International arms transfers: Data, trends, analysis and data needs

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29 Jan. 2015
Arms Transfers Programme

- Mapping and analyzing arms transfers – mainly major weapons – legal and illegal
- SIPRI arms transfers database
- Research on impact of arms transfers
- Research on arms export and arms acquisition (import) decision making
- Research on arms trade control mechanisms (e.g. ATT)
- Research on transparency
- Expertise on technical aspects of weapons
Arms Transfers Database

Free public version on line (www.sipri.org)

Based on open sources

The SIPRI Arms Transfers Database includes:

• all international transfers of major weapons (as defined by SIPRI) for military use
• all transfers since 1950
• global coverage – all countries + rebels
• 39000+ records on individual ‘deals’
• 5700+ different weapon systems
Uses for SIPRI arms transfer data

• Shows suppliers and recipients of major weapons
• Shows trends in arms transfers and in relationships between suppliers and recipients
• Shows sources of weapons used in conflict
• Shows trends in importance of technologies
• Helps assessments of the implementation of export control regulations
• Helps identifying destabilizing accumulations of arms
• Main goal is to encourage and inform debates on arms exports and arms acquisitions
Trend Indicator Value

- Trend Indicator Values (TIV) as statistical rendering of arms deliveries showing quantity multiplied by quality
- TIV indicate the volume of arms (military tools) transferred
- TIV show changes in arms flows to or from particular countries or regions over time
- TIV show relative positions of suppliers or recipients
- TIV show relative importance of weapon categories
- TIV do not reflect actual sales prices and are not comparable to economic data
Arms transfers 1950-2013

Note: The bar graph shows annual totals and the line graph shows the 5-year moving average (each data point in the line graph represents an average for the preceding 5-year period). The SIPRI trend-indicator value (TIV) is a measure of the volume of international transfers of major weapons. The method used to calculate the SIPRI TIV is described on the SIPRI website at <http://www.sipri.org/research/armaments/transfers/measuring>.
The five largest exporters of major conventional weapons (2004–2008 and 2009–13) and their main recipient states (2009–13)

United States, 29%
Russia, 24%
China, 12%
India, 38%
Others, 71%

2004–2008
- Asia and Oceania, 40%
- Europe, 21%
- Middle East, 21%
- Americas, 10%
- Africa, 9%

2009–13
- Asia and Oceania, 47%
- Americas, 11%
- Europe, 14%
- Middle East, 19%
- Africa, 7%
Deliveries per weapon category, 2009-2013
Deliveries per weapon category, 1989-1993

- Aircraft: 48%
- Missiles: 12%
- AD systems: 5%
- Armoured vehicles: 14%
- Artillery: 3%
- Engines: 2%
- Sensors: 5%
- Ships: 11%
- Other: 0%
Asia

- An arms race?
- India/Pakistan – over 100% up: international conflict/tension; internal conflict; power status.
- East Asia: competition over smaller maritime claims; safety of trade routes; international conflict; power status.
- Southeast Asia – most substantial up + large orders/plans: internal conflicts; disaster relief; large areas to police; competition over large maritime claims with economic potential.
3% increase 2009-2013 over 2004-2008. UAE in top-5 + Saudi Arabia returns to top-5

Egypt, Syria, Iraq: internal conflict; protection of regime; international conflict/threat perception; water security?

Gulf States – most substantial up and huge orders/plans: perceived international threat; protection of regime; power status.
Europe

- Azerbaijan – 378% up: international conflict.
- Greece – 5th largest importer 2004-2008 but 57% down: international tension/pride; corruption?
Latin America

- Brazil – 65% up: no major regional threats but major arms procurement programs; power status.
- Venezuela – 20% up: replacing everything; perceived international threat?
- Colombia – 142% up: internal conflict; regional tension?
Africa

- Africa: maritime security in EEZ with economic potential; large areas to police; support for governance; UN/AU peacekeeping
- Sudan: internal conflict-arms embargo; water security?
- Uganda: internal conflict; water security?; peacekeeping.
- Algeria/Morocco: international conflict?; power status?; internal conflict.
Actually about 0.4%

Arms trade vs total trade

1. ExxonMobil ($491b)
2. Sinopec Group ($486b)
3. Royal Dutch Shell ($478b)
4. Wal-Mart Stores ($476b)
5. China National Petroleum Corporation ($455b)
6. BP ($379b)
7. Saudi Aramco ($365b)
8. State Grid Corporation of China ($338b)
9. Vitol ($307b)
10. Volkswagen Group ($263b)

Below top-100
Lockheed Martin ($47b – incl $36b arms)
Boeing ($87b – incl $28b arms)
BAE Systems ($28b – incl $27b arms)
General Dynamics ($32b – incl $21b arms)
Northrop Grumman ($25b – incl $19b arms)
### Transparency – what we need to do what?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data from exporters</th>
<th>Arms build-ups</th>
<th>Confidence-building measures</th>
<th>Enhanced democracy</th>
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+ = Needed; +/- = Useful; - = Neither useful nor needed.