

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

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SIPRI Arms and Military Expenditure Programme

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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

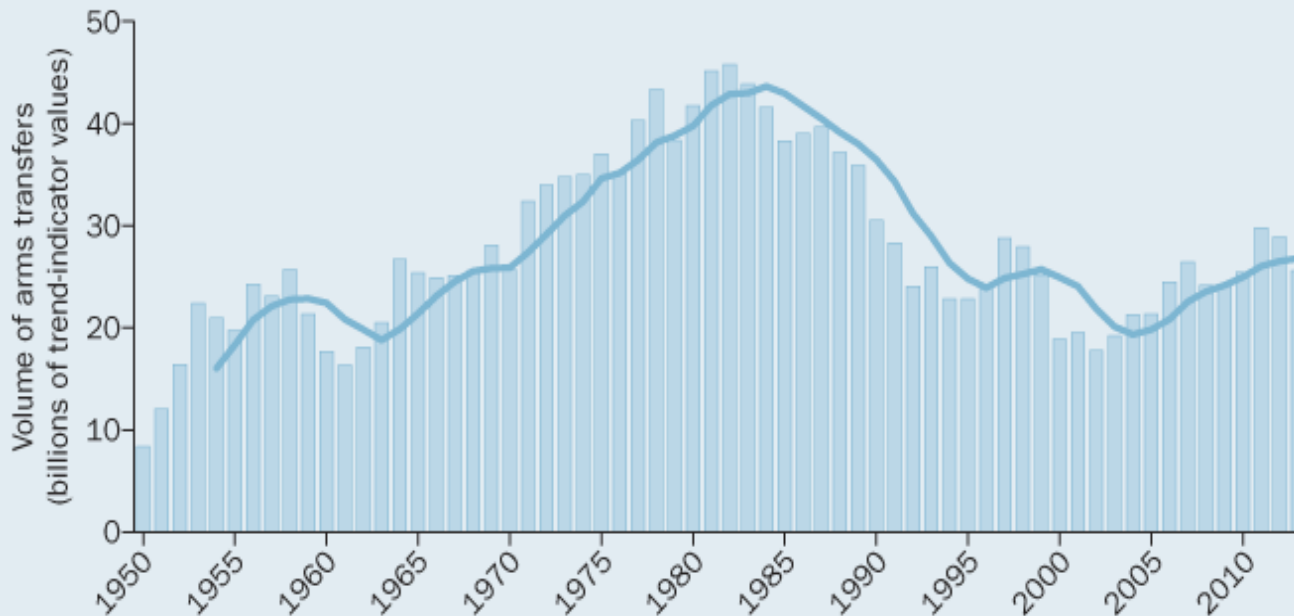
- Shows suppliers and recipients of major weapons
- Shows trends in arms transfers and in relationships between suppliers and recipients
- Shows sources of weapons used in conflict
- Shows trends in importance of technologies
- Helps assessments of the implementation of export control regulations
- Helps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



Trend Indicator Value

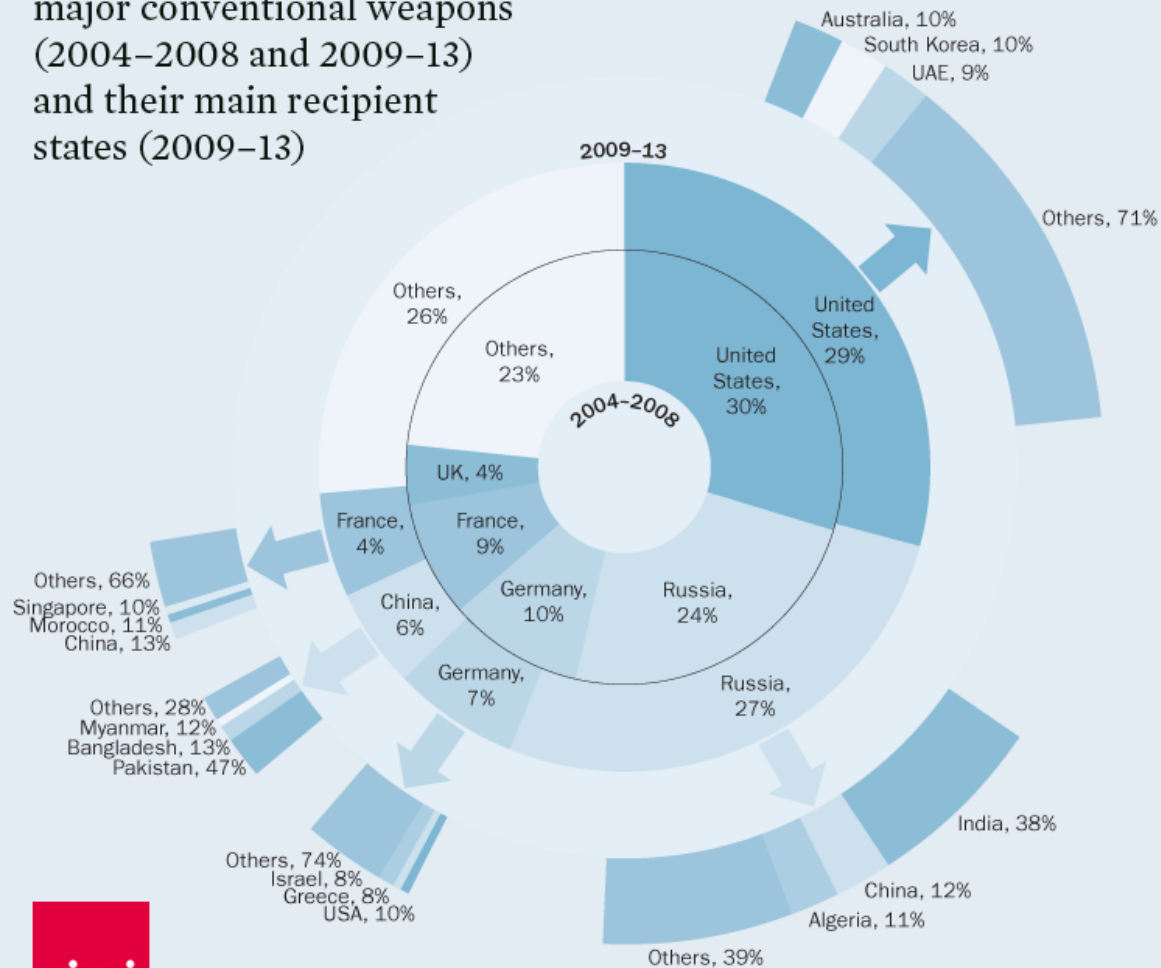
- ❑ Trend Indicator Values (TIV) as statistical rendering of arms deliveries showing quantity multiplied by quality
- ❑ TIV indicate the volume of arms (military tools) transferred
- ❑ TIV show changes in arms flows to or from particular countries or regions over time
- ❑ TIV show relative positions 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>.

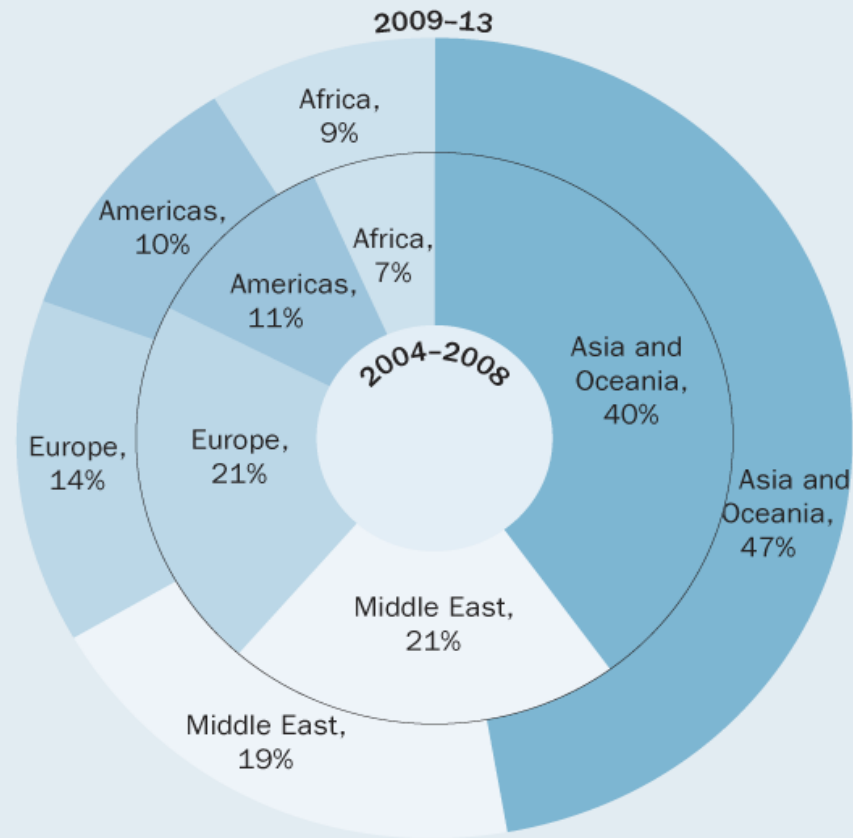
The five largest exporters of major conventional weapons (2004–2008 and 2009–13) and their main recipient states (2009–13)



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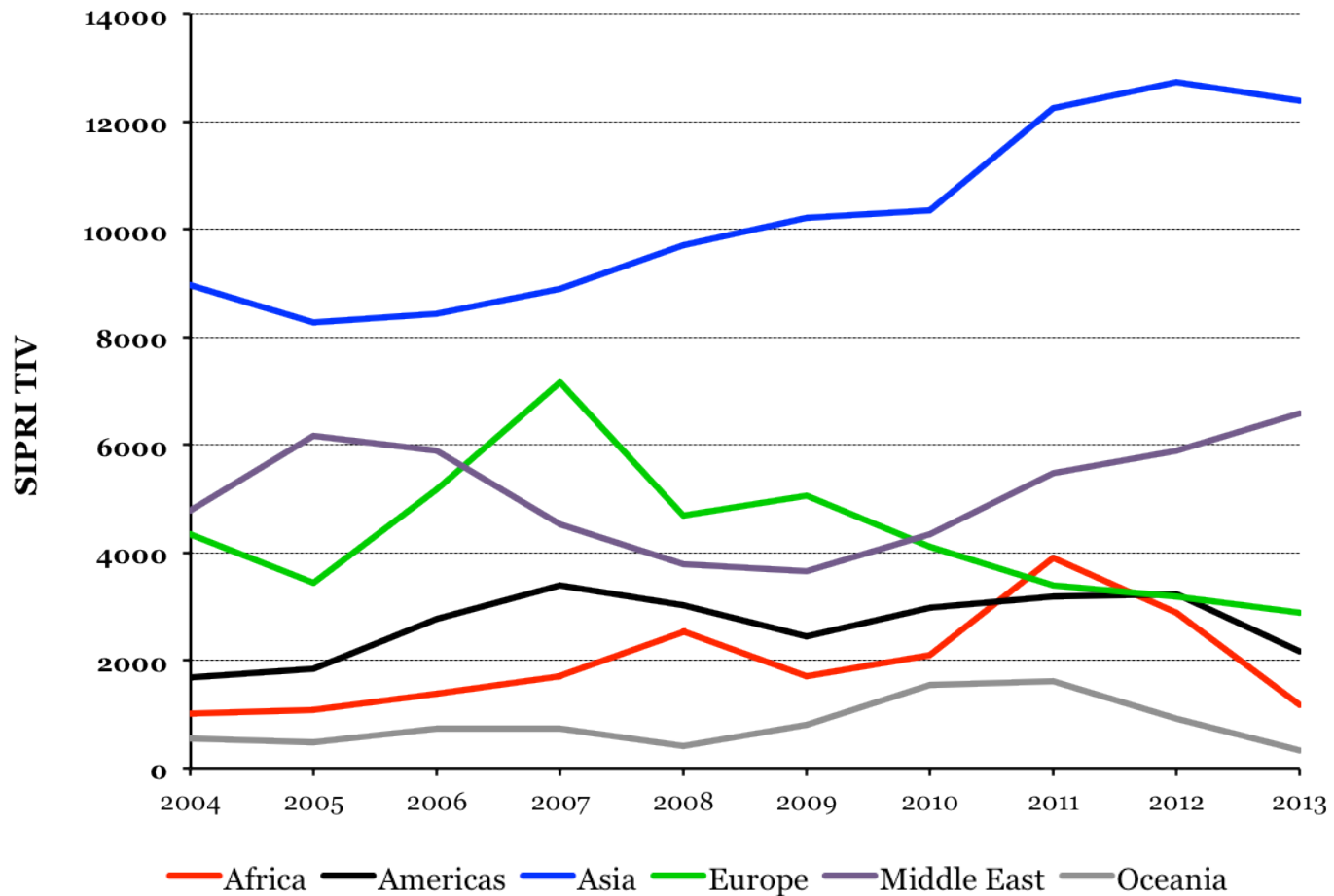
The importers of major weapons, by region, 2004–2008 and 2009–13



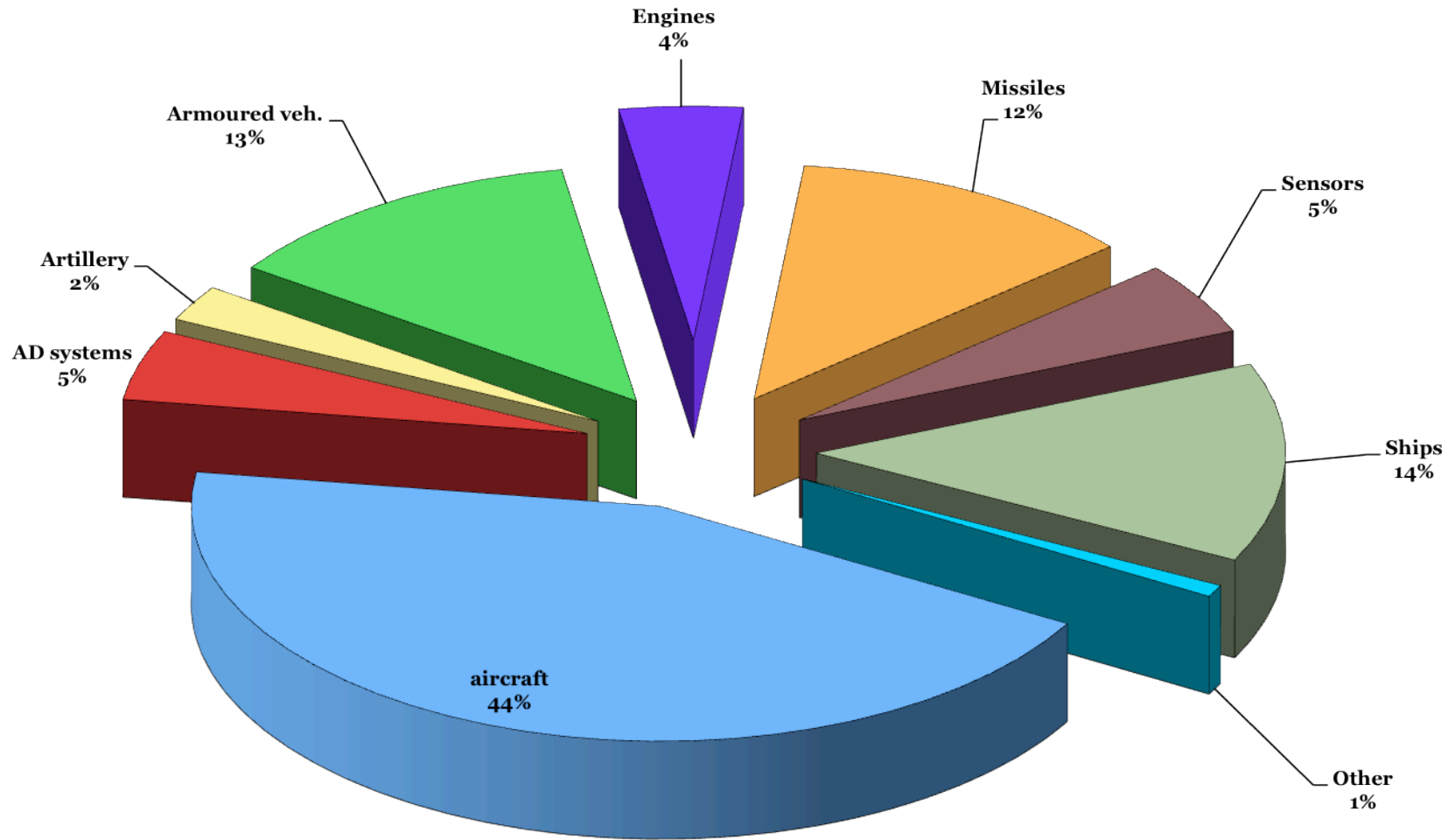
www.sipri.org



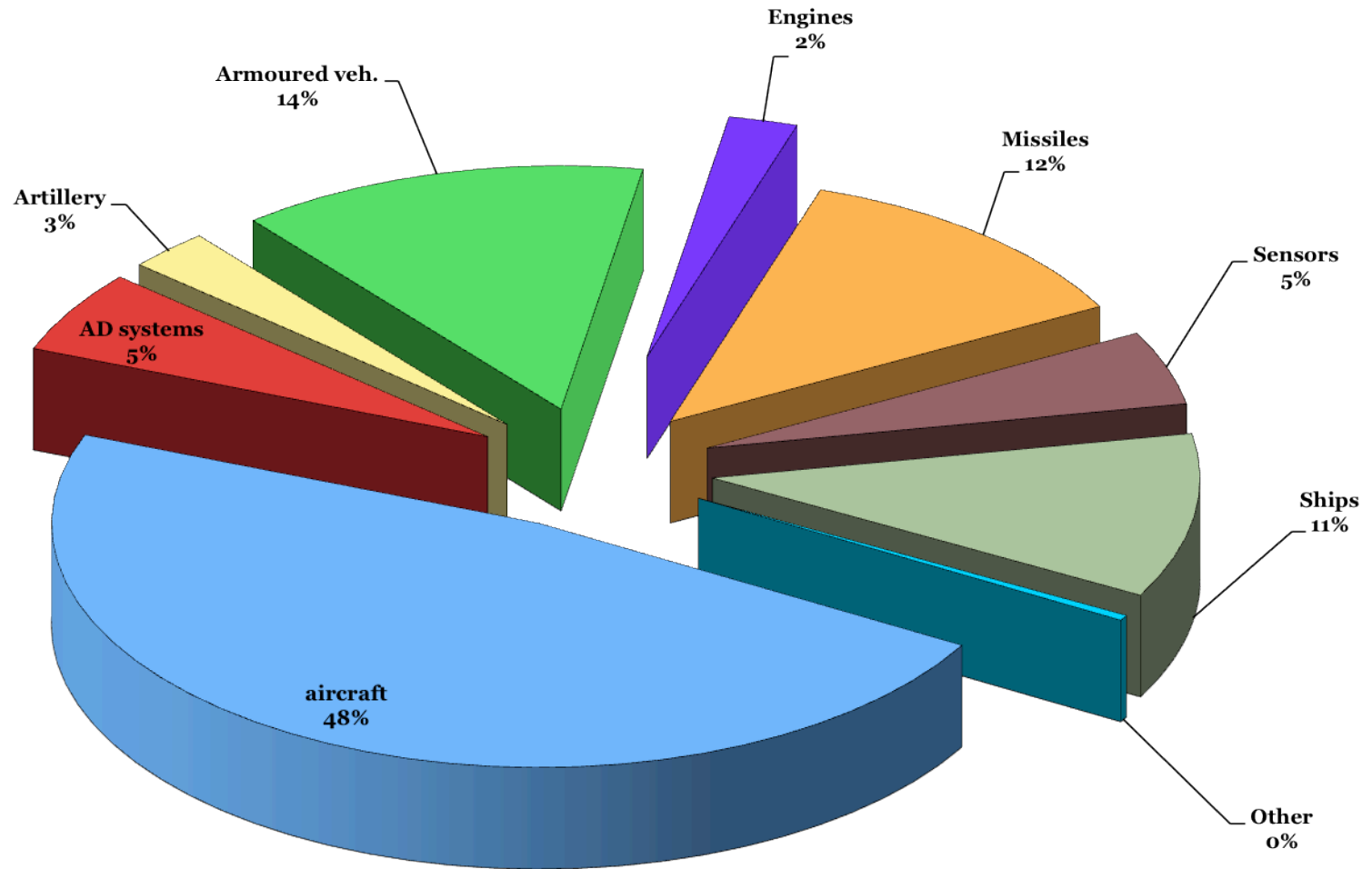
Arms imports by region, 2004-2013



Deliveries per weapon category, 2009-2013



Deliveries per weapon category, 1989-1993



Asia

- 43% increase 2009-2013 over 2004-2008.
- 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.



Middle East

- 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

- 2009-2013 25% down from 2004-2008.
- 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

- 53% increase 2009-2013 over 2004-2008.
- 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.



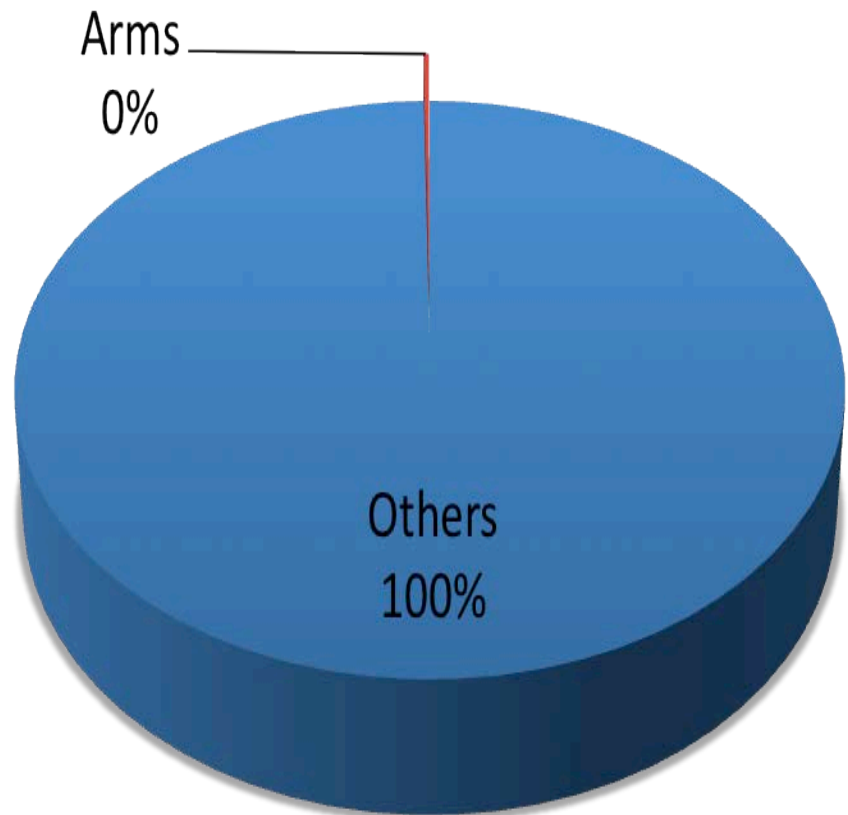
Actually about 0.4%

Arms trade vs total trade

1. ExxonMobil (\$491b)
2. Sinopec Group (\$486b)
3. Royal Dutch Shell (\$478b)
4. Wall-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?

	Arms build-ups	Confidence-building measures	Enhanced democracy	Economic impact	Illegal transfers
Data from exporters	+/-	-	+/-	-	+/-
Data from importers	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-
Data on inventory	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-
Import value data	-	-	+	+	-
Export value data	-	-	+/-	+	-
Military expenditure data	+/-	+/-	+	+	-
Numerical data	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-
Numerical data with model numbers	+	+	+/-	-	-
Deployment	+	+	-	-	-
Doctrine	+	+	+/-	-	-
Policy	+	+	+	-	-
Data on major arms	+	+	-	-	-
Data on small arms	+/-	-	-	-	-
Data on ammunition	+	+	-	-	-
Data on force multipliers	+	+	-	-	+
Data on other military equipment	+	+	-	-	-
Public data	-	+/-	+	-	-
International data exchange	+	+	-	-	+/-
Restricted data exchange from government to parliament	-	-	+/-	-	-

+ = Needed; +/- = Useful; - = Neither useful nor needed.

