

Table 1.2 Small Arms Trade Transparency Barometer 2011, covering major exporters*

	Total (25 max)	Export report (year covered)"/ EU Annual Report***	UN Comtrade	UN Register	Timeliness (1.5 max)	Access and consistency (2 max)	Clarity (5 max)	Comprehensiveness (6.5 max)	Deliveries (4 max)	Licences granted (4 max)	Licences refused (2 max)
Switzerland	21.00	x (09)	x	x	1.50	1.50	4.00	5.25	3.00	4.00	1.75
United Kingdom	20.00	x (09) / EU Report	x	x	1.50	2.00	4.00	5.00	3.50	2.50	1.50
Germany	18.75	x (09) / EU Report	x	x	1.50	1.50	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.50	1.50
Serbia ¹	18.50	x (08)	x	x	1.50	1.00	3.25	4.75	3.50	2.50	2.00
Romania	18.00	x (09) / EU Report	x	x	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
Belgium	17.75	x (09) / EU Report	x	x	1.50	2.00	2.75	3.50	3.50	3.00	1.50
Netherlands	17.00	x (09) / EU Report	x	x	1.50	2.00	3.50	4.00	2.50	2.50	1.00
Spain	16.50	x (09) / EU Report	x	x	1.50	1.50	2.50	3.25	4.00	2.50	1.25
Norway	16.25	x (09)	x	x	1.50	1.50	4.00	3.75	3.50	2.00	0.00
United States ²	16.25	x (08)	x	x	1.50	1.50	2.75	4.50	3.00	3.00	0.00
Sweden	15.50	x (09) / EU Report	x	x	1.50	2.00	3.25	4.25	3.00	1.50	0.00
Italy	15.25	x (09) / EU Report	x	x	1.50	1.50	3.25	4.50	3.00	1.50	0.00
Czech Republic ³	15.00	x (09) / EU Report	x	x (08)	1.50	1.50	2.75	3.50	3.50	1.50	0.75
Denmark	14.75	x (09) / EU Report	x	x	1.50	1.50	3.50	3.25	3.00	2.00	0.00
Finland ⁴	14.00	x (08) / EU Report	x	x	1.50	1.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	0.00
Poland ⁵	14.00	EU Report	x	x	1.50	1.00	1.75	3.75	4.00	2.00	0.00
France ⁶	13.50	x (09) / EU Report	x	x (08)	1.50	1.50	3.25	2.75	3.00	1.50	0.00
Slovakia	13.50	x (09) / EU Report	x	x	1.50	1.50	2.25	3.25	3.00	2.00	0.00
Montenegro ⁷	12.50	x (09)	x	-	1.50	0.50	2.75	4.25	1.50	2.00	0.00
Austria ⁸	12.25	x (08) / EU Report	x	x	1.50	1.50	1.75	2.50	3.50	1.50	0.00
Portugal ⁹	12.25	x (08) / EU Report	x	x	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.75	3.00	1.50	0.00
Canada ¹⁰	11.75	x (06)	x	x (08)	1.50	1.00	2.25	4.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
Bulgaria	11.50	x (09) / EU Report	x	x	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.50	0.00
Israel	10.75	-	x	x	1.50	1.00	1.75	3.50	3.00	0.00	0.00

Transparency Barometer notes

* Major exporters are countries that export—or are believed to export—at least USD 10 million worth of small arms, light weapons, their parts, accessories, and ammunition in a given year. The 2011 Barometer includes all countries that qualified as a major exporter at least once during the 2001-09 period.

** x indicates that a report was issued.

*** The Barometer assesses information provided in the EU's *Twelfth Annual Report*, reflecting military exports by EU member states in 2009.

Scoring system

The scoring system for the 2011 Barometer is identical to that used in 2010, providing comprehensive, nuanced, and consistent thresholds for the various categories. The Barometer's seven categories assess: timeliness as well as access and consistency in reporting (categories i-ii), clarity and comprehensiveness (iii-iv), and the level of detail provided on actual deliveries, licences granted, and licences refused (v-vii). For more detailed information on the scoring guidelines, see <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/weapons-and-markets/tools/the-transparency-barometer.html>.

Explanatory notes

Note A: The Barometer is based on each country's most recent arms export report, made publicly available between 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2010.

Note B: The Barometer takes into account national reporting to the UN Register from 1 January 2009 to 12 January 2011 as well as information states have submitted to UN Comtrade for their 2009 exports up to 31 December 2010.

Note C: The fact that the Barometer is based on three sources—national arms export reports, reporting to the UN Register, and UN customs data—works to the advantage of states that publish data in all three outlets. Information provided to each of the three sources is reflected in the scoring. The same information is not credited twice, however.

Country-specific notes

1) Serbia published a national arms export report in 2010 that was limited to data from 2008. For the first time, the country is evaluated on a 25-point scale as it can now fulfil the criteria of reporting during three consecutive years and can therefore earn all the points potentially available under 'access and consistency'.

2) The US report is divided into several documents. For the purposes of the Barometer, the 'US annual report' refers to the State Department report pursuant to Section 655 on direct commercial sales, as well as the report on foreign military sales that is prepared by the Department of Defense. The reports are assessed together to provide a composite picture of US government transparency. The State Department did not publish the direct commercial sales report for 2009 by the cut-off date. The United States is therefore evaluated on the basis of its most recent report, covering activities in 2008.

3) The Czech Republic did not submit data to the UN Register for its 2009 activities by the cut-off date. It is therefore evaluated on the basis of its most recent submission, covering export activities in 2008.

4) Finland did not issue a national report for its arms export activities in 2009 by the cut-off date. It is therefore evaluated on the basis of its most recent national report, covering activities in 2008.

5) The authors discovered Poland's (first) national arms export report in February 2011, after the cut-off date for review. Although dated 2010, the report was posted on the website of Poland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs only in February 2011. The report will be assessed as part of the 2012 Barometer if no other national report is published in 2011. For the 2011 edition, Poland is evaluated based on its contribution to the *EU Annual Report*.

6) France did not submit data to the UN Register for its 2009 activities by the cut-off date. It is therefore evaluated on the basis of its most recent submission, covering activities in 2008.

7) For the first time, Montenegro is evaluated on a 25-point scale as it can now fulfil the criteria of reporting during three consecutive years and can therefore earn all the points potentially available under 'access and consistency'.

8) Austria did not issue a national report for its arms export activities in 2009 by the cut-off date. It is therefore evaluated on the basis of its most recent national report, covering activities in 2008.

9) Portugal published a national arms export report in 2010 that was limited to data from 2008. Until last year, Portugal's *Statistical Yearbook of National Defence* was evaluated. Recently, Portugal put online its *Annual Reports on Exports of Military Equipment*. The latter report has been evaluated for the 2011 edition of the Transparency Barometer and will be used for future editions.

10) Canada did not issue a national report on export activities in 2009 by the cut-off date; it is therefore evaluated according to its most recent national report, covering export activities in 2006. Canada did not submit data on 2009 activities to the UN Register by the cut-off date; it is therefore evaluated on the basis of its most recent submission, covering activities in 2008.

11) The authors discovered Croatia's (first) national arms export report in January 2011, after the cut-off date for review. Although dated October 2010, the report was not posted on the website of the Croatian Ministry of Economy, Labour, and Entrepreneurship, but rather uploaded on the website of the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC). The report will be assessed as part of the 2012 Barometer if no other national report is published in 2011. Croatia did not submit data to the UN Register for its 2009 activities by the cut-off date. It is therefore evaluated on the basis of its most recent submission, covering activities in 2008.

12) Hungary is one of two EU member states under review that do not publish a national report; however, it does contribute information to the *EU Annual Report*. Hungary did not submit data to UN Comtrade for its 2009 activities by the cut-off date. It is therefore evaluated on the basis of its most recent submission, covering activities in 2008.

13) Pakistan did not submit data to the UN Register for its 2009 activities by the cut-off date. It is therefore evaluated on the basis of its most recent submission, covering activities in 2008.

14) Turkey did not submit data to the UN Register for its 2009 activities by the cut-off date. It is therefore evaluated on the basis of its most recent submission, covering activities in 2008.

15) The Philippines did not submit data to the UN Register for its 2009 activities by the cut-off date. It is therefore evaluated on the basis of its most recent submission, covering activities in 2008.

16) Cyprus is one of two EU member states under review that do not publish a national report; however, it does contribute information to the *EU Annual Report*. Cyprus did not submit data to the UN Register for its 2009 activities by the cut-off date. It is therefore evaluated on the basis of its most recent submission, covering activities in 2008.

17) The United Arab Emirates did not submit data to UN Comtrade for its 2009 activities. It is therefore evaluated on the basis of its most recent submission, covering activities in 2008.

18) South Africa did not submit data to UN Comtrade for its 2009 activities. It is therefore evaluated on the basis of its most recent submission, covering activities in 2008.