



The Balance of the Balance: small arms, light weapons (SALW) its parts and ammunition exports and imports to Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean from 2000 to 2007.

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1. Background

All countries are supposed to declare their SALW transfers and this information is available in several databases, however to paint a realistic picture of SALW, its parts and ammunition transfers is not the simplest task.¹ Fortunately there are global initiatives that excel in overcoming these challenges, among them, the Small Arms Survey Yearbook known to be an important source of information, mainly, concerning SALW production and transfers. Another pioneer initiative is NISAT, *Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers* that since 1962 has kept a database of all transfers records.

In spite of all these very important initiatives, there is a lack of information about regional markets such as the Latin American one, the Caribbean or the African. In order to cover that gap, since 2007, “En La Mira” devotes a whole issue in SALW transfers, its parts and ammunition in those regions (Purcena e Dreyfus, 2007; Purcena e Dreyfus, 2008). In this issue, we included a region which has similar problems to those of Latin America and the Caribbean concerning armed violence: Africa. Africa presents answers to many of very basic questionings about armed violence: what creates armed violence? Is it related to poverty, inequality? Africa and Latin America have indeed very different and specific contexts, however we have identified in Africa a window of opportunity to prevent levels of armed violence that we see in Latin America today. We hope that through this exercise and our findings alongside with the work of many others specific policies of armed violence reduction can be implemented in an African context.

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¹ In this report, we chose to use the Acronym SALW (Small Arms and Light Weapons) to refer to firearms, its parts, accessories and ammunition. For further detail about this definition, please check: Small Arms Survey. *Small Arms Survey 2001: Profiling the Problem*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. p.8.



Therefore, according to the analyzed data in this report provided by NISAT which gather information of the *United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database* (UN-Comtrade or Comtrade) USD 19,5 billion were exported between 2000 and 2007, and USD 19,3 billion were imported. African, Latin American and Caribbean countries represented 6.3% of the exports and 5.5% of imports of the world. On the other hand, 62% of homicides caused by firearms were committed in those regions (Small Arms Survey, 2004). This discrepancy between the volume of transfers and the levels of armed violence is alarming because of its both tragic and very expressive number of homicides.²

Our goal here is not to level volume of transfers with homicide rate, but rather clarify the main legal channels of SALW and ammunition entrance and exit, and follow up their developments. The result of this exercise is this report in which we inform, through a Customs perspective, the SALW, its parts and ammunition legal flux of Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean during this last decade. Based on this data we can answer the following questions: Who exported/imported? From whom? What? And when?

We also would like to point out that is not up to this report to provide the answers to causes of SALW exports and imports by those countries. Besides informing, we hope that through this research, we can foment other researches and initiatives by other fellow researchers, activists or government employees so countries can work better on transparency and better answer who is using those weapons and how.

² When we refer to Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean we consider the following countries and territories: South Africa, Angola, Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Kenya, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia e Zimbabwe are African countries; Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Granada, Guatemala, Guiana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela are Latin American countries. Autonomous region of Spain: Ceuta, Ilhas Canárias e Melilla. Estado Livre Associado aos EUA: Porto Rico; dependências dos EUA; Ilhas Virgens Americanas; territórios ultramarinos da França: Guiana Francesa, Guadalupe, Maiote, Martinica e Reunião; territórios autônomos holandeses: Aruba e Antilhas Holandesas; e colônias britânicas: Anguilla, Ascensão, Bermuda, Ilhas Caimãs, Ilha Gough, Ilha de Tristão da Cunha, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Santa Helena, São Vicente e Grenadines e Turks e Caicos. There are 82 countries and 23 territories under foreign administration, totalling 105 different entities.

2. Methodology

By authorized international transfers of SALW, we refer to the movement of SALW, its parts; accessories and ammunition through national borders that got the necessary authorization or license by acknowledge governments. Those weapons are sent to countries with awareness and consent of importing, exporting or intermediating countries. Sending those weapons requires, at least, a licence or export authorization (although there are exceptions to the rule) besides extra paperwork.

We consider authorized international transfers to be: Sales by private or State industries; liasons to private and State buyers seeking profit; arms sales negotiated by States; arms sales of one State to other State institutions for National Defense or law enforcement purposes; SALW sent for testing and showcasing in other countries to facilitate a possible business transaction; SALW sent from one State to the other to support the Armed Forces or Law Enforcement of the recipient country, with no sales/commercial transactions involved; SALW sent to allied countries as part of a training programme or joint-military exercises; SALW sent by a State to its peacekeeping forces outer State; SALW sent overseas to repairment; resending excess armament (no sales involved) to the original exporting industry or country³; returning rent or borrowed itens to the owner country; SALW sent by a government institution to its overseas agents with purposes different from peacekeeping, such as training. (SMALL ARMS SURVEY, 2001).

The data used in this report were collected from NISAT database, which gathers over 880 thousand records of worldwide transfers of SALW, its parts, ammunition and other types of armament that makes up the 93 chapter of the Harmonized System (HS). The HS exists since 1992, in 2007, it launched its fourth edition – the previous were in 1996 and in 2002. We work with the data up until 2007 because it was the last year available in NISAT. This database works with different sources of data, among them, Comtrade. Therefore, in this report, it is only used this source because all countries should declare their transfers to the United Nations.

About the data from NISAT, most countries agree to declare transfers in values and/or tonnage of goods, although very few countries declare the number of units transferred. Thus, in this study the main unit for analysis is the U.S. dollar, USD.

³ For instance, an industry can get old weapons as part of an agreement for the supply of new ones.

Moreover, because of analysed timeframe and the fact that there was an inclusion of another region, as well as other comparisons in this work, it was decided to update the values analyzed. Therefore, these values were corrected by the implicit US GDP deflator.⁴

Another important point to be considered is which customs categories of HS are being scrutinized in this work. SALW, its parts and ammunition were classified by type, and each type has its own category. Armament types were labelled according a similar pattern used by NISAT, as described in table 1.

Table 1 – SALW, its parts and ammunition classification:

HS Code	Type
9301.90	Military small arms (military rifles and shotguns, machineguns & submachineguns)
9301.20	Grenade launchers, flame throwers & others
9302.00	Pistols & revolvers
9303.20	Sporting & hunting shotguns
9303.30	Sporting & hunting rifles
9305.10	Parts & accessories of revolvers or pistols
9305.21	Shotgun barrels
9305.29	Parts & accessories of shotguns or rifles
9305.91	Parts & accessories of military small arms
9306.21	Hunting & sporting cartridges
9306.29	Other cartridges and parts of cartridges
9306.30	Bullet loaded cartridges

Source: the authors

Like in previous editions, categories were added. The first one was 9305.91 that contained parts of small military arms; the second one was 9306.29, which is consisted of parts of cartridges for small arms, and other types of cartridges. Moreover, it was decided to disaggregate small arms ammunition types. In previous editions, the categories 9306.21 (shotgun barrels) and 9306.30 (bullet loaded cartridges) comprised the aforementioned category. We need to expand our analysis and for that, it was crucial to break off those categories in light of their specificities. Hunting cartridges are associated with their civilian use; while bullet loaded cartridges can have civilian and military use. This information is crucial to diagnose regions where there are armed conflicts.

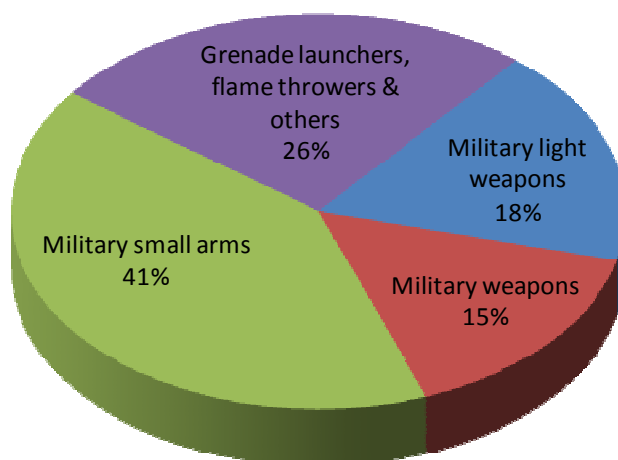
⁴ The multipliers were calculated from the index numbers of the implicit GDP deflator American, available in Table 1.1.9 on page National Income and Product Accounts (U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Data limitation is not restricted to unnotified quantities, Comtrade data has also limitations derivated from HS versions that were not dully disagregated, or even wrong subnotes and notes of some categories by some countries. In relation to incossistencies found in notes or subnotes, the ones that stand out are the allegations of “matter of National Security” as pretext to not report to Comtrade (BRASIL. CÂMARA DOS DEPUTADOS, 2006, pp. 439-440).

The limitations regarding older versions happened because some of the main categories for the current analysis of SALW tranfers situation were not detailed, among them, 9301.00 (military weapons). The difficulty here lies on the fact that military weapons, before 2002, included heavy armory, such as artillery pieces. Since 2002, the harmonized system stablish the categories: 9301.90, including small arms, for overall military use, such as machine guns, submachine guns, assault rifles and millitary shotguns; anda 9301.20, which includes light weapons such as grenade lauchers inclui armamento leve, como por exemplo, lançadores de granada, portable anti-tank weapons, flame throwers and others.

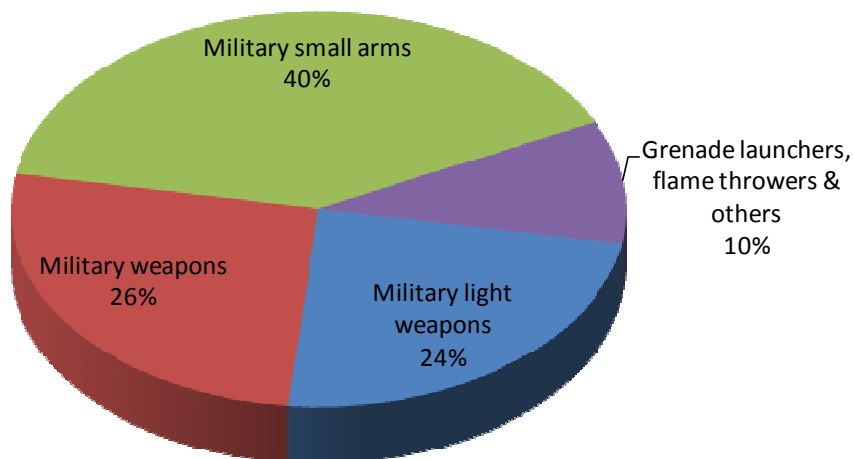
In previous editions of this report, we have analyzed the category 9301.00 and took the necessary procedures to mitigate the identified problems in the data inconsistencies (Purcena and Dreyfus, 2007; Purcena and Dreyfus, 2008). However, in the current edition it was decided to revise such procedures and, for that, not include this particular category in our analysis. With a wider scope of work, such inconsistencies could not be afforded to be made. As it may be seen in Graphs 1 and 2, SALW transfer for military use (categories 9301.90 and 9301.20) represented 50% of the total of category 9301 between 2000 and 2007. It is also worth of note that although newer versions (from 2002 fowarded) of the HS have more details, it is still possible to analyse specific positions of military weapons by considering their first four digits 9301.

Graph 1 – Military weapons exports (9301), according type, 2000-2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

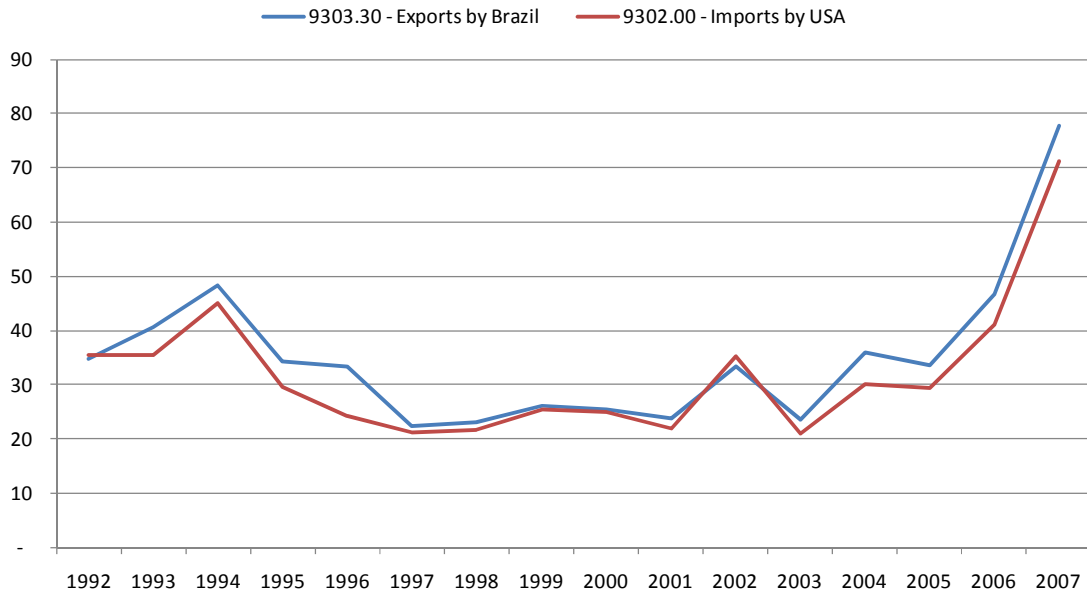
Graph 2 – Military weapons imports (category 9301), according type, 2000-2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade.

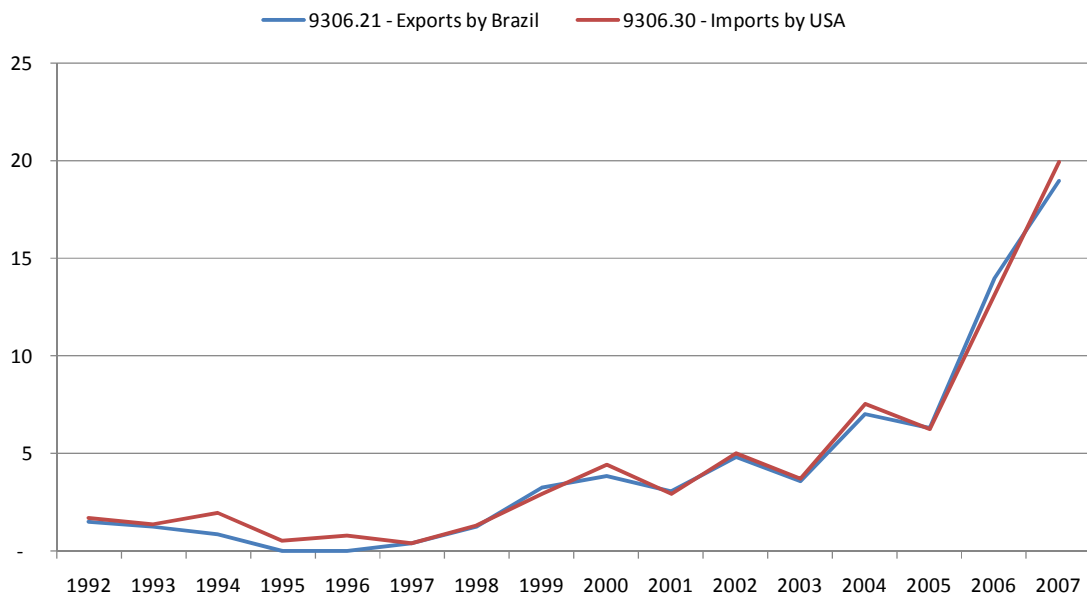
Besides these problems, there are limitations related to underreporting and misclassification of data that was discovered in specific research undertaken previously. These cases, when identified, were reported and flgged in this research. We show examples of inconsistencies in Graphs 1, 2 e 3.

Graph 3 - Brazil exports of hunting and sporting rifles (9303.30) comparing to the imports of United States of America (USA) of pistols and revolvers (9302.00), in millions of USD current, 1992 - 2007.



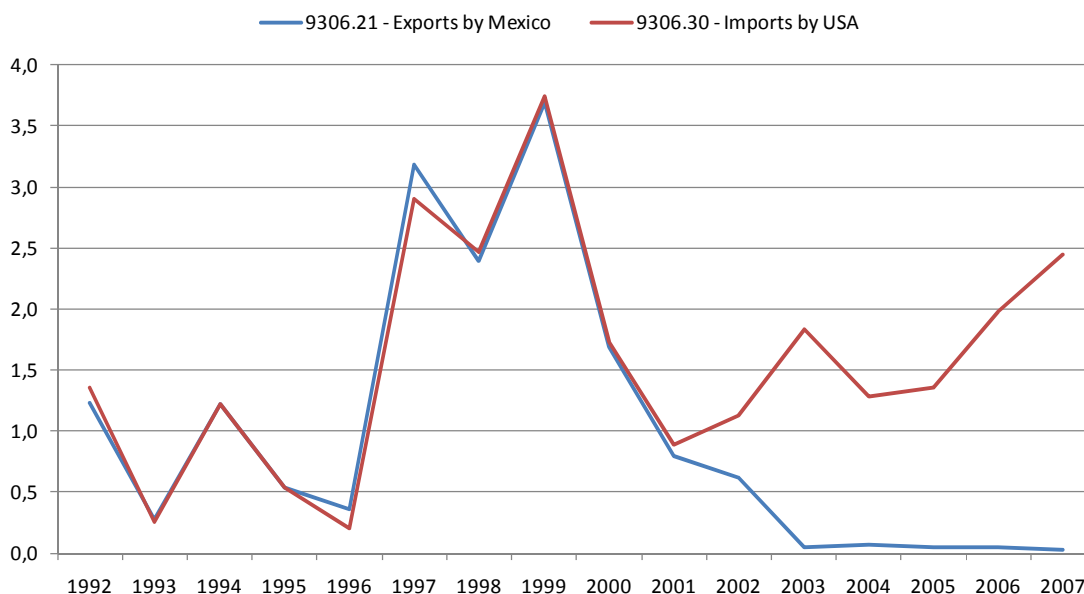
Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

Graph 4 - Brazil exports of cartridges for shotguns (9306.21) compared to USA imports of other firearms cartridges (9306.30), in million of USD current, 1992 - 2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

Graph 5 – Mexico exports of shotgun cartridges (9306.21) compared to USA imports of bullet loaded cartridges (9306.30), in million of USD current, 1992 - 2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT dataset with information declared to Comtrade..

The graphs above (1 e 2) aim to show how Brazilian exports curves of rifles (9303.30) and hunting cartridges (9306.21) are extremely similar to the imports curves of revolvers (9302.00) as well as the curves of bullet loaded cartridges (9306.30) of the United States, which in the end of the day demonstrates the same flow that is Brazilian transfers to the US. It is worth of note that the main products exports (short arms and bullet loaded cartridges) of the Brazilian industry of SALW do not appear at the exports listings (Dreyfus, Lessing e Purcena, 2005; Dreyfus e Purcena, 2007). For that reason, it was decided to compare informations declared by the main buyer of Brazilian SALW and ammunition, the United States, which is pretty transparent when it comes to SALW imports (Purcena, 2006; Small Arms Survey, 2007; Dreyfus e Purcena, 2009).

As the case of cartridge transfers between Brazil and United States, the same pattern can be seen in Mexico as Graph 3 demonstrates, with a slighest difference because, since 2002, Mexican exports of Hunting cartridges drops while American import remain high when compare to the mentioned exports.

Finally, it is clear that although the purpose of this report is not only analyze discrepancies (which do exist and are quite common) between the declared by importers and exporters. As already mentioned the goal is to show data as it is declared to the UN



and regional authorities. Thus, we have focus on more serious deficiencies that can lead to serious errors of interpretation as the fact, for example, that the major producer of handguns in the region (Brazil) does not report systematically exports of small arms (pistols and revolvers). This situation is replicated in both Latin Americans and Europeans countries, as identified in the case of Brazilian and Austrian exports of category 9302.00 (pistols and revolvers), as well as in the category of the bullet loaded cartridges (9306.30) exported by Brazil and Mexico (Small Arms Survey, 2007)

This report is divided into three sections. The first examines the African situation and explains why the region was included in this report. The second analyzes the trade balance of SALW, ammunition and parts of Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean by its flow (export and import), type of weapons and key stakeholders. Finally, the section dealing with possible inconsistencies in the information reviewed.

3. African Context

3.1 Why expand the balance analysis to Africa?

The Balance is an effort to map legal transactions in African, Latin American and Caribbean countries and pointing out inconsistencies and trends when we see fit. Armed violence is a huge problem in Latin America, where we are based, therefore to focus our attention to that region in our first reports appeared to be only natural. Nevertheless, with the development of this report, our researches and even our work in Africa, turn our eyes to this region seemed to be the next logical step.

Although African SALW transfers do not have a very high volume of transactions or armed violence rates as high as Latin America; African countries have to deal with the many diverse direct and indirect consequences of arms proliferation. SALW proliferation changed African society and their relations to territory through massive amounts of internally displaced people and refugees conflicts produce. Moreover, SALW proliferation hinders development, prevents humanitarian aid to reach the ones that need it the most and facilitates the conscription of Child Soldiers..The Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers reports that Children are still being “recruited” in five countries: Chad, Congo (DRC), Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. While in countries where SALW supply is limited, guns are commodities that can not be wasted in lesser experient warriores. On top of that, the damage to civilian population is incredibly desproporcional; the number of civilians afected by conflicts in Africa is over 60 times higher than the number of civilians afected in na European conflict scenario (IDMC, 2008).

Africa has several countries under arms embargoes; however, those very same countries have the most arms transactions among African countries. We wonder if the States that agree to those embargoes (which coincidently are the main partners outside Africa) are really willing to drop their arms sales. At the same time, the attention given to arms control in Africa gives us hope that efective policies would be made before an escalation of armed violence rates.

3.2 – Mapping the issue of Firearms in Africa (Africa: the arms)

The 2003 Small Arms Survey Yearbook estimates that there are, at least, 30 million firearms in Subsaarian Africa onlu, and 38 companies produce firearms in the subcontinent, located mainly in South Africa (Small Arms Survey, 2003). Even so, the domestic production does not cover the demand, which leads to imports. Although there is illicit traffic, through individual sellers also known as brokers that became famous by books, movies and news covers, it is clear that the major suppliers of SALW to Africa are the States. Selling the weapons themselves or the parts and licences that allow those weapons to be made.

To reduce supply and use of SALW in post-conflict sites has been very important to the region in the last decade. The indiscriminate use of SALW diverge State resources to public security and undermines the confidence in African enterprises. Millions of small arms and light weapons were sent to Africa during Cold War so the proxy wars could be fought and those stockpiles are still being kept. In 2001, the United States government estimates that SALW were catalyst elements of conflicts in 22 African countries, which robbed the lives of 8 million people. As the former Secretary General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan has already stated, in África, small arms are not only weapons of choice, they are weapons of mass destruction. (SMALL ARMS SURVEY, 2003: 80).

To stop this situation, the African countries have to develop stricter legislation on SALW control and strengthen internal and external arms flow control. National Plans of Action must approach supply and demand aspects of arms transaction, to tackle arms proliferation in all its aspects. Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR) programs are important, as well as campaigns for voluntary handover of firearms to curb demand. However, regional cooperation is essential to halt the offer. The ECOWAS Moratorium, the Protocol on Firearms, Ammunition and Explosive Materials and the Nairobi Protocol are important steps in that direction.

4. Data Analysis

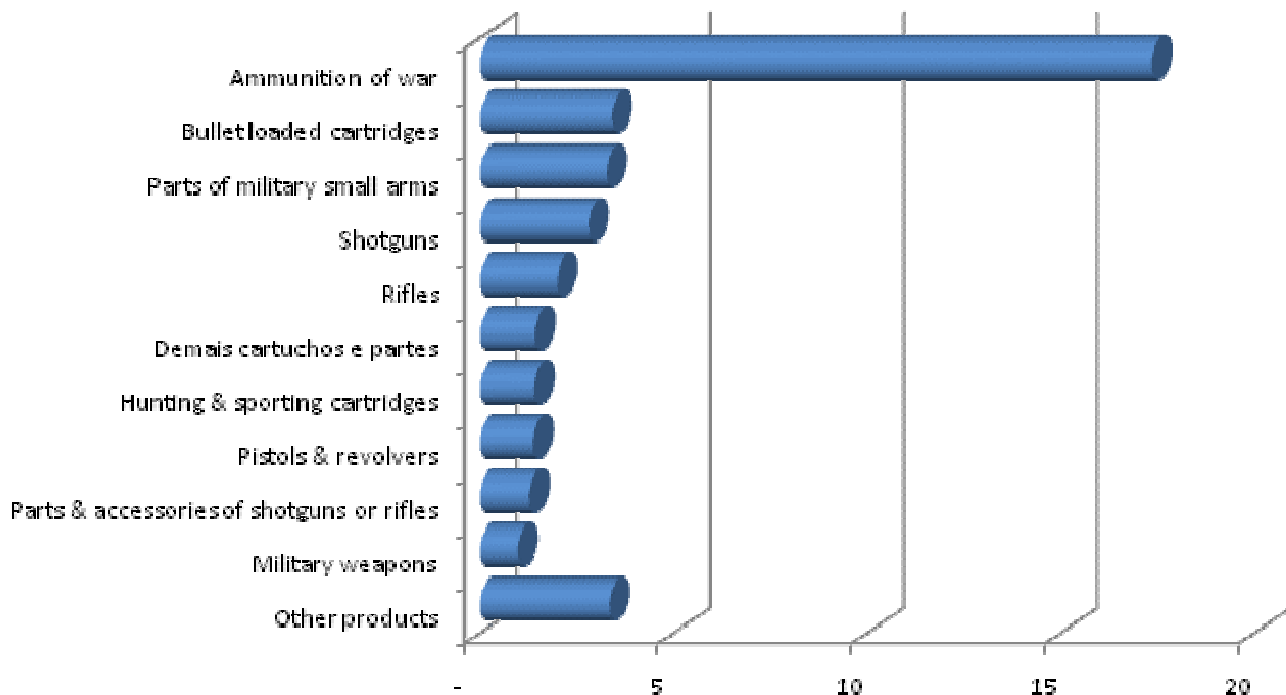
In order to measure the size of trade of SALW in global terms, it is needed to compare the values of transfers within Chapter 93 of the HS. This chapter considers all conventional weapons from handguns to guided missiles. However, it do not take into account aircraft, tanks and frigates, that is, weapons systems that are not restricted to bellicose activity bellicose.

Thus, in Graph 6, we considered only the 10 most important positions that chapter. Ammunition of war represents 42% of the total circulating worldwide, which, during the period 2000 to 2007, was USD 41.5 billion. An important point of ammunitions of war is that this category includes products of higher added value (such as missiles or mines) than bullet loaded cartridges. The second most traded item is also a type ammunition: bullet loaded cartridges. The main difference between these two types of ammunition is that the first is used only for military purposes, while the second has both civilian and military use. However, this alone does not explain why such high values for that category, it would be necessary to expand this analysis. However, our goal here is to deal with small arms which is not the case of ammunitions of war, therefore, it is noted that small arms have concentrated 44% of world exports between 2000 and 2007. What is very relevant, especially since they are products of lesser value when compared to military weapons.

In Graph 7, which deals with the categories discussed above through the consumers, that is, importers, declarations, ammunitions of war are still in first place in the ranking of conventional arms transfers. However, in this graph, the category represents 31% of imports. As pointed out above, the declaration of weapons for military use is not always transparent and it may be one reason for lower percentage than that observed in exports

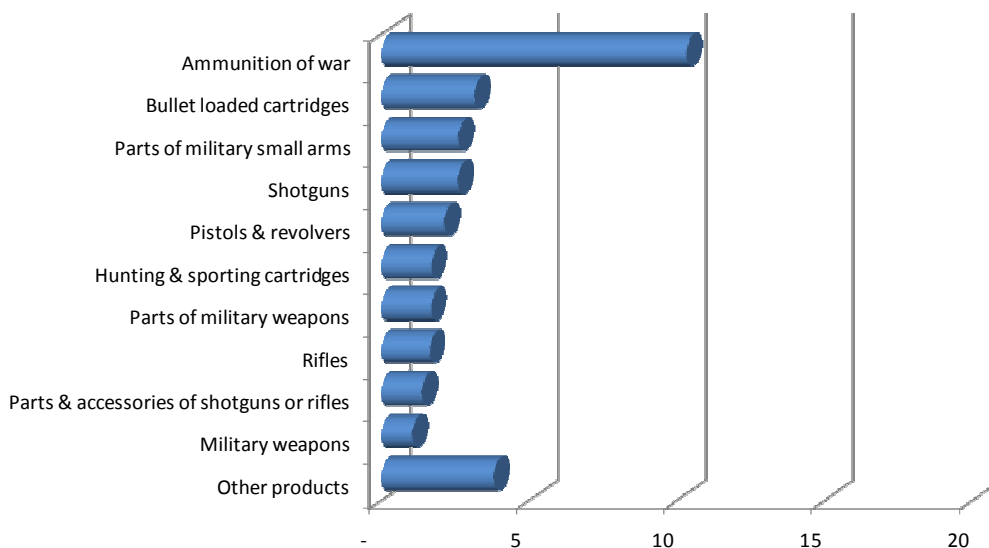
Among the small arms, the main changes are the participation and position of the category of revolvers and pistols. The category accounted for 5.7% of world imports and it has moved from 8th place in exports to 4th position in imports. On small arms alone, they represented 54% of world imports between 2000 and 2007.

Graph 6 – Conventional weapons according type, in billions of USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

Graph 7 – Conventional Weapons imports according type, in billions of USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.

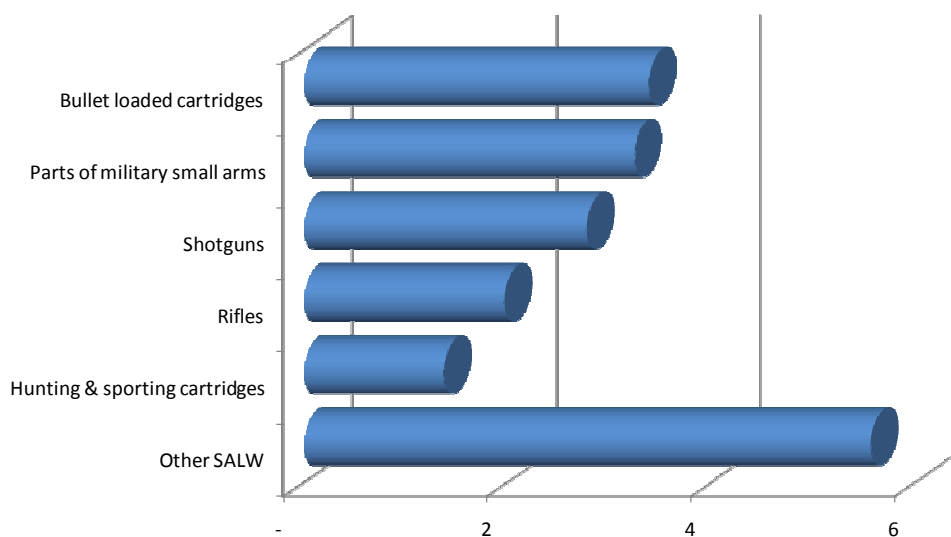


Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

In Graphs 8 and 9 were analyzed categories of SALW detailed in Table 1. During the analyzed period, USD 18.2 billion were exported, of which bullet loaded cartridges figured the most exported product and the category "parts for military small arms", the second most exported. In imports, the exchange of positions between rifles (4th product most exported) and revolvers and pistols (4th more imported product) becomes the main difference between the Graphs 8 and 9. One explanation for this may be that the transfers of category 9302.00 (revolvers and pistols) from major producers such as Austria and Brazil, for example, have shown inconsistencies in their Comtrade statement (Small Arms Survey, 2007). Thus, it is feasible to assume that there are more inconsistencies surrounding this category.

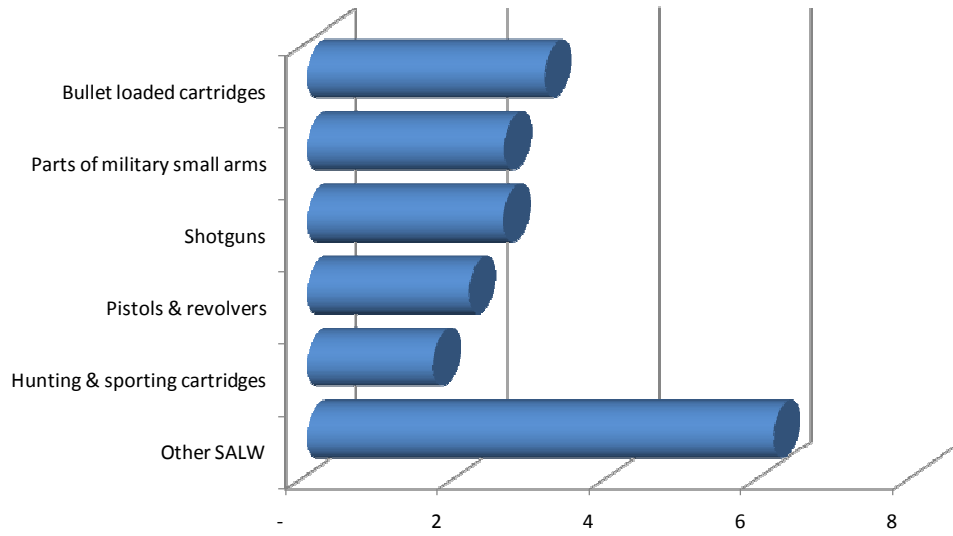
Regarding the difference between SALW and conventional weapons, conventional arms imports equaled 83% of exports in the same category. In the case of SALW, imports equaled almost 100% of exports in the same category. This suggests that even with problems of inconsistencies in the information, the declaration of SALW is made more transparently than that of conventional weapons.

Graph 8 – SALW exports according type, in billions of USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

Graph 9 - SALW Imports according type, in billions USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.



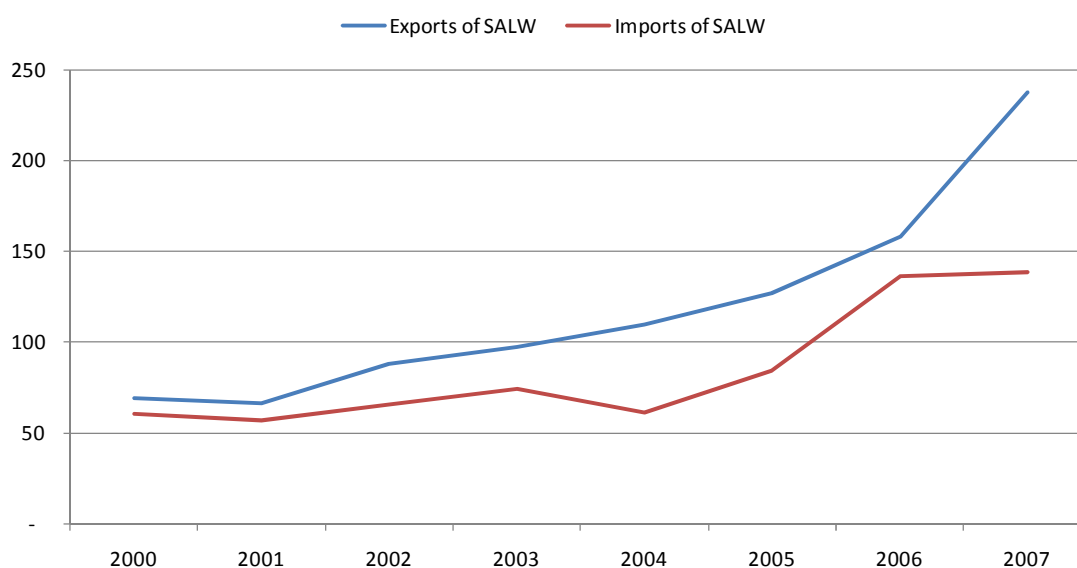
Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade.

4.1. SALW in Latin America and the Caribbean

There was a tendency of increase in the balance trade of Latin America and the Caribbean, reaching USD 98.7 million in 2007, the largest during the period 2000 to 2007. In 2007, it was exported USD 237 million, a real growth of 50%. Meanwhile, imports remained virtually the same level, growing 2% to USD 138 million.

One of the reasons for this increase is the fact that Brazil, with an average regional exports participation of 81%, continue on an upward curve of exports of SALW. It is noteworthy that for profile analysis of Brazil's export categories were excluded 9303.30 (sporting and hunting rifles) and 9306.21 (hunting and sporting cartridges) to Malaysia in 2002, after finding inconsistencies in these data pointed to another study (Dreyfus Lessing and Purcena, 2005). On imports, Colombia, the largest importer in the region, remained virtually the same total imports, USD 42 million.

Graph 10 – Latin America and the Caribbean: SALW trade, in millions of USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.



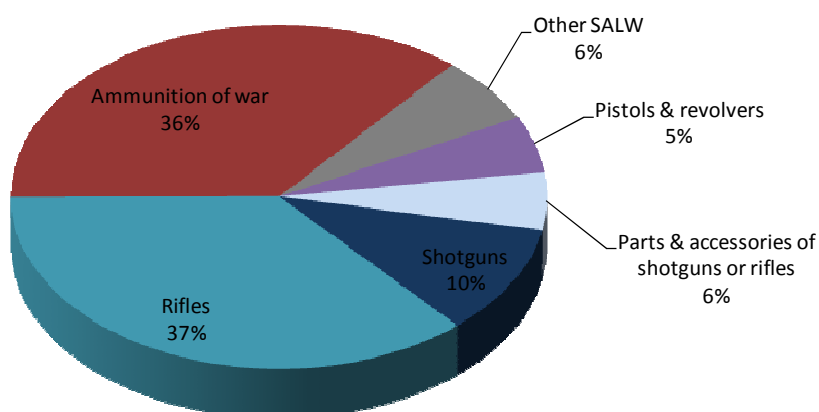
Notae: It was excluded from the exports of the categories of HS 9303.30 (sporting and hunting rifles) and 9306.21 (Sporting and Hunting cartridges) from Brazil to Malaysia in 2002.

Source: Data analysed from NISAT dataset with information declared to Comtrade.

SALW exports totaled USD 952.5 million for 2007 and imports USD 676.7 million. The main highlight of Latin American exports of SALW, according to weapons, is the fact that they consist primarily of weapons and ammunition dual-use

civilian and military. According to Graph 10, no military small arm or light weapon is among the top five most transactionated, even if all categories of military use were summed, their participation, in SALW terms, would be of only 2%. On the other hand, as it can be seen Graph 11, the Latin American imports of SALW for military use accounted for 28%, or USD 188.3 million.

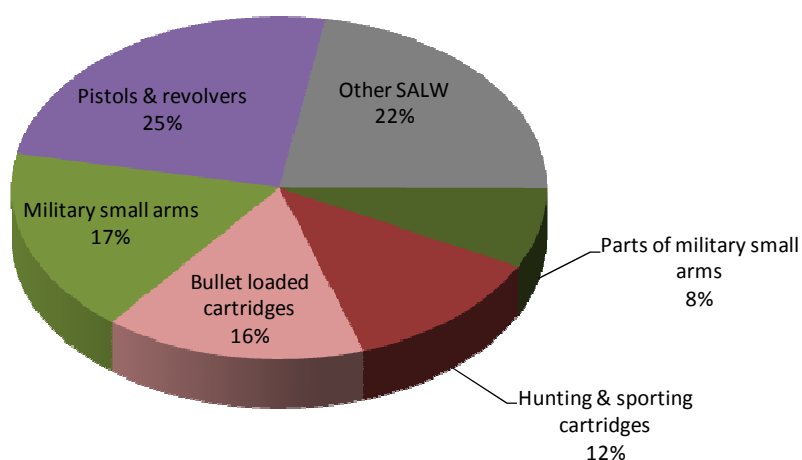
Graph 11 – Latin American and the Caribbean: SALW exports, according type, 2000-2007.



Notes: Exports from from categories of HS 9303.30 (sporting rifles and hunting) and 9306.21 (cartridges for hunting weapons) from Brazil to Malaysia in 2002 were excluded.

Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

Graph 12 – Latin American and the Caribbean: SALW imports, according type, 2000-2007.



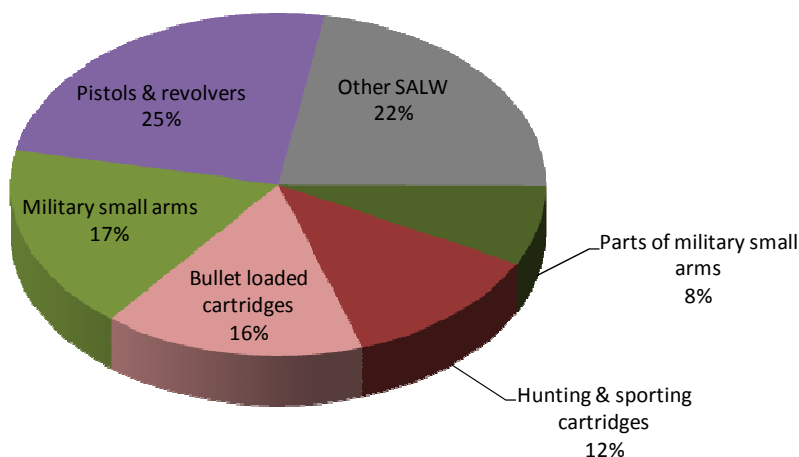
Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

As mentioned in methodology (Graphs 3, 4 and 5) there are problems with inconsistencies in data from Brazil and Mexico in the categories 9302.00 (revolvers and pistols) and 9306.30 (cartridges with bullets). The products simply are not listed on the exports, even though they are the main products in terms of SALW (Dreyfus and Purcena, 2007). Finally, we suggest an alternative way of looking at the data on exports of SALW for Latin America and the Caribbean or when referring to Brazil or Mexico.

Considering that the reported figures for Brazil in the categories 9303.30 (sporting and hunting rifles) and 9306.21 (sporting and hunting cartridges), theoretically, should correspond to the categories 9302.00 (revolvers and pistols) and 9306.30 (the bullet cartridges), respectively. And, in Mexico's case, 9306.21 (cartridges for hunting weapons) should correspond to the category 9306.30 (cartridges with bullets).

Therefore, from these corrections is recommended the following the analysis for exports from Latin America and the Caribbean, revolvers and pistols would be the most exported product (42%), followed by the bullet loaded cartridges (37%). Still, according to Graph 11b, the dual-use type of armament would prevail.

Graph 11b – Latin American and the Caribbean: SALW exports, according type, 2000-2007.



Notes: Exports from from categories of HS 9303.30 (sporting and hunting rifles) and 9306.21 (hunting and sporting cartridges) from Brazil to Malaysia in 2002 were excluded.

Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade.



When considering the exports of countries from Latin America and the Caribbean, Brazil is responsible for much of the exports from the region to the world, 81%, in constant values that would summed USD 776.5 million. The second largest exporter in the region, Mexico, has 11% of Brazilian exports, which equals USD 83.1 million. In Graph 13 we considered the 10 largest exporters in the region. When analyzing exports by region: South America has 91%, Central America, plus Mexico are 8.86% and 0.04% Caribbean has.

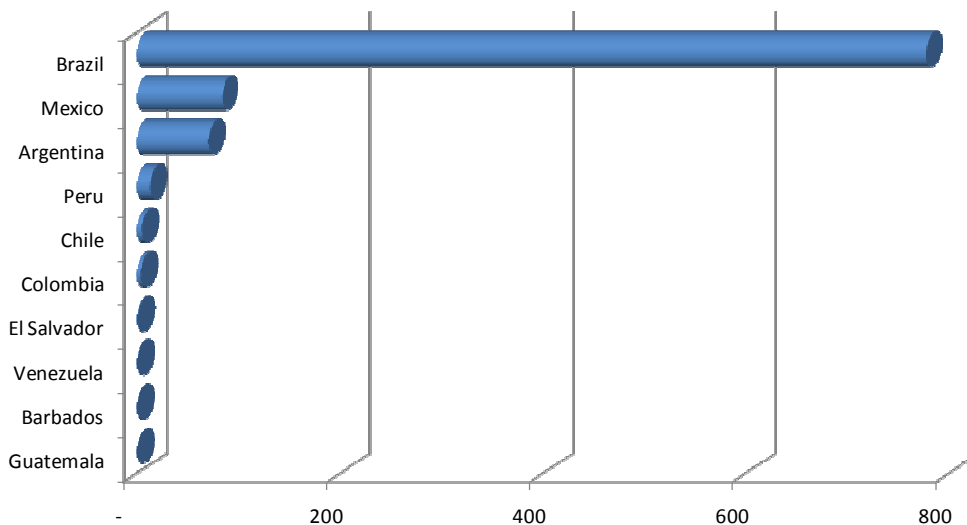
In Graph 14 was analyzed other countries divided by region, disregarding the 10 largest exporters. Thus, the Central American countries totaled USD 273 thousand in constant values, or 76% of the total. Caribbean was 23% and South America with 1% of total exports.

Ao analisar as exportações da América Latina e Caribe por países, nota-se como o Brasil é responsável por grande parte das transferências da região para o mundo, 81% nas exportações, o que em valores constantes é representado por USD 776,5 milhões. O segundo maior exportador da região, México, tem 11% das exportações brasileiras, o que equivale USD 83,1 milhões. No Graph 13 foram considerados os 10 maiores exportadores da região. Ao analisar as exportações por região: América do Sul tem 91%, América Central, mais o México têm 8,86% e Caribe tem 0,04%.

In Graph 14 was analyzed other countries divided by region, disregarding the 10 largest exporters. Thus, the Central American countries totaled USD 273 thousand in constant values, or 76% of the total. Caribbean was 23% and South America with 1% of total exports.

No Graph 14 foi analisado os demais países divididos por região, desconsiderando os 10 maiores exportadores. Assim, os países da América Central totalizaram USD 273 mil, em valores constantes, ou 76% do total. Caribe ficou 23% e América do Sul com 1% do total exportado.

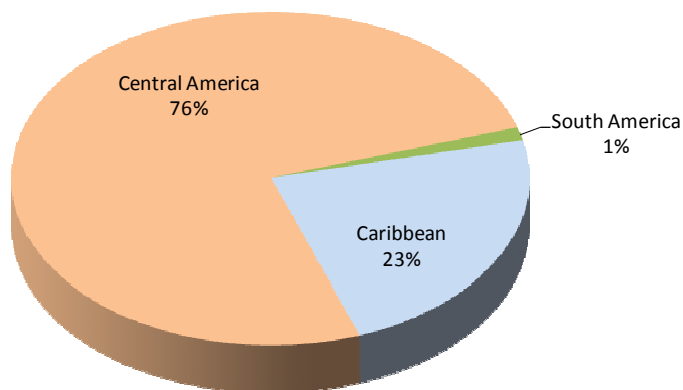
Graph 13 – Latin America and the Caribbean: SALW exports, according to country, in millions USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.



Notes: Exports from from categories of HS 9303.30 (sporting and hunting rifles) and 9306.21 (hunting and sporting cartridges) from Brazil to Malaysia in 2002 were excluded.

Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

Graph 14 – Latin America and the Caribbean: SALW exports, according to region, in millionsof USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.¹



¹ The ten top exporters of SALW in Latin American and the Caribbean were excluded.

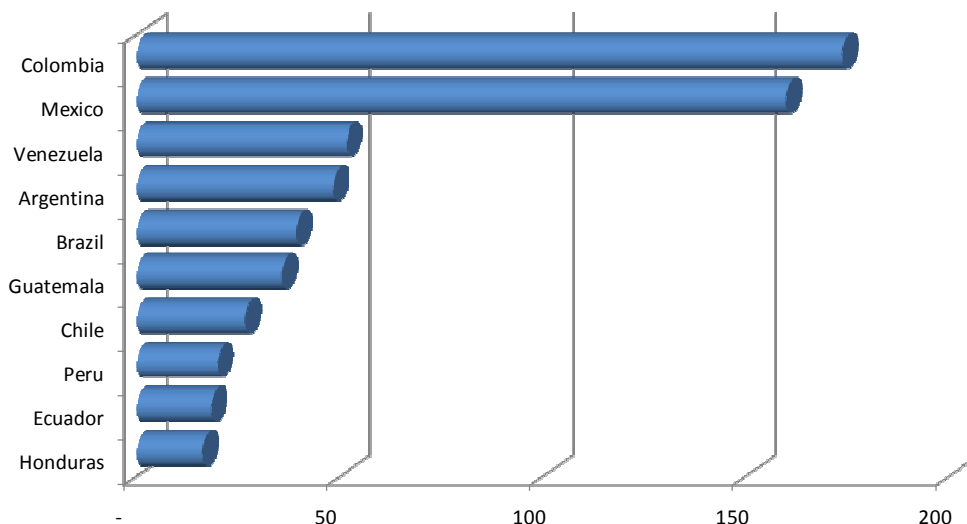
Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade.

On the import side, the main consumer of SALW in Latin America and the Caribbean is Colombia. During 2000 and 2007, as seen in Graph 15, USD 173.7 million in weapons were transferred to Colombia, which represented 26% of total regional imports. In second and third place we found Mexico and Venezuela who imported USD

159.6 million and 51.3 million respectively. What explains the third place for imports from Venezuela are assault rifles from Russia that are classified in military small arms (9301.90). When analyzing imports by regions, noted that South America represented 59.5% of total imports. Central America and Mexico accounted for 36% and the Caribbean accounted for 4.5%.

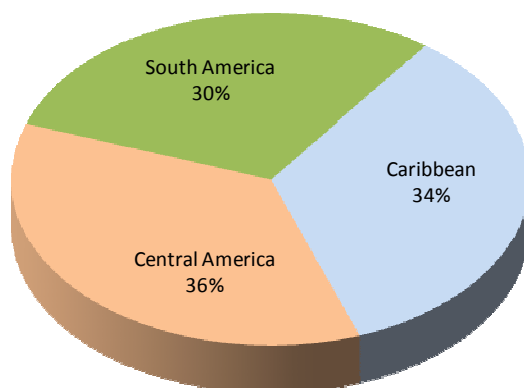
In Graph 16, we analyzed those countries that have not appeared in the ranking of the 10 largest importers of SALW in Latin America and the Caribbean. Therefore, the distribution was 36% for Central America, 34% for the Caribbean and 30% for South America.

Graph 15 – Latin America and the Caribbean: SALW imports, according to country, in millions USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

Graph 16 – Latin America and the Caribbean: SALW imports, according to region, in millions USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.



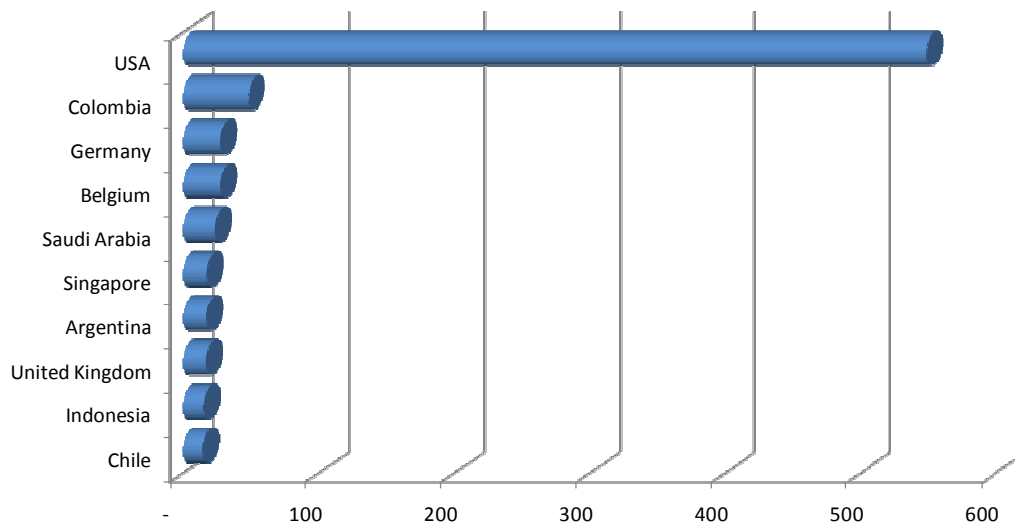
¹ The 10 largest SALW importers of Latin America and Caribbean.

Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

The next Graphs 17 and 18 describe exports and imports by trading partners in Latin America and the Caribbean. Thus, in accordance with the Graph 17, it was observed that the U.S. is the largest importer of SALW from Latin America and the Caribbean 58% of total transactions, which amounted to USD 548.1 million. The second country is Colombia with 5% of transactions and Germany, in third, with 3%. Between 2000 and 2007, the region had 117 trading partners, the highest transaction in one year was USD 141 million and the lowest USD 10. The average annual exports from the region was USD 1 million.

From the exports perspective, the U.S. again appear as the first and exported USD 214 million, representing 32% of total imports, as shown in Graph 18. Israel and Italy accounted for 9% of transactions, the first with USD 62 million and the second, USD 58.7 million, according to regional declarations. The fourth largest trading partner in the region is Brazil, which exported U.SD 45.9 million. Along with South Africa, they are the only countries of the South among the ten largest arms exporters to Latin America and the Caribbean. The total number of partner countries was 85, the largest transaction was USD 44 million and the lowest USD 216, while the annual average was also \$ 1 million.

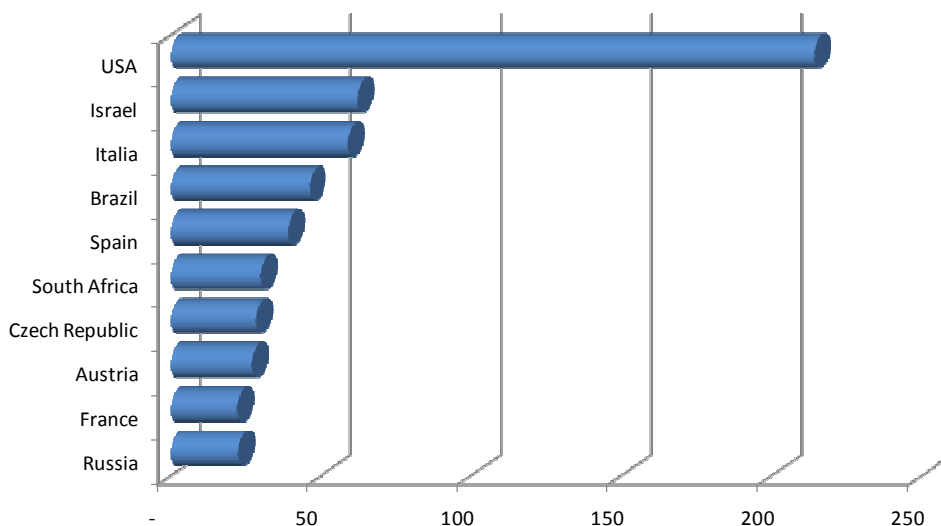
Graph 17 – Latin America and the Caribbean SALW exports, according to buying countries, in millions USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.



Notes: Exports from from categories of HS 9303.30 (sporting and hunting rifles) and 9306.21 (hunting and sporting cartridges) from Brazil to Malaysia in 2002 were excluded.

Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

Graph 18 – Latin America and the Caribbean: SALW imports, according to selling country, in millions USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.

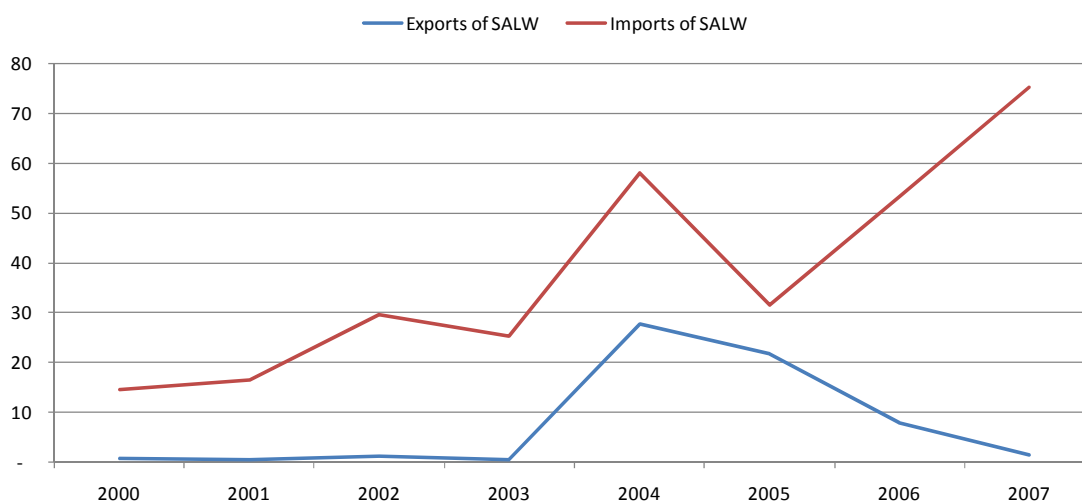


Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

4.2. Small Arms and Light Weapons in Africa

Over the period 2000 to 2007, according to Graph 19 African exports totaled USD 62 million, in constant values for 2007, and imports USD 303.8 million. With an average trade deficit of USD 30 million, it was noted as the region, in fact, has a very secondary role in the global SALW market.

Graph 19 – África: SALW trade, in millions of USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.

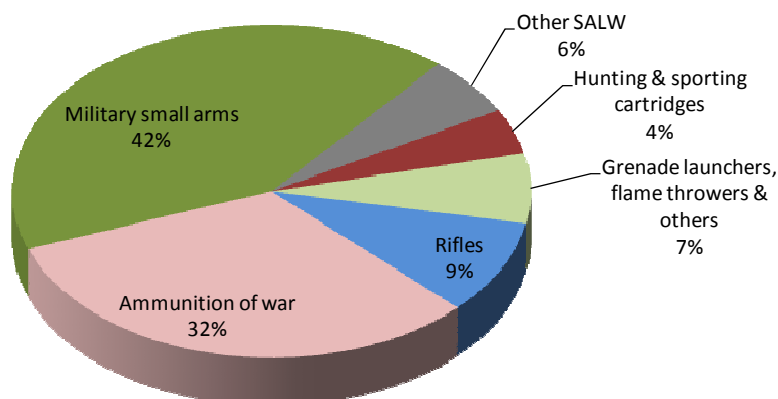


Source: Data analysed from NISAT dataset with information declared to Comtrade.

According to Graph 20 the most exported type of weapon was “military small arms” with 42% of all transactions. Most of those exports occurred between 2004 and 2005, and they were carried out from the Côte d’Ivoire. The second most exported product is the bullet loaded cartridges that totaled USD 19.8 million, or 32% of the total. Finally, an important element of Africa in relation to Latin America and the Caribbean is the high degree of transactions of SALW for military use. If they were just 2% of American sample in both exports and imports, in Africa, they are 49% of exports and 37% of imports, as Graph 21 shows.

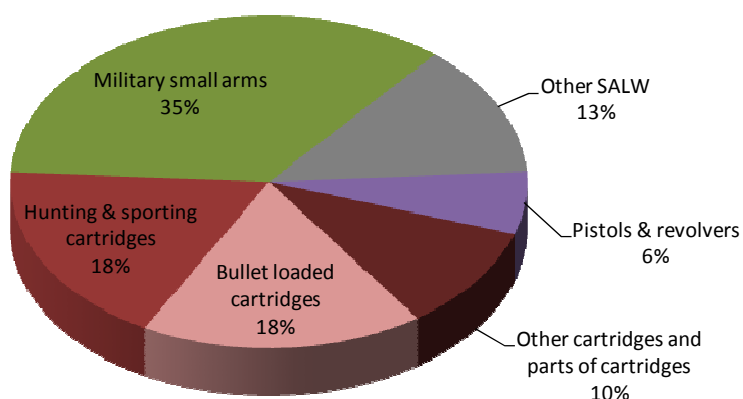
Still on the type of imported SALW, small arms for military use remains the most traded product, USD 106.8 million, as Graph 21 depicts. Ammunitions generally have a significant impact on the SALW use, the three ammunitions categories added to an equivalent of 46% of the total.

Graph 20 – Africa: SALW exports, according type, 2000-2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

Graph 21 – Africa: SALW imports, according type, 2000-2007.



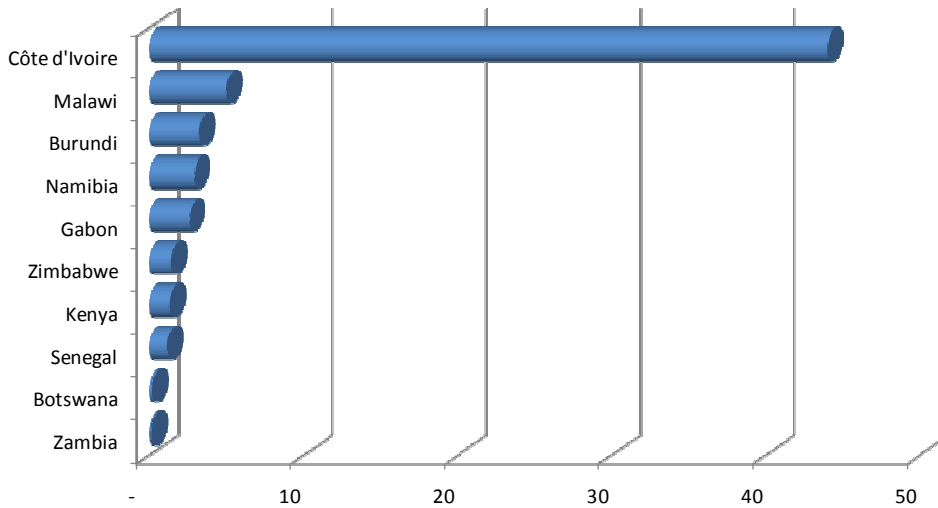
Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

In relation to African exports, graph 22 was the analysed information from reporting countries. Côte d’Ivoire is the leading exporter in the region, according to this analysis. The country’s total transactions accounted for 71% of the African transactions in the period, which was USD 43.9 million between 2000 and 2007. Most of the transactions occurred in 2004 and 2005. Among the exporters, we did not found South Africa, although it is considered a major producer and supplier to the region, which reports from other African countries seem to suggest, as Graph 25 shows (SAS 2005).

About African importers, Ethiopia was the African country that had the largest SALW imports, with USD 62.6 million in transactions that accounted for 21% of the total. Côte d’Ivoire, in second, imported USD 57.1 million, Botswana and Kenya

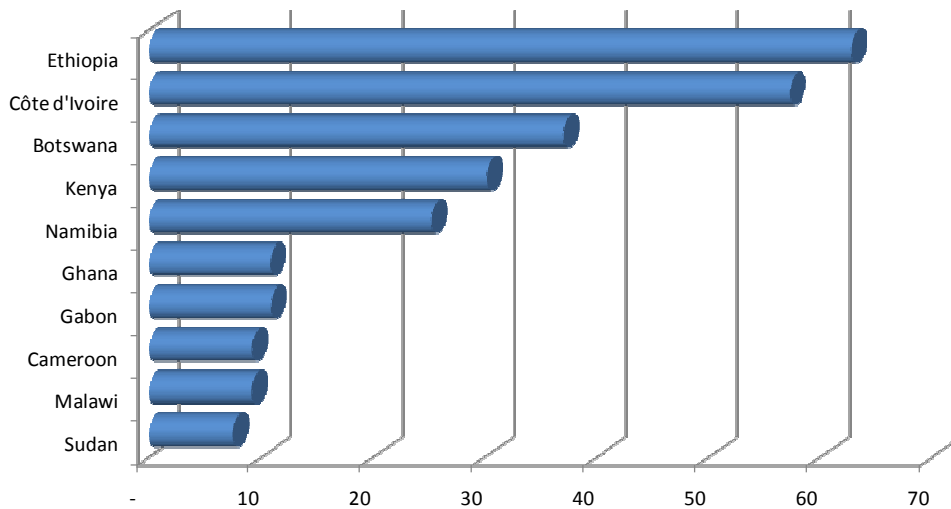
imported, respectively, USD 30.9 million and \$ 30 million. Other countries had a transaction volume of less than 10% of the total.

Graph 22 – Africa: SALW exports, according countries, in millions of USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

Graph 23 – Africa: SALW imports, according country, in millions of USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.

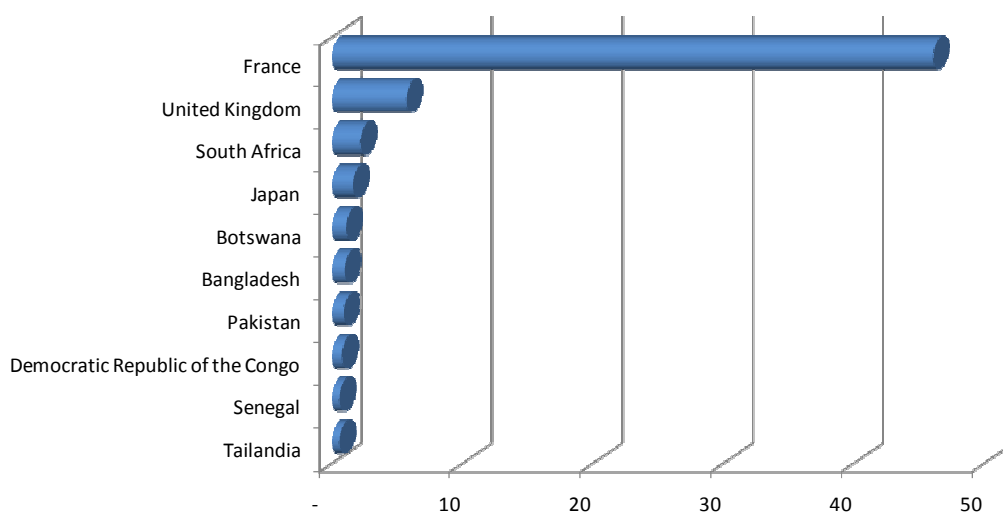


Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

About the partners of the African continent France stands out as the largest buyer and seller of most of SALW in the region. This analysis lie mainly on the transfers of arms to Côte D'Ivoire in the middle of the decade, which coincided with French peace operations in country. In Graph 24, in addition to France, which has 74% of total

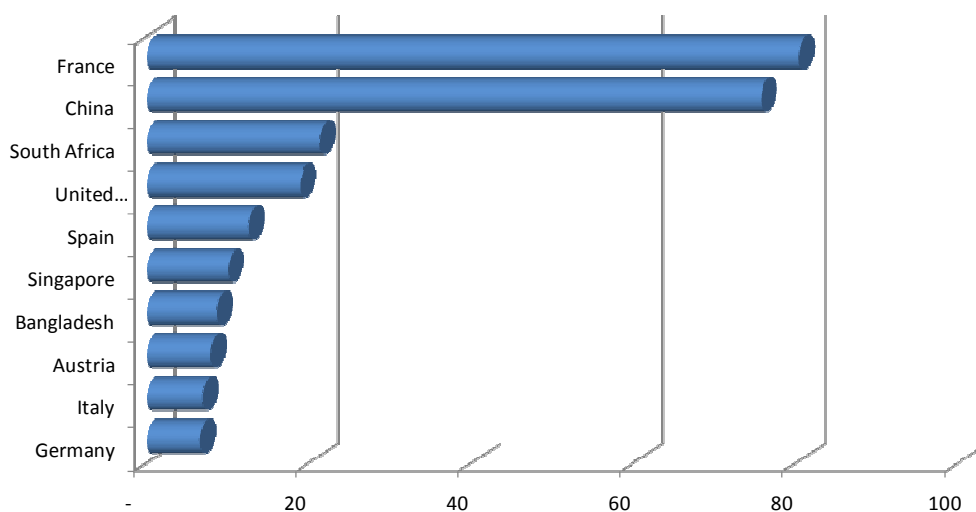
purchases of SALW in Africa, the United Kingdom has 9% of the total and South Africa, 3%. From the perspective of SALW exports to Africa, as Graph 25 depicts, France transferred to the region USD 80.2 million, 26% of the total, and China USD 75.6 million, 25% of the total. The third largest trading partner in Africa is an African country: South Africa, which did not report as many exports, we came to this amount by crossing the information with other African countries, therefore, the South Africans exported USD 21.2 million.

Graph 24 – SALW exports from Africa, according importer country, in millions of USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT dataset with information declared to Comtrade.

Graph 25 – SALW from Africa, according country, em milhões USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT dataset with information declared to Comtrade..

5. Data situation

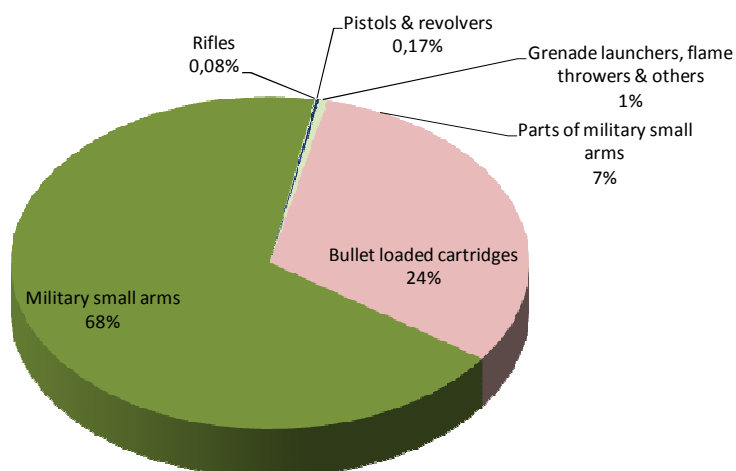
Although the main objective is not to seek inconsistencies in the data analyzed, since our first issue we have faced abnormalities that may affect the true interpretation of the data. Therefore, by identifying these problems, this work is limited to suggestions for a more pragmatic interpretation.

Thus, in this number it was found some aspects that should be highlighted and the first relates to data reported by the Côte d'Ivoire. As noted in Côte d'Ivoire in this decade has been prominent in comparison with other African nations. This occurred because of the transactions in small arms for military use with France between 2004 and 2005, according to Graphs 26 and 27. Therefore, we sought to expand the analysis of transfers involving these countries. It is interesting because this State is on an arms embargo (which allows only controlled transactions) and it is the scene of political crisis since 1993, with dispatch of peacekeeping troops from United Nations (MINUCI, in 2003, that was replaced by UNOCI) and France (Licorne).

As seen in Graph 26, 68% of imports were of Ivorian military small arms, ie rifles, machine guns, submachine guns and military shotguns. These imports were made only in 2004 and 2005, as Graph 27 point out. And other transactions were concentrated primarily in the bullet loaded cartridges, among them ammunition for the weapons previously mentioned.

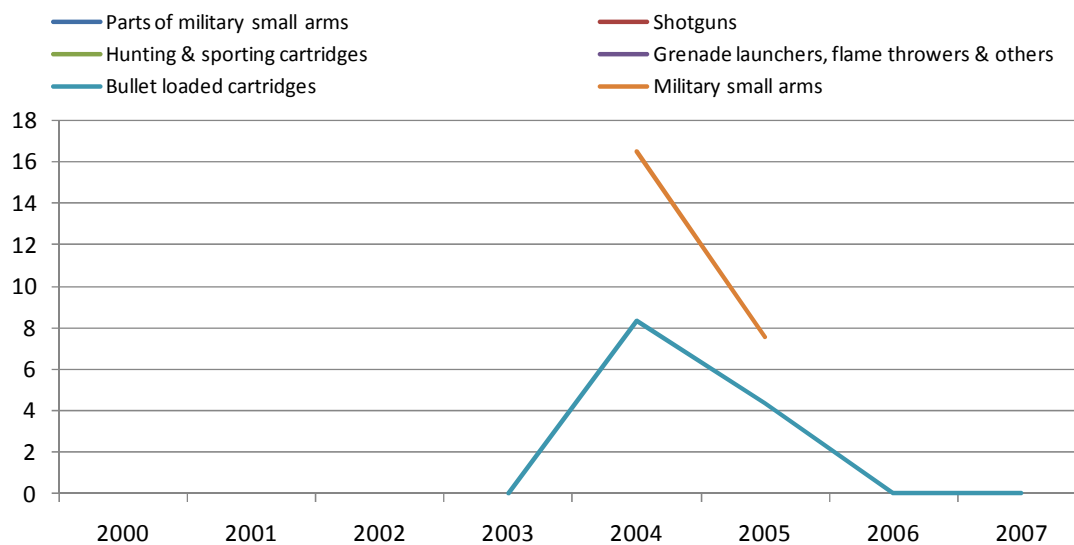
About Ivorian exports to France, according to Graph 28, they were also concentrated military small arms, because 56% of exports were in that category. According to Graph 29, they occurred in the same time period, 2004 and 2005. In short, transactions involving the Côte d'Ivoire and France between 2000 and 2007, in fact, focused on weapons for military use in 2004 and 2005. However, this is the situation declared only by the Côte d'Ivoire.

Graph 26 – Côte d’Ivoire: SALW imports from France, according type, 2000-2007.



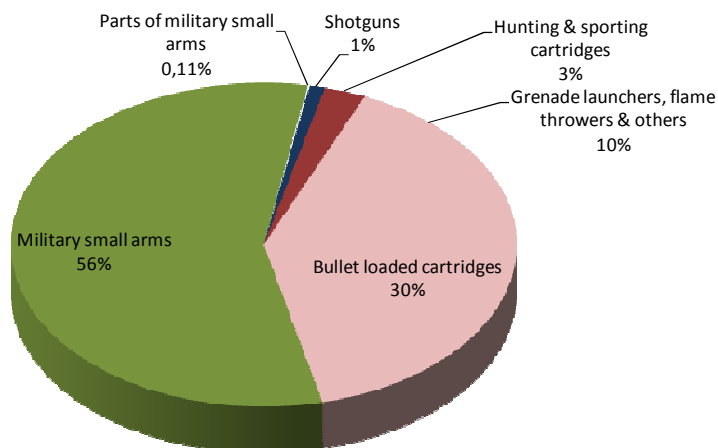
Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

Graph 27 – Côte d’Ivoire: SALW imports from França, according type, in millions USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.



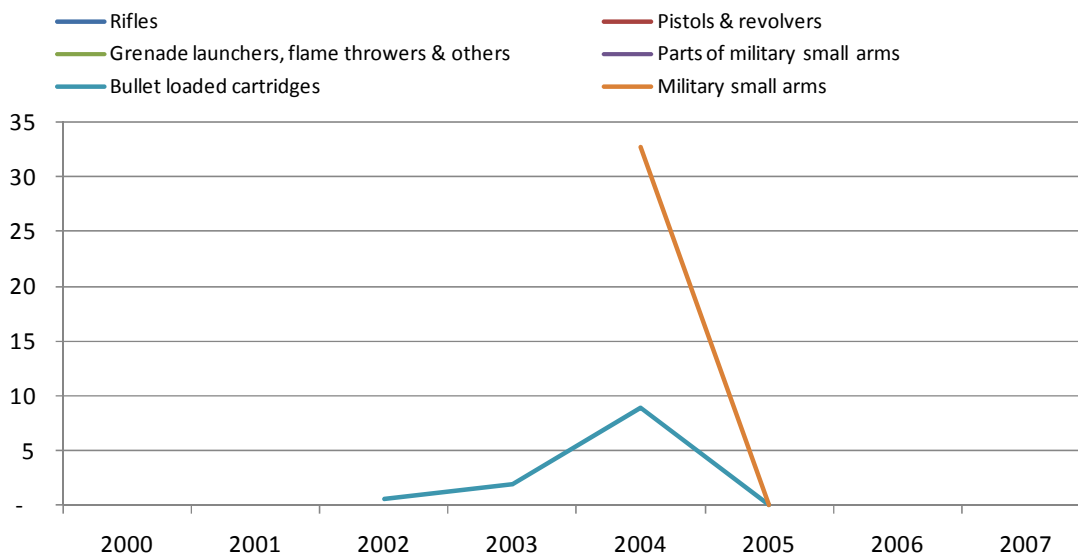
Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

Graph 28 – Côte d’Ivoire: SALW exports to France, according type, 2000-2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

Graph 29 – Côte d’Ivoire: SALW exports to France, according type, in millions of USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

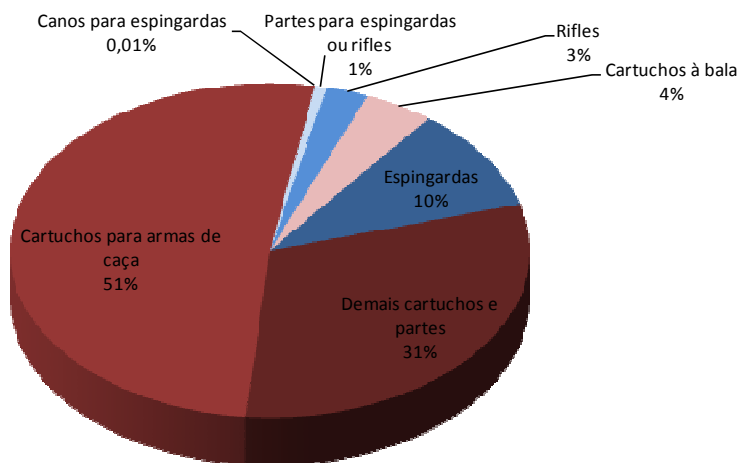
After analyzing the information in Côte d'Ivoire, we evaluated the data declared by France, however, expanded to the entire African context. This was needed in the light of Côte d'Ivoire be only the number 21 in terms of French SALW importers, according to reports by France. According to data declared by France, represented in Graph 28, no exports of small arms for military use were made to Africa. In addition, the three main African partners of France are Guinea (Conackry), Republic of Congo

(Brazzaville) and Cameroon, respectively. In general, much like Côte d'Ivoire these SALW importers were former French colonies.

Finally, you can not pinpoint a problem reporting information to Comtrade, as well as already pointed out France has troops in Côte d'Ivoire, and these forces were sent in the same period as the data analyzed for En La Mira, also coinciding with the period of the Ivorian crisis in September 2002 to March 2006 in which the country was divided into two regions: the south, of the "official government" and the north, of the "rebels".

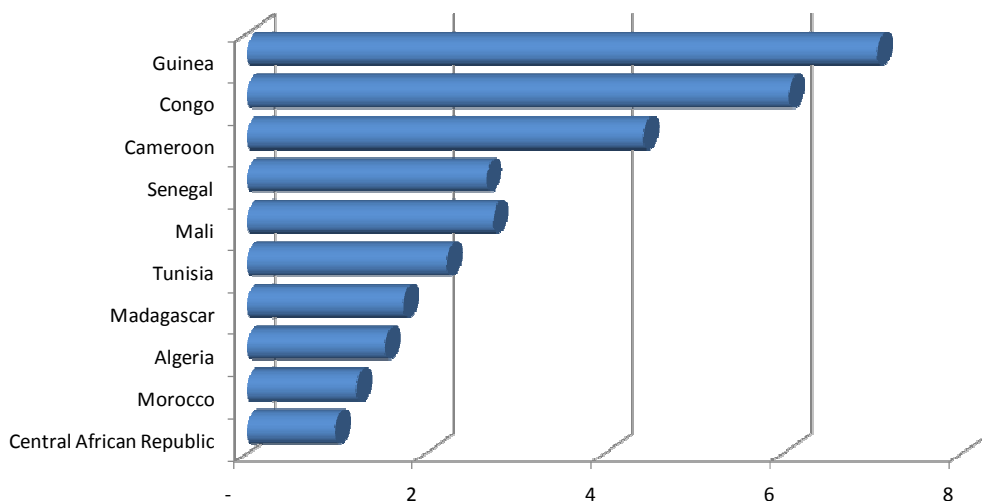
Thus, there are some legitimate explanations for this situation. The French government may have simply transferred weapons to its troops, which upon entering the Côte d'Ivoire had to be sorted by their customs. Once the procedures for classification of arms trade are not clear and homogeneous, they may have been classified only from Côte d'Ivoire side. And this may have occurred in the case of imports. So, this may indicate that inconsistencies in the report information are more complicated than they appear. This may be anything from malice to non-standard procedures.

Graph 30 – France: SALW exports to Africa, according type, 2000-2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

Graph 31 – Africa: SALW, exports according countries, in millions of USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT dataset with information declared to Comtrade.

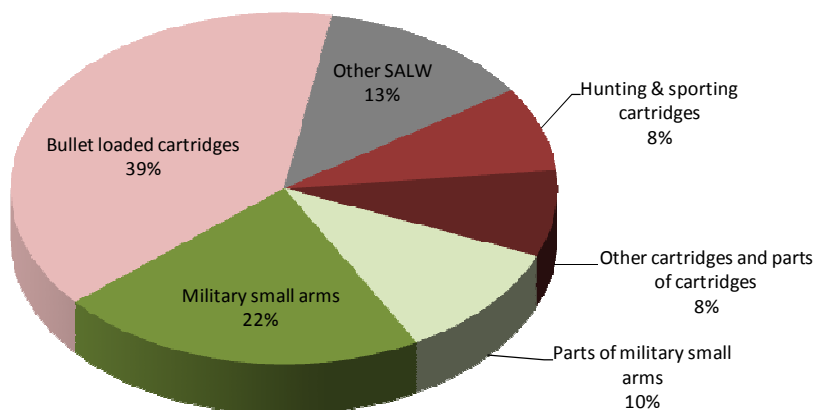
Another situation that deserves attention in relation to Africa is the trade data from South Africa. Some research on SALW production and transfers of points to South Africa as a key player in that market (Small Arms Survey 2001, Small Arms Survey, 2005). Therefore, it was very strange to us that the country did not listed exports and imports to the African region. In that sense, to measure the volume of transfers of SALW involving South Africa, it was decided to base our analysis in the information reported by trading partners of that country.

Therefore, when analyzing the data of exports from South Africa, information was sought in the declarations of imports from the countries that imported SALW from South Africa. The same procedure was done to South African imports. Thus, in accordance with the Graph 30, SALW exports from South Africa reached USD 117, 7 million. The main product exported by South Africa is bullet loaded cartridges, which represented 39% of the total, amounted to USD 43.6 million. The second main product is military small arms (22%) and third is parts and accessories for military small arms (10%), these two categories together amounted to USD 36.1 million.

South African imports (exports reported by trading partners) amounted to USD 65.7 million, and parts and accessories for military small arms are the main imported product (27%), which can be seen in Graph 31. The second most imported is revolvers

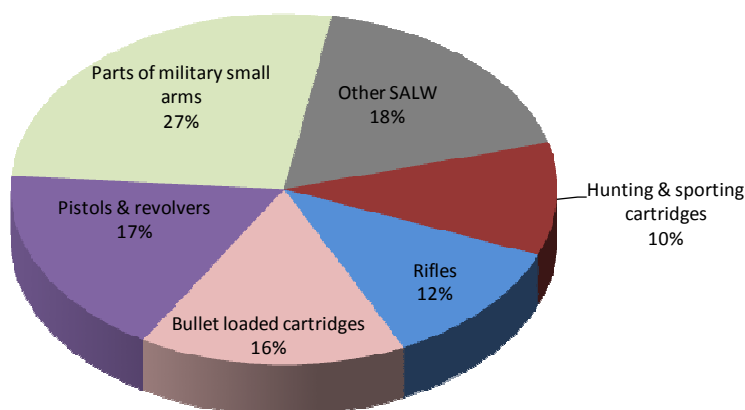
and pistols, which can be characterized by weapons of defense for civilian use, this category represented 18% of total imports.

Graph 32 – World: SALW imports to South Africa, according type, 2000-2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

Graph 33 – World: SALW exports to South Africa, according type, 2000-2007.

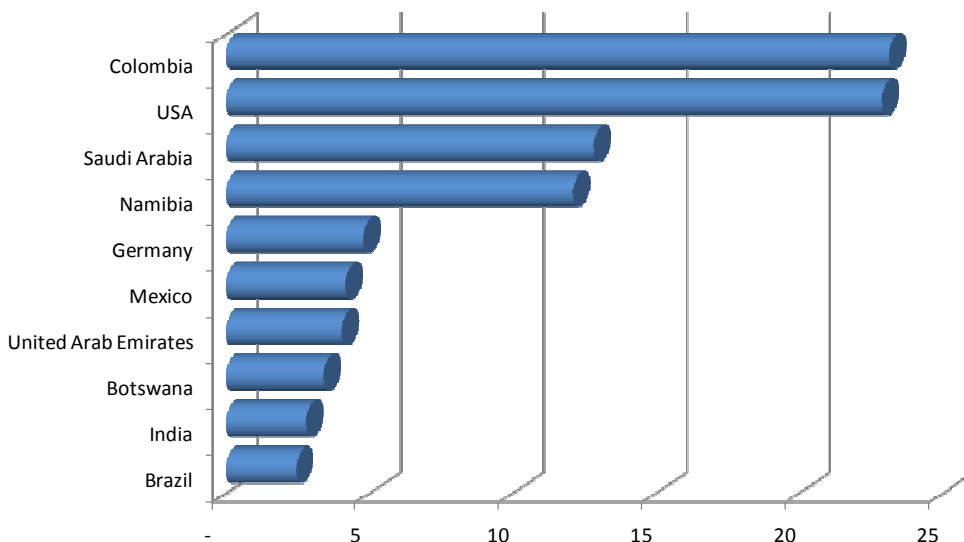


Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

Colombia represented 21% of total exports of South Africa, the U.S. (21%), Saudi Arabia (11%) and Namibia (11 %), only those countries totaled USD 70.8 million representing 63% of SALW exports from South Africa, as Graph 32 shows. As exporters go, as Graph 33 shows, the two main partners of South Africa are Italy and Norway that had 21% each of exported SALW to South Africa. In the case of Norway,

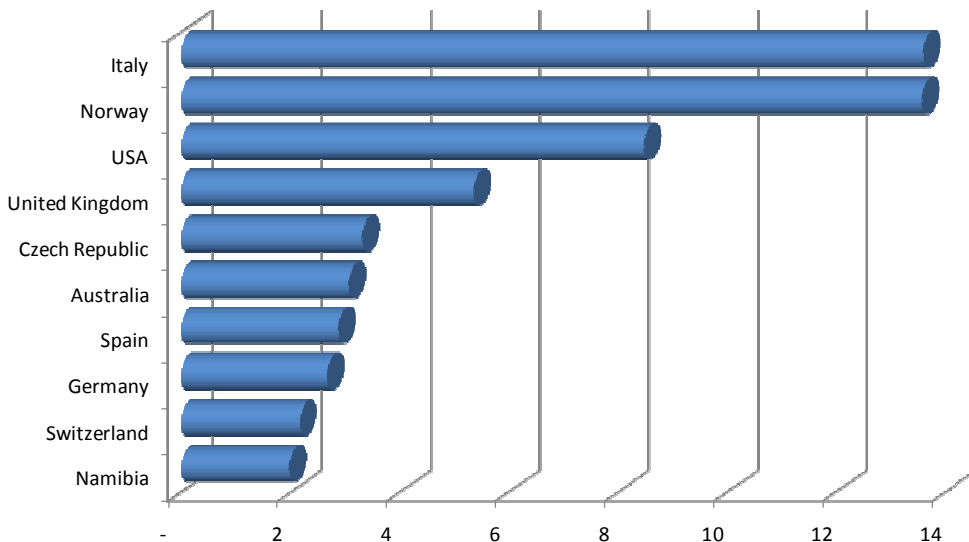
the main product transferred to South Africa were parts of military small arms. It is worth noting that this information was provided by trading partners.

Graph 34 – SALW imports importação de SALW da África do Sul, segundo país, em milhões USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

Graph 35 – World: SALW exports to South Africa, according country, in millions of USD (constant values for 2007), 2000-2007.



Source: Data analysed from NISAT datase with information declared to Comtrade..

6. Conclusion

This paper has proposed to evaluate the magnitude of SALW transfers in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. Although they present different aspects to the problem of armed violence, they tragically converge in the harm caused by armed violence. However, from this work exercise, many researches aimed at better understanding the scenario of transfers of SALW in those regions have a place to start. In countries like Brazil, it was by exploring this information that it was known how the small arms market was structured and how the lack of control in this area contributed to the transition of legal weapons to illegal hands (Dreyfus and Bandeira, 2006; Dreyfus, Marsh and Nascimento, 2007). Finally, much more than knowing how countries report transfers of SALW, it is essential to know how to structure the market that supports such transfers.

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