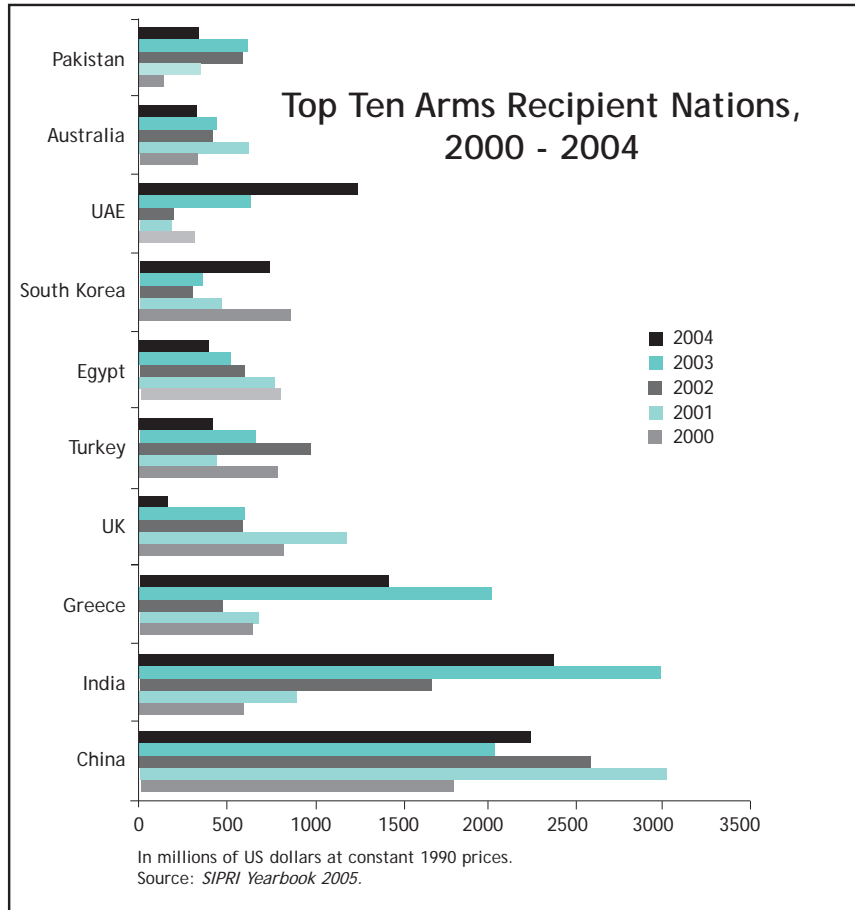
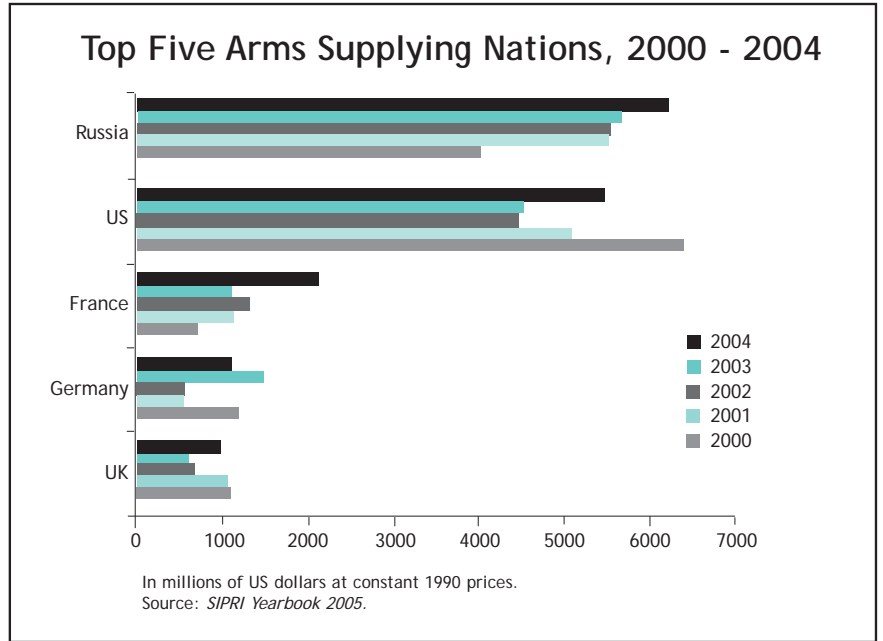


# Global Arms Trade 2004

## Getting and Spending:

### Conventional weapons transfers among Russia, China and India

The top five arms supplying nations alone exported nearly \$13.5 billion worth of weapons in 2004. Russian exports continue a five-year growth trend, with strong sales in aviation, mostly to India and China. Shipyards also saw significant increases, delivering Kilo class submarines and frigates. Russia is anticipating penetrating new markets: 2005 will see deliveries to Morocco, Malaysia, and Saudi Arabia. Strategic shifts and re-alliances in the Islamic world post-September 11, 2001 make it likely that Russian sales to Arab countries and Northern Africa will continue to increase.



NATO allies round out the top five arms exporters. The US did a particularly brisk trade in 2004, selling to Egypt, Kuwait, Pakistan, the Phillipines, Saudia Arabia, the UAE, and Uzbekistan, and continuing its long-standing practice of selling to countries in active conflict.

Russian Arms Transfers	
Armaments	Recipients
Jet fighters	China, Vietnam, India, Uzbekistan
Kilo-class submarines	China
Frigate	India
Air defense ships (?)	India
Air defense systems (?)	UAE
Surface-to-air missile systems	China
Armored infantry vehicles	South Korea, Yemen
Anti-tank guided missiles	South Korea
Main battle tanks	India

Source: Moscow Defense Brief, Issue 1, 2005.

# Global Arms Trade 2004

## Small Arms and Light Weapons

The world spends heavily on its major conventional weapons, but most of the killing continues to be done with small arms and light weapons. There are over 600 million small arms and light weapons (SALW) in circulation worldwide. Of 49 major conflicts in the 1990s, 47 were waged with small arms as the weapons of choice. SALW contribute to the deaths of about 500,000 people a year, 200,000 in non-conflict situations. In 2001 alone, the G8 countries sold nearly \$1.45 billion worth of small arms, light weapons, and ammunition.

The United States remains the biggest supplier of ammunition worldwide. Global efforts to reduce the sale and proliferation of SALW have been seriously hampered by the efforts of the National Rifle Association ([www.nra.org](http://www.nra.org)), which, like Economists for Peace and Security, is an NGO in special consultative status to the UN's Economic and Social Council. The NRA's million-plus members and strong funding base can overwhelm the efforts of smaller NGOs.

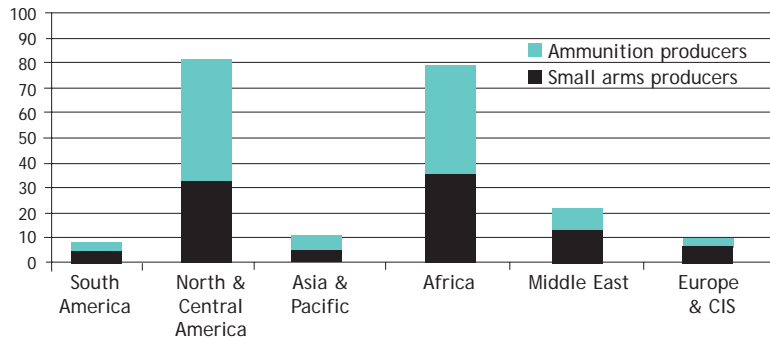
## Framework Convention on Arms Transfers

18 individuals and organizations honored with the Nobel Peace Prize, including EPS Trustee Oscar Arias, have signed a declaration calling for an international treaty on arms transfers. The Framework Convention requires that countries shall not license international transfers of arms in circumstances in

which there exists a reasonable risk that the arms would be used to commit serious violations of human rights or international humanitarian law, or acts of genocide or crimes against humanity.

For more information, visit <http://www.arias.or.cr/fundarias/cpr/armslaw/faq.htm>.

## Guns and Bullets



Source: *Small Arms Survey 2005*.

## Guns vs. People

