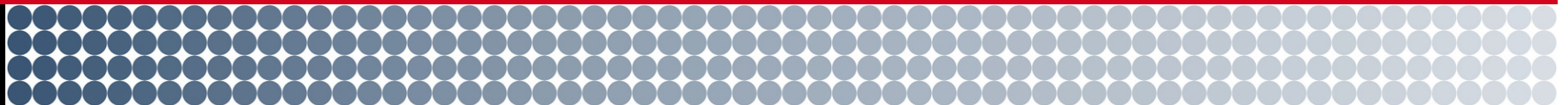


Identifying Destabilizing and Excessive Accumulations of Arms: Using SIPRI Arms Transfer Data

Dr. Paul Holtom

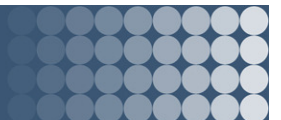
9 July 2008



Uses for SIPRI arms transfer data

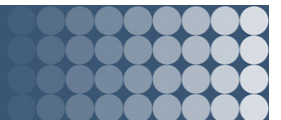
SIPRI arms transfer data is collected, collated and disseminated to prompt states to release and share more and more detailed information on acquisitions and transfers. It can be used to help:

- ❑ To identify the main suppliers and recipients of major conventional weapons
- ❑ To identify trends in global arms transfers and relationships between suppliers and recipients over time
- ❑ To identify from where countries in conflict acquire their weapons
- ❑ To inform assessments of the implementation of national export control regulations
- ❑ **To identify destabilizing accumulations of arms**



Identifying destabilizing and excessive accumulations of arms

- ❑ Five-Powers Communique (1991)
- ❑ Five-Powers Guidelines (1991)
- ❑ UN Register of Conventional Arms (1991)
- ❑ OSCE Principles (1993)
- ❑ UN Guidelines for International Arms Transfers (1996)
- ❑ EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports (1998)
- ❑ Wassenaar Arrangement 'Elements for objective analysis and advice concerning potentially destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons' (1998)
- ❑ Arms Trade Treaty (?)



SIPRI arms transfer data

- ❑ Type of transfers
 - Sale, gift, aid, barter, licensed production, upgrades
 - Does not include: repairs and seizures
- ❑ Type of conventional weapons and components
 - Aircraft, air defence systems, armoured vehicles, artillery, engines, MANPADS, missiles, sensors, ships and turrets
 - **Does not include:** small arms and light weapons, ammunition
- ❑ Type of end-users
 - National armed forces, paramilitary forces or intelligence agency; rebel forces; international organizations
 - **Does not include:** police, civilians
- ❑ **SIPRI arms transfers data does not include information on arms procured from national production and holdings**



Qualitative data

Recipient/ supplier (S) or licensor (L)	No. ordered	Weapon designation	Weapon description	Year of order/ license	Year(s) of deliveries	No. delivered/ produced	Comments
India							
S: Russia	125	Korvya	Aircraft radar	1996	2001-2006	(125)	Part of \$428-630 m deal for modernization of 125 MiG-21bis combat aircraft to MiG-21UPG Bison (MiG-211 or MiG-21-93); option on 50 more not used
	10	Su-30MK/Flanker	FGA aircraft	1998	2004	10	Su-30MKI version; ordered while still being developed
	(1440)	9M120 Vikhr/AT-16	Anti-tank missile	(2000)	2002-2004	(1440)	For Mi-17 helicopters
	1	Gorshkov	Aircraft carrier	2004			Ex-Russian; \$625-675 m deal (incl. modernization and modification to conventional take off/landing (CTOL) carrier); Indian designation Vikramaditya; delivery 2011/2013
	3	Talwar/Krivak-4	Frigate	2006			INS55 b crore/(\$1.2 b) deal; Russian designation Type-1135.6; ordered due to problems with Indian production of major warships; delivery 2011-2012
L: Russia	140	Su-30MK/Flanker	FGA aircraft	2000	2004-2007	(25)	\$3-5.4 b deal; assembled from kits in India; Su-30MKI version; delivery 2004-2014/2015
	..	9M119/AT-11 Sniper	Anti-tank missile	(2001)			For T-90 tank; delivery delayed due to problems with production in India
	(67)	MiG-29SMT/Fulcrum	FGA aircraft	2007			Indian MiG-29 rebuilt to MiG-29SMT in India
	(347)	T-90S	Tank	2007			\$866 m deal (part of \$2.5 b deal); option on some 700 more; assembled from kits; delivery 2008-2010

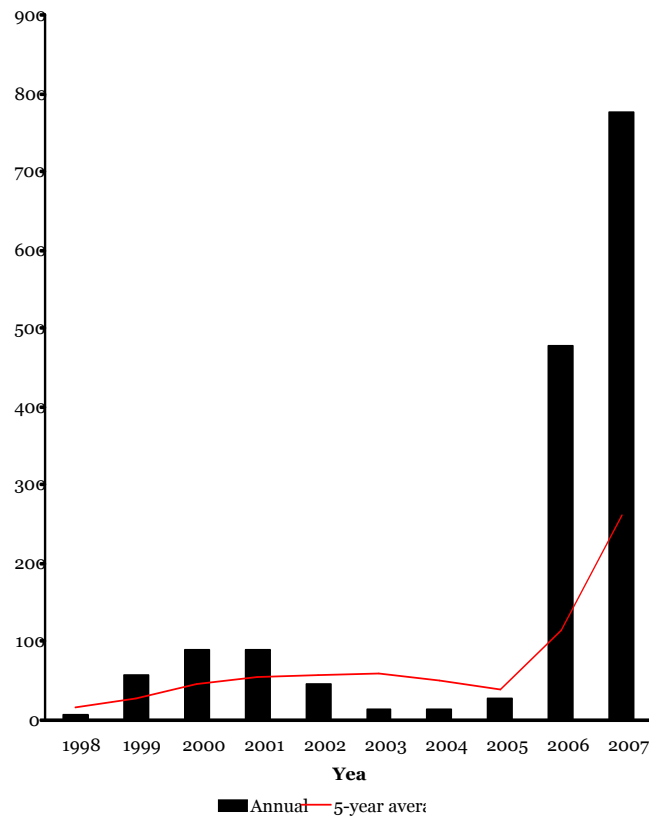
Quantitative data

- ❑ Trend Indicator Values are a statistical rendering of arms deliveries
- ❑ Trend Indicator Values indicate the volume of arms transferred
- ❑ Trend Indicator Values can be used to chart changes in arms flows to particular countries or regions
- ❑ **Trend Indicator Values do not reflect sales prices**
- ❑ **Trend Indicator Values should not be used in conjunction with economic data such as GDP or military expenditure**



Trends in arms transfers

Arms imports by Venezuela



SIPRI arms transfer data can be used to help identify dramatic increases in the flow of arms to particular destinations ... But does not provide the context for these flows. We attempt to do this in our publications, such as the SIPRI Yearbook.