

Table 4.7 Small Arms Trade Transparency Barometer 2014, covering major exporters*

	Total (25.00 max)	Export report**/ EU Annual Report***	UN Comtrade	UN Register	Timeliness (1.50 max)	Access and consistency (2.00 max)	Clarity (5.00 max)	Comprehensiveness (6.50 max)	Deliveries (4.00 max)	Licences granted (4.00 max)	Licences refused (2.00 max)
Switzerland	20.00	X	X	X	1.50	1.50	4.00	5.00	3.00	4.00	1.00
Germany	19.75	X/EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.50	4.25	4.00	3.50	3.50	1.50
Serbia ¹	19.50	X(11)	X	X	1.50	1.50	3.75	4.75	3.50	2.50	2.00
United Kingdom	19.50	X/EU Report	X	X	1.50	2.00	4.50	5.25	3.50	1.50	1.25
Netherlands	19.25	X/EU Report	X	X	1.50	2.00	4.25	5.00	2.50	2.50	1.50
Romania	19.00	X/EU Report	–	X	1.50	2.00	2.50	5.00	3.00	3.00	2.00
Croatia	17.25	X(11)	X	X	1.50	1.50	3.25	3.50	3.00	3.00	1.50
Norway	17.25	X	X	X	1.50	1.50	4.75	4.75	3.00	1.00	0.75
Italy	16.25	X/EU Report	X	–	1.50	1.50	3.50	6.00	2.50	1.25	0.00
Montenegro	16.25	X	X	X(11)	1.50	1.00	2.50	5.25	3.00	2.00	1.00
Spain	16.25	X/EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.50	2.50	3.75	3.50	2.00	1.50
Belgium ⁴²	16.00	X/EU Report	X	X	1.50	2.00	3.25	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.00
Slovakia	16.00	X/EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	3.00	2.00	2.00
United States ³	15.75	X	X	X	1.50	1.50	4.25	4.00	2.50	2.00	0.00
France ⁴	15.00	X/EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.50	4.00	3.75	2.50	1.25	0.50
Sweden	15.00	X/EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.50	2.75	4.25	2.50	1.50	1.00
Denmark	14.75	X(11)EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.00	4.25	3.50	2.50	2.00	0.00
Finland	14.75	X/EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	2.00	0.25
Czech Republic	14.50	X/EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.50	2.50	4.00	3.00	2.00	0.00
Poland	14.25	X/EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.00	3.00	3.75	3.00	1.50	0.50
Bulgaria	13.25	X/EU Report	–	X	1.50	1.50	2.25	3.25	3.00	1.50	0.25
Portugal	12.75	X/EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.50	3.00	2.50	3.00	1.00	0.25
Greece	11.75	EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	1.50	0.25
Australia	11.25	–	X	X	1.50	1.00	1.50	3.75	3.50	0.00	0.00
Hungary	11.00	X/EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.50	2.50	1.50	0.00
Austria	10.50	X(10)EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.00	2.25	1.75	2.50	1.50	0.00
Canada	10.25	–	X	X	1.50	0.50	1.50	3.75	3.00	0.00	0.00
Lithuania	10.25	EU Report	X	X	1.50	1.00	1.50	2.25	2.50	1.50	0.00

Note: The online version of the Transparency Barometer incorporates updates and corrections, all of which affect states' scores as well as their rankings. For these reasons, the online editions—rather than the printed version—should be considered definitive. See Small Arms Survey (n.d.).

* 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 2014 Barometer includes all countries that qualified as a major exporter at least once during the 2001-12 calendar years.

** X indicates that a report was issued; X(year) indicates that, as a report was not issued by the cut-off date, the country was evaluated on the basis of its most recent submission, covering activities for the period reported in brackets.

*** The Barometer assesses information provided in the EU's Fifteenth Annual Report (CoEU, 2014), reflecting military exports by EU member states in 2012.

Δ The country submitted data to the UN Register for its 2012 activities, but its contribution was not available for analysis by the cut-off date (UNODA, 2013; UNGA, 2013d; 2013e). It is therefore evaluated on the basis of its most recent submission, when available, covering activities in 2011.

Scoring system

The scoring system for the 2014 Barometer remains the same as in 2013. The Barometer's seven categories assess: timeliness, access and consistency in reporting, clarity, comprehensiveness, and the level of detail provided on actual deliveries, licences granted, and licences refused. For more complete information on the scoring guidelines, see Small Arms Survey (n.d.).

Explanatory notes

Note A: The 2014 Barometer is based on each country's most recent arms export report, made publicly available between 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2013.

Note B: The 2014 Barometer takes account of national submissions to the UN Register from 1 January 2012 to 31 August 2013, as well as information states have submitted to UN Comtrade on their 2012 exports up to and including 29 November 2013.

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

Country-specific notes

1. Serbia published a national arms export report in 2013 that was limited to 2011 activities.
2. In addition to the national report issued by the Belgian federal government, each Belgian region (Brussels, Flanders, and Wallonia) reports separately on its arms exports. As the Brussels and Flanders regions did not issue their arms export reports by the cut-off date, Belgium's 2014 score is derived from the Belgian national report and the report issued by Wallonia.
3. For the purposes of the Barometer, the US annual report refers to the State Department report, issued pursuant to Section 655 of the Foreign Assistance Act on direct commercial sales, and the report on foreign military sales, which is prepared by the US Department of Defense.

Sources: Small Arms Survey (2014)

TRANSPARENCY ON SMALL ARMS TRANSFERS UNDER THE ATT

The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) is the first global legally binding instrument for the control of the international transfer of conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons, and promoting transparency in the international arms trade is one of its declared purposes (UNGA, 2013b, art. 1). To meet this goal, the ATT requires states parties to make available: (a) an initial, one-off report on measures undertaken to implement the treaty, including national laws, regulations, and administrative measures, and (b) an annual report on authorized or actual exports and imports of conventional arms (art. 13). States parties are also encouraged to share information on good practices in combating diversion (arts. 11(6), 13(2)).

The ATT does not indicate what specific types of information should be provided in the annual report. The UN Secretary-General's 1991 report on 'ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms' identifies ten types of information:

- a. the supplier and recipient;
- b. the type of arms transferred;
- c. the number of units;
- d. a description of the item, components, knowledge, or services transferred;
- e. the final end user or end use;