

The balance in balance: exports and imports of small arms and light weapons (SALW), parts and ammunition in Latin America and the Caribbean 2000-2006.¹

PART I: REGION OVERVIEW

1. Introduction:

Although all countries, in theory report their authorized transfers - and such information may even be available in certain public databases - the task of providing an overview of SALW transfers, their parts and munitions, is an arduous one.² Nonetheless, despite the difficulties, we have some extremely positive initiatives on a global scale, such as for example, the *Small Arms Survey*, recognized as an important source of information, especially on SALW production and transfers, as well as the *Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers* (NISAT) which has a database containing transfer records going back to 1962. Despite these important initiatives, themselves when researchers, activists and policy makers try to understand a regional market, such as Latin America and the Caribbean, they encounter a dearth of information. With the intent of

¹ In this study the acronym SALW (Small Arms and Light Weapons) will be used when referring to firearms. For more information regarding the definition of this term, please see: Small Arms Survey. *Small Arms Survey 2001: Profiling the Problem*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. p.8.

² By authorized international SALW transfers, we refer to the movement of small arms and light weapons (SALWs), their ammunition, parts and accessories across national borders that have been authorized or have received the necessary permits from the applicable governments. These arms are being sent from countries with the knowledge and consent of importer, exporter, or intermediary States. Such consignments would normally require at least an export permit or authorization (despite there being exceptions to this rule), as well as other types of documents. Generally speaking, authorized international transfers include the following: For-profit sales by private or state industries, as well as the intermediaries of private or state buyers; sales of arms sold by a State, or sales of arms held by a State on behalf of a foreign State institution, to be used by State institutions for national defense, law enforcement or security-related activities.; SALWs sent abroad for testing purposes or as samples with the objective of facilitating a possible commercial transaction or State to State transaction; SALWs sent from one government to another without involving a sale, for the purpose of aiding the recipient country's Armed Forces or Police; SALWs sent to allied or friendly countries to be used as part of a training program or for military exercises; SALWs sent by a State to its peacekeeping forces on foreign missions; SALWs sent abroad for repairs; returns of surplus arms (without involving the sale) to the original industry or exporter country (for example, an industry might receive old arms as part of an agreement for the supply of new ones); the return of rented or loaned items to the original country that rented or loaned them; weapons sent by a governmental institution to its foreign agents for different peacekeeping purposes, including training.

Regarding this definition see: Small Arms Survey, *Small Arms Survey 2001: Profiling the Problem*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, p.142

addressing this shortcoming, En La Mira has, since 2007, dedicated an issue to transfers of SALWs, parts and ammunition in this region.³

Further, according to statistics from the *United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database* (UN-Comtrade or Comtrade), USD 6.7 billion were exported between 2004 and 2006, while USD 6.5 billion were imported.⁴ Despite the fact that Latin America and the Caribbean represent 6% and 3%, respectively, of total transfers worldwide during this period, 42% of firearms related homicide is committed in the region.⁵ This discrepancy between the international transfer volume share and the levels of arms-related violence in Latin America and the Caribbean calls attention to itself, above all because of the tragic and startling number of homicides.

Obviously, far from wishing to increase arms transfers in order to be more in sync with homicide rates, we decided, a year ago, to study this issue and periodically monitor its development based on our interest in understanding the primary legal entry and exit routes of firearms and ammunition. The result is a report - based on customs information as stated by Latin American and Caribbean countries and their respective partners - whose objective is to describe the movement of the SALW imports and exports, as well as ammunition and parts, during the present decade.⁶ Based on this data, we answer the following questions: who exported and who imported? From whom? What? And when?

It is worth restating that the intent of this report is not to explain the cause of arms imports and exports by Latin American countries. Beyond merely providing information, we do indeed wish to awaken, by means of the information presented here, the curiosity of other researches, activists and government staff members such that they may continue to perform

³ En La Mira. 2007. 'The balance in balance: Exportation and importation of small arms and light weapons, their parts and ammunition in Latin America and the Caribbean 2000 - 2005'. *En la Mira - Latin American Small Arms Watch*. Nº 12, Volume 2, August 2007. Accessible at:

<http://www.comunidadessegura.org/files/active/0/relatorio_portugues_final2.pdf>

⁴ With reference to HS 2002. COMTRADE database query. See: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN-COMTRADE). 2008. Database. New York: United Nations Statistics Division. Accessed August 2008. < <http://comtrade.un.org/>>

⁵ Small Arms Survey, *Small Arms Survey 2004*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, p.176.

⁶ When we refer to Latin America and the Caribbean, we are talking about the following countries and territories: 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, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela; Unincorporated Territory of USA: Puerto Rico; USA dependencies; American Virgin Islands; French Overseas Departments and Territories: French Guiana, Guadalupe and Martinique; independent Netherlands territories: Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles; and British colonies: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the Turks and Caicos Islands. There are 32 countries and 14 territories under foreign administration, a total of 46 different entities. For the purpose of this report we refer to all these political entities using the generic term "country".

research in their countries regarding the transparency of this information, on who is using the transferred SALW, and how.

The data used for this report came from the NISAT database, which contains more than 800,000 entries for SALW transfers worldwide since 1962. The NISAT database gets its information from different sources, COMTRADE among them.⁷ In this study we decided to restrict ourselves to data from this latter source because, in theory, all countries report transfers to the UN. This data is declared in accordance with the Harmonized System (SH) merchandise classification system.⁸ The HS has existed since 1988 and, in 2007, was revised for the fourth time; previous revisions were in 1992, 1996 and in 2002. Regarding the period analyzed, we are looking at data up until 2006, since at the time the study closed this was the most recent year available on NISAT.

In this study we work with values expressed as US dollars (USD), since the majority of countries declares transfers in tonnage and/or in USD. Only a minority of countries reports the quantities of units transferred. An important point to be considered is related to the HS tariff codes the study uses. SALWs, their parts, and ammunition were categorized by type, and each type corresponds to a code or group of codes within the HS. The types were classified according to a standard similar to that used by NISAT.

Table 1 - classification of SALWs, ammunition and parts:

HS Code	Type
9302.00	Pistols & revolvers
9303.20	Sporting & hunting shotguns
9303.30	Sporting & hunting rifles
9301.00	Military weapons
9301.90	Military firearms (military rifles and shotguns, machineguns & submachineguns)
9301.20	Grenade launchers, flame throwers & others
9306.21+ 9306.30	Small arms ammunition
9305.10	Parts & accessories of revolvers or pistols
9305.21	Shotgun barrels
9305.29	Parts & accessories of shotguns or rifles

Besides not containing information on quantities, the COMTRADE data is limited due to changes in the classification system and underreporting or misreporting of certain categories by some countries. Allegations of "national security" are the most common excuses by customs to not supply COMTRADE with information regarding imports and exports destined to the Armed Forces and public security agencies. Generally, this data

⁷ For further information regarding COMTRADE data, See: Small Arms Survey. 2005. Reaching for the Picture: An update on Small Arms Transfers. In Small Arms Survey. *Small Arms Survey 2005: Weapons at War*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. p. 99.

⁸ World Customs Organization (WCO). 2008. *HS Nomenclature*. Brussels: WCO. Accessed in August 2008.

<http://www.wcoomd.org/home_wco_topics_hsoverviewboxes_tools_and_instruments_hsnomenclaturetable2007.htm>

corresponds to HS codes 9301.00 (military weapons) and 9301.90 (military firearms).

Prior to 2002, on the other hand, all conventional firearms, including heavy weapons (such as artillery equipment, for example), were mixed within the 9301.00 code. Starting in 2002, the HS began to discern, among military weapons codes, codes 9301.90 (which includes small weapons such as machine guns, submachine guns, assault rifles and military rifles) and code 9301.20 (which includes light weapons such as grenade launchers, portable antitank weapons, etc.) Therefore, starting in 2002, whenever countries so declare, it is possible to separate light and small conventional weapons from heavy weapons. Prior to 2002, there was the risk that, within code 9301.00, there existed data on heavy weapons. In order to mitigate this problem, the information declared in code 9301.00 was compared with the *Stockholm International Peace Research Institute* (SIPRI) database on international transfers of heavy conventional weapons. The values from the NISAT and SIPRI databases that could be cross-referenced were excluded from the sample, as indicated in the report footnotes.⁹

Beyond these problems, there are limitations related to underreporting and misclassification of data, something that was discovered in certain studies carried out in the past. When identified, these mistakes were flagged and corrected; however this was not done systematically. The objective of this report is not to analyze discrepancies (which do exist and are quite common) between that declared by the importers and exporters. As already mentioned, our objective is to show the data as declared to the UN and by the authorities of the region's countries. Indeed, we have limited ourselves to pointing out the serious anomalies that could lead to serious errors of interpretation, such as the fact, for example, that the region's larger producer of handguns (Brazil) does not systematically declare its exports of pistols and revolvers. Something else to keep in mind, is that the sporting and hunting rifle code generally may include imports and exports of hunting rifles, which are in fact semi-automatic versions of assault rifles.

This report is divided into two parts: The first analyzes the trade balance of SALWs, ammunition and parts between Latin America and the Caribbean and the rest of the world according to importer, exporter and product. The second part is a supplement that presents statistical data on transfers by country of the region on a case-by-case basis.

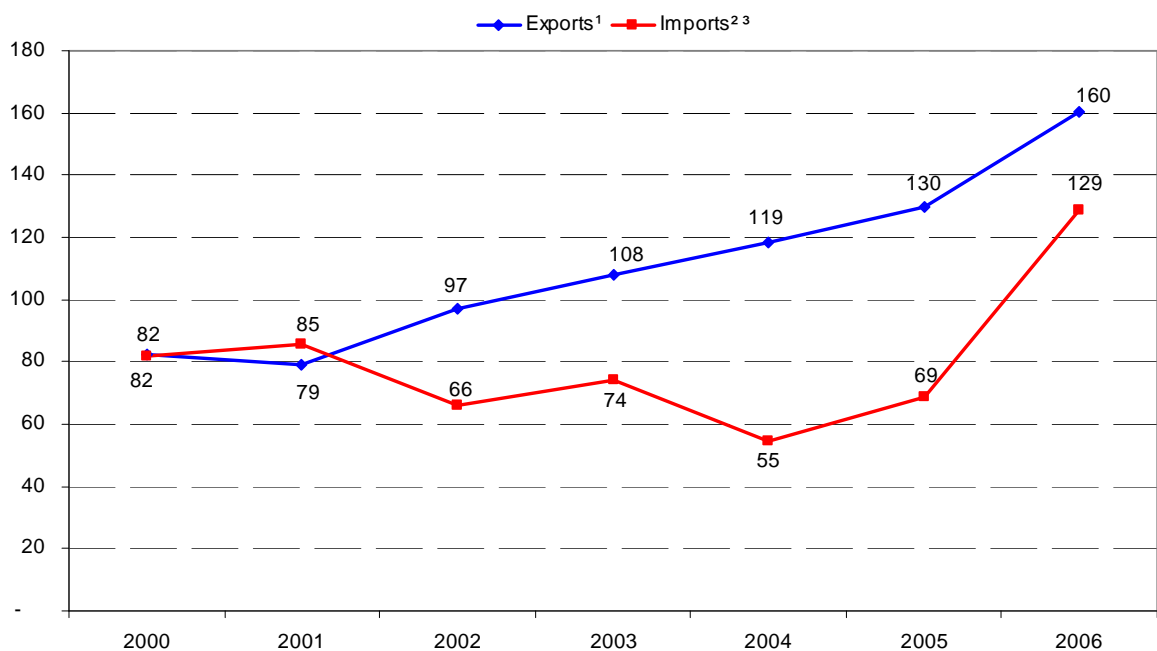
⁹ Special thanks for the work done by the NISAT team whose painstaking efforts made possible the code 9301.00 data treatment presented here. Without such attention the quality of this study would not be the same. Information on methodology: Dreyfus, Pablo; Marsh, Nicholas; Nascimento, Marcelo. 2006. *Tracking the guns: international diversion of small arms to illicit markets in Rio de Janeiro*. Rio de Janeiro and Oslo: Viva Rio and NISAT. pp. 29-32. <<http://www.comunidadessegura.org/?q=en/node/32137>>

2. Balance of trade:

In accordance with the objectives of the study, detailed below are arms exports and imports traded during the first half of the first decade of the 21st century in Latin America and the Caribbean.

During this period, the countries of the region exported USD 776 million in light arms and small weapons, parts and ammunition. In contrast, the region imported, during the same period, USD 560 of these artifacts. The highest volume of exports occurred in 2006 (USD 160 million), the same year in which the highest volume of imports also occurred: USD 129 million. While average annual exports were USD 111 million, the most recent year was 45% above this average, imports increased even more, by 61%, since average annual imports were USD 80 million. We should emphasize that since 2002 Latin America and the Caribbean have reported a positive trade balance, as shown in Graph 1.

Graph 1 - Latin America and the Caribbean: Balance of trade for small arms and light weapons, parts and ammunition in current USD millions, 2000-2006



Notes: HS code 9303.30 (sporting and hunting rifles) exports were excluded, as were HS code 9306.21 (shotgun cartridges) from Brazil to Malaysia in 2002. HS code 9301.00 (military weapons) imports from Italy, UK and USA to Brazil in 2000 and 2001 were excluded. HS code 9301.00 (military weapons) imports from Italy to Venezuela in 2000 were excluded.

Source: NISAT/Viva Rio Analysis.

In the previous graph, the trade balance is shown clearly in order to compare it with the context of the international market. However, in order for us to understand how the Latin American and Caribbean markets are divided, it is fundamental to see who the region's importers and exporters of SALWs are.

The region has 46 countries and overseas territories. Of these, 25 reported exports between 2000 and 2006. 36 reported imports for the same period. The primary economies of the region - Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia and Chile - stand out as much for their volumes of exports as for their volumes of imports.¹⁰

¹⁰ Primary Latin American and Caribbean economies for the period 2000-2006, according to GDP adjusted for market prices: Brazil. See: CEPAL (2007). *CEPAL, Anuario estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe, 2007*. Santiago. United Nations.

3. Region exports:

In analyzing exports by country we can see the main differences for the region, one which we would miss if we were to look only at average exports by country. The average value calculated is of USD 31 million for each of the region's 25 exporters; however if we look at Table 2, Graph 2, Brazil is alone in its rank as largest exporter for Latin America and the Caribbean. The country accounts for more than 83% of exports reporting a volume of USD 634 million. At the other extreme we have Cuba with a paltry USD 6 in exports for year 2000.¹¹ With respect to Brazil, this is not necessarily a surprise since other studies have pointed out the country as being one of the six world's greatest exporters of SALWs.¹² The other countries of Latin America and the Caribbean account for 18% of exports, of which Mexico, Argentina, Peru and Chile have 9%, 6%, 1.14% and 1.11%, respectively; together these countries account for USD 135 million in SALW exports. Regarding Argentina, it can be seen that this country was the only country in the region that had an increase in exports for all years.

¹¹ It is important to qualify the aforementioned: In 2002, a total of USD 66 million in exports to Malaysia were ignored because as explained, in a previous study, there was strong evidence that heavy weapons were included in the sporting and hunting rifles code (HS 9303.30) and small weapons munitions code (HS 9306.21) to this country. See: Dreyfus, Pablo; Lessing, Benjamin and Purcena, Júlio Cesar. 2005. *A Indústria de Brasileira de armas leves e de pequeno porte: Produção Legal e Comércio*. In Fernandes, Rubem César (coordinator) *Brasil: as armas e as vítimas*. Rio de Janeiro: 7 Letras. p. 117-119. Available at: <http://www.comunidadessegura.org/files/active/0/vitimas_armas_producao_comercio.pdf>

¹² Small Arms Survey, *Small Arms Survey 2006: Unfinished Business*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2006, p.68

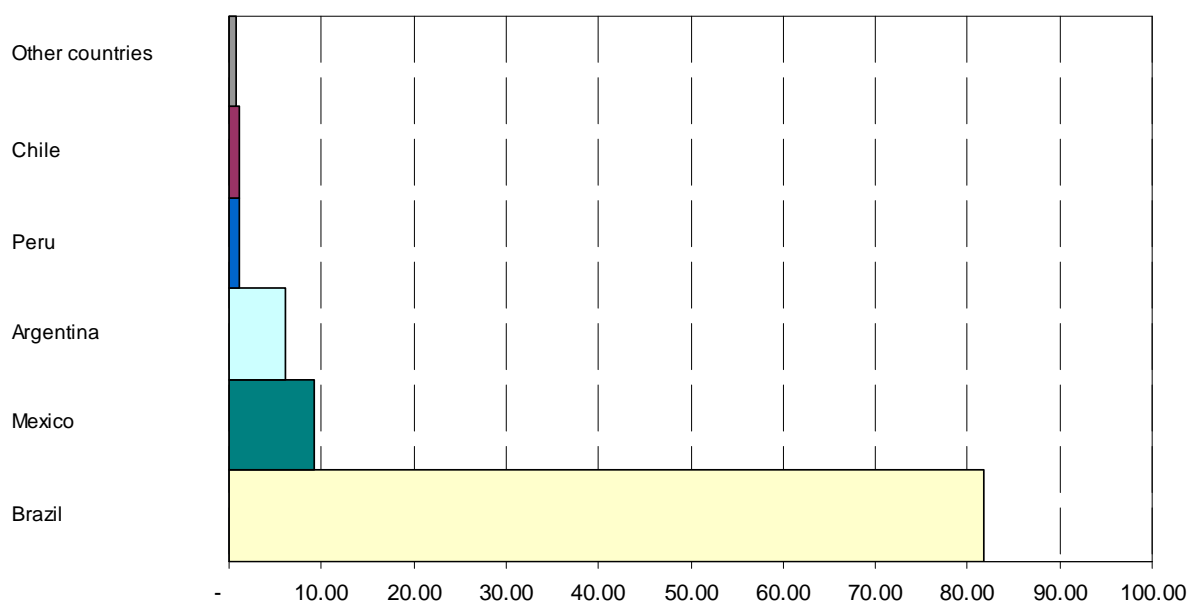
Tabela 2 - Latin America and the Caribbean: exports of small arms and light weapons, parts and ammunition by country in current USD millions, 2000-2006.

Exporters	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total by country	Country/ LA (%)
Brazil	68,171,924	60,526,824	80,608,445	91,602,287	94,730,501	106,417,376	132,373,605	634,430,962	81.76
Mexico	8,086,242	9,064,371	8,955,505	8,651,699	12,373,840	11,342,980	13,222,444	71,697,081	9.24
Argentina	4,456,264	4,794,761	5,285,177	6,523,135	7,344,737	8,254,620	10,459,842	47,118,536	6.07
Peru	102,623	1,144,339	1,413,901	945,592	1,435,643	1,470,555	2,364,343	8,876,996	1.14
Chile	1,518,871	2,133,035	667,246	313,537	1,996,033	1,575,029	379,514	8,583,265	1.11
Colombia	296	117,221	3,780	8,561	125,069	569,880	1,411,213	2,236,020	0.29
El Salvador	1,993	1,246,573	226,152		911		400	1,476,029	0.19
Venezuela	16,883		40,000		450,000	150,000		656,883	0.08
Barbados	35,483	83,589	41,798	51,692	55,748	67,825	50,071	386,206	0.05
Honduras	43		2,217	144			184,212	186,616	0.02
Guatemala	73,814	1,042		2,567	1,699	10	5,815	84,947	0.01
Trinidad and Tobago	4,168	24,445	18,352	13,492	6,477	4,664	2,641	74,239	0.01
St Vincent and the Grenadines		329	335		2,170	49,815		52,649	0.01
Costa Rica	399				31,979			32,378	0.00
Nicaragua		11,500						11,500	0.00
Jamaica	1,500	8,583					47	10,130	0.00
Aruba			5,742	16		2,420	928	9,106	0.00
Bahamas	6,000						482	6,482	0.00
St Lucia	324		1,481	444	740			2,989	0.00
Bolivia					599	950		1,549	0.00
Guyana			158			601		759	0.00
Dominica						368		368	0.00
St Kitts and Nevis	222							222	0.00
Uruguay						100		100	0.00
Cuba	6							6	0.00
Total by year	82,477,055	79,156,612	97,270,289	108,113,166	118,556,146	129,907,193	160,455,557	775,936,018	100.00

Notes: HS code 9303.30 (sporting and hunting rifles) exports were excluded, as were HS code 9306.21 (shotgun cartridges) from Brazil to Malaysia in 2002.

Source: NISAT/Viva Rio Analysis.

Graph 2 - Latin America and the Caribbean: percentage ranking of small arms and light weapons, parts and ammunition exporters by country in current USD millions, 2000-2006.



Notes: HS code 9303.30 (sporting and hunting rifles) exports were excluded, as were HS code 9306.21 (shotgun cartridges) from Brazil to Malaysia in 2002.

Source: NISAT/Viva Rio Analysis.

4. Region imports:

Regarding imports, the country average is USD 15.5 million; of the 36 exporting countries, nine are above this level. They were only three export countries above the average level. However, in contrast to the previous flow pattern, no country in the region predominates with respect to imports. Also, the five biggest importers account for 68% of imports volume. Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil account for 24%, 21%, 9%, 7%, and 6%, respectively, of the total imported in the 2000-2006 period, as can be seen in Graph 3 and Table 3. The other countries of South America (identified in blue) account for 15% of total imports, which corresponds to USD 82 million, while the countries of Central America (in yellow) imported USD 66 million and Caribbean countries (in green) imported USD 28 million - 12% and 5%, respectively, of total imports.

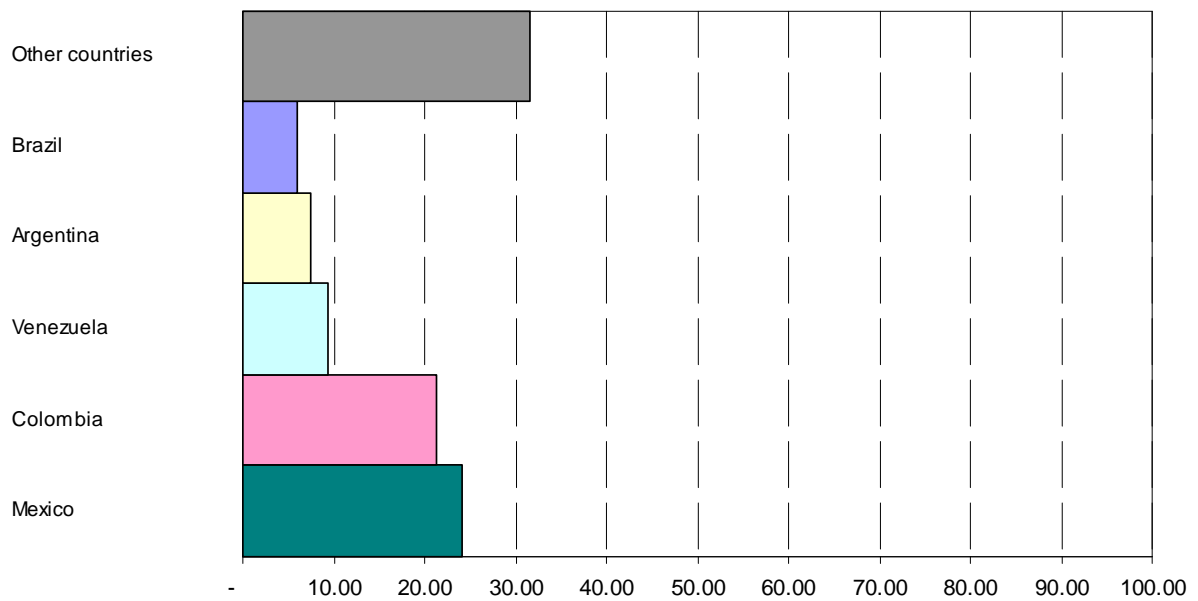
Tabela 3 - Latin America and the Caribbean: imports of small arms and light weapons, parts and ammunition by country in current USD millions, 2000-2006.

Importers	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total by country	Country/ LA (%)
Mexico	28,275,109	17,220,814	23,065,736	16,756,849	10,776,523	16,905,071	22,411,074	135,411,176	24.20
Colombia	7,486,981	13,976,103	6,799,394	23,017,843	11,928,531	17,145,912	39,204,023	119,558,787	21.37
Venezuela	10,682,503	8,683,468	6,543,533	2,395,936	1,801,333	3,034,903	19,490,436	52,632,112	9.41
Argentina	10,548,112	9,533,741	1,859,165	3,319,096	4,700,290	4,884,546	7,005,986	41,850,936	7.48
Brazil	6,380,373	7,182,101	4,801,573	3,141,709	2,466,373	2,967,776	6,624,396	33,564,301	6.00
Guatemala	1,924,582	3,607,368	4,736,189	4,953,513	3,354,320	3,372,911	5,519,791	27,468,674	4.91
Chile	3,322,709	3,297,964	3,326,010	3,025,315	3,122,052	3,367,438	3,675,991	23,137,479	4.13
Ecuador	1,449,617	3,415,596	2,166,469	2,658,860	2,213,277	2,563,758	2,434,345	16,901,922	3.02
Peru	1,747,631	1,969,984	1,778,546	2,158,966	2,115,111	2,692,177	4,192,824	16,655,239	2.98
Honduras	114,440	177,150	74,194	2,480,965	2,578,953	1,500,588	3,816,285	10,742,575	1.92
El Salvador	2,114,714	2,290,078	1,669,766	1,270,938	1,489,429		1,142,780	9,977,705	1.78
Jamaica	893,772	1,180,038	2,248,641	2,255,158	1,620,955		1,190,136	9,388,700	1.68
Paraguay	1,242,633	1,361,740	1,245,730	501,261	1,360,734	1,474,526	2,048,351	9,234,975	1.65
Bolivia	1,227,383	724,850	1,601,844	778,550	761,431	2,261,821	1,709,790	9,065,669	1.62
Trinidad and Tobago	480,438	896,546	351,203	764,541	695,104	2,633,040	2,789,677	8,610,549	1.54
Nicaragua	766,632	1,299,241	1,128,324	751,523	984,980	1,401,625	820,392	7,152,717	1.28
Costa Rica	426,767	699,895	1,074,588	1,213,574	954,304	1,069,286	1,679,079	7,117,493	1.27
Dominican Republic		5,424,000						5,424,000	0.97
Uruguay	1,027,334	552,403	381,581	456,179	526,865	666,428	1,313,128	4,923,918	0.88
Barbados	215,398	307,194	241,241	581,644	322,143	430,695	623,615	2,721,930	0.49
Panama	519,159	510,039	193,677	627,156		142,815	234,587	2,227,433	0.40
Guyana	217,670	308,605	347,225	441,587	298,981	27,156	255,851	1,897,075	0.34
Belize	168,635	221,376	198,933	136,857	119,154	332,577	109,442	1,286,974	0.23
Bahamas	165,506	174,708					335,438	675,652	0.12
Suriname	84,175	154,000	59,147	93,949	39,561			430,832	0.08
Cuba	129,150	71,954	46,781	40,436	97,230			385,551	0.07
St Lucia	68,329	53,507	21,272	57,659	24,938	43,332	49,736	318,773	0.06
Granada	15,265	116,428	21,226	27,424	103,340			283,683	0.05
St Vicent and The Grenadines	14,925	40,803	30,202	73,770	20,869	15,740		196,309	0.04
Dominica	9,386	13,841	21,894	24,791	22,998	18,572	16,429	127,911	0.02
Aruba			60,887	6,899	38,491	11,136	7,615	125,028	0.02
Antigua and Barbuda	32,568					22,764		55,332	0.01
St Kitts and Nevis	4,386	3,204	12,898	6,184	4,053	3,052	3,055	36,832	0.01
Turks and Caicos			514	500				1,014	0.00
Anguilla				132	51			183	0.00
Montserrat	407				393	211		1,011	0.00
Total by year	81,756,689	85,468,739	66,108,383	74,019,764	54,542,767	68,989,856	128,704,252	559,590,450	100

Notes: HS code 9301.00 (military weapons) imports from Italy, UK and USA to Brazil in 2000 and 2001 were excluded. HS code 9301.00 (military weapons) imports from Italy to Venezuela in 2000 were excluded.

Source: NISAT/Viva Rio Analysis.

Graph 3 - Latin America and the Caribbean: percentage ranking of small arms and light weapons, parts and ammunition importers by country in current USD millions, 2000-2006.



Notes: HS code 9301.00 (military weapons) imports from Italy, UK and USA to Brazil in 2000 and 2001 were excluded. HS code 9301.00 (military weapons) imports from Italy to Venezuela in 2000 were excluded.

Source: NISAT/Viva Rio Analysis.

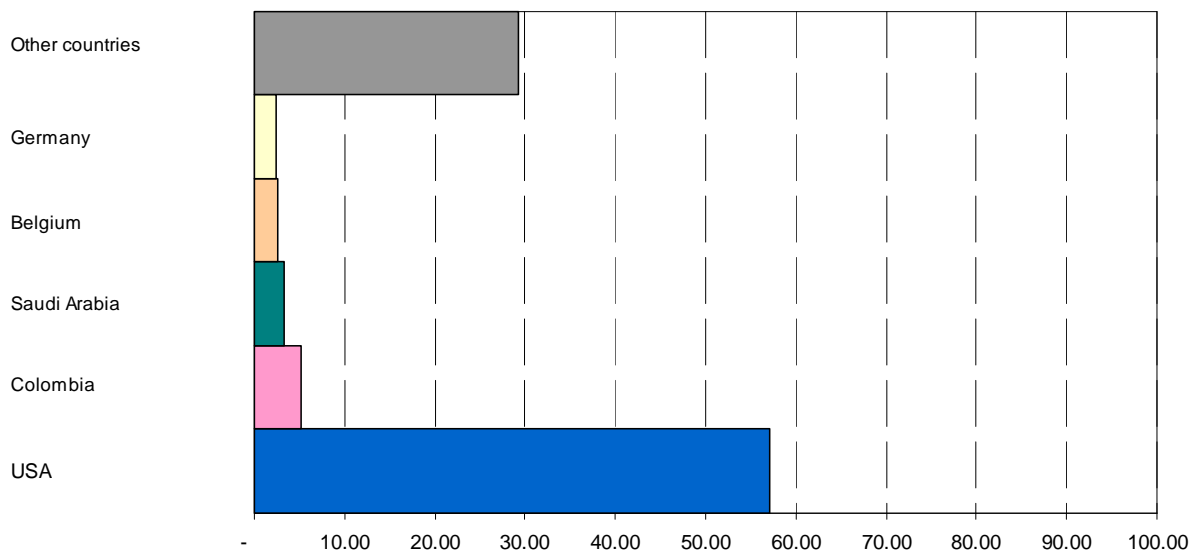
5. Destination of region exports and imports:

Looking at the data for Latin American and the Caribbean exports, where do they go? For the period studied, there were 111 importer-countries of small arms and light weapons, of which 34 are countries within the region of interest. The average yearly transfer by importer country is USD 6.9 million; for Latin American and Caribbean importer countries, this average falls to USD 3.8 million.

In Table 4, USA is the main importer, being responsible for receiving 57% of arms exports originating from the region. Colombia is responsible for 5% and Saudi Arabia, 3%. Jointly, these three countries imported USD 497 million from the region, or 66% of all exports, in the 2000-2006 period.

If we take into account only the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, the total for the period was USD 130 million or 17% of the total transfers.

Graph 4 - Latin America and the Caribbean: regional country ranking of small arms and light weapons, parts and ammunition importers in current USD millions, 2000-2006.



Notes: HS code 9303.30 (sporting and hunting rifles) exports were excluded, as were HS code 9306.21 (shotgun cartridges) from Brazil to Malaysia in 2002.

Source: NISAT/Viva Rio Analysis.

Tabela 4 - Latin America and the Caribbean: exports of small arms and light weapons, parts and ammunition, ranked by importer country, in current USD millions, 2000-2006.

Country importer	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total by country	Country/ LA (%)
USA	47,933,222	49,891,393	63,342,674	52,832,465	67,396,289	66,737,538	95,163,597	443,297,178	57.13
Colombia	1,493,883	3,859,460	5,949,844	11,160,820	5,674,703	6,761,756	5,938,200	40,838,666	5.26
Saudi Arabia		400,784	581,944	13,849,650	2,032,398	8,374,810		25,239,586	3.25
Belgium	760,382	1,561,505	1,242,535	976,788	6,571,353	5,537,006	3,495,733	20,145,302	2.60
Germany	2,073,189	2,306,885	2,483,098	2,284,714	1,573,449	2,315,086	5,912,151	18,948,572	2.44
Singapore	850,662	471,114	2,092,001	1,962,432	3,010,728	2,407,909	4,708,740	15,503,586	2.00
Indonesia	69,792	121,052	212,261	1,225,158	5,847,164	3,241,743	4,007,515	14,724,685	1.90
Argentina	2,587,994	2,012,937	719,246	2,118,929	2,047,333	1,841,342	2,932,750	14,260,531	1.84
Algeria		2,781,100	2,486,000	1,425,433	4,685,000	1,724,102	21,686	13,123,321	1.69
Chile	1,143,024	784,151	926,836	1,959,164	2,557,597	2,936,920	2,299,072	12,606,764	1.62
United Arab Emirates	7,245,302	1,341,301	486,698	1,135,348	224,365	33,281	81,462	10,547,757	1.36
Venezuela	2,688,765	1,378,408	607,373	2,040,862	623,163	383,243	841,632	8,563,446	1.10
Dominican Republic	294,135	269,350	361,004	536,421	1,521,836	3,089,940	1,492,705	7,565,391	0.98
Malaysia		815,992	12,639	298,166	9,090	5,247,308	17,128	6,400,323	0.82
Portugal	511,825	430,362	222,133	619,595	2,092,019	1,497,931	766,832	6,140,697	0.79
Qatar			72,197	57,600	801		5,343,184	5,473,782	0.71
Uruguay	1,058,899	203,448	773,174	473,070	442,903	1,092,427	1,351,963	5,395,884	0.70
Honduras	16,559	6,600	177,728	643,514	1,025,171	1,281,075	2,234,883	5,385,530	0.69
Netherlands	80,098	137,746	72,828	302,299	294,432	396,672	3,465,986	4,750,061	0.61
Philippines	251,151	180,701	895,186	430,851	688,060	539,904	1,713,865	4,699,718	0.61
Ecuador	224,195	644,285	769,215	281,291	587,997	997,846	1,104,429	4,609,258	0.59
Pakistan	11,533		1,873,939	8,615	356,823	1,556,386	669,549	4,476,845	0.58
United Kingdom	567,794	142,232	1,753,941	538,320	270,578	558,218	296,787	4,127,870	0.53
Nicaragua	157,378	464,784	558,219	734,850	530,288	729,759	878,098	4,053,376	0.52
Bolivia	96,448	333,700	320,749	1,751,760	289,002	876,990	384,460	4,053,109	0.52
Guatemala	531,798	163,241	268,914	414,686	494,228	650,764	1,425,869	3,949,500	0.51
Brazil	318,589	1,400,650	679,871	3,419	404,235	651,128	366,414	3,824,306	0.49
Peru	1,975,844	53,492	46,010	258,785	213,998	372,759	648,412	3,569,300	0.46
Australia	814,628	344,060	266,108	316,354	485,869	829,753	388,910	3,445,682	0.44
Yemen	447,000	1,096,239	836,062	432,800		28,830	312,600	3,153,531	0.41
Paraguay	461,772	375,852	381,926	390,183	335,726	523,365	675,730	3,144,554	0.41
Spain	275,913	370,822	514,366	441,069	358,878	618,165	492,393	3,071,606	0.40
Angola	1,984,899	887,000				2,340	7,260	2,881,499	0.37
Botswana		235,033	1,823,755				773,014	2,831,802	0.36
Italy	232,774	322,312	257,282	135,394	743,091	561,574	486,357	2,738,784	0.35
Israel		503	177,611	72,724	244,595	97,373	2,143,908	2,736,714	0.35
Estonia			1,824	45,832	659,557	1,135,833	782,510	2,625,556	0.34
Zimbabwe	12,895	11,601		2,342,794				2,367,290	0.31
New Zealand	1,010,381	288,937	122,948	87,606	200,696	412,057	118,967	2,241,592	0.29
Costa Rica	136,670	152,217	297,580	291,047	392,286	221,552	663,561	2,154,913	0.28
South Africa	426,400	404,857	393,974	338,647	176,647	128,229	129,695	1,998,449	0.26
France	307,256	367,542	181,462	266,350	255,747	332,199	243,082	1,953,638	0.25
Bangladesh	235,645				1,150,709		397,005	1,783,359	0.23
Switzerland	103,133	103,494	210,637	218,416	240,485	362,464	499,657	1,738,286	0.22
Mexico	624,972	296,958	122,703	66,818	154,623	209,793	175,574	1,651,441	0.21
Norway	440,654	392,410	448,600	75,472	1,094	182,867	45,291	1,586,388	0.20
Canada	75,046	108,440	287,892	222,623	121,657	326,884	267,970	1,410,512	0.18
El Salvador	754,443		58,087	106,193	102,800	80,255	178,410	1,280,188	0.16
Thailand	71,772	96,115	74,329	287,470	98,834	135,151	328,415	1,092,086	0.14
Latvia				145			970,604	970,749	0.13
Panama	88,614	174,702		150,257	43,812	23,742	444,840	925,967	0.12
Lebanon	117,097	276,210	296,626	104,699	21,013	92,606		908,251	0.12
Finland	81,444	73,715	64,440	88,515	117,357	200,269	261,793	887,533	0.11
Kenya		252,000	63,000	373,350	124,450			812,800	0.10
Austria	140,808		1,415	78	213,051	1,462	276,849	633,663	0.08
Lithuania					422	452,638	138,611	591,671	0.08
Jordan	28,246			874		1,520	523,015	553,655	0.07
Guyana	59,462	53,376	86,835	192,386	83,828			475,887	0.06
Jamaica	74,585		69,718	260,422	45,215			449,940	0.06
Oman							364,313	364,313	0.05
Czech Republic	40,728		8,440	5,857	73,561	86,774	134,602	349,962	0.05
Bulgaria					210,813	126,317		337,130	0.04
Senegal	60,589	33,281		102,983	25,734		95,486	318,073	0.04
Sri Lanka			1,456	25	152,500	139,000		292,981	0.04
Denmark	734	1,324	845		877		156,164	262,616	0.03
Haiti		36,977		158,620		57,171		252,768	0.03
Barbados	33,852			52,100		154,137		240,089	0.03
Mauritania	157,199	50,000						207,199	0.03

Sweden	10,994	3,100		3,081	52,324	47,876	40,187	157,562	0.02
Mauritius			53,878			93,899		147,777	0.02
Tunisia					66,247		67,815	134,062	0.02
Nigeria	121,636	5,157						126,793	0.02
Suriname			15,000			99,986		114,986	0.01
Kuwait		1,147	6,390	44,344	38,365		24,211	114,457	0.01
St Vicent and the Grenadines	8,948	74,231	2,225	5,006	2,429	20,074	1,505	114,418	0.01
Egypt	899			402	11,790	18,950	78,850	110,891	0.01
Greece	2,541		6,374	23,788			60,393	93,096	0.01
Antigua and Barbuda	18,528	10,998	19,182	26,651	7,618	4,591	1,400	88,968	0.01
Poland	14,268	7,694			5,922	46,098	11,881	85,863	0.01
Granada	1,184		775	2,884	2,963	42,001	34,735	84,542	0.01
Dominica	2,199	2,242	1,929	1,442	781	53,727	4,950	67,270	0.01
Malawi		14,500		14,850	17,354	8,440	11,391	66,535	0.01
Camarões			66,054					66,054	0.01
Unspecified country	7,756	5,776	4,178	23,983	11,984	5,777		59,454	0.01
Hong Kong	2,070	21,656	21,179	1,599			1,050	47,554	0.01
Nepal							42,000	42,000	0.01
Burkina Faso		39,423						39,423	0.01
Chipre	16,360		11,750	210				28,320	0.00
St Kitts and Nevis			12,028	2,219	791		7,663	22,701	0.00
Tanzania					16,148			16,148	0.00
Cuba	3,742					97	11,461	15,300	0.00
Belize	8,753			2,232	1,699			12,684	0.00
Kazakhstan					8,987			8,987	0.00
Namibia	8,087							8,087	0.00
Uganda	2,340	5,314						7,654	0.00
Trinidad and Tobago	3,830	1,217			2,575			7,622	0.00
Japan			7,500					7,500	0.00
Zambia			2,969				4,022	6,991	0.00
India				2,712		4,000		6,712	0.00
China					6,700			6,700	0.00
Côte d'Ivoire							6,500	6,500	0.00
Turkey				1,652			3,000	4,652	0.00
Ireland				3,003	354		100	3,457	0.00
South Korea	848	1,507						2,355	0.00
Anguilla							1,350	1,350	0.00
Cayman Islands							1,109	1,109	0.00
St Lucia			700					700	0.00
Luxemburgo						582		582	0.00
Ukraine							296	296	0.00
Romania						260		260	0.00
Croacia					185			185	0.00
Total by year	82,477,055	79,156,612	97,270,289	108,113,166	118,556,146	129,907,193	160,455,557	775,936,018	100.00

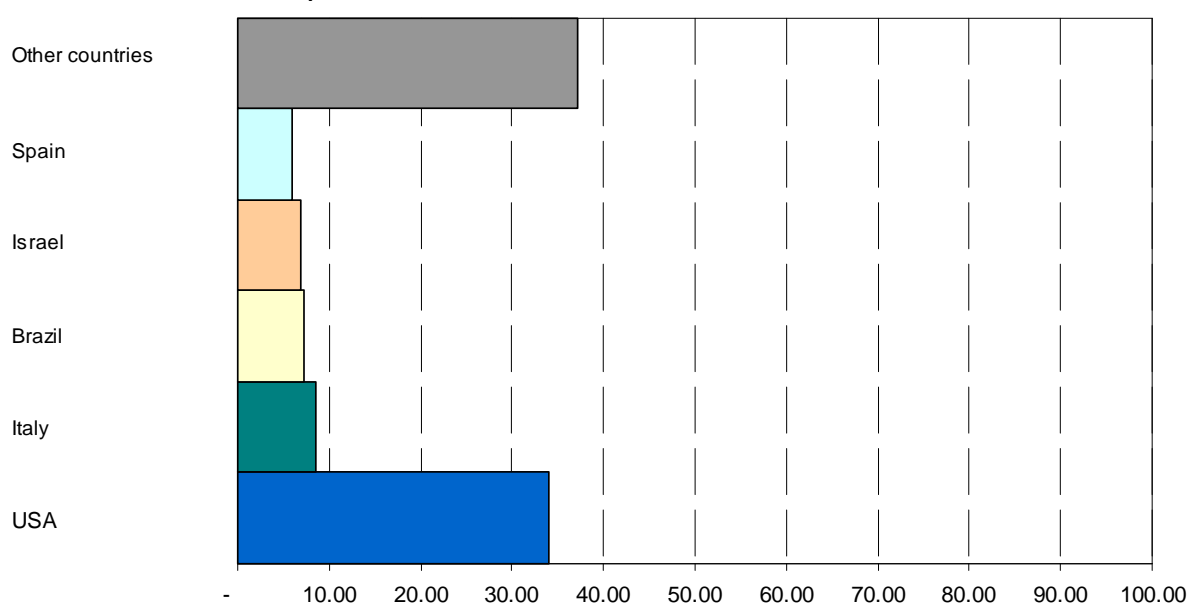
Notes: HS code 9303.30 (sporting and hunting rifles) exports were excluded, as were HS code 9306.21 (shotgun cartridges) from Brazil to Malaysia in 2002.

Source: NISAT/Viva Rio Analysis.

With respect to imports by Latin America and the Caribbean - Table 5 and Graph 5 - the market is more spread out, since the average for each country is USD 6.8 million and 15 countries where above this average. Even so, the USA accounted for 34% of Latin American and Caribbean imports in the period, or USD 191 million. Arms exported by Italy represent 9% of the total volume, by Brazil 7%, by Israel 7%, and by Spain 6%. Together, these countries exported USD 351 million to the region, which represented 63% of the total for the region.

In addition to the five biggest suppliers of SALWs, parts and munitions, it's worth mentioning South Africa, the Czech Republic, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Mexico, Sweden, Germany and France, all of which attained numbers above USD 10 million during the 2000-2006 period. This group represented 26% of exports, while no other export country surpassed 2% of the total imported by Latin America and the Caribbean

Graph 5 - Latin America and the Caribbean: country ranking of small arms and light weapons, parts and ammunition exporters by country, to the region, in current USD millions, 2000-2006.



Notes: HS code 9301.00 (military weapons) imports from Italy, UK and USA to Brazil in 2000 and 2001 were excluded. HS code 9301.00 (military weapons) imports from Italy to Venezuela in 2000 were excluded.

Source: NISAT/Viva Rio Analysis.

Tabela 5 - Latin America and the Caribbean: imports of small arms and light weapons, parts and ammunition, ranked by export country, in current USD millions, 2000-2006.

Country exporter	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total by country	Country/ LA (%)
USA	34,262,339	36,776,429	23,370,292	26,407,893	15,957,237	20,020,446	33,903,403	190,698,039	34.08
Italy	7,509,636	6,968,221	4,608,720	9,500,372	5,263,232	4,431,772	9,633,723	47,915,676	8.56
Brazil	7,753,228	4,086,511	2,964,388	6,423,852	5,927,719	5,963,579	7,725,829	40,845,106	7.30
Israel	1,449,728	5,925,247	4,098,998	3,539,288	1,625,484	8,367,769	13,481,484	38,487,998	6.88
Spain	4,810,844	5,619,693	5,204,817	4,398,659	3,347,973	4,992,393	4,957,502	33,331,881	5.96
South Africa	5,362,708	1,941,935	1,460,630	4,175,033	533,253	1,212,907	10,298,136	24,984,602	4.46
Czech Republic	1,714,284	3,731,067	2,954,060	3,316,027	2,974,335	6,630,543	2,519,719	23,840,035	4.26
Austria	2,316,277	4,399,333	1,992,576	2,049,617	3,255,306	2,750,583	5,166,703	21,930,395	3.92
Russia	443,986	657,938	431,902	1,181,862	375,729	571,407	18,066,235	21,729,059	3.88
Belgium	3,359,447	2,345,628	1,156,350	1,337,869	1,309,828	89,463	2,584,027	12,182,612	2.18
Mexico	438,603	1,271,246	1,062,025	1,856,827	2,328,061	1,818,400	2,367,987	11,143,149	1.99
Sweden	1,824,384	7,854	7,551,962	1,039,590	85	222,275	151,019	10,797,169	1.93
Germany	1,024,831	1,559,808	1,201,595	1,412,056	1,711,150	2,260,760	1,347,561	10,517,761	1.88
France	3,032,266	1,246,262	930,310	666,015	743,129	584,049	2,994,801	10,196,832	1.82
Argentina	864,612	729,266	579,414	1,030,189	1,192,127	1,530,364	3,523,415	9,449,387	1.69
United Kingdom	675,655	281,061	1,114,487	479,419	614,302	729,503	2,414,717	6,309,144	1.13
Philippines	249,101	554,267	437,946	874,579	1,605,031	776,203	1,079,837	5,576,964	1.00
Unspecified country	1,136,279	1,075,760	871,245	27,316	2,162,456	3,499	821	5,277,376	0.94
Turkey	209,979	204,253	16,497	245,166	580,284	1,397,919	2,370,781	5,024,879	0.90
Chile	556,655	1,298,935	928,498	504,531	615,417	641,225	408,322	4,953,583	0.89
Greece		2,346,324			544,896	158,928	303,263	3,353,411	0.60
South Korea	830,486	17,298	112,850	500,544	155,546	265,696	692,440	2,574,860	0.46
China	194,394	391,864	934,165	85,211	35,370	351,803	523,653	2,516,460	0.45
Peru	35,848	159,070	234,206	179,855	380,322	603,125	686,133	2,278,559	0.41
Dominican Republic			804,413	1,467,587	3,550	265		2,275,815	0.41
Hungary	227,971	521,005	250,074	273,124	537,093	134,722	183,337	2,127,326	0.38
Canada	295,915	269,080	188,021	356,900	229,680	352,371	143,529	1,835,496	0.33
Bulgaria	1,185	16,518			102,258	1,268,481	53,864	1,442,306	0.26
Uruguay	159,615	138,425	217,137	343,466	52,097	31,292	73,000	1,015,032	0.18
Switzerland	127,627	480,213	15,844	17,468	20,776	29,630	106,583	798,141	0.14
Finland	121,303	49,213	18,040	5,436	160,436	159,879	50,036	564,343	0.10
Portugal	189,401	166,000					69,821	425,222	0.08

Netherlands	87,244	6,000	5,001	18,255	159,557	74	111,447	387,578	0.07
Slovakia	11,340	18,326		30,000	13,155	194,922	42,164	309,907	0.06
Singapore	13,500	2,003				230,677	27,888	274,068	0.05
Japan	4,875	42,899	48	35,535	7,766	69,655	94,869	255,647	0.05
United Arab Emirates							166,860	166,860	0.03
Australia	45,621	20,435	5,864	50,638	10,703	18,391	4,574	156,226	0.03
Croacia		4,256	145,332	556			938	151,082	0.03
Vietnam	148,152							148,152	0.03
Montserrat			139,511					139,511	0.02
Panama	117,109	11,185	230	393		199	35	129,151	0.02
North Korea		33,295	81,293					114,588	0.02
Yugoslavia/ Serbia & Montenegro			6,027			103,328	1,309	110,664	0.02
Netherlands	87,244	6,000	5,001	18,255	159,557	74	111,447	387,578	0.07
Slovakia	11,340	18,326		30,000	13,155	194,922	42,164	309,907	0.06
Singapore	13,500	2,003				230,677	27,888	274,068	0.05
Japan	4,875	42,899	48	35,535	7,766	69,655	94,869	255,647	0.05
United Arab Emirates							166,860	166,860	0.03
Australia	45,621	20,435	5,864	50,638	10,703	18,391	4,574	156,226	0.03
Croacia		4,256	145,332	556			938	151,082	0.03
Vietnam	148,152							148,152	0.03
Montserrat			139,511					139,511	0.02
Panama	117,109	11,185	230	393		199	35	129,151	0.02
North Korea		33,295	81,293					114,588	0.02
Yugoslavia/ Serbia & Montenegro			6,027			103,328	1,309	110,664	0.02
Thailand							97,718	97,718	0.02
Colombia				557	932	14,100	76,527	92,116	0.02
Niger							81,400	81,400	0.01
Iran				78,942				78,942	0.01
Guatemala	56,452			6,680	35	296	5,441	68,904	0.01
Nicaragua				2,589			59,736	62,325	0.01
Chad				59,179				59,179	0.01
Venezuela	50,613						163	50,776	0.01
Hong Kong		50,440						50,440	0.01
Belize	1,827			33,768				35,595	0.01
Taiwan	3,146				246		20,973	24,365	0.00
Cuba		16,968						16,968	0.00
Barbados	7,468		3,219	2,297	553	1,883		15,420	0.00
Angola	15,060							15,060	0.00
Romania	639						10,583	11,222	0.00
Mongolia							11,010	11,010	0.00
Pakistan		9,061						9,061	0.00
India	2,360		5,331					7,691	0.00
Netherlands Antilles	6,266							6,266	0.00
Guyana		6,000						6,000	0.00
New Zealand						1,400	3,985	5,385	0.00
Dominica				2,508		2,782		5,290	0.00
Trinidad and Tobago		2,801	639	554			599	4,593	0.00
Costa Rica	1,459	633		1,562	319	158		4,131	0.00
Bangladesh		4,079						4,079	0.00
Slovenia					3,922			3,922	0.00
Bosnia-Herzegovina							3,562	3,562	0.00
Norway	3,120							3,120	0.00
Swaziland		1,612	1,463					3,075	0.00
St. Helena			2,963					2,963	0.00
Grenada	1,851							1,851	0.00
Poland		1,806						1,806	0.00
St. Lucia					1,417			1,417	0.00
Bolivia		1,216						1,216	0.00
El Salvador							594	594	0.00
Ecuador						500		500	0.00
Surinam						240		240	0.00
Honduras							196	196	0.00
Total by year	81,756,689	85,468,739	66,108,383	74,019,764	54,542,767	68,989,856	128,704,252	559,590,450	100.00

Notes: HS code 9301.00 (military weapons) imports from Italy, UK and USA to Brazil in 2000 and 2001 were excluded.

HS code 9301.00 (military weapons) imports from Italy to Venezuela in 2000 were excluded.

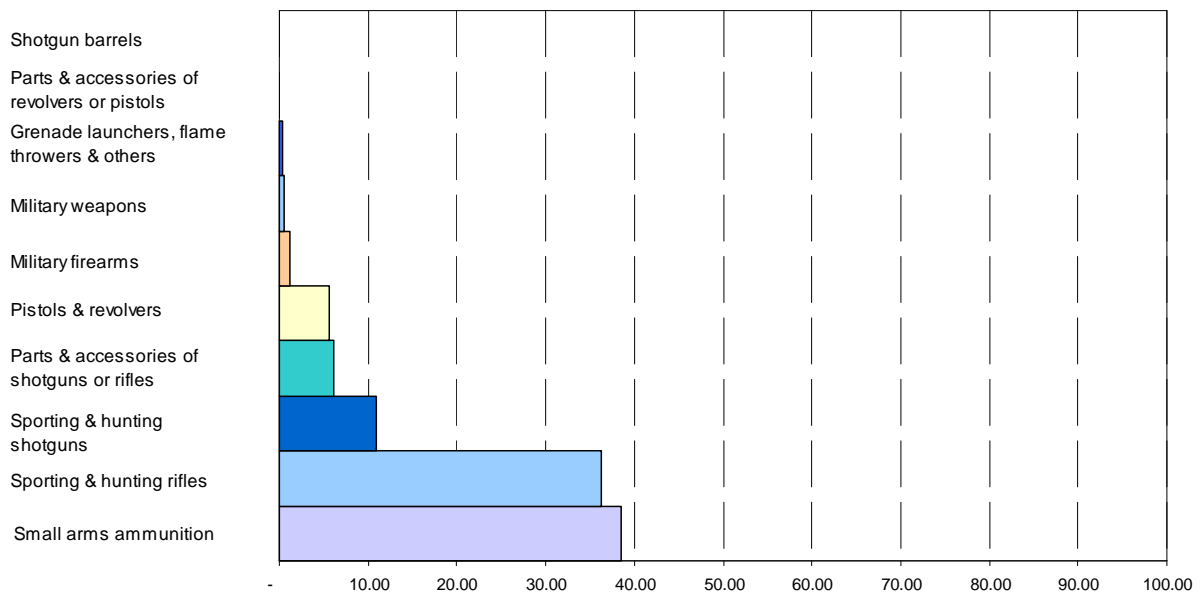
Source: NISAT/Viva Rio Analysis.

6. The most highly transferred products in the region:

Graph 6 shows two products account for 3/4 of exports from the the region, in the 2000-2006 period. They are: Ammunition for small arms (9306.21 and 9306.30), with USD 299 million, or 39% of total exports, and sporting and hunting rifles (9303.30), with USD 282 million, or 36% of exports.

Sports and hunting rifles (9303.20) represented 11% of the total, equivalent to USD 85 million worth of imports. According to this graph, pistols and revolvers (9302.00) account for USD 43 million. At first sight, for a reader not very familiar with the international SALW market or who does not know the Latin American and Caribbean market, this graph may not seem suspect. However, it is. Graph 6 shows incorrect information derived from irregular information declared to COMTRADE by Brazil, the region's major exporter and one of the world's largest exporters of pistols and revolvers. Additionally, it is not just the revolvers and pistols code and not just Brazil that present this type of problem. Recently, the same inconsistency in cartridge exports classified as code 9306.30 (other cartridges and parts) was discovered both for Brazil and Mexico.¹³ We will, therefore, later analyze the error and suggest a solution.

Graph 6 - Latin America and the Caribbean: Apparent ranking of products exported, by type, as percentage, 2000-2006.



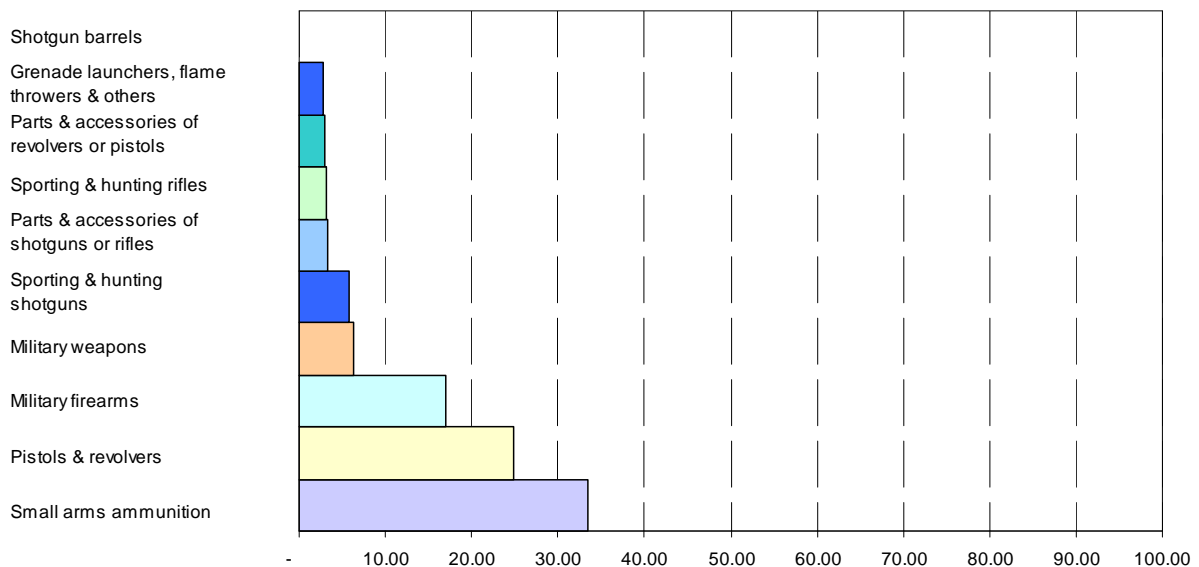
Notes: HS code 9303.30 (sporting and hunting rifles) exports were excluded, as were HS code 9306.21 (shotgun cartridges) from Brazil to Malaysia in 2002.

Source: NISAT/Viva Rio Analysis.

¹³ Dreyfus, Pablo; Purcena, Júlio Cesar. 2007. 'Brasil e México, Onde Estão as Balas?' *En la Mira - Latin American Small Arms Watch*. Nº 14/15, Volume 2, October/November 2007. Rio de Janeiro. Accessible at: <<http://www.comunidadessegura.org/?q=pt/node/37585>>

In Graph 7, the main products imported by Latin America and the Caribbean can be seen. As in the previous graph, ammunition for small arms is the main product imported by the region, with 34% of total imports for 2000-2006 - USD 188 million. Pistols and revolvers represent 25% of the products imported, i.e., USD 139 million of the total for the period. Military firearms and weapons (9301.00 and 9301.90) represented 23% of the total imported for the region, equivalent to USD 130 million. The remaining products amount to USD 103 million, or 18% of the total bought by Latin America and the Caribbean.

Graph 7 - Latin America and the Caribbean: ranking of products imported, by type, as percentage, 2000-2006.



Notes: HS code 9301.00 (military weapons) imports from Italy, UK and USA to Brazil in 2000 and 2001 were excluded. HS code 9301.00 (military weapons) imports from Italy to Venezuela in 2000 were excluded.

Source: NISAT/Viva Rio Analysis.

As previously seen, the main exporter of arms from Latin America and the Caribbean is Brazil. The USA is the principal importer of small arms and light weapons coming from the region. In short, we can conclude that Brazil alone is one of the main exporters of pistols and revolvers to the United States.¹⁴ This partnership is a key point in understanding what is wrong with Graph 6.

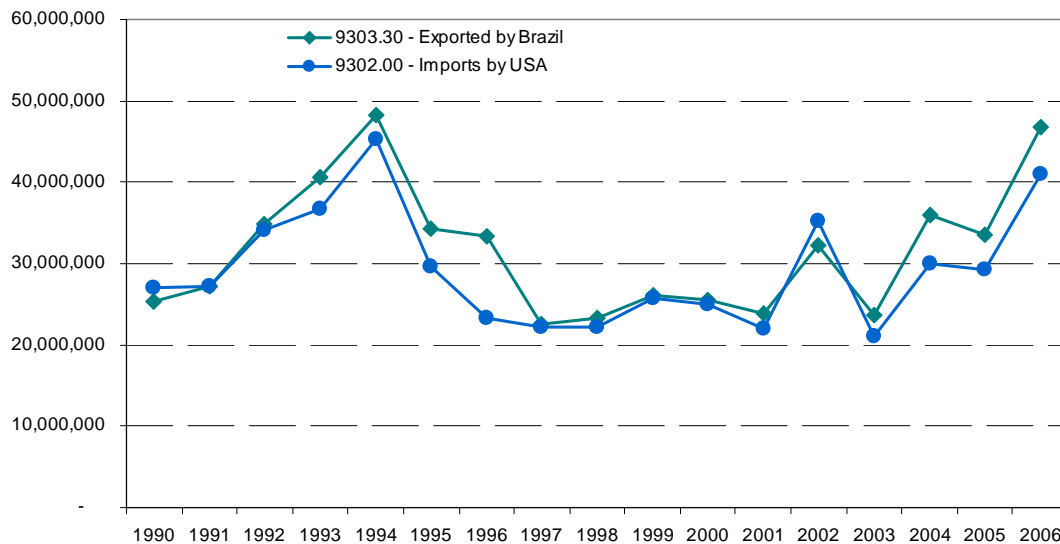
¹⁴ See: Dreyfus, Pablo; Lessing, Benjamin and Purcena, Júlio Cesar. 2005. *A Indústria de Brasileira de armas leves e de pequeno porte: Produção Legal e Comércio*. In Fernandes, Rubem César (coordinator) *Brasil: as armas e as vítimas*. Rio de Janeiro: 7 Letras. p. 117-119. Available at:

<http://www.comunidadessegura.org/files/active/0/vitimas_armas_producao_comercio.pdf>; Purcena, Júlio Cesar. 2006. 'Uma saída para a indústria nacional de arma: Breve análise dos investimentos da Forjas Taurus em produtos não-letais'. *En la Mira – Observador Latino-Americano de Armas de Fogo*. Nº 3, Volume 1, October 2006. Rio de Janeiro. Accessible at: <<http://www.comunidadessegura.org/?q=pt/informativos>> Small Arms Survey, *Small Arms Survey 2007: guns and the city*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007, pp. 94-97.

Let's look once more at the inconsistencies in code 9306.30 (other cartridges and parts) in Brazil and Mexico. The solution to this problem is to be found in the same way as in the categorizing of revolvers and pistols, i.e., with the same partner.

If, firstly, we check the exports data for the sporting and hunting rifles code (9303.30) from Brazil; secondly, examine the imports for the revolvers and pistols code (9302.00) from the USA; and thirdly, compare them on the same graph (Graph 8), it is possible to clearly see that the importation of pistols and revolvers (9302.00) declared by the United States, (concluded to be the most transparent country with respect to SALW-foreign trade by the *Small Arms Survey*),¹⁵ almost coincides with the values for sporting and hunting rifles (9303.30) declared by Brazil.

Graph 8 - Comparison of Brazilian sports and hunting rifles exports (9303.30) with USA imports of pistols and revolvers (9302.00), in current USD, 1990-2006.

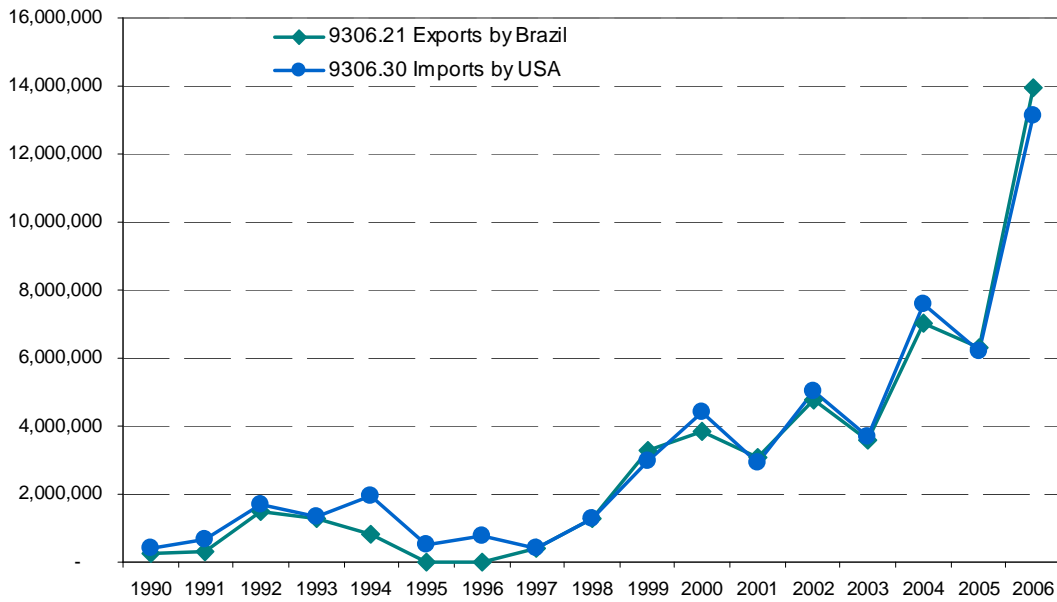


Source: NISAT/Viva Rio Analysis.

Returning to the question of cartridges, having performed the same procedure: the comparison of Brazilian and Mexican exports in code 9306.21 (shotgun shells) with USA imports in code 9306.30 (other cartridges and parts), the symmetry of the curves is startling, especially as of 1997. The curves are practically identical and not even the case of revolvers and pistols exports demonstrates this pattern so clearly. The Mexican curves do not have the same regularity as the Brazilians; nonetheless, such curves were quite similar between 1992 and 2001. It is quite clear codes 9302.00 and 9306.30 are seriously problematic in terms of information provided to the UN.

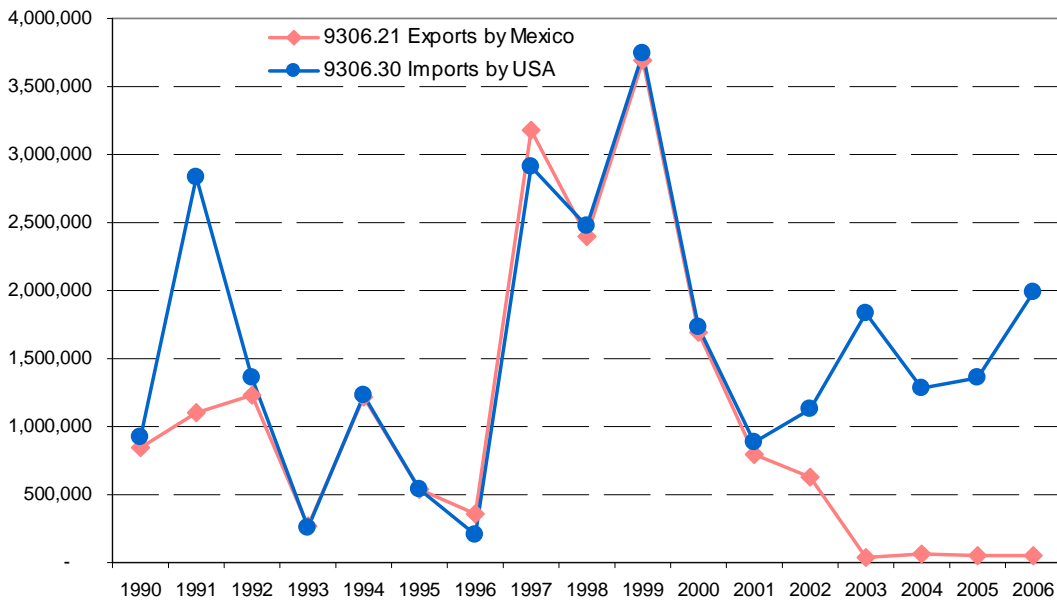
Graph 9 - Comparison of Brazilian shotgun shells exports (9306.21) with USA imports of other cartridges and parts (9306.30), in current USD, 1990-2006.

¹⁵ Small Arms Survey 2006, op.cit, p.80



Source: NISAT/Viva Rio Analysis.

Graph 10 - Comparison of Mexican shotgun shells exports (9306.21) with USA imports of othercartridges and parts (9306.30), in current USD, 1990-2006.



Source: NISAT/Viva Rio Analysis.

As the main Latin American exporter, Brazil ultimately impacts the real scenario of exported products. Although this also happens in the case of ammunition, there is no distortion in the data due to the simple fact the report considers codes 9306.21 and 9306.30 to be a single ammunitioncategory. In the case of cartridges, we have shown inconsistencies, but no change is necessary.

Regarding the case of revolvers and pistols (9302.00) we must make a correction on the graphs for the products. Therefore, we suggest the following procedure to correct the data:

1. Disregard code 9303.30 data (sports and hunting rifles) only for Brazil;
2. Include this data in code 9302.00 (pistols and revolvers).

We know, from previous studies, that Brazil has firms like Boito (E. R. Amantino & Cia. Ltda) , Rossi¹⁶ and CBC, who have limited production and exportation of sporting and hunting rifles, but we are unable to separate these products, even working with data from trading partners.¹⁷ This being the case, we decided to include code 9303.30 in 9302.00. While we acknowledge this is an arbitrary decision, it is much closer to reality than the official statistics.

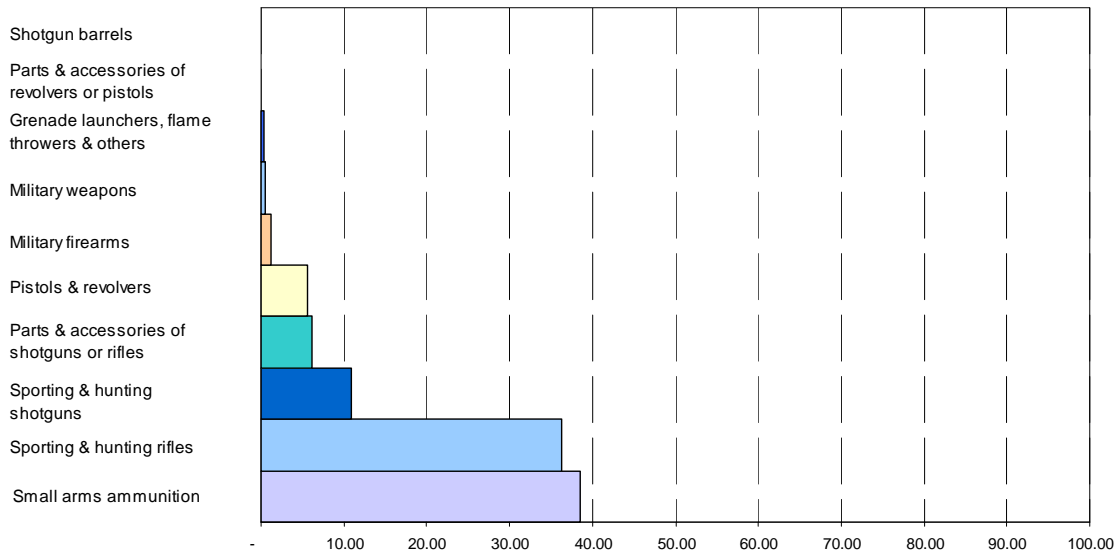
Graph 6a, then, (old graph) shows the data classified incorrectly and Graph 6b (new graph) shows the corrected data, as suggested above.

It can now be clearly seen that pistols and revolvers (9302.00) reappear with 43% of total exports - corresponding to USD 325 million - while small arms ammunition (9306.21 and 9306.30) remains with USD 295 million. It is notable that that Brazil was responsible for 99% of code 9303.30 (sporting and hunting rifles) exports, prior to the above rectification, and is responsible for 87% of revolver and pistol exports (9302.00), after the correction.

Graph 6a - Latin America and the Caribbean: ranking of products imported, by type, as percentage, 2000-2006.

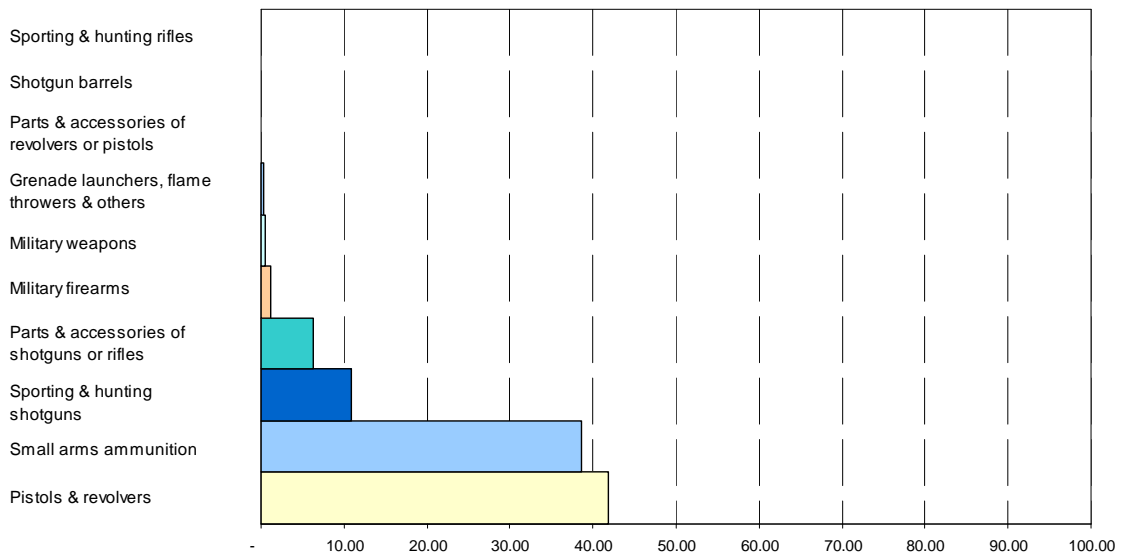
¹⁶ Forjas Taurus S/A (Taurus) recently declared its intention to buy the part of Amadeo Rossi S/A (Rossi) dedicated to the production of long barrel weapons. In 1997, when it bought the part of the company dedicated to the production revolvers, Taurus was acquiring not only the production lines but also the Rossi brand. See: Comissão de Valores Mobiliários (CVM). 2008. *Companhias Abertas: Fato Relevante*. Rio de Janeiro: CVM. Accessed August 2008. < <http://www.cvm.gov.br/>>

¹⁷ Dreyfus, Pablo; Lessing, Benjamin and Purcena, Júlio Cesar. 2005. *A Indústria de Brasileira de armas leves e de pequeno porte: Produção Legal e Comércio*. In Fernandes, Rubem César (coordinator) *Brasil: as armas e as vítimas*. Rio de Janeiro: 7 Letras, 2005. p. 64 -125. Available at: <http://www.comunidadessegura.org/files/active/0/vitimas_armas_producao_comercio.pdf>



Source: NISAT/Viva Rio Analysis.

Graph 6b - Latin America and the Caribbean: ranking of products imported, by type, as percentage, 2000-2006.



Source: NISAT/Viva Rio Analysis.

From the perspective of what was declared by the countries, we have, in this brief report, had the opportunity to become familiar with the principal manufacturers and importers of SALWs, as well as the main Latin American and Caribbean players.

Products being transferred were also analyzed and in this way, it was possible to detect and understand transparency issues regarding information on Brazilian pistols and revolvers, as well as small arms ammunition originating in Brazil and Mexico. This information is expanded and detailed in a statistical supplement that shows what each country and territory reports for imports and exports as well as the destinations for these products.

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