



31 MAY 2013 HUMAN TARGET INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

Economic and Political root Causes and impact of the Global
Arms trade

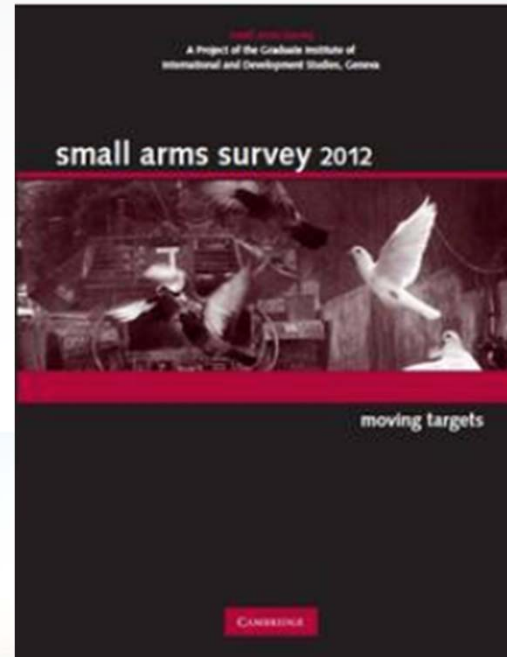
Trade and transparency: towards responsible
and effective controls

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Small Arms Survey

- Independent research institute based in Geneva
- Mandated to investigate all aspects of small arms and armed violence
- Provides reliable and impartial policy analysis
- Works with global network of partners



Defining Small Arms and Light Weapons



Small arms: handguns, rifles and carbines, sub-machine guns, assault rifles, light machine guns

Light weapons: heavy machine guns, grenade launchers, anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, AT/AA missile and rocket launchers, light mortars

Source: UN Panel of Governmental Experts, 1997 (A/52/298)



Global SALW Stockpiles

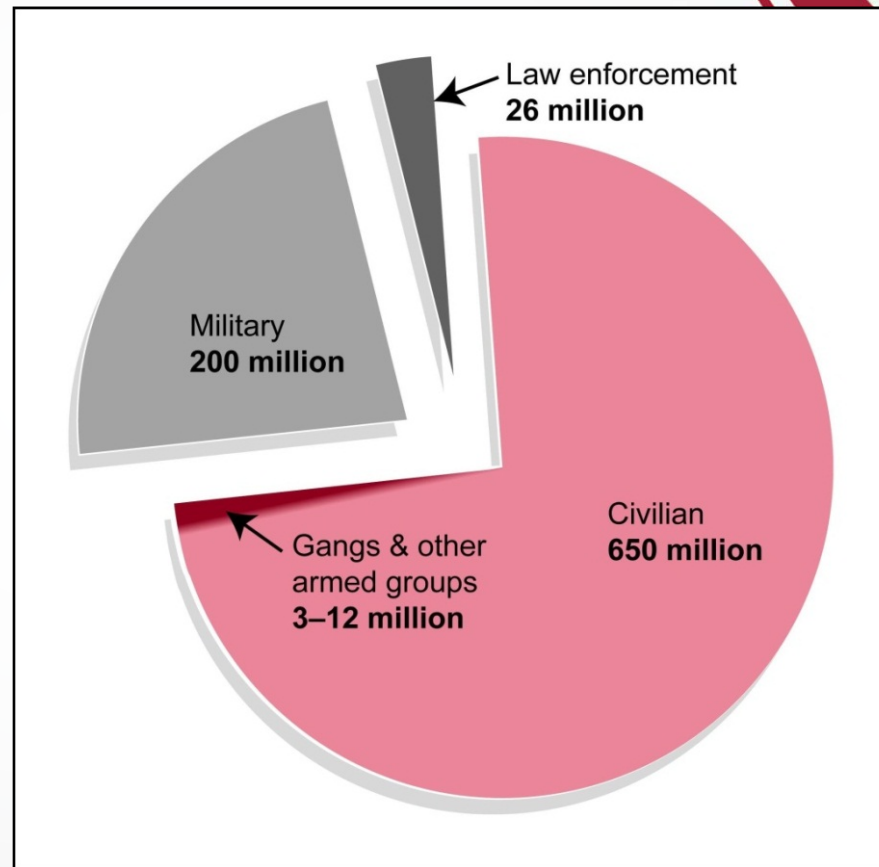
**875 million
weapons held
worldwide**

**More than two-thirds
are in civilian hands**

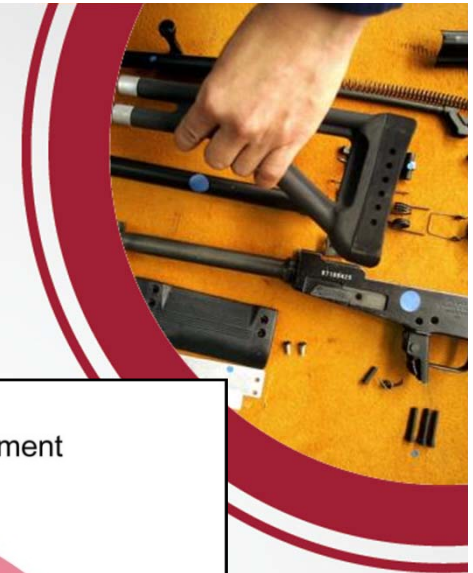
**About one-quarter
with the armed
forces**

**Relatively few with
the police**

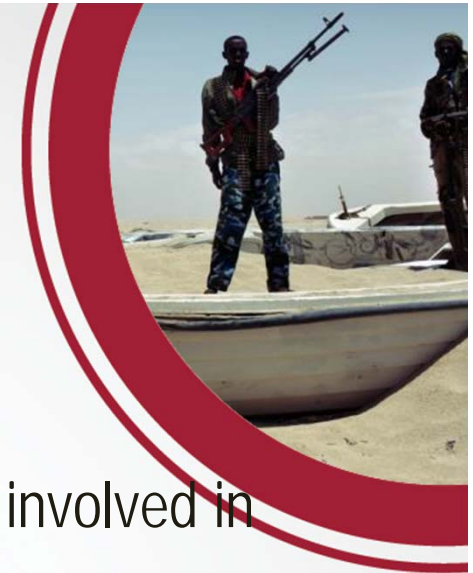
**...and less than one
per cent with armed
groups**



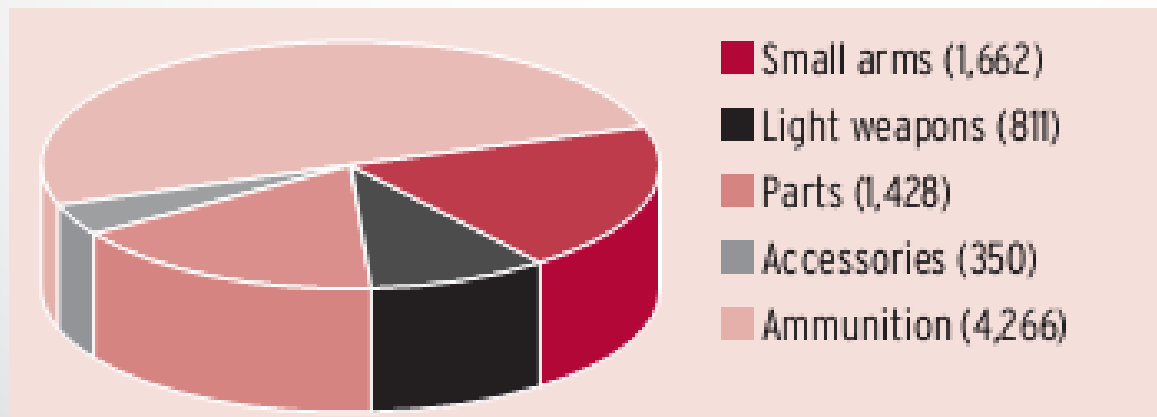
Source: Small Arms Survey Yearbook 2010, p. 103



SALW Trade and Production



- Authorized trade is greater than **\$8 billion** per year
- More than **1,130 companies** in **98 countries** have been involved in some aspect of production
- Exports: more than **40 countries** have conducted authorized trade in small arms and light weapons of more than 10 million USD in a single year



Source: Small Arms Survey Yearbook 2012, p. 242



Top exporters

Annual exports \geq USD 100 million in 2009

- United States
- Italy
- Germany
- Brazil
- Austria
- Japan
- Switzerland
- Russian Federation
- France
- South Korea
- Belgium
- Spain



Top importers

Annual imports \geq USD 100 million in 2009

- United States
- United Kingdom
- Saudi Arabia
- Australia
- Canada
- Germany
- France



Transparency Barometer

Source: Small Arms Survey Yearbook 2012, p. 292



Table 9.3 Small Arms Trade Transparency Barometer 2012, covering major exporters*

	Total (25.00 max)	Export report**/ EU Annual Report***	UN Comtrade**	UN Register**	Timeliness (1.50 max)	Access and consistency (2.00 max)	Clarity (5.00 max)	Comprehensiveness (6.50 max)	Deliveries (4.00 max)	Licences granted (4.00 max)	Licences refused (2.00 max)
Switzerland	21.00	X	X	X	1.50	1.50	4.00	5.25	3.00	4.00	1.75
United Kingdom	19.75	X / EU Report	X	X	1.50	2.00	3.75	5.25	3.50	2.50	1.25
Romania	19.00	X / EU Report	-	X	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.50	3.00	3.50	2.00
Serbia	18.75	X (09)	X	X	1.50	1.00	3.25	5.00	3.50	2.50	2.00
Germany	18.50	X / EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.50	3.75	4.25	2.50	3.50	1.50
Netherlands	18.50	X / EU Report	X	X	1.50	2.00	4.25	4.75	2.50	2.50	1.00
Belgium	17.00	X / EU Report	X	X	1.50	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.00
Denmark	16.50	X / EU Report	X	X (09)	1.50	1.50	4.75	3.25	2.50	2.00	1.00
Italy	16.00	X / EU Report	X	X (09)	1.50	1.50	3.25	5.00	2.50	2.00	0.25
Spain	15.75	X / EU Report	X	X (09)	1.50	2.00	2.25	4.00	3.50	1.50	1.00
Slovakia	15.50	X / EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	2.50	2.00	2.00
Norway	15.25	X	X	X	1.50	1.50	3.75	3.00	3.00	2.50	0.00
Sweden	15.25	X / EU Report	X	X (09)	1.50	2.00	3.50	4.00	2.50	1.50	0.25
United States	15.00	X	X	X	1.50	1.50	2.75	4.25	3.00	2.00	0.00
Croatia	14.75	X	X	X	1.50	1.00	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.00	0.00
Montenegro	14.50	X (09)	X	-	1.50	0.50	3.00	5.00	2.50	2.00	0.00
Finland	14.25	X / EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.50	3.25	3.25	2.50	2.00	0.25
Czech Republic	14.00	X / EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.50	2.50	3.25	3.00	1.50	0.75
France	14.00	X / EU Report	X	-	1.50	1.50	4.00	2.75	2.50	1.50	0.25
Austria	13.75	X (09) / EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.50	2.25	3.75	3.00	1.50	0.25
Poland	12.75	X / EU Report	X	-	1.50	1.00	2.00	3.75	3.00	1.50	0.00
Hungary	12.50	X / EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.00	3.00	2.75	2.50	1.50	0.25
Canada	12.25	X (07-09)	X	X	1.50	1.00	2.75	4.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
Greece	12.00	EU Report	X	X	1.50	0.50	2.00	3.25	3.00	1.50	0.25
Portugal	11.75	X (08) / EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.00	0.00



Irresponsible Transfers

- Irresponsible transfers are transfers that may have been authorized by a government despite a significant risk of misuse or diversion

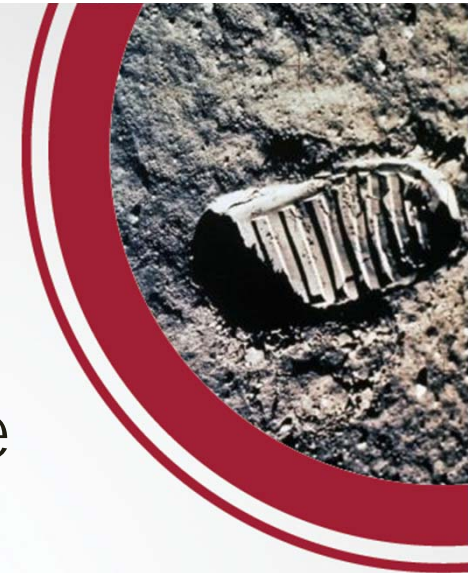


Figure 3.1 **Locating irresponsible transfers**

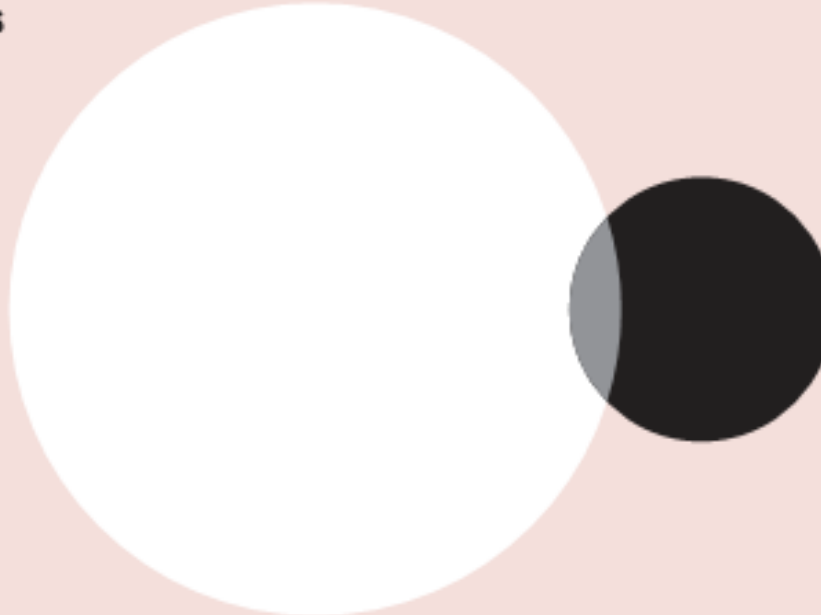
Large circle: authorized transfers

Small circle: illicit transfers

Overlap: irresponsible transfers/grey market

Black area: illegal transfers/black market

White area: legal transfers (authorized and responsible)



Note: This figure is not intended to express proportions.

Source: Small Arms Survey Yearbook 2007, p. 74

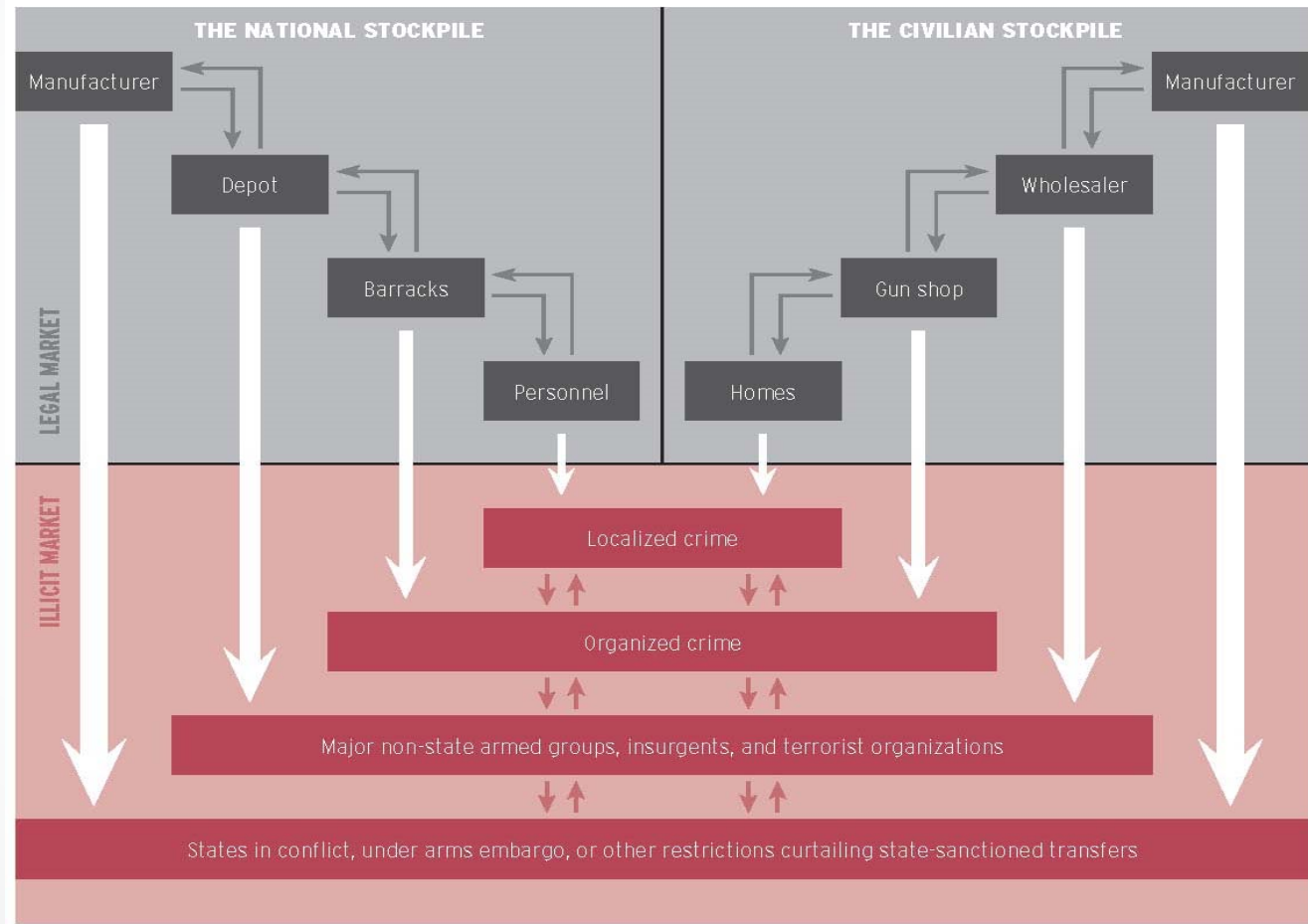


Irresponsible Transfers and Stockpile Diversions



- Many pathways
- Fuels crime, insurgency and terrorism
- Mostly stems from negligence

Figure 2.1 **Avenues of diversion from national and civilian stockpiles**



Source: Small Arms Survey Yearbook 2008, p. 44



Illicit SALW in Afghanistan, Iraq and Somalia



**80,000
weapons,
>1,500
caches/
transfers**



Examples of SALW misuse and diversion

- Exports to countries where armed conflict and human rights violations are common and often conducted in contravention of UN arms embargoes
- For example export to a country which includes problematic areas to which arms embargo is applied
- Selling weapons to such states is likely to contravene national / international export laws and has the potential to destabilize neighbouring countries.



In summary...

- The majority of transfers are legal
- Thorough marking, recordkeeping and tracing of SALW and ammunition is crucial
- The role of ATT is important, but it is necessary to address many gaps and make risks more visible
- Transparency counts

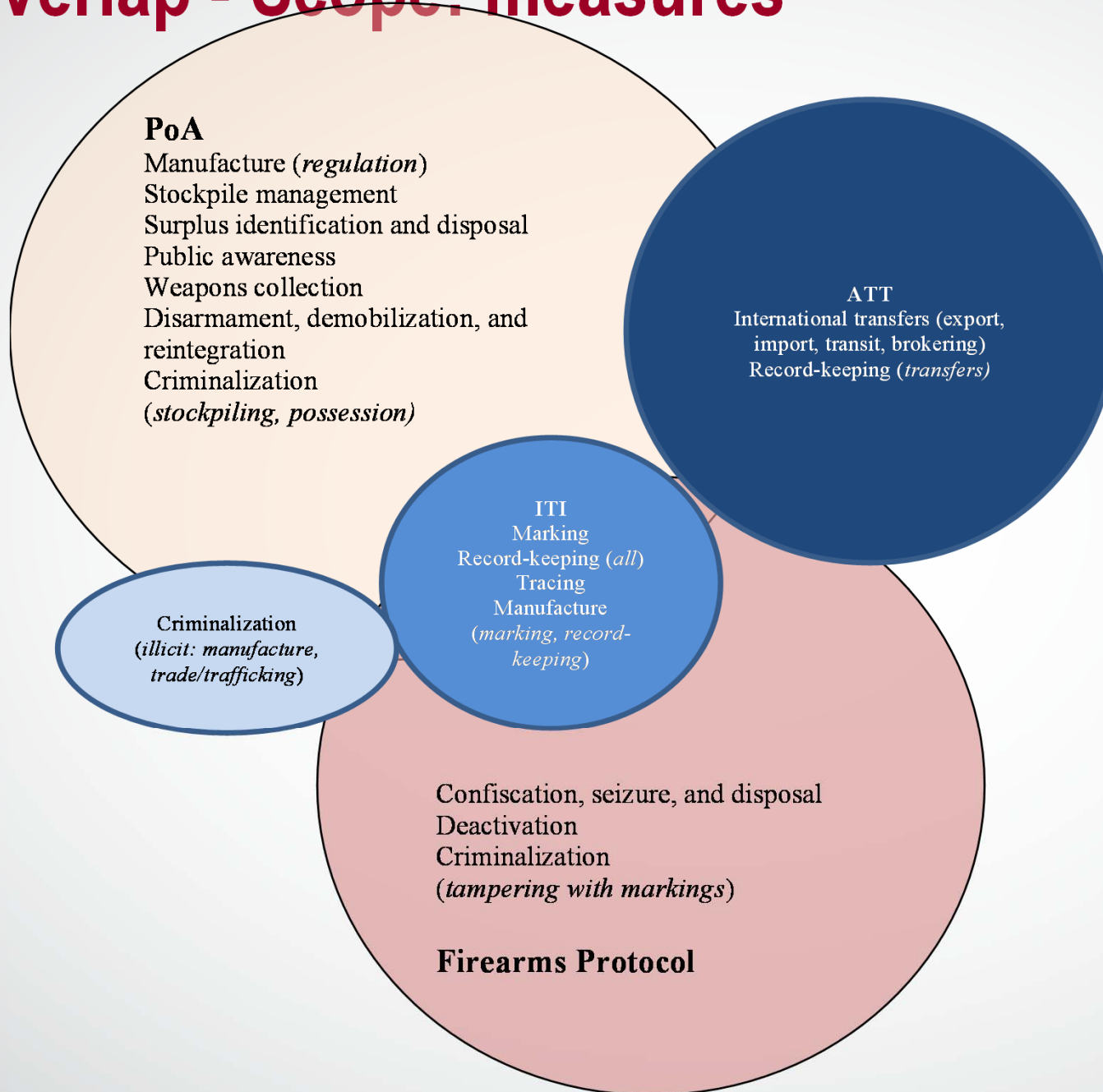


How does the ATT help?

- Reinforces and enhances certain commitments
- Helps create benchmarks
- Fills some gaps
- Clarifies some ambiguities
- Takes us forward re EXPORTS



Overlap - Scope: measures





any questions?

www.smallarmssurvey.org

