



International Co-operation and Defence Policies

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Master's of Politics of International Co-operation
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Outline

- Session 6: Why do some European states strongly regulate arms exports and others less strongly?
- Conclusion

FYI

5
CHAINE 5
Programme
France 5

Mon pays fabrique des armes



20h50
Culture Infos • Inédit •
★★★★☆

Session 6: Why do some European states strongly regulate arms exports and others less strongly?

Compulsory Reading

Béraud-Sudreau, Lucie, Faure, Samuel B.H., Sladeczek, Michael. Réguler le commerce des armes par le Parlement et l'opinion publique. Comparaison du contrôle des exportations d'armement en Allemagne, France, Royaume-Uni et Suède. *Politique européenne*. 2015, vol. 48, no. 2: 82-121.



Béraud-Sudreau, Faure, Sladeczek, 2015

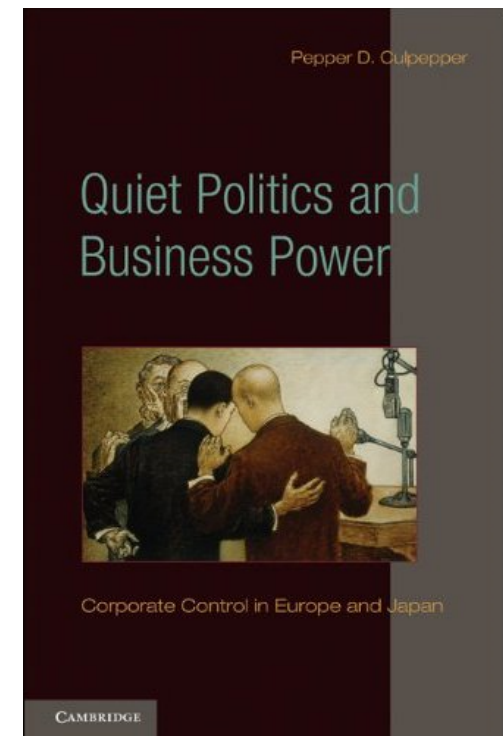
- Puzzle?
- (Falsified arguments and) Argument?
- Contributions & Limits?

Falsified Arguments (state of the art)

- Executive actors
- Varieties of capitalism
- Europeanisation

Argument

- Two explanatory variables
 - Parliament's position in the decision-making process
 - The more central its decision-making position is, the more likely it is that arms sales will be regulated
 - The issue of arms sales to the public: degree of salience and media coverage
 - Definition of 'salience': the level of attention ('silent' or 'noisy' politics) given by citizens to one public problem (the arms trade) rather than another (poverty, terrorism, climate change)



Argument

- Hypothesis 1: Parliament's decision-making position in regulating the arms trade

Case Studies	Regulation Level	Parliament's Decision-Making Position
France	Weak	Weak
UK	Intermediate	Intermediate
Germany	Intermediate	Intermediate
Sweden	Strong	Strong

Argument

- Hypothesis 2: The degree of citizen attention and media framing

Case Studies	Regulation Level	Salience Level	Media Framing
France	Weak	Weak	In favour of weak regulation
UK	Intermediate	Intermediate	Heterogeneous media framework
Germany	Intermediate	Intermediate	Heterogeneous media framework
Sweden	Strong	Strong	In favour of strong regulation

Contributions

- Original explanatory variables (Parliament and public opinion)
- Use of a concept that has become classic in public policy analysis ('saliency')
- Comparative approach
- 'EU without Europeanisation' # 'Europeanisation without EU' (Irondelle, 2003)

Limits

- Specify the qualification of each model to build a more specific typology
- Test another explanatory variable: the effect (or lack of effect) of NGOs
- Add indicators and sources
- Continue the comparative analysis with other cases

Some additional data on the arms trade

- 'Supply': Who are the main exporters?
- 'Demand': Who are the main importers?

Top 15 arms exporters (2012-16)

Table 1. The 25 largest exporters of major weapons and their main clients, 2012–16

Note: Percentage of total is rounded to 1 decimal (except for percentages over 10 which are rounded to whole numbers).

Exporter	Share of arms exports (%)		Per cent change from 2007–11 to 2012–16 ^a	Main clients (share of exporter's total exports, %), 2012–16		
	2012–16	2007–11		1st	2nd	3rd
1 United States	33	30	21	Saudi Arabia (13)	UAE (8.7)	Turkey (6.3)
2 Russia	23	24	4.7	India (38)	Viet Nam (11)	China (11)
3 China	6.2	3.8	74	Pakistan (35)	Bangladesh (18)	Myanmar (10)
4 France	6.0	6.9	-5.0	Egypt (19)	China (11)	UAE (9.1)
5 Germany	5.6	9.4	-36	South Korea (13)	Greece (12)	USA (9.7)
6 United Kingdom	4.6	3.9	27	Saudi Arabia (48)	India (11)	Indonesia (9.0)
7 Spain	2.8	2.9	2.9	Australia (27)	Saudi Arabia (12)	Turkey (11)
8 Italy	2.7	2.4	22	Turkey (14)	UAE (11)	Algeria (8.0)
9 Ukraine	2.6	1.9	49	China (28)	Russia (17)	Thailand (8.5)
10 Israel	2.3	2.2	13	India (41)	Azerbaijan (13)	USA (5.9)
11 Netherlands	1.9	2.4	-11	Jordan (14)	Morocco (11)	USA (11)
12 Sweden	1.2	2.0	-35	Thailand (14)	UAE (13)	Saudi Arabia (10)
13 South Korea	1.0	0.9	25	Iraq (30)	Turkey (27)	Indonesia (23)
14 Switzerland	1.0	1.2	-10	Saudi Arabia (20)	China (19)	USA (16)
15 Canada	0.9	1.0	0.8	USA (20)	Saudi Arabia (18)	Libya (10)

FR-AL : 11,6 %

EUR7 : 24,8 %

Top 15 arms importers (2012-16)

Table 2. The 40 largest importers of major weapons and their main suppliers, 2012-16

Note: Percentage of total is rounded to 1 decimal (except for percentages over 10 which are rounded to whole numbers).

Importer	Share of arms imports (%)		Per cent change from 2007-11 to 2012-16	Main suppliers (share of importer's total imports, %), 2012-16		
	2012-16	2007-11		1st	2nd	3rd
1 India	13	9.7	43	Russia (68)	USA (14)	Israel (7.2)
2 Saudi Arabia	8.2	2.9	212	USA (52)	UK (27)	Spain (4.2)
3 United Arab Emirates	4.6	3.1	63	USA (62)	France (12)	Italy (6.5)
4 China	4.5	5.5	-11	Russia (57)	Ukraine (16)	France (15)
5 Algeria	3.7	3.9	4.7	Russia (60)	China (15)	Germany (12)
6 Turkey	3.3	2.5	42	USA (63)	Italy (12)	Spain (9.3)
7 Australia	3.3	3.8	-6.8	USA (60)	Spain (23)	France (8.2)
8 Iraq	3.2	1.6	123	USA (56)	Russia (23)	S. Korea (9.3)
9 Pakistan	3.2	4.8	-28	China (68)	USA (16)	Italy (3.8)
10 Viet Nam	3.0	1.1	202	Russia (88)	Belarus (3.5)	Ukraine (2.8)
11 Egypt	3.0	1.9	69	USA (40)	France (40)	Germany (6.0)
12 United States	2.5	3.7	-26	Germany (21)	UK (12)	France (9.4)
13 South Korea	2.5	5.4	-49	USA (60)	Germany (30)	Israel (5.2)
14 Indonesia	2.1	1.3	70	UK (20)	USA (15)	Russia (14)
15 Taiwan	2.0	0.3	647	USA (99.8)	Germany (0.1)	Italy (0.1)

Conclusion

- The main state actors in Europe do not regulate the arms trade in the same way
- This political variation is explained by the effect of Parliament and public opinion

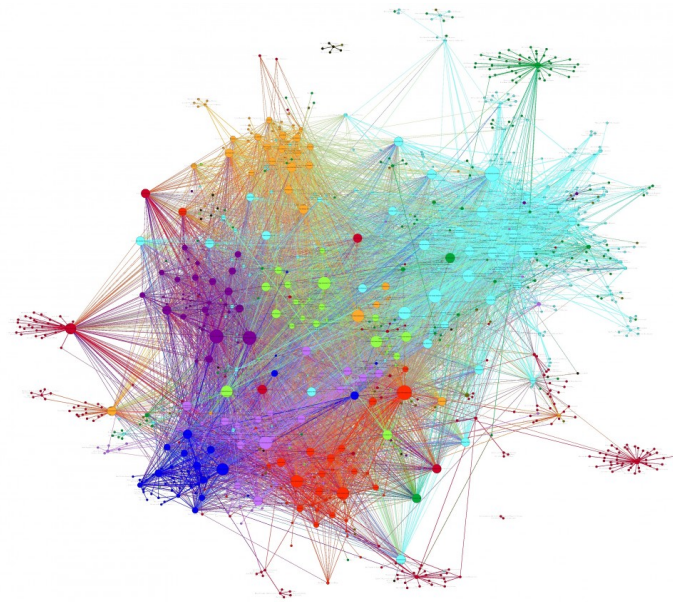
Questions



Conclusion



Conclusion



(Anonymous) Evaluation

- Assets
- Weaknesses
- Advice

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