Canada Firearms Centre continued to offer a variety of on-line services available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Clients can now conduct much of their business with the Canada Firearms Centre on-line, reducing the time, cost and effort associated with the manual completion and processing of paper forms.

In 2004, the Canada Firearms Centre provided several on-line services:

- **on-line applications to transfer firearms** were used to submit applications and receive approval for transfers of non-restricted firearms from an individual to a business, from a business to an individual, or from one business to another business. The Canada Firearms Centre issued 38,032 registration certificates for firearms transferred on-line between businesses and 19,534 registration certificates for firearms transferred on-line between businesses and individuals during 2004;

- **on-line information changes for licensed individuals** were used to review and submit updates to personal information (e.g., residence and/or mailing addresses), thus further encouraging clients to provide current information;
- **status queries for licence and registration applications** were used to verify the current status of a licence or registration application sent in by a client. In 2004, clients accessed the Web page to verify the status of licence applications more than 86,000 times, and to verify the status of registration applications almost 280,000 times; and
- **most forms were accessible via the Canada Firearms Centre Web site.** As well, the Canada Firearms Centre introduced fillable versions of certain forms to enable clients to fill out forms on-line and print them.

## **Web Site Service and Renewal Project**

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There were over 800,000 visits to the Canada Firearms Centre Web site in 2004, an increase of more than 30 percent from 2003. Increased use of the Web site reduces printing and distribution costs and improves processing time for various applications and services.

The Canada Firearms Centre Web site was revamped in November 2004 to improve access to Firearms Program services and program information and to increase the ease of navigation. The Web site acts as a gateway to on-line services and provides accurate, timely, accessible information on all facets of the organization, the *Firearms Act* and the Firearms Program.

In addition, to enhance the proactive disclosure of information, the Web site includes information pertaining to travel and hospitality expenses of selected government officials, contracts entered into by the Government of Canada for amounts over \$10,000, and the reclassification of positions.

## **Communicating with Our Clients**

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The Canada Firearms Centre is committed to communicating with Firearms Program clients to address specific service requests, deal with problems clients may encounter and identify and explore new and better ways to deliver the Program. During 2004, the Canada Firearms Centre carried out a range of activities to inform Canadians about the requirements of the law, legislative and regulatory amendments, and the benefits and



contributions of the Program to public safety. For example, the Canada Firearms Centre responded to more than 570,000 public inquiries via telephone, e-mail, regular mail and fax. These were largely to provide status checks on licensing and registration applications, to advise on how to import and export firearms, and to obtain general information on the Program, its costs and administration.

Firearms Officers and Canada Firearms Centre officials attended numerous outdoor sports trade shows, hunting and fishing association events and similar gatherings to provide information to individuals and businesses on program requirements and services available. They also responded to specific service concerns and got general or specific comments and feedback on the delivery of the Program. CFOs across the country and the Central Processing Site dedicated staff to support firearms transfers related to sales of firearms at gun shows and auctions in all jurisdictions.

The Centre responded to more than 120 enquiries from the media, providing information on a wide variety of subjects such as program costs, compliance rates, licence renewal and the load levelling initiative to stagger renewal applications.

Fifteen bulletins were sent to specialized audiences, such as firearms businesses, shooting clubs and ranges, police and other public agents, to notify them of program changes that affect their work (e.g., the coming into force of regulatory amendments).

## 5. Increase the Efficiency of Operations

### **Consolidation of Processing Sites**

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A key element of the Government's *Gun Control Program Action Plan* announced in February 2003 was the consolidation of the Miramichi and Quebec processing sites to streamline operations. The consolidation of all call-centre and application-processing operations at the Central Processing Site in Miramichi, New Brunswick, was completed in March 2004. This initiative is expected to save \$2 million annually, while fully maintaining current service standards and bilingual services for Canadians.



## **Continuous Improvement Plan**

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The Continuous Improvement Plan was initially adopted in 2003. This plan fosters a culture of innovation and improvement particularly in the areas of improving client service and increasing the efficiency of Canada Firearms Centre operations. In 2004, 18 Continuous Improvement Plan initiatives were completed. Some notable ones were:

- a streamlining of the internal processing of authorizations to transport and transfer applications and the development of pre-populated forms (i.e., forms with client information already filled out), paving the way for easier licence renewals;
- assessment and improvements of Firearms Interest Police information and its use for initial screening and continuous eligibility; and
- improvement of refusal and revocation monitoring.

## **Licence Renewal Workload Levelling**

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The *Firearms Act* came into force on December 1, 1998 with a legislated deadline of December 31, 2000, for the licensing of firearm owners. Licences issued were valid for five years and were set to expire on the birthday of the applicant. Many people waited until the last months or weeks before (and shortly after) the deadline to apply for a firearms licence. This resulted in over 50 percent of individual licences being issued between July 1, 2000, and June 30, 2001.

Unless measures were taken to balance out the distribution of licence expiry dates, workloads would be very high once every five years, with a need to add temporary staff to address the peak in workload. Otherwise, licence renewal volumes would have been about 940,000 in 2006 and 500,000 in 2007. Workload levelling will result in an anticipated renewal volume of approximately 400,000 licences per year, every year.

Without workload levelling, it would have been very difficult to maintain client service standards (currently set at 45 days for properly completed applications). There was a serious risk that licences would expire before a decision could be made on the licence renewal, leaving clients in the position of being in illegal possession of firearms and possibly losing certain privileges. To prevent this, Bill C-10A, which received Royal Assent in May 2003, amended the *Firearms Act* to permit some licences to be extended by CFOs by up to four years on a one-time basis before December 31, 2004.



After consultations among CFOs, a decision was made to apply workload levelling procedures to Possession-Only Licence (POL) holders only. There are currently 1.3 million POL holders, compared to fewer than 700,000 Possession and Acquisition Licence (PAL) holders. The majority of licences issued during the peak one-year period were POLs. POL holders are not able to acquire additional firearms. All licence holders continue to be subject to continuous eligibility screening and public-safety reviews.

To ensure a fair and impartial selection process, statistical analysis and random selection were used to determine which individual licences would be extended (by one to four years). Statistical analysis by province and by month revealed the optimum number of licences to be processed per month over a five-year period.

CFOs extended approximately 773,000 POLs (which represented approximately 60 percent of all POL holders). As a cost-containment measure, instead of issuing new plastic cards, stickers with the licence number and new expiry date were sent to the selected clients.

### **Streamlining Processes**

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In 2004, the Canada Firearms Centre and its partners focused on simplifying and streamlining their processes and organizational structures to further promote efficiencies and improvements in client service. For example, in collaboration with CFOs, transfer procedures and forms were restructured. As well, the on-line registration application, accessible via the Canada Firearms Centre Web site, was modified to enhance data collection and promote accurate firearm descriptions.

## **6. Strengthen Financial and Human Resources Management**

### **National Work Performance Standards**

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In line with the *Gun Control Program Action Plan*, the Canada Firearms Centre, in conjunction with its provincial partners, established national standards for all services. These standards were included in the service delivery model of the federal–provincial agreements for fiscal year 2004–2005. Upon implementation, work has continued to ensure these standards remain relevant both operationally and to our clients.

## **Long-Term Funding**

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In December 2004, the Canada Firearms Centre's budget was adjusted to reflect the long-term funding commitments made in the Government's May 20 announcement that, starting in 2005–2006, projected future funding requirements would be approximately \$85 million annually. Main Estimates tabled on February 25, 2005 request an ongoing funding base of \$82.3 million for the Canada Firearms Centre. This new base represents a reduction of approximately \$18 million from the \$100.3 million appropriated for 2004–2005, and a reduction of approximately 59 percent from 2000–2001.

## **Cap on Firearm Registration Costs**

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In May 2004, it was announced that, starting in 2005–2006, funding for firearms registration activities and functions would be capped at \$25 million annually. A separate appropriation for the Canada Firearms Centre's registration funding was proposed, allowing parliamentarians to be better able to monitor costs.

The Canada Firearms Centre engaged KPMG to help develop a costing methodology for registration-related activities and functions that would differentiate registration activity costs in an objective and transparent way. The costing methodology was developed in conjunction with officials from Treasury Board Secretariat and the Office of the Comptroller General.

The costing model identified an initial funding of \$15.7 million (including employee benefits of \$1.1 million) for the Centre's registration activities in 2005–2006, as reflected in Canada Firearms Centre's 2005–2006 *Report on Plans and Priorities*. Parliamentarians will be asked to approve the establishment of a vote on the required level of funding through the 2005–2006 Main Estimates process.

## **Human Resources**

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Important progress was made in increasing the Canada Firearms Centre human resources management capacity and in developing core Canada Firearms Centre human resource policies and procedures during 2004. This was a critical requirement following the establishment of the Canada Firearms Centre as a separate agency in April 2003. A report on the Canada Firearms Centre Staffing Delegation and Accountability Agreement was prepared and presented to Treasury Board Secretariat. Guidelines and directives with respect to term employment, grievance procedures,

performance evaluations and employee recognition were established and made available to employees.

The Canada Firearms Centre regularly participated in meetings and events related to the upcoming implementation of the *Public Service Modernization Act* scheduled to begin in 2005. A human resources modernization champion (a member of the senior management team) was appointed by the Commissioner to help lead and coordinate human resources modernization efforts. The Canada Firearms Centre is also currently developing its staffing process to fulfill the requirements of the *Public Service Employment Act*, which is scheduled to come into force in January 2006. Early in 2005, the Canada Firearms Centre established a Human Resources Modernization Steering Committee.

Champions have also been identified to voice the Centre's support in the areas of employment equity and official languages. A key result in 2004 was the Canada Firearms Centre's first employee self-identification survey, which will serve as the basis for a human resources management strategy in employment equity. In the official languages area, efforts were dedicated to start implementing the Canada Firearms Centre's official languages program and the new official languages policy suite.

The Canada Firearms Centre established a Labour Relations Consultation Committee that has met with bargaining agents to fulfill the requirements of the *Public Service Labour Relations Act*.

## 7. Expand Reporting to Parliament and the Public on Performance

### **Financial and Performance Reporting to Parliament and the Public**

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In October 2004, the Canada Firearms Centre's first Public Accounts as a stand-alone department were tabled in Parliament for the fiscal year 2003–2004. The tabling was the conclusion of a year-long effort by the Canada Firearms Centre to ensure it met all the Receiver General's connectivity requirements. The Centre received a grade of "A," with 95 percent of public accounts documents received on time by the Receiver General.

As a standard reporting requirement for all departments, a *Report on Plans and Priorities* (RPP) and a *Departmental Performance Report* (DPR) for the Canada Firearms Centre were tabled in Parliament in October 2004. The RPP provided clear,

concise information on plans, priorities and expected results. The DPR summarized accomplishments against priorities that were identified in the previous RPP.

The Canada Firearms Centre's first *Access to Information Act and Privacy Act Report* was tabled in Parliament in November 2004.

These documents are posted on the Canada Firearms Centre Web site for public ease of access.

To meet the Government's commitment made in the February 2003 *Gun Control Program Action Plan* to strengthen the Centre's accountability and transparency, the Canada Firearms Centre established a departmental Audit and Evaluation Committee in 2003. In 2004, the Canada Firearms Centre completed the development of the terms of reference, of audit and evaluation policies, and of a multi-year audit and evaluation plan for the Committee. The Audit and Evaluation Committee is now in full operation.

### **First Annual Report of the Commissioner of Firearms**

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The first annual report of the Commissioner of Firearms on the administration of the *Firearms Act* was tabled in Parliament in November 2004 by the Honourable A. Anne McLellan, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada. The report provided important information to Canadians on the Canada Firearms Centre and the Canadian Firearms Program.

# MOVING FORWARD

The Canada Firearms Centre has set five priorities for the next year to further optimize its contribution to public safety in a cost-effective manner.

## 1. Begin Implementation of Amendments to the *Firearms Act* and Regulations

The Canada Firearms Centre will begin to implement amendments to the *Firearms Act* and its regulations, working and communicating with its Firearms Program partners, stakeholders and clients. In doing so, the Canada Firearms Centre will further optimize the public-safety benefits of the Program, support continued compliance, engage with partners and further improve service delivery to clients.

## 2. Continue to Improve Program Delivery and Client Service

The Canada Firearms Centre will continue to improve the way the Firearms Program is delivered and the way clients are served. Particular effort will go to enhancing the firearms verification network. To increase the currency and accuracy of firearms registration information provided to police, the Canada Firearms Centre will undertake a quality-assurance initiative.

## 3. Leverage and Expand New and Existing Partnerships to Enhance Compliance with the *Firearms Act*

To further increase compliance in support of the public-safety objectives of the Canadian Firearms Program, the Centre will build on existing partnerships and create new ones. Specifically, the Canada Firearms Centre will:

- conduct outreach activities with law enforcement partners to reinforce the utility of licensing and registration information and enhance its use by front-line officials;

- put in place arrangements with safety and public health organizations to increase awareness of the Program and support community-level interventions when needed; and
- contribute to international work in combating firearms crime and illegal firearms trafficking.

## 4. Restructure Canada Firearms Centre Operations

To maximize program effectiveness, the Canada Firearms Centre will restructure operations in federal CFO jurisdictions to strengthen service delivery and support targeted outreach initiatives to clients and stakeholders. One major project underway to deliver on this priority is the appointment of a CFO in each of the Western provinces to deliver services that are more responsive to local needs.

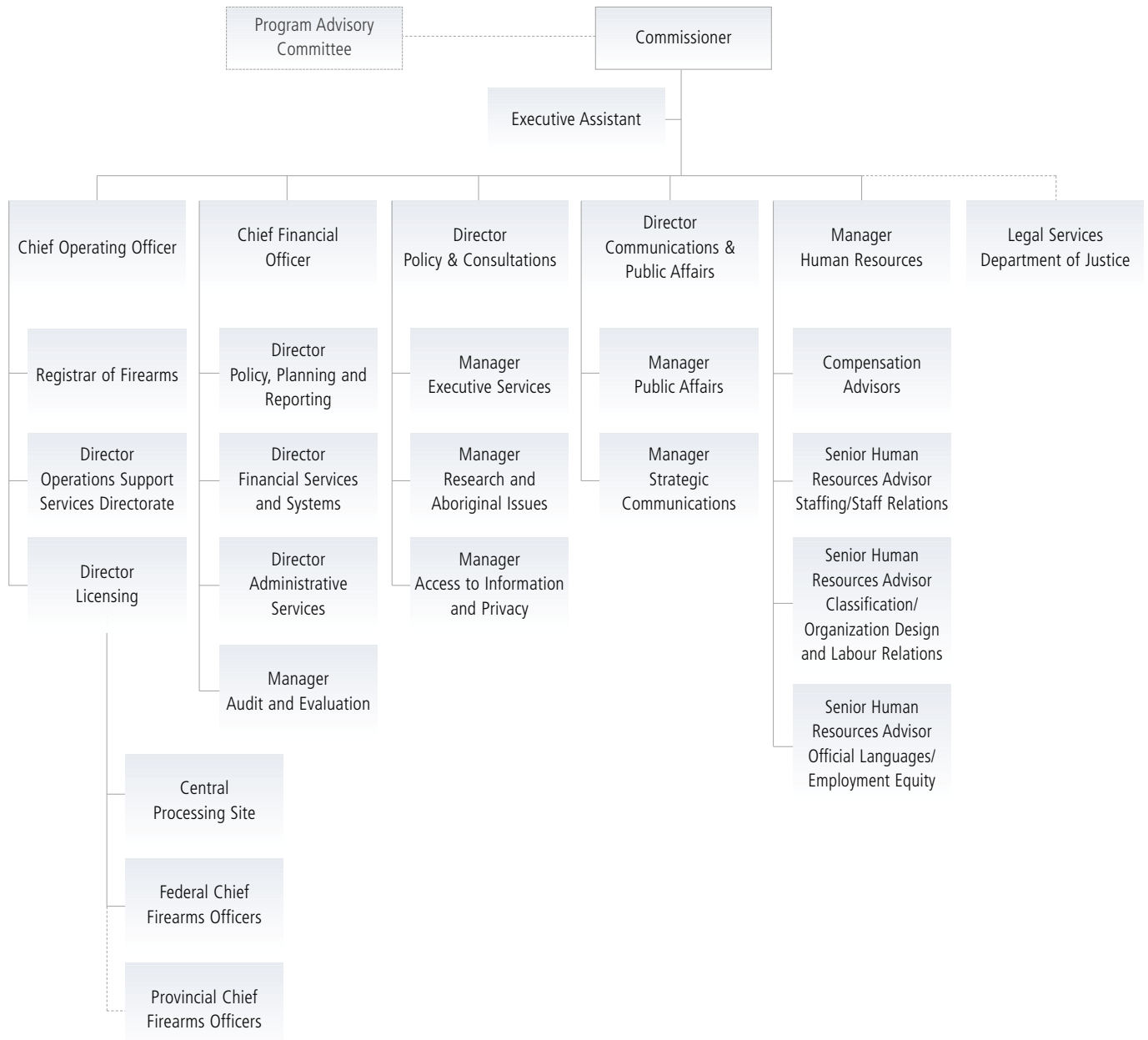
## 5. Solidify Elements of the Management Accountability Framework

With core financial and human resources capacities now in place, the Centre is well positioned to advance the implementation of the Management Accountability Framework, a common basis for performance reporting that sets out a rigorous accountability regime. Specifically, the Canada Firearms Centre will:

- implement and support HR modernization with targeted initiatives;
- advance work on a performance measurement strategy;
- coordinate audit and evaluation processes and activities with the Office of the Comptroller General's initiative for small agencies;
- strengthen internal controls; and
- introduce common administrative services, as appropriate.

# APPENDIX A

## ORGANIZATION OF THE CANADA FIREARMS CENTRE



# APPENDIX B

## CANADIAN FIREARMS PROGRAM PARTNERS

**Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada** — The Canada Firearms Centre and Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada work together closely to ensure the Minister, parliamentarians and senior government officials have the information necessary to carry out their responsibilities.

**Royal Canadian Mounted Police** — Access to selected information in the RCMP's Canadian Police Information Centre system is available via the Canadian Firearms Information System. When CFOs conduct background checks on people who have applied for a licence, some information comes from the Canadian Police Information Centre, through the Firearms Interest Police database.

Firearms Interest Police is a category of files in the Canadian Police Information Centre database that contains information from local police agencies about a person's criminal convictions, violent incidents (including incidents of violence or threatened violence associated with mental illness) or any other public-safety concerns. Upon notification of a Firearms Interest Police event that matches with a firearms licence holder, the CFO will conduct an investigation to determine continuing licence eligibility.

The RCMP Forensic Laboratory, Firearms Section, provides firearms technical support to the Registrar on firearms classifications and firearms descriptions. The Forensic Laboratory also manages the Firearms Reference Table, an encyclopaedic research tool developed by the RCMP that provides narrative and graphic information relating to the description, technical identification and legal classification of firearms. The Firearms Reference Table is used by the Firearms Program to identify and classify firearms accurately.

The National Weapons Enforcement Support Team (NWEST) is a specialized service operating under the National Police Services. NWEST is a Canada-wide network of officers who support police investigations involving the criminal use of firearms, including the trafficking and smuggling of illegal firearms. NWEST conducts firearm tracing activities through the Canadian Firearms Information System. The team also assists the Canada Firearms Centre police line after hours. In addition, NWEST offers information sessions to police officers and informs them about the Firearms Program in general and, more specifically, about the Canadian Firearms Registry On-Line and the Firearms Interest Police database.



**Provinces and Territories** — Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia have appointed their own CFOs under the Firearms Act. The Government of Canada funds these operations through contribution agreements between the provinces and the Federal Government. The CFO responsible for Newfoundland and Labrador and the CFO responsible for Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are appointed federally.

**Canada Border Services Agency** — The Canada Border Services Agency is responsible for assessing and confirming non-resident firearm declarations and collecting the applicable fees, consistent with the provisions of the *Firearms Act* and other relevant legislation. This involves determining the classification of the firearms, establishing the destination and purpose for importing the firearms, assessing the eligibility of the importer and ensuring that all firearms are being transported safely and in accordance with the law. Once confirmed, a non-resident firearm declaration serves as a temporary licence and registration.

**Department of Justice Canada** — Responsibility for the *Criminal Code of Canada*, including Part III (*Firearms and Other Weapons*), rests with the Minister of Justice. The Department of Justice provides legal advice, drafting and litigation services to the Canada Firearms Centre.

**Foreign Affairs Canada** — The Canada Firearms Centre works with Foreign Affairs Canada to ensure that Canada's international commitments regarding firearms reflect domestic Canadian priorities as well as Canada's capacity to implement them.

**International Trade Canada** — The Centre works with International Trade Canada to ensure that importers are aware of their obligations under the *Firearms Act*. International Trade Canada issues permits required to export and import firearms under the *Export and Import Permits Act*.

## APPENDIX C

### FIREARMS NEWLY REGISTERED BY CLASS AND BY JURISDICTION IN 2004

#### Firearms Newly Registered by Class of Firearm and Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Non- Restricted	Restricted	Prohibited	TOTAL
NL	2,226	17	3	2,246
NS	2,038	341	70	2,449
PEI	291	20	6	317
NB	1,908	102	36	2,046
QUE	52,329	4,477	2,478	59,284
ONT	211,076	17,457	6,898	235,431
MAN	9,949	455	94	10,498
SASK	4,182	217	81	4,480
ALTA	16,603	1,331	252	18,186
BC	12,090	1,570	324	13,984
YK	337	15	7	359
NWT	260	14	5	279
NU	147	1	1	149
Other	2,232	57	9	2,298
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>315,668</b>	<b>26,074</b>	<b>10,264</b>	<b>352,006</b>



## APPENDIX D

### LICENCES ISSUED BY OWNER TYPE AND BY JURISDICTION IN 2004

#### Licences Issued by Owner Type and Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Possession and Acquisition	Possession – Only	Minors Licence	Business Licence	TOTALS
NL	2,858	566	62	330	3,816
NS	1,712	272	319	171	2,474
PEI	228	41	1	26	296
NB	1,501	407	27	158	2,093
QUE	19,467	1,580	35	955	22,037
ONT	25,402	2,415	1,576	982	30,375
MAN	3,418	298	91	248	4,055
SASK	3,900	205	75	392	4,572
ALTA	11,104	460	242	472	12,278
BC	10,271	719	66	495	11,551
YK	370	15	23	17	425
NWT	363	14	9	56	442
NU	135	0	2	59	196
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>80,729</b>	<b>6,992</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>4,361</b>	<b>94,610</b>

# APPENDIX E

## PROGRAM ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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### **Ms. Linda Baggaley**

Red Deer, Alberta

Linda Baggaley is President of Bud Haynes Auctions in Red Deer, Alberta, the oldest established Gun Auction in Canada. She is also a charter member of the Canadian Auctioneers Association. She is a former member of the Minister's User Group on Firearms.

### **Mr. Jim Bouchard**

Radville, Saskatchewan

Jim Bouchard, a former member of the Minister's User Group on Firearms, owns and operates a 1,700-acre grain and cattle farm in southeast Saskatchewan.

### **Dr. Wendy Cukier**

Toronto, Ontario

Wendy Cukier, a tenured professor at Ryerson University, is the coordinator for the Small Arms/Firearms Education Research Network and volunteer President of the Canadian Coalition for Gun Control.

### **Mr. David Griffin**

Ottawa, Ontario

As Executive Officer of the Canadian Professional Police Association, David Griffin is responsible for the implementation of the association's justice reform agenda, the government and public advocacy program and the management of the association's affairs.

### **Dr. Peter E. Larson**

Ottawa, Ontario

Peter Larson is Executive Vice-President of the Public Policy Forum. He has extensive experience working with both the public and private sectors and has authored or directed a large number of studies and research reports on a wide range of public administration issues.

### **Ms. Marilou McPhedran**

Toronto, Ontario and Victoria,  
British Columbia

Marilou McPhedran is a lawyer, consultant and volunteer for many causes with a focus on equality and health. She is the co-founder and past Chair of the Board of METRAC — the Metro Action Committee on Violence Against Women and Children.

**Dr. Leslie A. Pal**

Ottawa, Ontario

Leslie Pal is the Director of the School of Public Policy and Administration at Carleton University. He is the author, co-author or editor of 19 books, and his consulting includes work with the Ukrainian Academy of Public Administration and the Open Society Institute (Budapest), the World Bank and the Hong Kong Civil Service Training and Development Institute.

**Mr. Dave Paplawski**

Calgary, Alberta

Dave Paplawski is a former Government of Alberta employee who is now the Conservation Education Coordinator for the Alberta Hunter Education Instructors' Association (AHEIA) in Calgary. AHEIA coordinates the delivery of provincial hunter safety instruction and our Canadian Firearms Safety Courses. He is a former member of the Minister's User Group on Firearms.

**Dr. Robert Simon**

Chicoutimi, Québec

Robert Simon is Director General of the Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean Suicide Prevention Centre and has worked with wildlife and outdoor groups to stress the importance of safe firearms storage.

**Mr. Peter Sorensen**

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Peter Sorensen is President of PRP International Inc. He has extensive experience in project management, including serving as the Government of Canada project leader on the Confederation Bridge Project.

**Mr. Stephen Torino**

Mont-Royal, Quebec

Stephen Torino, the former Chair of the Minister's User Group on Firearms, is a Chartered Accountant and long-time firearms collector and target shooter. He has also held numerous executive positions in trapshooting and collecting associations.

**Mr. Vince Westwick**

Ottawa, Ontario

Vince Westwick is General Counsel of the Ottawa Police Service. A former police officer, he is Co-chair of the Law Amendments Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police.

**Dr. Alan Winberg**

Ottawa, Ontario

Alan Winberg is Executive Director of the Indian Claims Commission. He has served in different assistant deputy minister positions at Human Resources Development Canada and the Treasury Board Secretariat and has also held senior positions in a number of other government departments.

