

Part II discusses the available international statistics and data. Although there is no basic source of data, those that have published material are listed, with comments on the strengths and weakness of each:

- 1) U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA);
- 2) Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Yearbook;
- 3) Congressional Research Service (CRS);
- 4) International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) and its publication, *The Military Balance*;
- 5) United Nations Register of Conventional Arms;
- 6) Publications of Jane's Information Group;
- 7) Edward C. Ezell, *Small Arms of the World, Small Arms Today*.

Part III lists national government data, such as United States and German publications. Information on Canada is still forthcoming.

Part IV outlines non-governmental sources, such as commercial production and sales data. This information is more difficult to obtain than that from other sources. Nevertheless, some is available from trade information services (e.g., Forecast International), trade magazines and newsletters (e.g., *Defense News*), trade expositions, and company data.

Part V details non-government sources that report on transactions involving particular groups and countries. Information of this sort is reported in newspapers or through public interest groups (e.g., Human Rights Watch).

Part VI analyses information on covert operations and black-market transactions. Information of this type is extremely rare, but some can be garnered through public hearings (e.g., the Iran-Contra Affair), or from INTERPOL (International Police) reports.

Part VII comments on future steps for improving data availability and reliability. The authors caution that progress will require a substantial commitment of time and money, and that there are no short term solutions. Twelve steps are outlined which could improve the available data:

- 1) determine which existing sources are most reliable, and make them publicly available;
- 2) agree on a common set of research questions to be investigated;
- 3) investigate lesser known sources carefully and develop a working bibliography;
- 4) work more closely with investigative journalists to obtain data;
- 5) consult domestic gun control advocates to determine their sources;
- 6) determine what materials are available internationally in the field;
- 7) develop more comprehensive lists on manufacturers of small arms and light weapons;
- 8) press companies to disclose their information;
- 9) create a database on light weapons transfers;
- 10) catalogue the responses of government officials to questions about the light weapons trade;
- 11) determine what materials are available under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act;
- 12) reimpose the requirement under section 657 of the Foreign Assistance Act for an annual report on the dollar value and quantity of all defense articles provided by the U.S.

Part VIII is a selected bibliography of secondary sources on the subject of small arms and light weapons.

- 513.** Gonchar, Ksonia and Peter Lock. "Small Arms and Light Weapons: Russia and the Former Soviet Union." In *Lethal Commerce: The Global Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons*, [Serial No. 502], eds. Jeffrey Boutwell, Michael T. Klare and Laura W. Reed, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Committee on International Security Studies, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1995, pp. 116-123.

In their analysis of the causes behind continued proliferation of small arms and light weapons from the former Soviet Union (FSU), Gonchar and Lock argue that humanitarian concerns have given way to economics. Three critical factors are cited to account for this phenomenon:

- 1) the large over-capacity in the small arms industry;
- 2) the launching of a new generation of weapons to increase market share;
- 3) the economic and political chaos of the FSU causing a rise in illegal production.

The number of players in the arms trade continues to grow. The four main categories of the Russian arms trade are examined:

- 1) the Russian government is still the largest player and subjects arms exports to some controls;