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Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1989-1996

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Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1989-1996

Introduction

This report provides unclassified background data from U.S. government sources on transfers of conventional arms to developing nations by major suppliers for the period 1989 through 1996. It also includes some data on world-wide supplier transactions. It updates and revises the report entitled "Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1988-1995," by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) on August 15, 1995 (CRS Report 96-677F).

The data in the report illustrate how global patterns of conventional arms transfers have changed in the post-Cold War and post-Persian Gulf War years. Relationships between arms suppliers and recipients continue to evolve in reaction to changing political, military, and economic circumstances. Despite global changes since the Cold War's end, the developing world continues to be the primary focus of foreign arms sales activity by conventional weapons suppliers. During the period of this report, 1989-1996, conventional arms transfers to developing nations have comprised 67.5% of the value of all international arms transfers. More recently, arms transfer agreements, which represent orders for future delivery, have shifted slightly from the developing nations. But the portion of agreements with developing countries still constituted 63.2% of all agreements globally from 1993-1996. In 1996, arms transfer agreements, comprised 61% of the value of all such agreements globally. In the period from 1993-1996, deliveries of conventional arms to developing nations represented 70.9% of the value of all international arms deliveries. In 1996, arms deliveries to developing nations constituted over 73.9% of the value of all such arms deliveries worldwide.

The data in this new report completely supersede all data published in previous editions. Since these new data for 1989-1996 reflect potentially significant updates to and revisions in the underlying databases utilized for this report, only the data in the most recent edition should be used.

CALENDAR YEAR DATA USED

All arms transfer and arms delivery data in this report are for the calendar year or calendar year period given. This applies to both U.S. and foreign data alike. United States government departments and agencies, such as the Defense Department (DOD) and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), routinely publish data on U.S. arms transfers and deliveries but use the United States fiscal year as the computational time period for these data. (A U.S. fiscal year covers the period from October 1 until September 30). As a consequence, there are likely to be distinct differences noted in those published totals and those provided in this report which uses a calendar year basis for its figures. Details regarding data used are outlined in footnotes at the bottom of **Tables 1 and 2**.

CONSTANT 1996 DOLLARS

Throughout this report values of arms transfer agreements and values of arms deliveries for all suppliers are expressed in U.S. dollars. Values for any given year generally reflect the exchange rates that prevailed during that specific year. In many instances, the report converts these dollar amounts (current dollars) into constant 1996 dollars. Although this helps to eliminate the distorting effects of U.S. inflation to permit a more accurate comparison of various dollar levels over time, the effects of fluctuating exchange rates are not necessarily neutralized. The deflators used for the constant dollar calculations in this report are those provided by the Department of Defense and are set out at the bottom of **Tables 1 and 2**. **Unless otherwise noted in the report, all dollar values are stated in constant terms.** Because all regional data tables are composed of four-year aggregate dollar totals (1989-1992 and 1993-1996), they must be expressed in current dollar terms. Where tables rank leading arms suppliers to developing nations or leading developing nation recipients using four-year aggregate dollar totals, these values are expressed in current dollars.

Major Findings

General Trends in Arms Transfers Worldwide

The value of all arms transfer agreements worldwide (to both developed and developing nations) in 1996 was $31.8 billion. This is the first increase for agreements in any year since 1992. This total is still substantially lower than most years since 1989--the period overlapping the end of the Cold War and the years of post-Persian Gulf war rearmament. Only 1995 had a lower total for arms transfer agreements worldwide. **(chart 1)(table 8A)**.

In 1996, the United States led in arms transfer agreements worldwide, making agreements valued at nearly $11.3 billion (35.5% of all such agreements), up from $9.2 billion in 1995. The United Kingdom ranked second with $4.8 billion in agreements (15.1% of these agreements globally), up from $1 billion in 1995. Russian arms transfer agreements worldwide dropped notably from $8.4 billion in 1995 to $4.6 billion in 1996. The United States, the United Kingdom and Russia collectively made agreements in 1996 valued at $20.7 billion, 65.1% of all international arms transfer agreements made by all suppliers **(chart 2) (figure 1)(table 8A)**.

For the period 1993-1996, the total value of all international arms transfer agreements ($136.4 billion) has been substantially less than the value of arms transfer agreements made by all suppliers worldwide during 1989-1992 (about $187.7 billion), a decline of 27.3%. As the worldwide arms transfer agreement totals have declined so have those to the developing world. During the period 1989-1992, developing world nations accounted for 70.6% of the value of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide. During 1993-1996 developing world nations accounted for 63.2% of all arms transfer agreements made globally. In 1996, developing nations accounted for 61% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide **(figure 1)(table 8A)**.

In 1996, the United States ranked first in the value of all international arms deliveries, making nearly $13.8 billion in such deliveries or 45.8%. This is the sixth year in a row that the United States has led in global arms deliveries, reflecting, in particular, implementation of arms transfer agreements made during and in the aftermath of the Persian Gulf war. The United Kingdom ranked second in worldwide arms deliveries in 1996, making $5.9 billion in such deliveries. Russia and France tied for third in 1996, each making $2.9 billion in such deliveries. The top two suppliers of arms in 1996 collectively delivered nearly $19.7 billion, 65.4% of all arms delivered worldwide by all suppliers in that year. **(figure 2)(table 9B)**.

The value of all international arms deliveries in 1996 was nearly $30.1 billion. This is a very nominal decrease in the total value of arms deliveries from the previous year. The total value of all such arms deliveries worldwide from 1993-1996 ($115.3 billion) was notably less than the value of arms deliveries by all suppliers worldwide from 1989-1992 ($169.5 billion), a decline of about 32% **(figure 2)(table 9B)(charts 10 and 11)**.

Developing world nations from 1993-1996 accounted for 70.9% of the value of all international arms deliveries. In the earlier period, 1989-1992, developing world

nations accounted for 77.7% of the value of all arms deliveries worldwide. Most recently, in 1996, developing nations collectively accounted for 73.9% of the value of all international arms deliveries **(figure 2)(tables 2A and 9B)**.

In the near term, it appears that competition for available arms sales will intensify among major weapons suppliers. In the current environment those nations that have effectively restructured and consolidated their defense industries seem most likely to be the key players in the international arms marketplace that is emerging in the post-Cold War era. The limited resources of most developing nations to expend on weapons, and the need of many selling nations to secure cash for their weapons will, however, place constraints on significant expansion of the arms trade. Developed nations are likely to continue to seek to protect important elements of their own national military industrial bases, and, consequently, are likely to limit their weapons purchases from one another. What also seems most likely to emerge, in the near term, is an effort by weapons suppliers to maintain and expand sales to regions where they have competitive advantages due to prior political/military ties to prospective buyers. Opportunities for new sales by the turn of the century may develop with some European nations due to the expansion of NATO. Other notable sales may develop in the Near East, Asia and Latin America, as individual countries attempt to replace older military equipment. Yet, apart from a few major weapons purchases made on an ad-hoc basis by more affluent developing countries, it seems that much of the weapons trade for the next few years will center on maintaining and upgrading equipment previously sold.

General Trends in Arms Transfers to Developing Nations

The value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1996 was $19.4 billion. This was the first total increase, in real terms, for arms transfer agreements with developing nations since 1992. The value of new arms transfer agreements with developing nations had declined for three consecutive years **(chart 1)(figure 1)(table 1A)**. In 1996, the value of all arms deliveries to developing nations ($22.2 billion) was a nominal decrease in deliveries values from the previous year **(charts 10, and 11)(table 2A)**.

In the most recent period, the United States has dominated the arms market in the developing world. From 1993-1996, the United States made $34.2 billion in arms transfer agreements with developing nations, 39.6% of all such agreements. France, the second leading supplier during this period, made nearly $16.3 billion in arms transfer agreements or 18.9%. In the earlier period before the Cold War had ended (1989-1992), the United States ranked first with $54.6 billion in arms transfer agreements with developing nations or 41.2%, while Russia made nearly $35 billion in agreements or 26.4% **(table 1A)**.

Since 1991, most arms transfers to developing nations have continued to be made by two to four major suppliers in any given year. The United States has been one of the top two suppliers each year, while France has been the most consistent competitor for the lead in arms transfer agreements, ranking first in 1994. As competition over a shrinking international arms market intensifies, suppliers such as France, Russia and the United Kingdom may routinely shift in their rankings relative to one another and to the United States. It may also prove to be the case that large new arms orders from

developing nations will become less common during the rest of this decade, and that no supplier country, apart from the United States, will lead in the total value of arms agreements from year to year as was the case in the 1980s and early 1990s.

Nations in the tier of suppliers below the United States, France, Russia and the United Kingdom—such as China, other European, and non-European suppliers have been sporadic participants in the arms trade with developing nations. Most of their annual arms transfer agreements totals during 1989-1996 reflect decreases since the turn of the decade. Few of these countries have the ability to be major suppliers of advanced weaponry on a sustained basis. They are much more likely to make sales of less sophisticated and less expensive military equipment **(tables 1A, 1F, 1G, 2A, 2F and 2G)**.

United States.

In 1996, the total value, in real terms, of U.S. arms transfer agreements with developing nations increased notably to $7.3 billion from $4.1 billion in 1995. This is the first increase, in real terms, of United States arms transfer agreements with developing nations since 1993. The U.S. share of the value of all such agreements was 37.6% in 1996, an increase from 23.7% in 1995**(charts 1, 3 and 4)(figure 1) (tables 1A and 1B)**.

The United States increase in arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1996 reflects continuation of established defense support arrangements with traditional U.S. arms clients in the Near East and Asia. While many key United States arms clients have apparently made most of their major weapons purchases for the immediate future, some of them continue to require on-going systems upgrades or important training and support services as they absorb military equipment previously ordered. Less dramatic orders for various missiles, ammunition, spare parts and support services still provide important levels of income to arms exporters. Among notable weapons system purchases, Egypt ordered 21 new F-16 C/D aircraft, together with various upgrades to and additional weapons for its existing F-16s. Thailand also ordered 8 FA-18 fighter aircraft. Egypt and Saudi Arabia, together with U.S. clients in Asia—such as Taiwan, Thailand and South Korea—ordered upgrades to existing air and naval craft and/or various missiles and ordnance. These arms transactions illustrate an approach that many arms purchasers may take during the remainder of this decade: place fewer orders for new major weapons systems, while upgrading existing ones.

On August 1, 1997, the Clinton Administration issued a policy statement making it clear that it was prepared to permit sales of advanced military equipment to Latin America in the future. This action may result in some important arms transfers to this region by the United States in the future. For a more detailed analysis of this question see: CRS Report 97-512, *Conventional Arms Transfers to Latin America: U.S. Policy.*

Russia.*

The total value of Russia's arms transfer agreements with developing nations fell from $5.6 billion in 1995, to $3.9 billion in 1996, placing it second in such agreements with the developing world. Russia's share of all developing world arms transfer agreements decreased as well, falling from 32.5% in 1995 to 20.1% in 1996 **(charts 1 and 3)(figure 1)(tables 1A and 1B)**.

Russia's arms transfer agreements totals with developing nations declined every year from 1989 until 1994. Its arms agreements values ranged from a high of $12.6 billion in 1990 to a low of $1.4 billion in 1993 (in constant 1996 dollars). This progressive decline in arms sales reflected the effect of the economic and political problems of the former Soviet Union as the Cold War drew to a close. Many of Russia's traditional arms clients have been less wealthy developing nations that were once provided generous grant military assistance and deep discounts on arms purchases. The break up of the Soviet Union at the end of 1991 dramatically ended that practice. Now Russia actively seeks to sell weapons as a means of obtaining hard currency. With Russia now having an emerging market economy, domestic defense industries also have greater freedom to promote the sale of their weaponry. Because it has a wide range of armaments to sell, from the most basic to the highly sophisticated, various developing countries view Russia as a potential source of their military equipment **(chart 4)**.

Yet, Russia has confronted significant difficulties in making lucrative new sales of conventional weapons because most potential cash-paying arms purchasers have been longstanding customers of the United States or major West European suppliers. These nations are not likely to replace their weapons inventories with unfamiliar non-Western armaments when newer versions of existing equipment are readily available from traditional suppliers, even in an era of heightened competition. Some of Russia's former arms clients in the developing world continue to express interest in obtaining additional weapons from it but have been restricted by a lack of funds to pay for the armaments. The difficult transition Russia has been making from the state supported and controlled industrial model of the former Soviet Union has also led some prospective arms customers to question whether Russian defense companies can be reliable suppliers of the spare parts and support services needed to maintain weapons systems they sell.

Nonetheless, Russia has made strong efforts to gain arms agreements with developing nations that can pay cash for their purchases, and the figures since 1993 suggest, Russia has had some success in doing so. In the post-Cold War era, Russia's principal arms clients have been China and Iran. Russia has also made smaller arms deals with Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates for armored fighting vehicles and with Malaysia for MiG-29 fighter aircraft. Iran, primarily due to its own economic

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* Russia is used throughout the text, tables and charts, although data for all years prior to 1992 represent transactions of the former Soviet Union as a whole. Russia was by far the principal arms producer and exporter of all the former Soviet republics, and the political center for decision-making by the former Soviet Union. Data for 1992-1996 are for Russia exclusively.

problems, recently has ceased to be a major purchaser of arms from Russia. At the turn of the decade, Iran was a primary purchaser of Russian armaments, receiving such items as MiG-29 fighter aircraft, Su-24 fighter-bombers, T-72 tanks and Kilo class attack submarines **(table 1H)**.

In 1996, Russia's most notable arms deal was with India, selling this traditional client 40 new Su-30 fighter aircraft, and making India the developing nation with the largest arms agreement total for that year. Russia has continued to maintain a relationship with a more recently acquired arms client, China. This arms supplying relationship with China matured beginning in 1994. By 1996, Russia had sold China at least 72 Su-27 fighter aircraft as well as four Kilo class attack submarines. A licensing agreement had also been finalized between Russia and China, permitting China to co-produce as many as 200 Su-27 aircraft.

China.

China emerged as an important arms supplier to developing nations, in the 1980s, primarily due to arms agreements made with both combatants in the Iran- Iraq war. In the period of this report, the value of China's arms transfer agreements with developing nations peaked in 1990 at $2.6 billion. After 1990, the value of China's arms transfer agreements with developing nations have averaged about $550 million annually. In 1996, the value of China's arms transfer agreements with developing nations was $500 million **(tables 1A, 1G and 1H)**. Meanwhile, China has become a major purchaser of arms, primarily from Russia.

For the immediate future, China does not appear likely to be a major supplier in the international arms market. Since the end of the Iran-Iraq war, few clients with financial resources have sought its military equipment, much of which is less advanced and sophisticated than weaponry available from Western suppliers and Russia.

During the 1980s, China sold and delivered CSS-2 Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles (IRBM) to Saudi Arabia, and Silkworm anti-shipping missiles to Iran. Other anti-aircraft, anti-tank and anti-ship missiles were sold by China to a variety of purchasers in developing countries. Reports have persisted in various publications that China has sold M-11 surface-to-surface missiles to a longstanding arms client, Pakistan. Iran and Syria have also reportedly received Chinese missile technology. Such reports call into question China's willingness to abide by its commitment to the restrictions on missile transfers set out in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). With a need for hard currency and a product (missiles) that some developing nations would like to obtain, China may pose an important problem for those seeking to stem proliferation of advanced conventional weapons into volatile areas of the developing world.

Major West European Countries.

The four major West European suppliers, as a group, (France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy) registered a decrease in their collective share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations between 1995 and 1996. This group's share fell from 23.1% in 1995 to about 18.1% in 1996. The collective value of this group's arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1996 was $3.5 billion compared with

a total of nearly $4 billion in 1995. Of these four, the United Kingdom was the principal supplier with $1.8 billion in agreements, increasing from $409 million in 1995. France registered a notable decline in arms agreements from $2.5 billion in 1995 to $1.3 billion in 1996. Italy also registered a decline from over $800 million in 1995 to $300 million in 1996. In 1995, Germany's agreements with developing nations were over $300 million, but in 1996 had fallen to $100 million **(charts 3 and 4) (tables 1A and 1B)**.

As a group, the major West European suppliers averaged 21.9% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations during the period from 1989-1996. Since the end of the Cold War, the major West European suppliers have generally maintained a notable share of arms transfer agreements. For the 1993-1996 period, they collectively averaged 28.4% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations. Individual suppliers within the major West European group have had notable years for arms agreements, such as France in 1992, 1993 and 1994 ($6.7 billion, $4.1 billion and $8.4 billion respectively); and the United Kingdom in 1993 ($2.6 billion) (in constant 1996 dollars). Such totals have reflected the conclusion of a few large arms contracts with one or more major purchasers in a given year **(tables 1A, 1B, and 1C)**.

The competitiveness of weapons produced by these major West European suppliers is enhanced by historically strong government marketing support for foreign arms sales. Because they can produce both advanced and basic air, ground, and naval weapons systems, the four major West European suppliers have proven quite capable of competing successfully with the United States and Russia for arms sales contracts with developing nations. Yet, with a shrinking global marketplace for conventional weapons, individual West European suppliers may find it more difficult to secure large new arms contracts with developing nations than in the past. Consequently, some of these suppliers may choose not to compete for sales of some weapons categories, reducing or eliminating some categories now produced. In an effort to maintain elements of their defense industrial base they may seek joint production ventures with other key European weapons suppliers.

Regional Arms Transfer Agreements

The Persian Gulf war from August 1990-February 1991 played a major role in stimulating high levels of arms transfer agreements with nations in that region. The war created new demands by key nations in the Near East such as Saudi Arabia and other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), for a variety of advanced weapons systems. These demands were not only a response to Iraq's aggression against Kuwait, but an effort to address concerns regarding potential threats from a hostile Iran. Efforts aimed at modernizing and upgrading defense forces in several countries in Asia have led to important new conventional weapons sales in that region. Data on regional arms transfer agreements from 1989-1996 reflect the continued primacy of these two regions of the developing world as international arms markets:

Near East.

The Near East continues to be the largest developing world arms market. In 1989-1992 it accounted for 45.9% of the total value of all developing nations arms transfer agreements ($52.4 billion in current dollars). During 1993-1996, the region

accounted for 57.4% of all such agreements (nearly $48 billion in current dollars) **(tables 1C and 1D)**.

The United States has dominated arms transfer agreements with the Near East during the 1993-1996 time period with 52% of their total value (about $25 billion in current dollars). France was second during 1993-1996 with 27.9% ($13.4 billion in current dollars). In 1989-1992, the United States accounted for 59% of arms agreements with this region, while Russia held 10.7.6% **(chart 5) (table 1E)**.

Asia.

Asia is the second largest developing world arms market. In the earlier period (1989-1992), Asia accounted for 43.2% of the total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations ($49.4 billion in current dollars). During 1993-1996, the region accounted for 33.6% of all such agreements (over $28 billion in current dollars) **(tables 1C and 1D)**.

In the earlier period (1989-1992), Russia ranked first in the value of arms transfer agreements with Asia with over 36%. This region includes some of Russia's largest, long-term, arms clients such as India, Afghanistan, and Vietnam. The United States ranked second with 31.2%. In dollar terms, the major West European suppliers, as a group, made 23.7% of this region's agreements in 1989-1992. In the later period (1993-1996), Russia ranked first in Asian agreements with 37.4% on the strength of major aircraft sales to China and India. The United States ranked second with 24.8% aided by aircraft sales to Malaysia and Thailand. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made about 20% of this region's agreements in 1993-1996 **(chart 6) (table 1E)**.

Leading Developing Nations Arms Purchasers

Saudi Arabia has been, by a wide margin, the leading developing world arms purchaser from 1989-1996, making arms transfer agreements totaling $47 billion during these years (in current dollars). In both the 1989-1992 and 1993-1996 periods, the value of its arms transfer agreements was very high ($26.7 billion in 1989-1992 and $20.3 billion in 1993-1996). The total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations from 1989-1996 was $198.1 billion (in current dollars). Thus, Saudi Arabia alone was responsible for 23.7% of all developing world arms transfer agreements during these eight years. In the most recent period—1993-1996—Saudi Arabia alone accounted for 24.4% of all developing world arms transfer agreements ($20.3 billion out of $83.2 billion) **(chart 9) (tables 1, 1H, 1I and 1J)**.

The values of the arms transfer agreements of the top ten developing world recipient nations in both the 1989-1992 and 1993-1996 time periods accounted for the major portion of the total developing nations arms market. During 1989-1992 the top ten collectively accounted for 71.1% of all developing world arms transfer agreements. During 1993-1996 the top ten collectively accounted for 70.5% of all such agreements. Arms transfer agreements with the top ten developing world recipients, as a group, totaled $13 billion in 1996 or 67.1% of all arms transfer agreements with developing

nations in that year. This reflects a continuing concentration of arms purchases in a few nations. **(tables 1, 1I and 1J)**.

India ranked first among all developing world recipients in the value of arms transfer agreements in 1996, concluding $2.5 billion in such agreements. Egypt ranked second in agreements in 1996 at $2.4 billion, and Saudi Arabia ranked third with $1.9 billion in agreements **(table 1J)**.

Saudi Arabia was by far the leading recipient of arms deliveries among developing world recipients in 1996, receiving $6.3 billion in such deliveries. Saudi Arabia alone received 28.3% of the total value of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 1996. Egypt ranked second in arms deliveries in 1996 with $2.3 billion; China ranked third with $1.5 billion **(tables 2 and 2J)**.

Arms deliveries to the top ten developing nation recipients, as a group, constituted $16.1 billion, or 72.4% of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 1996. Six of the top ten recipients were in the Asian region **(tables 2 and 2J)**.

Weapon Types Recently Delivered to Near East Nations

Regional weapons delivery data reflect the diverse sources of supply of conventional weaponry available to developing nations. Even though Russia, the United States and the four major West European suppliers dominate in the delivery of the fourteen classes of weapons examined, it is also evident that the other European suppliers and some non-European suppliers, including China, are capable of being leading suppliers of selected types of conventional armaments to developing nations **(tables 3-7)**.

Weapons deliveries to the **Near East**, the largest purchasing region in the developing world, reflect the substantial quantities and types delivered by both major and lesser suppliers. The following is an illustrative summary of weapons deliveries to this region for the period **1993-1996** from **table 5**:

United States.

- 1,701 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 201 artillery pieces
- 2,317 APCs and armored cars
- 139 supersonic combat aircraft
- 107 helicopters
- 1,108 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs)
- 20 anti-ship missiles

Russia.

- 120 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 730 APCs and armored cars
- 1 submarines
- 70 helicopters
- 20 anti-ship missiles

China.

- 15 guided missile boats
- 30 supersonic combat aircraft
- 50 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs)
- 170 anti-ship missiles

Major West European suppliers.

- 70 tanks and self-propelled guns
- one major surface combatant
- 25 minor surface combatants
- 300 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs)
- 50 anti-ship missiles

All other European suppliers.

- 170 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 440 artillery pieces
- 1,140 APCs and armored cars

All other suppliers.

- 90 tanks and self propelled guns
- 250 APCs and armored cars
- 20 supersonic combat aircraft

Large numbers of major combat systems were delivered to the Near East region from 1993-1996, in particular, tanks and self-propelled guns, armored vehicles, artillery pieces, supersonic combat aircraft, and air defense missiles. While a number of the deliveries totals to the Near East in certain categories during 1993-1996 are lower than those made during the 1989-1992 period, they represent high levels of arms transfers. The United States and China made significant deliveries of supersonic combat aircraft to the region. Russia, the United States, and all European suppliers collectively, (other than the four major West Europeans) were the principal suppliers of tanks and self-propelled guns. These two weapons categories—supersonic combat aircraft and tanks and self-propelled guns—are especially costly and are an important part of the dollar values of arms deliveries of Russia and the United States to the Near East region during the 1993-1996 period. The cost of naval combatants is also high, and the delivery of a submarine by Russia and twenty-five minor surface combatants by the major West European suppliers during this period also contributed notably to the total value of their respective deliveries to the Near East for these years.

Some of the less expensive weapons systems delivered to the Near East are deadly and can create important security threats within the region. In particular, from 1993-1996, China delivered 170 anti-ship missiles, Russia and the United States delivered 20, and the major West Europeans, collectively, delivered 50. China also delivered 15 guided missile boats.

These data further indicate that a number of suppliers, other than the dominant ones, delivered large quantities of weapons such as artillery pieces and armored vehicles to the Near East from 1993-1996. European suppliers—excluding the four major West Europeans—delivered 440 artillery pieces and 1,140 APCs and armored cars, as well as 170 tanks and self-propelled guns. All other non-European suppliers collectively delivered 90 tanks and self-propelled guns, 250 APCs and armored cars, and 20 supersonic combat aircraft.

DEFINITION OF THE DEVELOPING NATIONS AND REGIONS

The developing nations category, as used in this report, includes all countries except the United States, Russia, European nations, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. A listing of countries located in the regions defined for purpose of this analysis—Asia, Near East, Latin America, and Africa—is provided at the end of the report.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL ARMS EXPORTS EXCLUDED

U.S. commercial sales and deliveries data are excluded. This is done because the data maintained on U.S. commercial sales agreements and deliveries are incomplete and are significantly less precise than those for the U.S. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program, which accounts for the overwhelming portion of U.S. conventional arms transfer agreements and deliveries. There are no official compilations of commercial agreement data comparable to that for the FMS program maintained on an annual basis. Annual commercial deliveries data are obtained from shipper's export documents and completed licenses returned from ports of exit by the U.S. Customs Service to the Office of Defense Trade Controls (PM/DTC) of the State Department, which makes the final compilation. This approach to obtaining commercial deliveries data is less systematic than that taken by the Department of Defense for government-to-government transactions.

The annual rank of the United States in the period from 1989-1996 has possibly been affected once—in 1991—by exclusion of the existing data on U.S. commercial arms deliveries to developing nations **(see table 2)**. Since the total values of all U.S. deliveries are understated somewhat by exclusion of commercial arms deliveries figures, those commercial data are provided here to complete this portion of the available record. It should be noted that the U.S. is the only major arms supplier that has two distinct systems for the export of weapons, the government-to-government (FMS) system and the licensed commercial export system. The values of U.S. commercial arms deliveries to developing nations for fiscal years 1989-1996, according to the State Department, were as follows:

FY 1989	**$2,599,204,000**
FY 1990	**$1,749,002,000**
FY 1991	**$1,644,152,000**
FY 1992	**$627,314,000**
FY 1993	**$701,170,000**
FY 1994	**$546,908,000**
FY 1995	**$1,211,954,000**
FY 1996	**$104,820,000**

Summary of Data Trends, 1989-1996

Tables 1 through 1J (pages 45-55) present data on arms transfer agreements with developing nations by major suppliers from 1989-1996. These data show the most recent trends in arms contract activity by major suppliers. Delivery data, which reflect implementation of sales decisions taken earlier, are shown in **Tables 2 through 2J** (pages 56-66). **Tables 8, 8A and 8B** (pages 78-80) provide data on worldwide arms transfers agreements from 1989-1996, while **Tables 9, 9A and 9B** (pages 81-83) provide data on worldwide arms deliveries during this period. To use these data regarding agreements for purposes other than assessing general trends in seller/buyer activity is to risk drawing conclusions that can be readily invalidated by future events—precise values and comparisons, for example, may change due to cancellations or modifications of major arms transfer agreements. These data sets reflect the comparative order of magnitude of arms transactions by arms suppliers with recipient nations expressed in constant dollar terms, unless otherwise noted.

What follows is a detailed summary of data trends from the tables in the report. The summary statements also reference tables and/or charts pertinent to the point(s) noted.

Total Developing Nations Arms Transfer Agreement Values

Table 1 shows the annual current dollar values of arms transfer agreements with developing nations. Since these figures do not allow for the effects of inflation, they are, by themselves, of somewhat limited use. They provide, however, the data from which **tables 1A** (constant dollars) **and 1B** (supplier percentages) are derived. Some of the more noteworthy facts reflected by these data are summarized below.

- The value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1996 was $19.4 billion. This was the first total increase, in real terms, for arms transfer agreements with developing nations since 1992. **(tables 1 and 1A) (chart 1)**.

- The total value of United States agreements with developing nations rose notably from $4.1 billion in 1995, to $7.3 billion in 1996. The United States' share of all developing world arms transfer agreements increased as well, rising from 23.7% in 1995, to 37.6% in 1996 **(tables 1A and 1B) (chart 3)**.

- In 1996, the total value, in real terms, of Russian arms transfer agreements with developing nations declined notably from the previous year, falling from $5.6 billion in 1995 to $3.9 billion in 1996. The Russian share of all such agreements fell from 32.5% in 1995 to 20.1% in 1996 **(charts 3 and 4)(tables 1A and 1B)**.

Chart 1

Arms Transfer Agreements Worldwide 1989-1996

Developed and Developing Worlds Compared

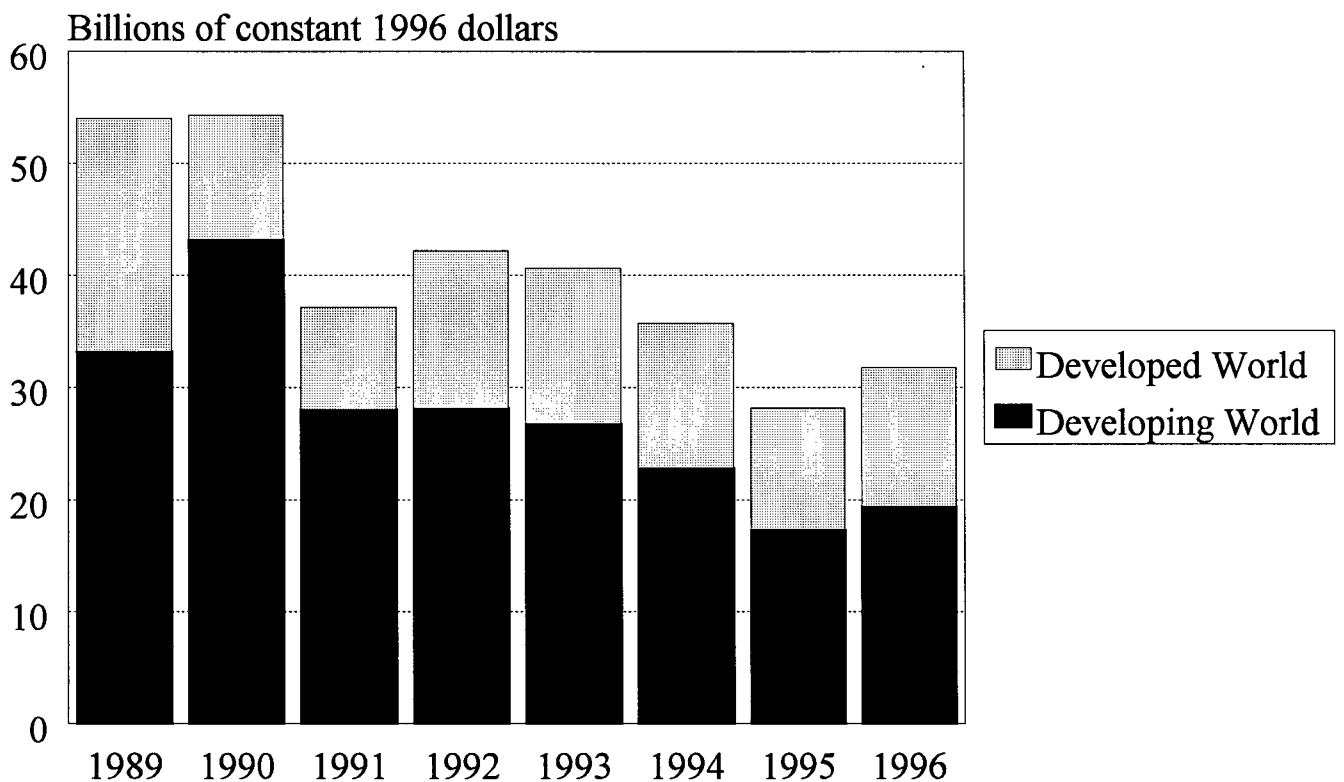
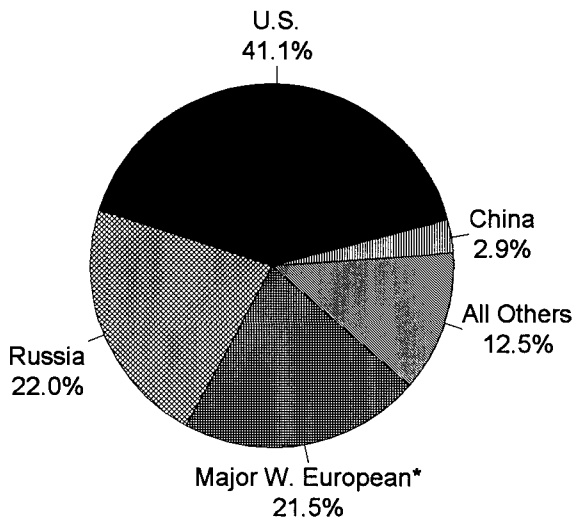
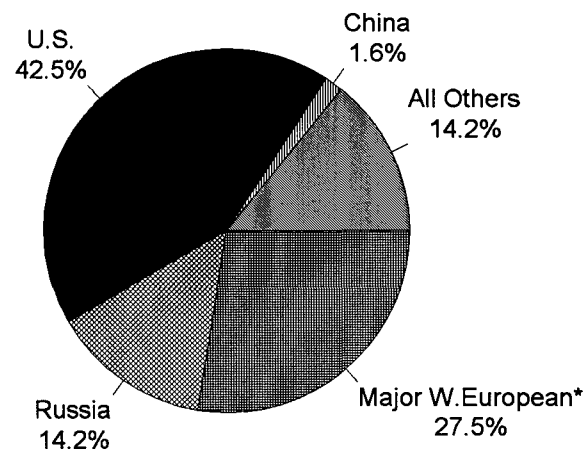


Chart 2

ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WORLDWIDE
(Supplier Percentage of Value)



1989-1992

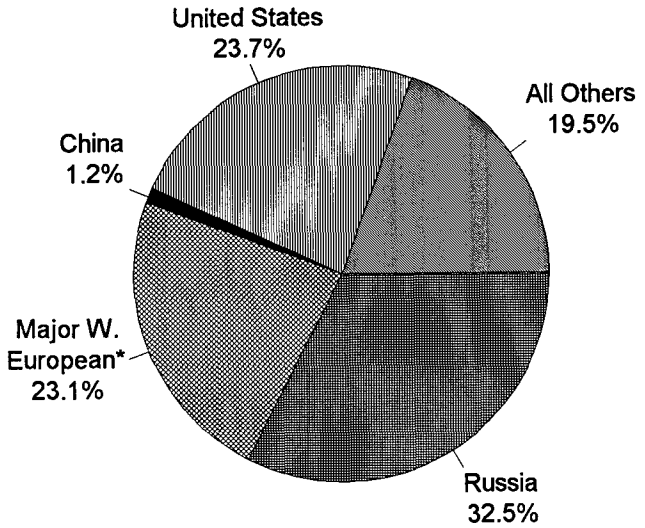


1993-1996

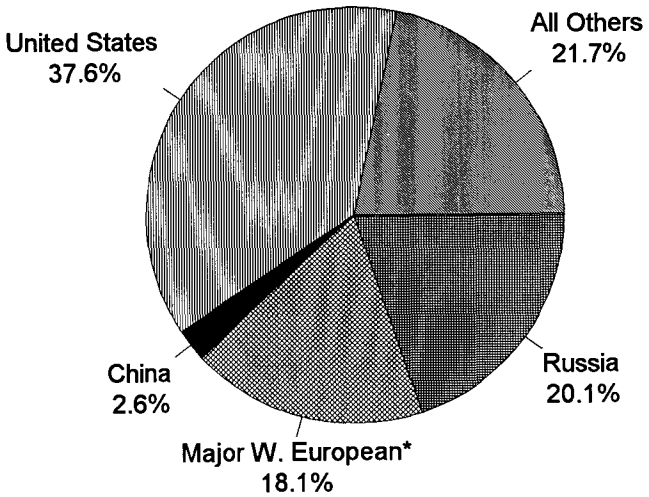
* (France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy)

Chart 3

ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS



1995 (supplier % of all agreements)



1996 (supplier % of all agreements)

* (France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy)

Chart 4
ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS, 1989-1996: BY MAJOR SUPPLIER
(billions of constant 1996 dollars)

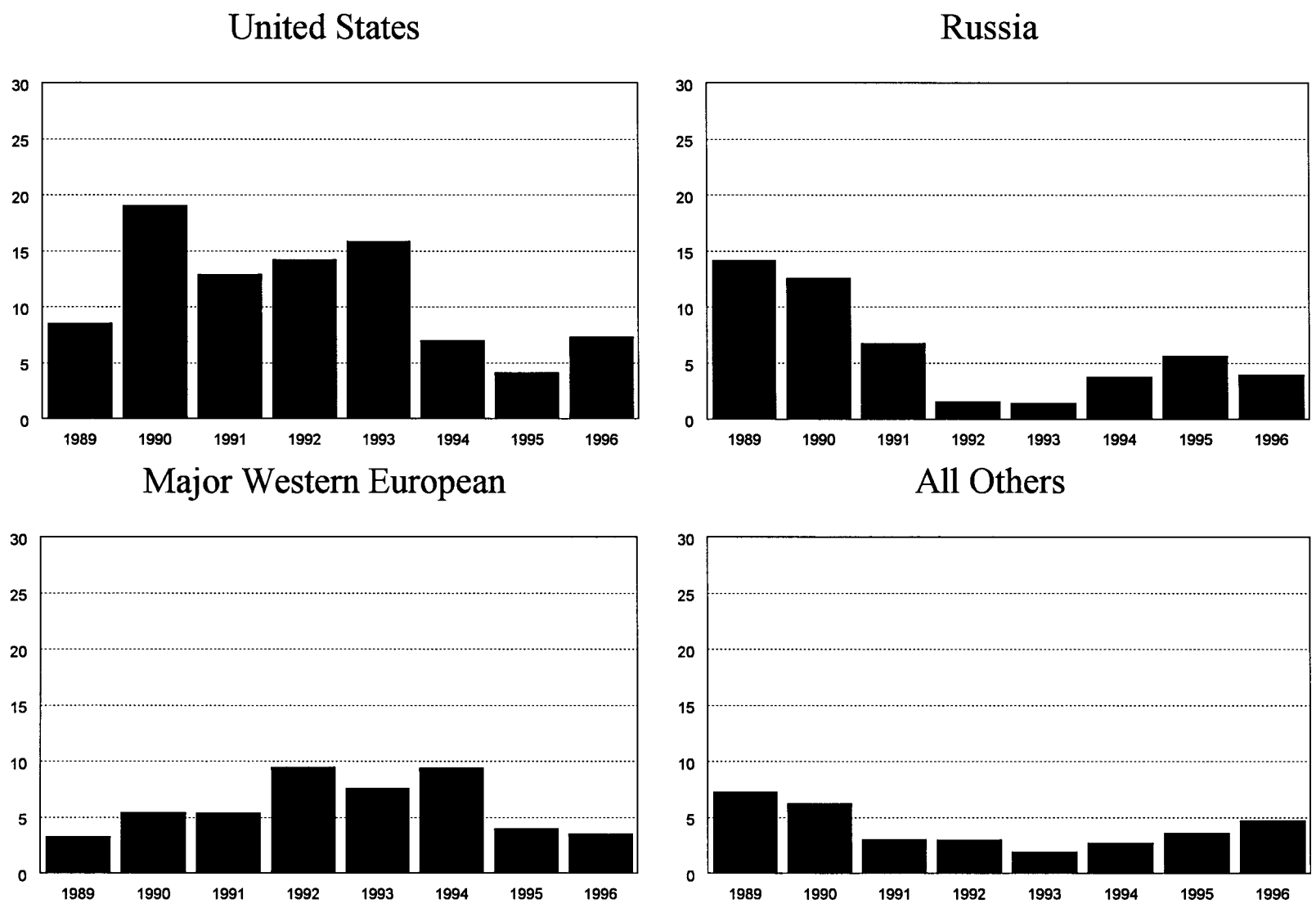


Figure 1. Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements, 1989-1996 and Suppliers' Share With Developing World (in millions of constant 1996 U.S. dollars)

Supplier	Worldwide Agreements Value 1989-1992	Percentage of Total with Developing World
United States	77,203	70.70
Russia	41,274	84.70
France	16,183	87.90
United Kingdom	8,640	58.20
China	5,497	100.00
Germany	13,031	21.90
Italy	2,420	56.90
All Other European	11,440	62.40
All Others	11,960	57.20
TOTAL	**187,648**	**70.60**

Supplier	Worldwide Agreements Value 1993-1996	Percentage of Total with Developing World
United States	57,894	59.10
Russia	19,407	75.60
France	20,274	80.20
United Kingdom	10,493	52.40
China	2,180	95.10
Germany	4,463	23.40
Italy	2,265	72.70
All Other European	6,587	49.90
All Others	12,793	59.00
TOTAL	**136,356**	**63.20**

Supplier	Worldwide Agreements Value 1996	Percentage of Total with Developing World
United States	11,280	64.60
Russia	4,600	84.80
France	3,100	41.90
United Kingdom	4,800	37.50
China	500	100.00
Germany	200	50.00
Italy	400	75.00
All Other European	1,800	50.00
All Others	5,100	64.70
TOTAL	**31,780**	**61.00**

- The four major West European suppliers, as a group (France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy), registered a small decline in their collective share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations between 1995 and 1996. This group's share fell from 23.1% in 1995 to 18.1% in 1996. The collective value of this group's arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1995 was about $4 billion compared with a total of $3.5 billion in 1996 **(tables 1A and 1B) (charts 3 and 4)**.

- France registered a notable decline in its share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations, falling from 14.2% in 1995 to 6.7% in 1996. The value of its agreements with developing nations fell from $2.5 billion in 1995 to $1.3 billion in 1996 **(tables 1A and 1B)**.

- In 1996 the United States ranked first in arms transfer agreements with developing nations at $7.3 billion. Russia ranked second at $3.9 billion, while the United Kingdom ranked third at $1.8 billion **(charts 3 and 4) (tables 1A, 1B and 1G)**.

Regional Arms Transfer Agreements, 1989-1996

Table 1C gives the values of arms transfer agreements between suppliers and individual regions of the developing world for the periods 1989-1992 and 1993-1996. These values are expressed in current U.S. dollars.** **Table 1D**, derived from **table 1C**, gives the percentage distribution of each supplier's agreement values within the regions for the two time periods. **Table 1E**, also derived from **table 1C**, illustrates what percentage share of each developing world region's total arms transfer agreements was held by specific suppliers during the years 1989-1992 and 1993-1996. Among the facts reflected in these tables are the following:

Near East.

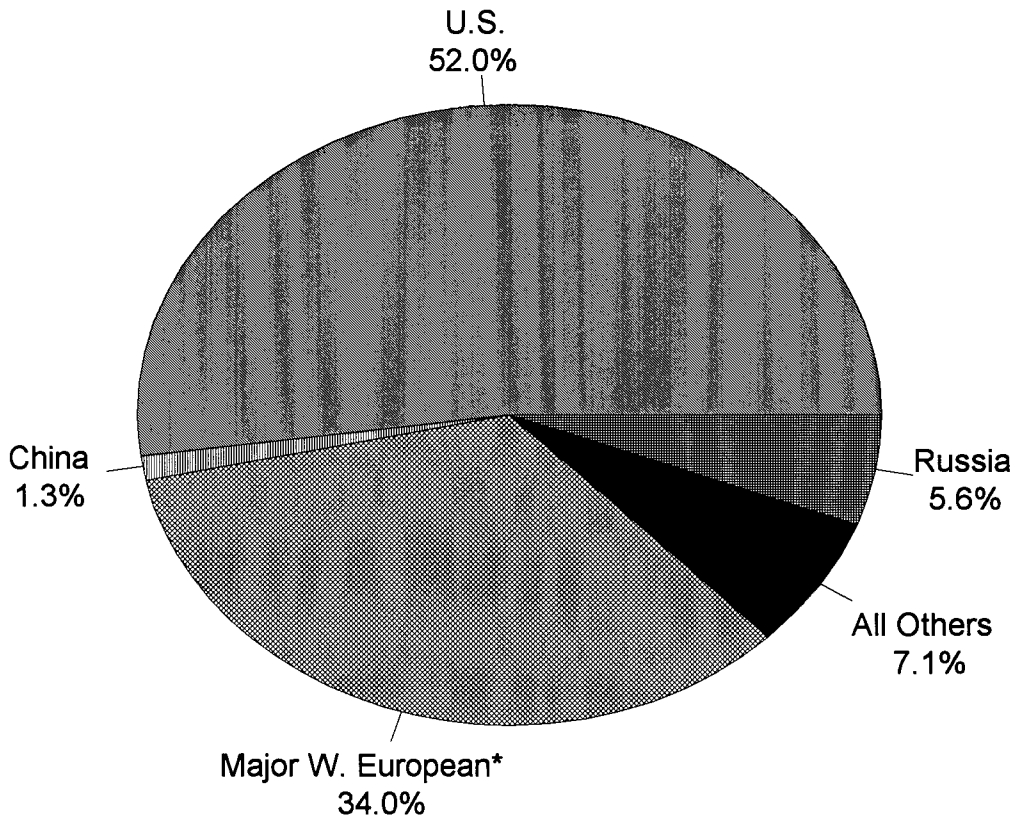
- The Near East is the largest regional arms market in the developing world. In 1989-1992 it accounted for 45.9% of the total value of all developing nations arms transfer agreements ($52.4 billion in current dollars). During 1993-1996, the region accounted for 57.4% of all such agreements (nearly $48 billion in current dollars)**(tables 1C and 1D)**.

- The United States has dominated arms transfer agreements with the Near East during the 1993-1996 time period with 52% of their total value, compared to 27.9% for France, its closest competitor in these years. In 1989-1992, the United States accounted for 59% of arms transfer agreements, while Russia held 10.7% **(chart 5) (table 1E)**.

** Because these regional data are composed of four-year aggregate dollar totals, they must be expressed in current dollar terms.

Chart 5

ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS, 1993-1996 WITH NEAR EAST (SUPPLIER PERCENTAGE OF VALUE)



*(France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy)

- For the period 1989-1992, the United States concluded nearly 65% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1993-1996, the U.S. concluded 76.1% of its arms agreements with this region **(table 1D)**.

- For the period 1989-1992, the four major West European suppliers collectively made 31.4% of their arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1993-1996, the major West Europeans made 68.5% of their arms agreements with the Near East **(table 1D)**.

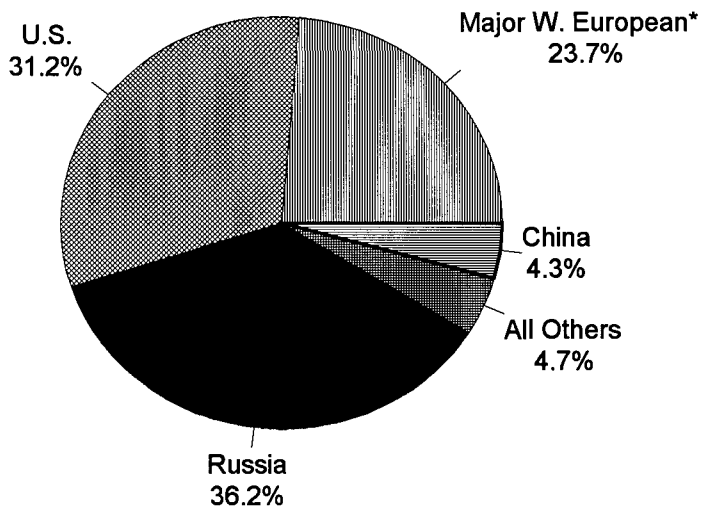
- For the period 1989-1992, China concluded 45.7% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with nations in the Near East. For the more recent period, 1993-1996, China concluded 31.6% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with nations in the Near East **(table 1D)**.

- For the period 1989-1992, Russia concluded 18.8% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East region. For the period 1993-1996, Russia also concluded 18.8% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East region **(table 1D)**.

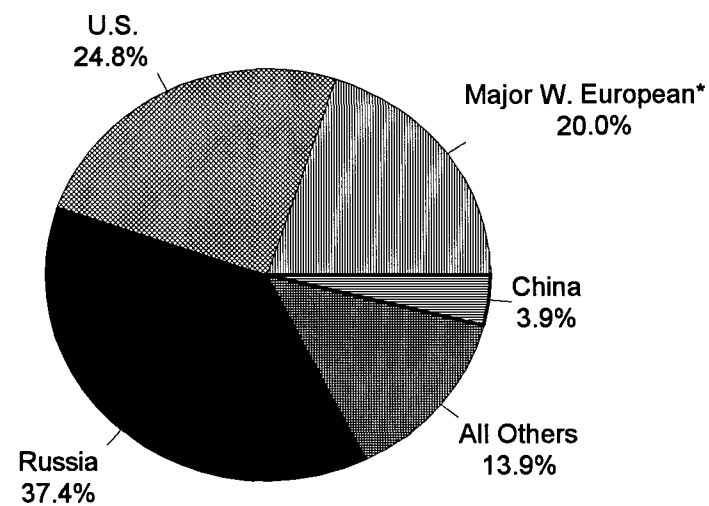
- In the earlier period (1989-1992), the United States ranked first in arms transfer agreements with the Near East with 59%. Russia ranked second with 10.7%. France ranked third with 5.2%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 12.2% of this region's agreements in 1989-1992. In the later period (1993-1996), the United States remained first in Near East agreements with 52%. France ranked second with 27.9%. Russia ranked third with 5.6%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made roughly 34% of this region's agreements in 1993-1996 **(table 1E) (chart 5)**.

Chart 6

ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH ASIA
(SUPPLIER PERCENTAGE OF VALUE)



1989-1992



1993-1996

*(France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy)

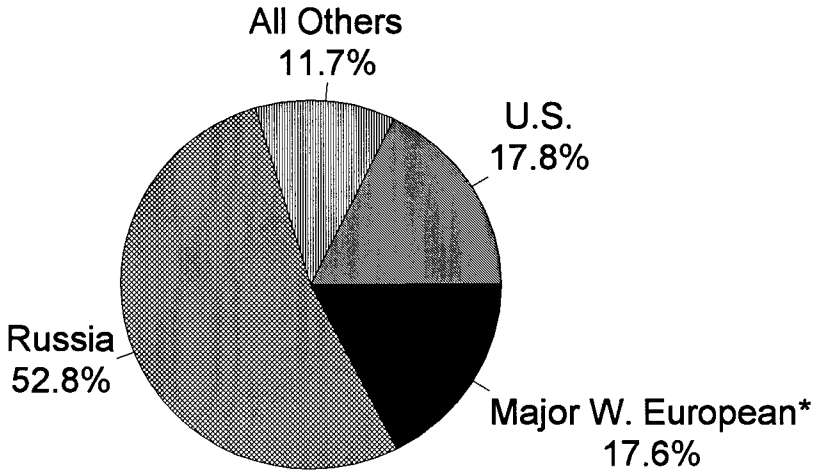
Asia.

- Asia is the second largest developing world arms market. In the 1989-1992 period Asia accounted for 43.2% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations ($49.4 billion in current dollars). In the more recent period, 1993-1996, it accounted for 33.6% of all developing nations arms transfer agreements (over $28 billion in current dollars) **(tables 1C and 1D)**.

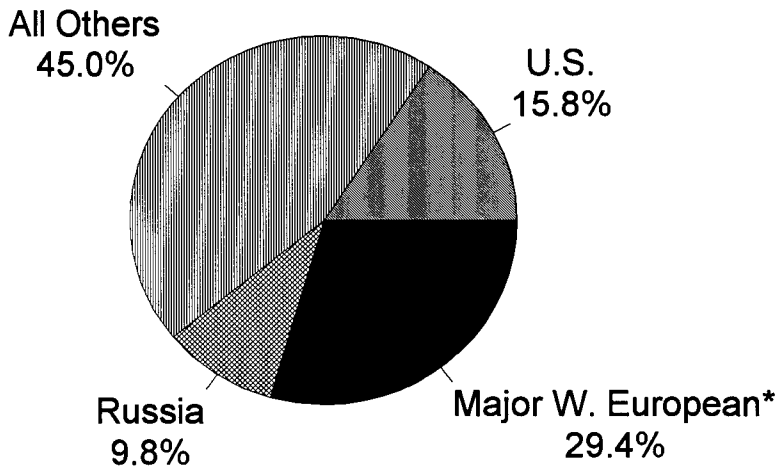
- In the earlier period (1989-1992), Russia ranked first in arms transfer agreements with Asia with over 36%. This region includes some of Russia's largest traditional arms clients such as India and Vietnam. The United States ranked second with 31.2%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 23.7% of this region's agreements in 1989-1992. In the later period (1993-1996), Russia ranked first in Asian agreements with 37.4% on the strength of major aircraft sales to China and India. The United States ranked second with 24.8%, assisted by aircraft sales to Malaysia and Thailand. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made about 20% of this region's agreements in 1993-1996 **(chart 6) (table 1E)**.

Chart 7

ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH LATIN AMERICA (SUPPLIER PERCENTAGE OF VALUE)



1989-1992



1993-1996

*(France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy)

Latin America.

- In the earlier period (1989-1992), Russia ranked first in arms transfer agreements with Latin America with 52.8%; the greatest portion of which were with Cuba. The United States ranked second with 17.8%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 17.6% of this region's agreements in 1989-1992. In the later period (1993-1996), the United States ranked first in Latin American agreements with 15.8%. The United Kingdom and Russia tied for second rank with 9.8% each. Italy ranked third with 7.8%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 29.4% of this region's agreements in 1993-1996. Latin America registered a notable decline in the total value of its arms transfer agreements from 1989-1992 to 1993-1996, dropping from about $6.8 billion in the earlier period to $5.1 billion in the latter. The value of Russia's arms agreements with the region fell from $3.6 billion to $500 million (in current dollars) from the earlier to the later period. This decline is primarily attributable to termination of the Soviet military aid program to Cuba.**(chart 7) (tables 1C and 1E)**.

Africa.

- In the earlier period (1989-1992), Russia ranked an overwhelming first in agreements with Africa with 47.4% ($2.7 billion in current dollars). France ranked second with 10.5%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 19.3% of this region's agreements in 1989-1992. The United States made 1.8%. In the later period (1993-1996), Russia ranked first, although its share of African agreements significantly declined to 29.4%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 16.8% of this region's agreements in 1993-1996. Africa was the largest regional market in the developing world for all other non-European suppliers more recently. This group of suppliers collectively made 21% of this region's agreements in 1993-1996. Africa also registered a major decline in the total value of its arms transfer agreements from 1989-1992 to 1993-1996, dropping from $5.7 billion in the earlier period to $2.4 billion in the latter (in current dollars). This decline reflects the ending of major Cold War related conflicts in this region **(tables 1C and 1E)**.

Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations, 1989-1996: Leading Suppliers Compared

Table 1F gives the values of arms transfer agreements with the developing nations from 1989-1996 by the top eleven suppliers. The table ranks these suppliers on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective agreements with the developing world for each of three periods—1989-1992, 1993-1996 and 1989-1996. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- The United States ranked first among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1993-1996 ($32.8 billion), and first for the entire period from 1989-1996 ($80.5 billion).

- France ranked second among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1993-1996 ($15.6 billion), and third from 1989-1996 ($28.2 billion).

- Russia ranked third among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1993-1996 ($14.3 billion), and second from 1989-1996($44.1 billion).

- The United Kingdom ranked fourth among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1993-1996 ($5.3 billion), and fourth from 1989-1996 ($9.7 billion).

- China ranked fifth among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1993-1996 ($2 billion), and fifth from 1989-1996 ($6.7 billion).

Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations in 1996: Leading Suppliers Compared

Table 1G ranks and gives the values of 1996 arms transfer agreements with developing nations by the top ten suppliers in current U.S. dollars. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- The United States, Russia and the United Kingdom, the year's top three arms suppliers to developing nations—ranked by the value of their arms transfer agreements—collectively made agreements in 1996 valued at nearly $13 billion, about 67% of all arms transfer agreements made with developing nations by all suppliers.

- In 1996, the United States was the clear leader in arms transfer agreements with developing nations, making $7.3 billion in such agreements, or 37.6% of them.

- Russia ranked second and the United Kingdom third in arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1996, making $3.9 billion and $1.8 billion in such agreements respectively.

- France ranked fourth in arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1996, making $1.3 million in such agreements, while Belarus ranked fifth with $800 million.

Arms Transfer Agreements With Near East 1989-1996: Suppliers And Recipients

Table 1H gives the values of arms transfer agreements with the Near East nations by suppliers or categories of suppliers for the periods 1989-1992 and 1993-1996. These values are expressed in current U.S. dollars. They are a subset of the data contained in **table 1 and table 1C**. Among the facts reflected by this table are the following:

- For the most recent period, 1993-1996, the principal purchasers of U. S. arms in the Near East region, based on the value of agreements, were: Saudi Arabia ($13.3 billion), Egypt ($3.9 billion), Israel ($3.8 billion) and Kuwait ($2.6 billion) . The principal purchasers of Russian arms were: Kuwait ($800 million), Egypt ($600 million), and Algeria ($500 million). The principal purchasers of arms from China were: Iran ($300 million), Yemen ($200 million) and Israel ($100 million). The principal purchasers of arms from the four major West European suppliers, as a group, were: Saudi Arabia ($7 billion), the United Arab Emirates ($3.9 billion), and Qatar ($2.2 billion). The principal purchaser of arms from all other European suppliers collectively was: the U.A.E. ($400 million). The principal purchasers of arms from all other suppliers, as a group, was Iran ($600 million).

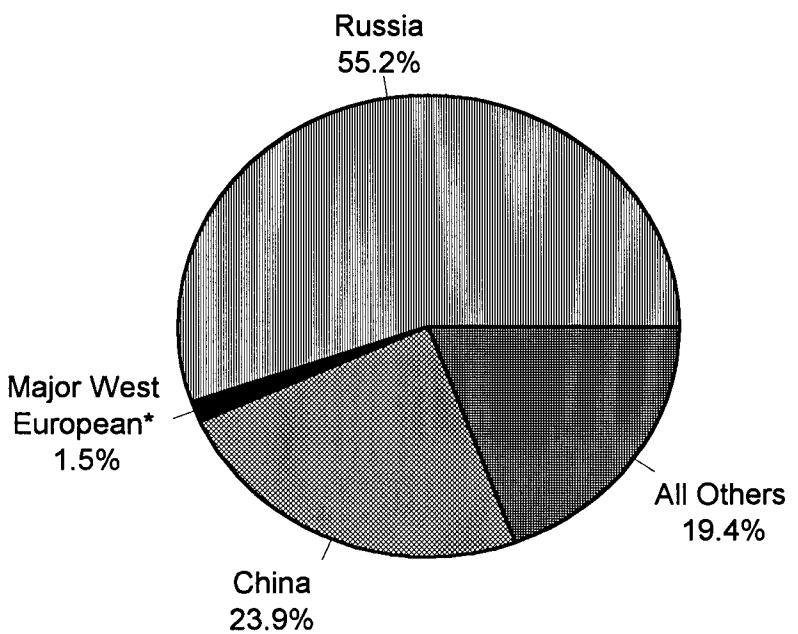
- For the period from 1993-1996, Saudi Arabia made $20.3 billion in arms transfer agreements. Its principal suppliers were: the United States ($13.3 billion) and the four major West European suppliers, as a group, ($7 billion). Kuwait made $5.3 billion in arms transfer agreements. Its principal suppliers were the United States ($2.6 billion) and the major West Europeans ($1.9 billion). The United Arab Emirates made $5.2 billion in arms transfer agreements. The major West Europeans were its largest supplier ($5.2 billion). Egypt made $4.9 billion in arms transfer agreements. Its major supplier was the United States ($3.9 billion).

- The value of arms transfer agreements by Russia to major clients in the Near East fell dramatically from the 1989-1992 period to the 1993-1996 period. The largest percentage declines involved arms agreements with Iran, falling from $3.7 billion to $200 million; China's arms transfer agreements with Iran also fell significantly from $1.6 billion to $300 million **(chart 8)**.

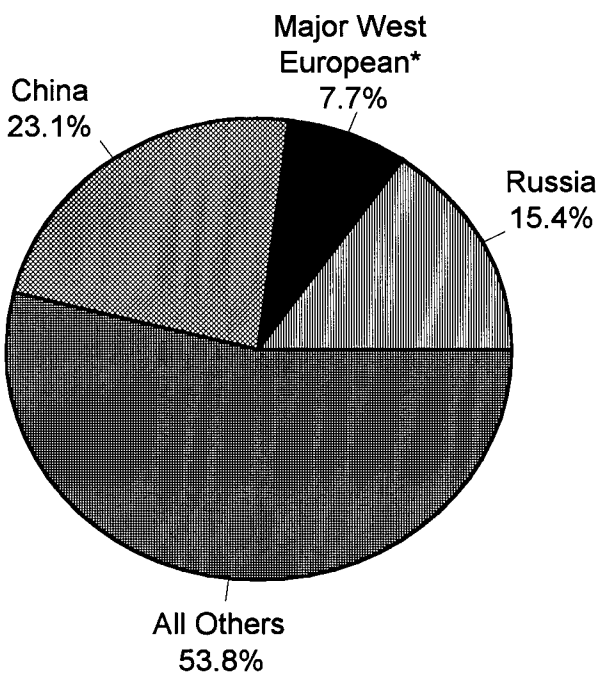
- The value of arms transfer agreements by the United States with Saudi Arabia fell notably from the 1989-1992 period to the 1993-1996 period, agreements fell from $20.6 billion in the earlier period to $13.3 billion in the later period, a 35.4% decrease. Nevertheless, Saudi Arabia still made 65.5% of its arms transfer agreements with the United States during 1993-1996. Arms transfer agreements with Saudi Arabia by the major West European suppliers increased significantly from 1989-1992 to 1993-1996, rising 159.3% (from $2.7 billion to $7 billion in current dollars) **(chart 9)**.

Chart 8

ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH IRAN
(SUPPLIER PERCENTAGE OF VALUE)



1989-1992

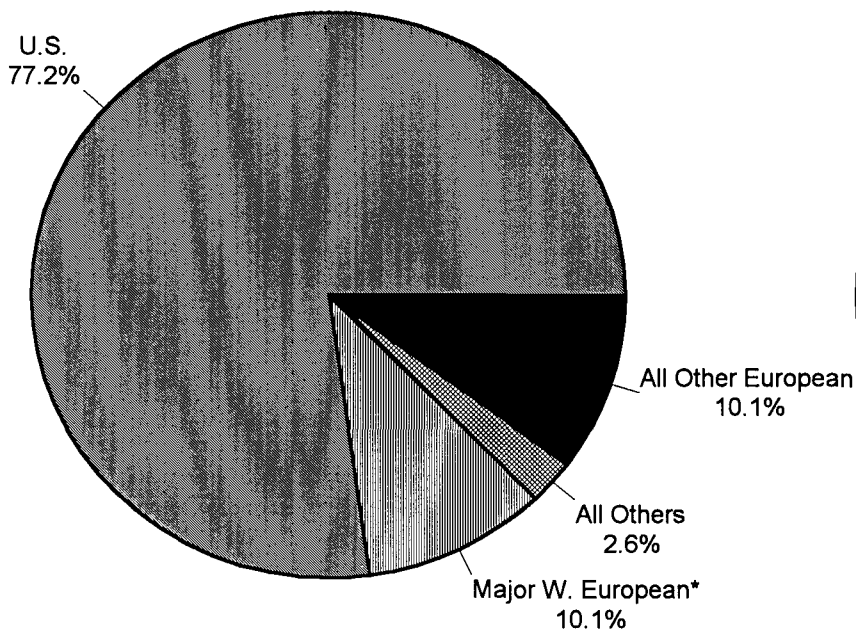


1993-1996

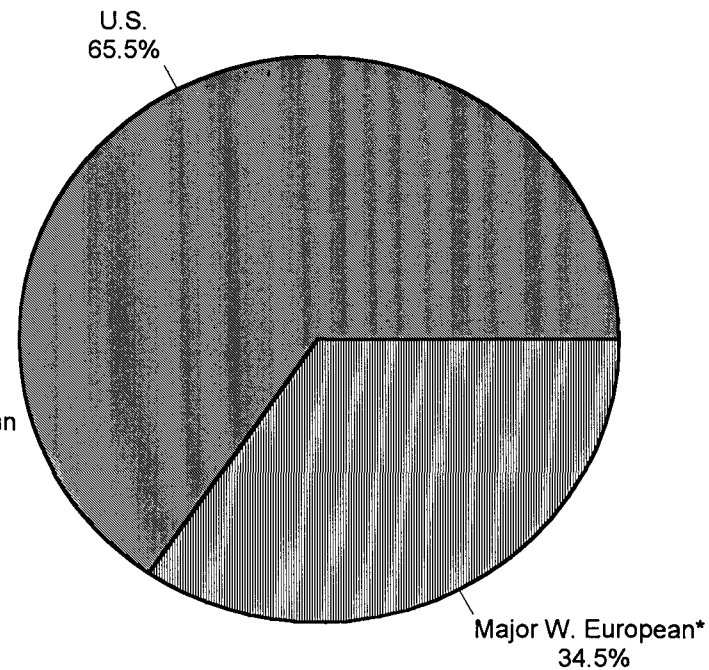
*(France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy)

Chart 9

ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH SAUDI ARABIA (SUPPLIER PERCENTAGE OF VALUE)



1989-1992



1993-1996

*(France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy)

Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1989-1996: Agreements With Leading Recipients

Table 1I gives the values of arms transfer agreements made by the top ten recipients of arms in the developing world from 1989-1996 with all suppliers collectively. The table ranks recipients on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective agreements with all suppliers for each of three periods—1989-1992, 1993-1996 and 1989-1996. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Saudi Arabia has been, by a wide margin, the leading developing world purchaser of arms from 1989-1996, making agreements totaling $47 billion during these years. In both the 1989-1992 and 1993-1996 periods, the value of its arms transfer agreements was very high ($26.7 billion in 1989-1992 and $20.3 billion in 1993-1996). The total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations from 1989-1996 was $198.1 billion in current dollars. Thus, Saudi Arabia alone was responsible for 23.7% of all developing world arms transfer agreements during these eight years. In the most recent period—1993-1996—Saudi Arabia alone accounted for 24.4% of all developing world arms transfer agreements ($20.3 billion out of $83.2 billion)**(tables 1, 1H, 1I and 1J)(chart 9)**.

- During 1989-1992 the top ten collectively accounted for 71.1% of all developing world arms transfer agreements. During 1993-1996 the top ten collectively accounted for nearly 70.5% of all such agreements. **(Tables 1 and 1I)**.

Arms Transfers to Developing Nations in 1996: Agreements With Leading Recipients

Table 1J names the top ten developing world recipients of arms transfer agreements in 1996. The table ranks these recipients on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective agreements with all suppliers in 1996. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Half of the top ten developing world recipients of arms transfer agreements in 1996 were in the Near East. Four were in Asia.

- India ranked first among all developing nations recipients in the value of arms transfer agreements in 1996, concluding $2.5 billion in such agreements. Egypt was second with $2.4 billion. Saudi Arabia was third with $1.9 billion.

- Arms transfer agreements with the top ten developing world recipients, as a group, in 1996 totaled $13 billion or 67.1% of all such agreements with the developing world. This reflects a continuing concentration of total developing world arms purchases within relatively few countries. **(Tables 1 and 1J)**.

Developing Nations Arms Delivery Values

Table 2 shows the annual current dollar values of arms deliveries (items actually transferred) to developing nations by major suppliers from 1989-1996. The utility of these particular data is that they reflect transfers that have occurred. They provide the data from which **tables 2A** (constant dollars) **and 2B** (supplier percentages) are derived. Some of the more notable facts illustrated by these data are summarized below.

- In 1996, the value of all arms deliveries to developing nations ($22.2 billion) was a nominal decrease in deliveries values from the previous year, when measured in constant 1996 dollars **(charts 10 and 11)(table 2A)**.

- The U.S. share of all deliveries to developing nations in 1996 was 42.9%, up slightly from 42.6% in 1995. The United Kingdom's share of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 1996 was 24.3%, up from 21.2% in 1995. In 1996, the United States, for the fifth year in a row, ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to developing nations (in constant 1996 dollars), reflecting continuing implementation of Persian Gulf war era arms transfer agreements **(tables 2A and 2B)**.

- The total value of all arms deliveries by all suppliers to developing nations from 1993-1996 ($81.8 billion in constant 1996 dollars) was substantially less than the value of arms deliveries by all suppliers to developing nations from 1989-1992 ($124.2 billion in constant 1996 dollars), a decline of 34.2% **(table 2A)**.

- During the years 1989-1996, arms deliveries to developing nations comprised 72.3% of all arms deliveries worldwide. In 1996, the percentage of arms deliveries to developing nations was 73.9% of all arms deliveries worldwide **(tables 2A and 9A) (figure 2)**.

Chart 10

Arms Deliveries Worldwide 1989-1996

Developed and Developing Worlds Compared

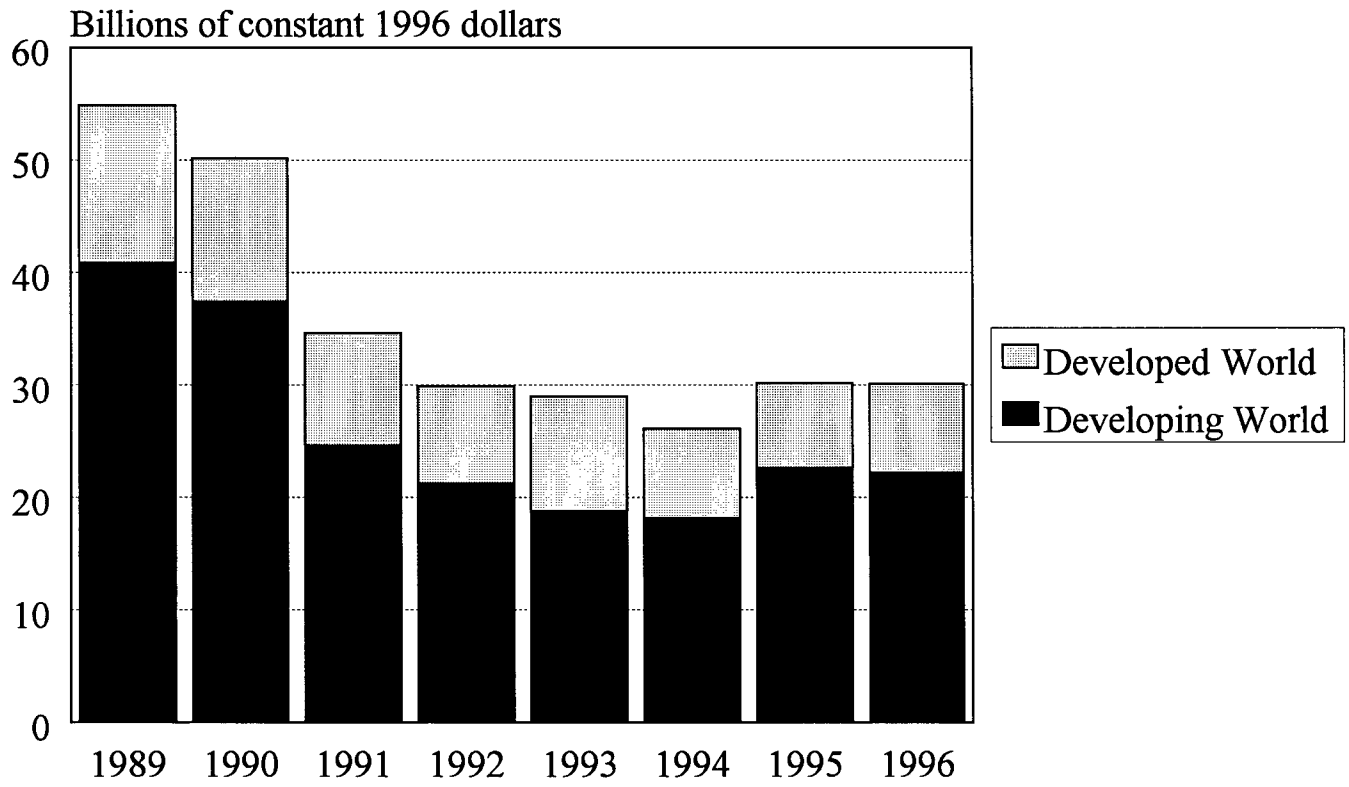


Chart 11
ARMS DELIVERIES TO DEVELOPING NATIONS,
1989-1996: BY MAJOR SUPPLIER
(in constant 1996 dollars)

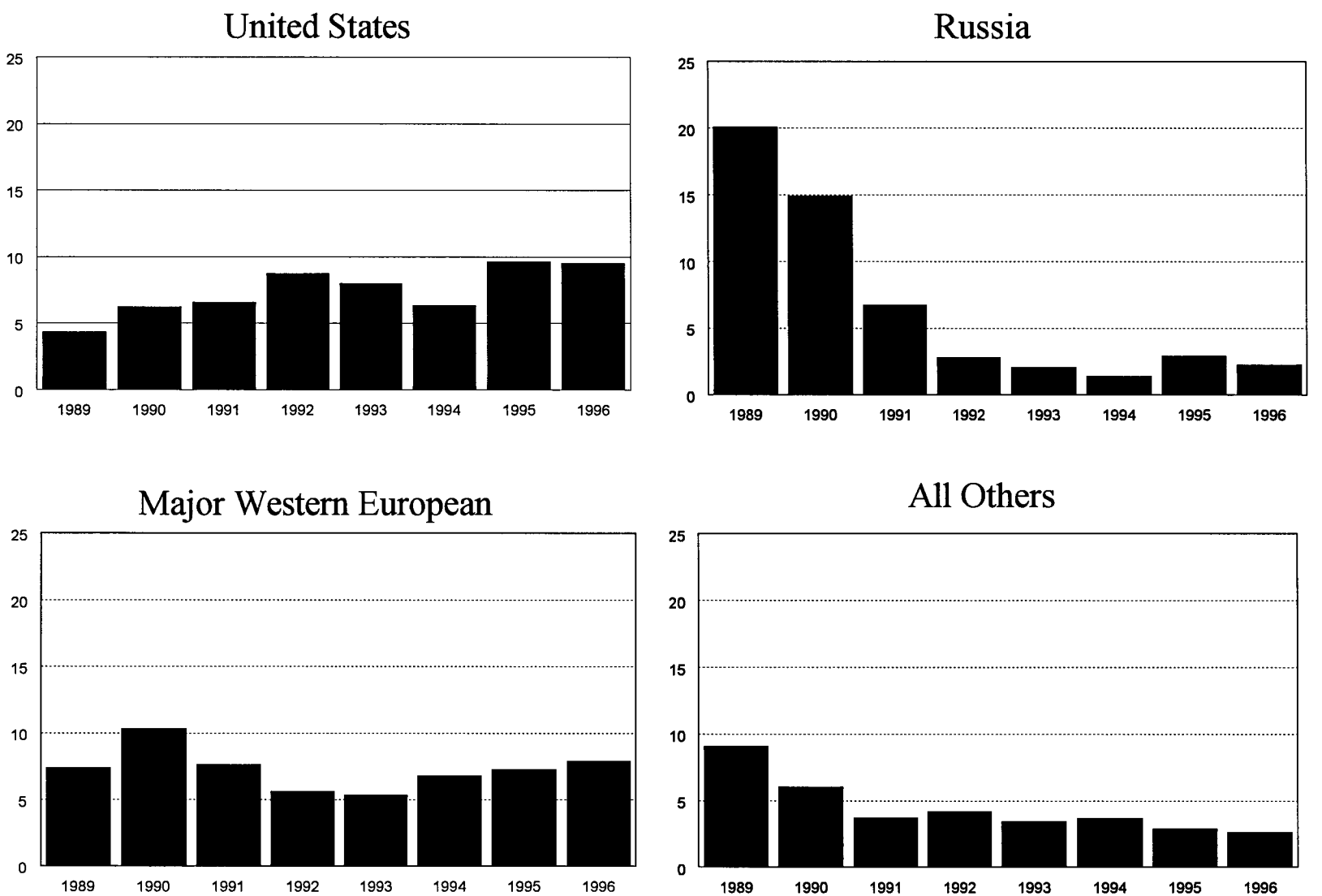


Figure 2. Worldwide Arms Deliveries, 1989-1996 and Suppliers' Share with Developing World (in millions of constant 1996 U.S. dollars)

Supplier	Worldwide Deliveries Value 1989-1992	Percentage of Total to Developing World
United States	42,086	61.60
Russia	50,143	88.60
France	13,449	73.50
United Kingdom	22,103	82.30
China	8,279	100.00
Germany	7,462	30.50
Italy	1,143	50.80
All Other European	13,884	54.40
All Others	10,911	65.00
TOTAL	**169,460**	**77.70**

Supplier	Worldwide Deliveries Value 1993-1996	Percentage of Total to Developing World
United States	49,106	68.30
Russia	11,461	73.70
France	7,680	71.80
United Kingdom	21,451	89.30
China	3,118	100.00
Germany	5,002	47.80
Italy	738	27.90
All Other European	7,046	48.50
All Others	9,715	61.70
TOTAL	**115,317**	**70.90**

Supplier	Worldwide Deliveries Value 1996	Percentage of Total to Developing World
United States	13,791	69.10
Russia	2,900	75.90
France	2,900	82.80
United Kingdom	5,900	91.50
China	600	100.00
Germany	500	20.00
Italy	0	0.00
All Other European	1,400	50.00
All Others	2,100	61.90
TOTAL	**30,091**	**73.90**

Regional Arms Delivery Values, 1989-1996

Table 2C gives the values of arms deliveries by suppliers to individual regions of the developing world for the periods 1989-1992, and 1993-1996. These values are expressed in current U.S. dollars. **Table 2D**, derived from **table 2C**, gives the percentage distribution of each supplier's delivery values within the regions for the two time periods. **Table 2E**, also derived from **table 2C**, illustrates what percentage share of each developing world region's total arms delivery values was held by specific suppliers during the years 1989-1992 and 1993-1996. Among the facts reflected in these tables are the following:

Near East.

- The Near East region has historically been dominant in the value of arms deliveries received by the developing world. In 1989-1992, it accounted for 56.6% of the total value of all developing world arms deliveries ($60.5 billion in current dollars). During 1993-1996, the Near East region accounted for 64.4% of all such deliveries($51.2 billion in current dollars)**(tables 2C and 2D)**.

- For the period 1989-1992, the United States made 68.3% of its developing world arms deliveries to the Near East region. In 1993-1996, the U.S. made 73.7% of such arms deliveries to the Near East region **(table 2D)**.

- For the period 1989-1992, the United Kingdom made 91.8% of its developing world deliveries to the Near East region. In 1993-1996, the United Kingdom made 86.1% of such deliveries to the Near East region **(table 2D)**.

- For the period 1989-1992, 79.3% of France's arms deliveries to the developing world were to nations in the Near East region. In the more recent period, 1993-1996, 59.3% of France's developing world deliveries were to nations of this region **(table 2D)**.

- For the period 1989-1992, Russia made 28.4% of its developing world arms deliveries to the Near East region. In 1993-1996, Russia made 34.2% of such deliveries to the Near East **(table 2D)**.

- In the earlier period (1989-1992), the United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to the Near East with 25.7% ($15.5 billion). The United Kingdom ranked second with nearly 24%. Russia ranked third with 17.7%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 37.2% of this region's delivery values in 1989-1992. In the later period (1993-1996), the United States ranked first in Near East delivery values with 46.9% (about $24 billion). The United Kingdom ranked second with about 31.5%. France ranked third with 6.3%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 38.5% of this region's delivery values in 1993-1996 **(table 2E)**.

Asia.

- The Asia region ranked second in the value of arms deliveries from most suppliers in both time periods. In the earlier period, 1989-1992, 30.5% of all arms deliveries to developing nations were to those in Asia ($32.6 billion in current dollars). In the later period, 1993-1996, Asia accounted for 27.8% of such arms deliveries ($22.1 billion in current dollars). For the period 1993-1996, Italy made 100% of its developing world deliveries to Asia. Germany made 73.9% of its developing world deliveries to Asia. Russia made 54.9% while China made 51.6% **(tables 2C and 2D)**.

- In the period from 1989-1992, Russia ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to Asia with 61.9%. The United States ranked second with 17.9%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 7.4% of this region's delivery values in 1989-1992. In the later period (1993-1996), the United States ranked first in Asian delivery values with 34.1%. Russia ranked second with 20.3%. The United Kingdom ranked third with 10.8%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 26.6% of this region's delivery values in 1993-1996 **(table 2E)**.

Latin America.

- In the earlier period (1989-1992), the value of all arms deliveries to Latin America was $7.2 billion. Russia ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to Latin America with 51.2% ($3.7 billion). The United States ranked second with 15.7% ($1.1 billion). The major West European suppliers, as a group, held nearly 18% of this region's delivery values in 1989-1992. In the later period (1993-1996), the United States ranked first in Latin American delivery values with 25.3% ($913 million). Russia and France and tied for second with 8.3% each. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 19.4% of this region's delivery values in 1993-1996. During the later period, the value of all arms deliveries to Latin America was $3.6 billion **(tables 2C and 2E)**.

Africa.

- In the earlier period (1989-1992), the value of all arms deliveries to Africa was $6.6 billion. Russia ranked an overwhelming first in the value of arms deliveries to Africa with 46.8% ($3.1 billion). The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 12.1% of this region's delivery values in 1989-1992. China made 7.5% of these arms deliveries. The United States made 3.4%. In the later period (1993-1996), Russia still ranked first in African delivery values, but with a much lower percentage of 23.1%. France ranked second with 15.4%. The other non-European suppliers as a group collectively held 30.8% of this region's delivery values in 1993-1996. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 15.4%. The United States held 3.7%. During this later period, the value of all arms deliveries to Africa declined to less than $2.6 billion **(tables 2C and 2E)**.

Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1989-1996: Leading Suppliers Compared

Table 2F gives the values of arms deliveries to developing nations from 1989-1996 by their top eleven suppliers. The table ranks these suppliers on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective deliveries to developing nations for each of three periods—1989-1992, 1993-1996, and 1989-1996. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Seven of the eleven leading suppliers of arms to developing nations during 1989-1996 registered moderate to substantial declines in the values of their deliveries from 1989-1992 to 1993-1996 (in current dollars). Only the United States registered a substantial increase, rising by 43.6%.

- Russia was the leading supplier of arms to developing nations from 1989-1996. The value of its deliveries to developing nations fell from $37.8 billion in 1989-1992 to $8.2 billion in 1993-1996, an 78.3% decrease (in current dollars). The United States ranked second during 1989-1996. The value of its arms deliveries to developing nations increased from $22.7 billion in 1989-1992 to nearly $32.6 billion in 1993-1996 (in current dollars).

- The United Kingdom, the third leading supplier, registered a 17.7% increase in the value of its deliveries to developing nations, rising from $15.8 billion in 1989-1992 to $18.6 billion in 1993-1996 (in current dollars).

Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 1996: Leading Suppliers Compared

Table 2G gives the values of arms deliveries to developing nations in 1996 by the top ten suppliers. The table ranks these suppliers on the basis of the total dollar values of their respective deliveries to developing nations in 1996. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- The top three suppliers of arms to the developing nations in 1996 collectively delivered over $17.3 billion in arms to developing countries in 1995, or 77.9% of all arms deliveries made to developing nations by all suppliers.

- In 1996, the United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to developing nations, making over $9.5 billion in such deliveries. This is the fifth year in a row the United States has led in such deliveries during the 1989-1996 period (and possibly the sixth year if commercial arms deliveries during fiscal year 1991 are included in U.S. totals).

- The United Kingdom ranked second in arms deliveries to developing nations in 1996, making $5.4 billion in such deliveries.

- France ranked third in arms deliveries to developing nations in 1996, making $2.4 billion in such deliveries.

Arms Deliveries to Near East, 1989-1996: Suppliers And Recipients

Table 2H gives the values of arms delivered to Near East nations by suppliers or categories of suppliers for the periods 1989-1992 and 1993-1996. These values are expressed in current U.S. dollars. They are a subset of the data contained in **table 2 and table 2C**. Among the facts reflected by this table are the following:

- For the most recent period, 1993-1996, the principal arms recipients of the United States in the Near East region, based on the value of their arms deliveries were: Saudi Arabia ($12.2 billion), Egypt ($5.6 billion), Kuwait ($3 billion) and Israel ($1.9). The principal arms recipients of Russia were Iran ($1.1 billion), Kuwait ($700 million), Algeria ($300 million) and the U.A.E. ($300 million). The principal arms recipient of China was Iran ($800 billion). The principal arms recipient of the four major West European suppliers, as a group, was Saudi Arabia ($16.6 billion). The principal arms recipient of all other European suppliers collectively was Saudi Arabia ($900 million). The principal arms recipients of all other suppliers, as a group, were: the U.A.E. ($400 million) and Syria ($300 million).

- For the period from 1993-1996, Saudi Arabia received $29.8 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal suppliers were the four major West Europeans, as a group, ($16.6 billion) and the United States ($12.2 billion). Egypt received $6.3 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal supplier was the United States ($5.6 billion). Kuwait received $4.4 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal supplier was the United States ($3 billion). Israel received $2.4 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal suppliers were the United States ($1.9 billion) and the four major West Europeans collectively ($300 million). Iran received $2.3 billion in arms deliveries. Russia was its principal supplier ($1.1 billion) followed by China ($800 million). The U.A.E. received $2.3 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal suppliers were: the four major West Europeans collectively ($900 million) and the United States ($700 million).

- The value of arms deliveries by most suppliers to the majority of their clients in the Near East region fell from the 1989-1992 period to the 1993-1996 period. A substantial decline in the value of arms deliveries by China to Iran occurred, falling from $2.4 billion to $800 million. An equally dramatic decline in the value of Russia's arms deliveries to Iraq occurred, falling from $1.5 billion to nil, as sanctions on trade with Iraq took effect after the onset of the Persian Gulf crisis in 1990.

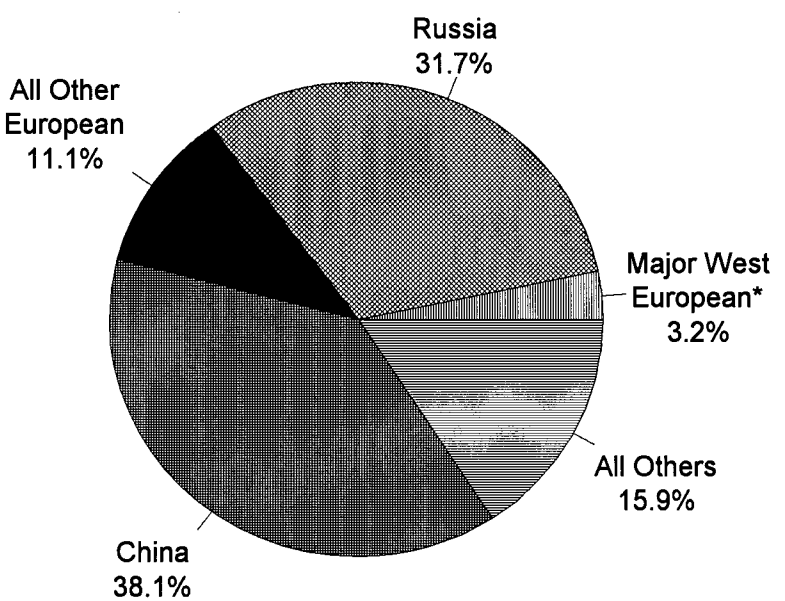
- The value of arms deliveries by the United States to Saudi Arabia increased significantly from $8.6 billion to $12.2 billion from 1989-1992 to 1993-1996..

- The value of arms deliveries by Russia to Iran decreased somewhat comparing the period from 1989-1992 to the 1993-1996 period, falling from $2 billion in the earlier period to $1.1 billion in the later. In the most recent period (1993-1996), Russia ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to Iran. China ranked second in 1993-1996 with $800 million in deliveries. Russia and China together delivered 82.6% of Iran's arms during 1993-1996.

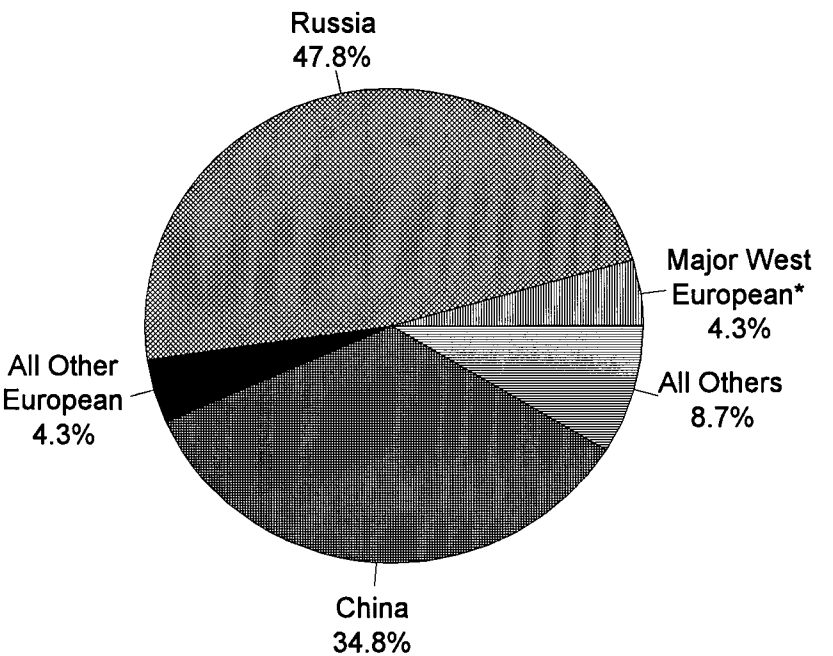
- The group of all other non-European suppliers registered a substantial decline in the total value of its arms deliveries to Iran from 1989-1992 to 1993-1996, falling from $1 billion in the earlier period to $200 million in the latter. Likewise, the other European suppliers collectively saw the value of their deliveries to Iran fall from $700 million in 1989-1992 to $100 million in 1993-1996.

Chart 12

ARMS DELIVERIES TO IRAN (SUPPLIER PERCENTAGE OF VALUE)



1989-1992

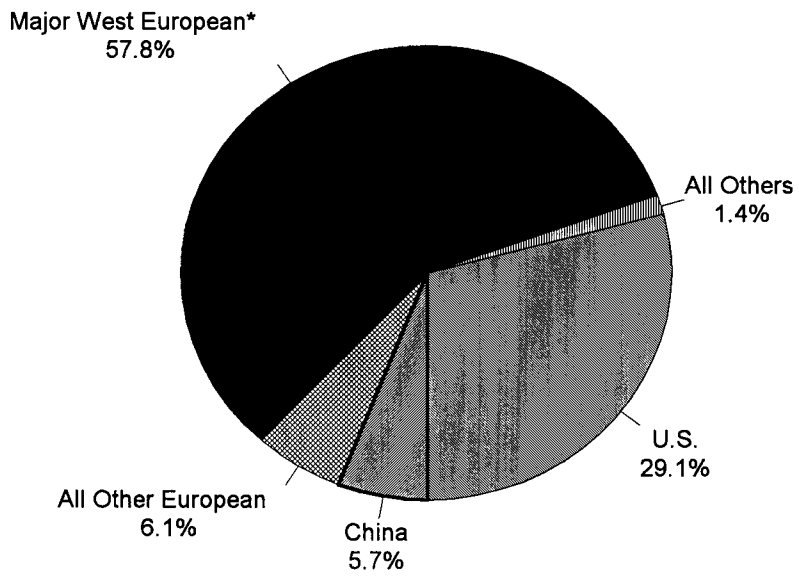


1993-1996

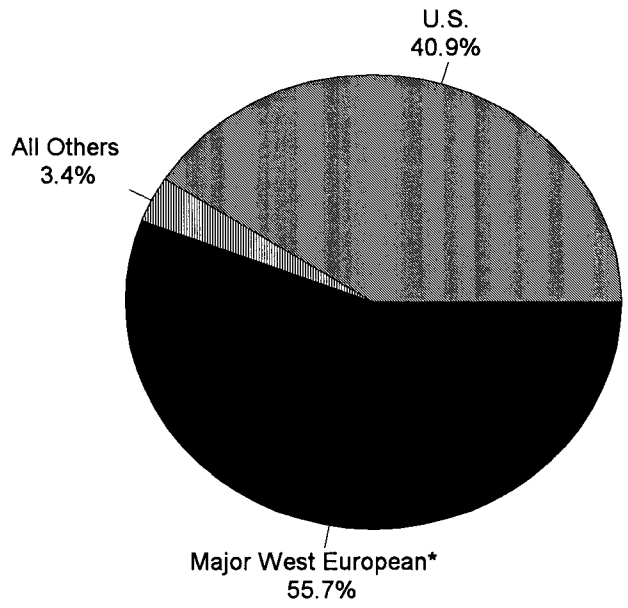
*(France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy)

Chart 13

ARMS DELIVERIES TO SAUDI ARABIA (SUPPLIER PERCENTAGE OF VALUE)



1989-1992



1993-1996

*(France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy)

Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1989-1996: The Leading Recipients

Table 2I gives the values of arms deliveries made to the top ten recipients of arms in the developing world from 1989-1996 by all suppliers collectively. The table ranks these recipients on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective deliveries from all suppliers for each of three periods—1989-1992, 1993-1996 and 1989-1996. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Saudi Arabia and Egypt were the top two developing world arms recipients from 1989-1996, receiving deliveries valued at $59.4 billion and $9.4 billion, respectively, during these years. The total value of all arms deliveries to developing nations from 1989-1996 was $186.4 billion (in current dollars) (see **table 2**). Thus, Saudi Arabia and Egypt were responsible for 31.9% and 5%, respectively, of all developing world arms deliveries during the 1989-1996 time period—over one-third of the total.

- Six of the top ten developing world arms recipients registered declines in the values of their arms deliveries from 1989-1992 to 1993-1996, and most of these were traditional customers of Russia and the former Soviet Union. Nearly all of these declines were substantial and some were enormous. Iraq fell from $5.5 billion to nil; Afghanistan fell from $9.2 billion to $100 million; India fell from $6.3 billion to $1 billion. Syria fell from $3.2 billion to $400 million; Iran fell from $6.2 billion to $2.3 billion.

- Three developing countries that registered a notable increase in the value of arms delivered to them were Egypt (103.2%) from 1989-1992 to 1993-1996, a rise from $3.1 billion to $6.3 billion, South Korea (137.5%), increasing from $1.6 billion to $3.8 billion, and Taiwan, increasing 113%, from $2.3 billion to $4.9 billion. All three nations have been longstanding arms clients of the United States.

Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 1996: The Leading Recipients

Table 2J gives the names of the top ten developing world recipients of arms delivered in 1996. The table ranks these recipients on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective deliveries from all suppliers in 1996. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Saudi Arabia was by far the leading recipient of arms deliveries among developing nations in 1996, receiving $6.3 billion in such deliveries. Saudi Arabia alone received 28.3% of the total value of all arms deliveries to the developing nations in 1996 **(tables 2 and 2J)**.

- Arms deliveries to the top ten developing nation recipients, as a group, constituted $16.1 billion, or 72.4% of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 1996. Six of the top ten recipients in 1996 were in the Asian region **(tables 2 and 2J)**.

- Some developing nations, other than Saudi Arabia, received significant arms deliveries in 1996. Egypt received $2.3 billion; China $1.5 billion; Taiwan $1.3 billion and South Korea $1.1 billion.

Table 1. Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1989-1996*
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	TOTAL 1989-1996
United States	7,068	16,192	11,497	12,891	14,852	6,662	4,006	7,285	80,453
Russia**	11,700	10,700	6,000	1,400	1,300	3,600	5,500	3,900	44,100
France	1,100	2,500	2,900	6,100	3,800	8,100	2,400	1,300	28,200
United Kingdom	900	1,400	300	1,800	2,400	700	400	1,800	9,700
China	1,400	2,200	600	500	500	800	200	500	6,700
Germany	400	400	1,500	200	600	0	300	100	3,500
Italy	300	300	100	500	300	200	800	300	2,800
All Other European	2,900	1,200	1,100	900	300	1,100	900	900	9,300
All Others	1,700	1,900	1,000	1,300	1,000	700	2,400	3,300	13,300
TOTAL	**27,468**	**36,792**	**24,997**	**25,591**	**25,052**	**21,862**	**16,906**	**19,385**	**198,053**
Dollar inflation index: 1996=100.00	0.8276	0.8520	0.8919	0.9094	0.9366	0.9587	0.9778	1.0000	

*Developing nations category excludes the U.S., former U.S.S.R., Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. All data are for the calendar year given except for U.S. MAP (Military Assistance Program) and IMET (International Military Education and Training) data which are included for the particular fiscal year. All amounts given include the values of weapons, spare parts, construction, all associated services, military assistance and training programs. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. U.S. commercial sales contract values are excluded. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest $100 million.
**Prior to 1992 reflects data for the former Soviet Union.
***Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.
Source: U.S. Government

Table 1A. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1989-1996
(in millions of constant 1996 U.S. dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	TOTAL 1989-1996
United States	8,540	19,005	12,890	14,175	15,857	6,949	4,097	7,285	88,799
Russia	14,137	12,559	6,727	1,539	1,388	3,755	5,625	3,900	49,631
France	1,329	2,934	3,251	6,708	4,057	8,449	2,454	1,300	30,483
United Kingdom	1,087	1,643	336	1,979	2,562	730	409	1,800	10,548
China	1,692	2,582	673	550	534	834	205	500	7,569
Germany	483	469	1,682	220	641	0	307	100	3,902
Italy	362	352	112	550	320	209	818	300	3,024
All Other European	3,504	1,408	1,233	990	320	1,147	920	900	10,424
All Others	2,054	2,230	1,121	1,430	1,068	730	2,454	3,300	14,387
TOTAL	**33,190**	**43,183**	**28,027**	**28,141**	**26,748**	**22,804**	**17,290**	**19,385**	**218,767**

Table 1B. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1989-1996
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
United States	25.73%	44.01%	45.99%	50.37%	59.28%	30.47%	23.70%	37.58%
Russia	42.60%	29.08%	24.00%	5.47%	5.19%	16.47%	32.53%	20.12%
France	4.00%	6.79%	11.60%	23.84%	15.17%	37.05%	14.20%	6.71%
United Kingdom	3.28%	3.81%	1.20%	7.03%	9.58%	3.20%	2.37%	9.29%
China	5.10%	5.98%	2.40%	1.95%	2.00%	3.66%	1.18%	2.58%
Germany	1.46%	1.09%	6.00%	0.78%	2.40%	0.00%	1.77%	0.52%
Italy	1.09%	0.82%	0.40%	1.95%	1.20%	0.91%	4.73%	1.55%
All Other European	10.56%	3.26%	4.40%	3.52%	1.20%	5.03%	5.32%	4.64%
All Others	6.19%	5.16%	4.00%	5.08%	3.99%	3.20%	14.20%	17.02%
*[Major West European**	*9.83%*	*12.50%*	*19.20%*	*33.61%*	*28.34%*	*41.17%*	*23.07%*	*18.06%]*
TOTAL	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

*(Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.)

Table 1C. Regional Arms Transfer Agreements, By Supplier, 1989-1996*
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	Asia		NearEast		Latin America		Africa	
	1989-92	**1993-96**	**1989-92**	**1993-96**	**1989-92**	**1993-96**	**1989-92**	**1993-96**
United States	15,388	6,951	30,944	24,964	1,215	809	101	81
Russia**	17,900	10,500	5,600	2,700	3,600	500	2,700	700
France	0	1,800	2,700	13,400	500	300	600	200
United Kingdom	2,300	2,200	1,600	2,500	100	500	300	100
China	2,100	1,100	2,100	600	0	0	400	200
Germany	400	700	1,700	100	300	300	0	0
Italy	200	900	400	300	300	400	200	100
All Other European	1,300	900	4,200	1,200	200	600	400	500
All Others	1,000	3,000	3,200	2,200	600	1,700	1,000	500
*[Major West European****	*11,700*	*5,600*	*6,400*	*16,300*	*1,200*	*1,500*	*1,100*	*400]*
TOTAL	**49,388**	**28,051**	**52,444**	**47,964**	**6,815**	**5,109**	**5,701**	**2,381**

* All foreign data are rounded to the nearest $100 million.
**Prior to 1992 reflects data for the former Soviet Union.
***(Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.)

Source: U.S. Government

Table 1D. Percentage of Each Supplier's Agreements Value by Region, 1989-1996

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa		TOTAL	TOTAL
	1989-92	1993-96	1989-92	1993-96	1989-92	1993-96	1989-92	1993-96	1989-92	1993-96
United States	32.30%	21.19%	64.94%	76.10%	2.55%	2.47%	0.21%	0.25%	100.00%	100.00%
Russia	60.07%	72.92%	18.79%	18.75%	12.08%	3.47%	9.06%	4.86%	100.00%	100.00%
France	69.84%	11.47%	21.43%	85.35%	3.97%	1.91%	4.76%	1.27%	100.00%	100.00%
United Kingdom	53.49%	41.51%	37.21%	47.17%	2.33%	9.43%	6.98%	1.89%	100.00%	100.00%
China	45.65%	57.89%	45.65%	31.58%	0.00%	0.00%	8.70%	10.53%	100.00%	100.00%
Germany	16.67%	63.64%	70.83%	9.09%	12.50%	27.27%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Italy	18.18%	52.94%	36.36%	17.65%	27.27%	23.53%	18.18%	5.88%	100.00%	100.00%
All Other European	21.31%	28.13%	68.85%	37.50%	3.28%	18.75%	6.56%	15.63%	100.00%	100.00%
All Others	17.24%	40.54%	55.17%	29.73%	10.34%	22.97%	17.24%	6.76%	100.00%	100.00%
*[Major West European**	*57.35%*	*23.53%*	*31.37%*	*68.49%*	*5.88%*	*6.30%*	*5.39%*	*1.68%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%]*
TOTAL	**43.19%**	**33.59%**	**45.86%**	**57.44%**	**5.96%**	**6.12%**	**4.99%**	**2.85%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

*(Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.)

Table 1E. Percentage of Total Agreements Value by Supplier to Regions, 1989-1996

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	1989-92	**1993-96**	**1989-92**	**1993-96**	**1989-92**	**1993-96**	**1989-92**	**1993-96**
United States	31.16%	24.78%	59.00%	52.05%	17.83%	15.83%	1.77%	3.40%
Russia	36.24%	37.43%	10.68%	5.63%	52.82%	9.79%	47.36%	29.40%
France	17.82%	6.42%	5.15%	27.94%	7.34%	5.87%	10.52%	8.40%
United Kingdom	4.66%	7.84%	3.05%	5.21%	1.47%	9.79%	5.26%	4.20%
China	4.25%	3.92%	4.00%	1.25%	0.00%	0.00%	7.02%	8.40%
Germany	0.81%	2.50%	3.24%	0.21%	4.40%	5.87%	0.00%	0.00%
Italy	0.41%	3.21%	0.76%	0.63%	4.40%	7.83%	3.51%	4.20%
All Other European	2.63%	3.21%	8.01%	2.50%	2.93%	11.74%	7.02%	21.00%
All Others	2.02%	10.69%	6.10%	4.59%	8.80%	33.27%	17.54%	21.00%
*[Major West European**	*23.69%*	*19.96%*	*12.20%*	*33.98%*	*17.61%*	*29.36%*	*19.29%*	*16.80%]*
TOTAL	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

*(Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.)

Table 1F. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, 1989-1996: Leading Suppliers Compared (in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1989-1992
1	U.S.	47,648
2	U.S.S.R/Russia	29,800
3	France	12,600
4	China	4,700
5	U.K.	4,400
6	Germany (FRG)	2,500
7	Canada	1,400
8	Italy	1,100
9	Israel	1,100
10	Spain	1,100
11	South Korea	900

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1993-1996
1	U.S.	32,805
2	France	15,600
3	Russia	14,300
4	U.K.	5,300
5	China	2,000
6	Italy	1,700
7	Ukraine	1,200
8	Germany	1,100
9	Belarus	1,000
10	Israel	900
11	Netherlands	800

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1989-1996
1	U.S.	80,453
2	Russia	44,100
3	France	28,200
4	U.K.	9,700
5	China	6,700
6	Germany	3,600
7	Italy	2,800
8	Israel	2,000
9	Canada	1,800
10	Spain	1,500
11	Ukraine	1,300

*All foreign data are rounded to the nearest $100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained. Source: U.S. Government

Table 1G. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations in 1996: Leading Suppliers Compared

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1996
1	U.S.	7,285
2	Russia	3,900
3	U.K.	1,800
4	France	1,300
5	Belarus	800
6	Ukraine	800
7	China	500
8	Israel	400
9	Netherlands	400
10	South Korea	300
11	Italy	300

* All foreign data are rounded to the nearest $100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained.

Source: U.S. Government

Table 1H. Arms Transfer Agreements with Near East, by Supplier
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Recipient Country	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European	All Other European	All Others	Total
1989-1992							
Algeria	0	500	0	0	0	0	500
Bahrain	300	0	0	0	0	0	300
Egypt	6,500	100	0	0	100	200	6,900
Iran	0	3,700	1,600	100	600	700	6,700
Iraq	0	200	100	500	100	900	1,800
Israel	800	0	0	1,100	0	0	1,900
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	2,500	0	0	200	200	0	2,900
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	100	0	100	200	400
Morocco	100	0	0	100	200	0	400
Oman	100	0	0	700	0	0	800
Qatar	0	0	0	700	0	0	700
Saudi Arabia	20,600	200	300	2,700	2,700	200	26,700
Syria	0	400	0	0	100	400	900
Tunisia	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
U.A.E.	600	400	0	400	100	500	2,000
Yemen	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
1993-1996							
Algeria	0	500	0	0	200	100	800
Bahrain	300	0	0	0	0	0	300
Egypt	3,900	600	0	100	200	100	4,900
Iran	0	200	300	100	100	600	1,300
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	3,800	0	100	100	0	200	4,200
Jordan	300	0	0	0	0	100	400
Kuwait	2,600	800	0	1,900	0	0	5,300
Lebanon	100	0	0	100	0	0	200
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Morocco	100	0	0	400	0	100	600
Oman	0	0	0	500	100	100	700
Qatar	0	0	0	2,200	0	0	2,200
Saudi Arabia	13,300	0	0	7,000	0	0	20,300
Syria	0	100	0	0	0	200	300
Tunisia	100	0	0	0	0	100	200
U.A.E.	300	400	0	3,900	400	200	5,200
Yemen	0	0	200	200	100	200	700

0=data less than $50 million or nil. All data are rounded to nearest $100 million.
Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure. Source: U.S. Government

Table 1I. Arms Transfer Agreements of Developing Nations, 1989-1996 Agreements by the Leading Recipients

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)*

Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 1989-1992
1	Saudi Arabia	26,700
2	Taiwan	16,200
3	Afghanistan	9,100
4	Egypt	6,900
5	Iran	6,700
6	South Korea	4,400
7	India	3,300
8	Cuba	3,200
9	Angola	2,600
10	Vietnam	2,500

Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 1993-1996
1	Saudi Arabia	20,300
2	China	7,000
3	Kuwait	5,300
4	U.A.E.	5,200
5	Egypt	4,900
6	Israel	4,200
7	India	3,400
8	South Korea	3,300
9	Pakistan	2,700
10	Malaysia	2,400

Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 1989-1996
1	Saudi Arabia	47,000
2	Taiwan	16,300
3	Egypt	11,800
4	Afghanistan	9,200
5	China	9,100
6	Kuwait	8,200
7	Iran	8,000
8	U.A.E.	7,200
9	India	6,700
10	Israel	6,100

*All foreign data are rounded to the nearest $100 million. Where data totals are the same, the rank order is maintained. Source: U.S. Government.

Table 1J. Arms Transfer Agreements of Developing Nations in 1996: Agreements by Leading Recipients

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)*

Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 1996
1	India	2,500
2	Egypt	2,400
3	Saudi Arabia	1,900
4	South Korea	1,200
5	Indonesia	1,000
6	U.A.E.	900
7	Qatar	800
8	Peru	800
9	Israel	800
10	Pakistan	700

*All foreign data are rounded to the nearest $100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained.

Source: U.S. Government

Table 2. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1989-1996*
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	TOTAL 1989-1996
United States	3,620	5,297	5,885	7,935	7,499	6,104	9,423	9,525	55,288
Russia**	16,600	12,700	6,000	2,500	1,900	1,300	2,800	2,200	46,000
France	1,500	4,600	1,600	800	600	900	1,500	2,400	13,900
United Kingdom	4,100	3,800	3,900	4,000	3,800	4,700	4,700	5,400	34,400
China	2,700	2,000	1,400	1,000	1,100	700	600	600	10,100
Germany	300	300	1,200	200	600	800	800	100	4,300
Italy	200	100	100	100	0	100	100	0	700
All Other European	2,400	1,700	800	1,600	800	1,200	600	700	9,800
All Others	2,400	1,400	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,600	1,600	1,300	11,900
TOTAL	**33,820**	**31,897**	**21,985**	**19,335**	**17,599**	**17,404**	**22,123**	**22,225**	**186,388**
Dollar inflation index (1996=100.00)***	0.8276	0.852	0.8919	0.9094	0.9366	0.9587	0.9778	1	

*Developing nations category excludes the U.S., Russia, former U.S.S.R., Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. All data are for the calendar year given. All amounts given include the values of weapons, spare parts, construction, all associated services, military assistance and training programs. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. U.S. commercial sales delivery values are excluded. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest $100 million. **Prior to 1992 reflects data for the former Soviet Union.
***Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.
Source: U.S. Government

Table 2A. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1989-1996
(in millions of constant 1996 dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	TOTAL 1989-1996
United States	4,374	6,217	6,598	8,726	8,007	6,367	9,637	9,525	59,451
Russia	20,058	14,906	6,727	2,749	2,029	1,356	2,864	2,200	52,889
France	1,812	5,399	1,794	880	641	939	1,534	2,400	15,399
United Kingdom	4,954	4,460	4,373	4,399	4,057	4,902	4,807	5,400	37,352
China	3,262	2,347	1,570	1,100	1,174	730	614	600	11,397
Germany	362	352	1,345	220	641	834	818	100	4,673
Italy	242	117	112	110	0	104	102	0	788
All Other European	2,900	1,995	897	1,759	854	1,252	614	700	10,971
All Others	2,900	1,643	1,233	1,320	1,388	1,669	1,636	1,300	13,089
TOTAL	**40,865**	**37,438**	**24,650**	**21,261**	**18,790**	**18,154**	**22,625**	**22,225**	**206,008**

Table 2B. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1989-1996
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
United States	10.70%	16.61%	26.77%	41.04%	42.61%	35.07%	42.59%	42.86%
Russia	49.08%	39.82%	27.29%	12.93%	10.80%	7.47%	12.66%	9.90%
France	4.44%	14.42%	7.28%	4.14%	3.41%	5.17%	6.78%	10.80%
United Kingdom	12.12%	11.91%	17.74%	20.69%	21.59%	27.01%	21.24%	24.30%
China	7.98%	6.27%	6.37%	5.17%	6.25%	4.02%	2.71%	2.70%
Germany	0.89%	0.94%	5.46%	1.03%	3.41%	4.60%	3.62%	0.45%
Italy	0.59%	0.31%	0.45%	0.52%	0.00%	0.57%	0.45%	0.00%
All Other European	7.10%	5.33%	3.64%	8.28%	4.55%	6.90%	2.71%	3.15%
All Others	7.10%	4.39%	5.00%	6.21%	7.39%	9.19%	7.23%	5.85%
*[Major West European**	*18.04%*	*27.59%*	*30.93%*	*26.38%*	*28.41%*	*37.35%*	*32.09%*	*35.55%*
TOTAL	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

*(Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.)

Table 2C. Regional Arms Deliveries by Supplier, 1989-1996*

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	1989-92	1993-96	1989-92	1993-96	1989-92	1993-96	1989-92	1993-96
United States	5,849	7,544	15,528	23,998	1,134	913	227	96
Russia**	20,200	4,500	10,700	2,800	3,700	300	3,100	600
France	700	1,500	6,900	3,200	700	300	400	400
United Kingdom	800	2,400	14,500	16,100	200	200	300	0
China	1,800	1,600	4,800	1,200	0	100	500	200
Germany	700	1,700	900	400	300	200	0	0
Italy	200	300	200	0	100	0	100	0
All Other European	1,300	800	4,400	1,700	400	300	400	500
All Others	1,100	1,800	2,600	1,800	700	1,300	1,600	800
*[Major West European****	*2,400*	*5,900*	*22,500*	*19,700*	*1,300*	*700*	*800*	*400*
TOTAL	**32,649**	**22,144**	**60,528**	**51,198**	**7,234**	**3,613**	**6,627**	**2,596**

*All foreign data are rounded to the nearest $100 million.

**Prior to 1992 reflects data for the former Soviet Union.

***(Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.)

Source: U.S. Government

Table 2D. Percentage of Supplier Deliveries Value by Region, 1989-1996

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa		TOTAL	TOTAL
	1989-92	1993-96	1989-92	1993-96	1989-92	1993-96	1989-92	1993-96	1989-92	1993-96
United States	25.72%	23.18%	68.29%	73.72%	4.99%	2.80%	1.00%	0.29%	100.00%	100.00%
Russia	53.58%	54.88%	28.38%	34.15%	9.81%	3.66%	8.22%	7.32%	100.00%	100.00%
France	8.05%	27.78%	79.31%	59.26%	8.05%	5.56%	4.60%	7.41%	100.00%	100.00%
United Kingdom	5.06%	12.83%	91.77%	86.10%	1.27%	1.07%	1.90%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
China	25.35%	51.61%	67.61%	38.71%	0.00%	3.23%	7.04%	6.45%	100.00%	100.00%
Germany	36.84%	73.91%	47.37%	17.39%	15.79%	8.70%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Italy	33.33%	100.00%	33.33%	0.00%	16.67%	0.00%	16.67%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
All Other European	20.00%	24.24%	67.69%	51.52%	6.15%	9.09%	6.15%	15.15%	100.00%	100.00%
All Others	18.33%	31.58%	43.33%	31.58%	11.67%	22.81%	26.67%	14.04%	100.00%	100.00%
*[Major West European**	*8.89%*	*22.10%*	*83.33%*	*73.78%*	*4.81%*	*2.62%*	*2.96%*	*1.50%*	*100.00%*	*100.00%*
TOTAL	**30.50%**	**27.84%**	**56.55%**	**64.36%**	**6.76%**	**4.54%**	**6.19%**	**3.26%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

*(Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.)

Table 2E. Percentage of Total Deliveries Value by Supplier to Regions, 1989-1996

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	1989-92	1993-96	1989-92	1993-96	1989-92	1993-96	1989-92	1993-96
United States	17.91%	34.07%	25.65%	46.87%	15.68%	25.27%	3.43%	3.70%
Russia	61.87%	20.32%	17.68%	5.47%	51.15%	8.30%	46.78%	23.11%
France	2.14%	6.77%	11.40%	6.25%	9.68%	8.30%	6.04%	15.41%
United Kingdom	2.45%	10.84%	23.96%	31.45%	2.76%	5.54%	4.53%	0.00%
China	5.51%	7.23%	7.93%	2.34%	0.00%	2.77%	7.54%	7.70%
Germany	2.14%	7.68%	1.49%	0.78%	4.15%	5.54%	0.00%	0.00%
Italy	0.61%	1.35%	0.33%	0.00%	1.38%	0.00%	1.51%	0.00%
All Other European	3.98%	3.61%	7.27%	3.32%	5.53%	8.30%	6.04%	19.26%
All Others	3.37%	8.13%	4.30%	3.52%	9.68%	35.98%	24.14%	30.82%
*[Major West European**	*7.35%*	*26.64%*	*37.17%*	*38.48%*	*17.97%*	*19.37%*	*12.07%*	*15.41%]*
TOTAL	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

*(Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.)

Table 2F. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1989-1996: Leading Suppliers Compared*

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1989-1992
1	U.S.S.R./Russia	37,800
2	U.S.	22,737
3	U.K.	15,800
4	France	8,500
5	China	8,200
6	Israel	2,200
7	Germany (FRG)	2,000
8	North Korea	1,000
9	Czechoslovakia	900
10	Poland	700
11	Canada	700

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1993-1996
1	U.S.	32,551
2	U.K.	18,600
3	Russia	8,200
4	France	5,400
5	China	3,000
6	Germany	2,300
7	Israel	1,800
8	Canada	900
9	South Africa	700
10	Czech Republic	500
11	Spain	500

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1989-1996
1	Russia/U.S.S.R.	46,000
2	U.S.	55,288
3	U.K.	34,400
4	France	13,900
5	China	10,100
6	Germany	4,300
7	Israel	4,000
8	Canada	1,600
9	North Korea	1,300
10	Spain	1,100
11	South Africa	1,100

*(in millions of current U.S. dollars)
All foreign data are rounded to the nearest $100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained.
Source: U.S. Government.

Table 2G. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 1996: Leading Suppliers Compared

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)*

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1996
1	U.S.	9,525
2	United Kingdom	5,400
3	France	2,400
4	Russia	2,200
5	China	600
6	Israel	300
7	Netherlands	200
8	South Africa	200
9	Belarus	200
10	Switzerland	100
11	Ukraine	100

*All foreign data are rounded to the nearest $100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained.
Source: U.S. Government

Table 2H. Arms Deliveries to Near East, by Supplier
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Recipient Country	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European	All Other European	All Others	Total
1989-1992							
Algeria	0	900	0	0	100	0	1,000
Bahrain	500	0	0	0	0	0	500
Egypt	2500	400	0	0	100	100	3,100
Iran	0	2000	2400	200	700	1000	6,300
Iraq	0	1500	500	2200	800	500	5,500
Israel	1400	0	0	100	0	0	1,500
Jordan	100	100	100	100	0	0	400
Kuwait	1300	100	0	200	200	200	2,000
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	1500	100	0	300	100	2,000
Morocco	100	0	0	100	200	0	400
Oman	100	0	0	100	0	0	200
Qatar	0	0	0	300	0	0	300
Saudi Arabia	8600	200	1700	17100	1800	200	29,600
Syria	0	2800	0	0	100	200	3,100
Tunisia	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
U.A.E.	700	0	0	2000	0	200	2,900
Yemen	0	1200	0	0	0	0	1,200
1993-1996							
Algeria	0	300	0	0	100	100	500
Bahrain	200	0	0	0	0	0	200
Egypt	5600	200	0	100	200	200	6,300
Iran	0	1100	800	100	100	200	2,300
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	1900	0	100	300	0	100	2,400
Jordan	100	0	0	0	0	100	200
Kuwait	3000	700	0	600	0	100	4,400
Lebanon	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	100	0	0	100	0	0	200
Oman	0	0	0	900	100	100	1,100
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	12200	0	100	16600	900	0	29,800
Syria	0	100	0	0	100	300	500
Tunisia	100	0	0	0	0	100	200
U.A.E.	700	300	0	900	0	400	2,300
Yemen	0	0	200	0	100	200	500

0=data less than $50 million or nil. All data are rounded to nearest $100 million. Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure. Source: U.S. Government.

Table 2I. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1989-1996: The Leading Recipients*

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1989-1992
1	Saudi Arabia	29,600
2	Afghanistan	9,200
3	India	6,300
4	Iran	6,200
5	Iraq	5,500
6	Syria	3,200
7	Cuba	3,200
8	Egypt	3,100
9	U.A.E.	2,900
10	Vietnam	2,500

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1993-1996
1	Saudi Arabia	29,800
2	Egypt	6,300
3	Taiwan	4,900
4	Kuwait	4,400
5	South Korea	3,800
6	China	3,000
7	Israel	2,400
8	Iran	2,300
9	U.A.E.	2,300
10	Malaysia	2,000

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1989-1996
1	Saudi Arabia	59,400
2	Egypt	9,400
3	Afghanistan	9,300
4	Iran	8,400
5	India	7,300
6	Taiwan	7,200
7	Iraq	5,500
8	South Korea	5,400
9	U.A.E.	5,200
10	Syria	3,600

*(in millions of current U.S. dollars)
All foreign data are rounded to the nearest $100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained. Source: U.S. Government

Table 2J. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 1996: The Leading Recipients
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)*

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1996
1	Saudi Arabia	6,300
2	Egypt	2,300
3	China	1,500
4	Taiwan	1,300
5	South Korea	1,100
6	Kuwait	900
7	Israel	900
8	Thailand	700
9	Indonesia	700
10	Singapore	400

*All foreign data are rounded to the nearest $100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained.

Source: U.S. Government.

Selected Weapons Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1989-1996

Other useful data for assessing arms transfers are those that indicate who has actually delivered specific numbers of specific classes of military items to a region. These data are relatively "hard" in that they reflect actual transfers of specific items of military equipment. They have the limitation of not giving detailed information regarding either the sophistication or the specific name of the equipment delivered. However, these data show relative trends in the delivery of important classes of military equipment and indicate who the leading suppliers are from region to region over time. Data in the following tables set out actual deliveries of fourteen categories of weaponry to developing nations from 1989-1996 by the United States, Russia, China, the four major West European suppliers as a group, all other European suppliers as a group, and all other suppliers as a group **(tables 3-7)**.

A cautionary note is warranted regarding the quantitative data within these specific tables. Aggregate data on weapons categories delivered by suppliers do not provide precise indices of the quality and/or capability of the weaponry delivered. The history of recent conventional conflicts suggests, quality and/or sophistication of weapons can offset quantitative advantage. Another important factor, not indicated here, is the reliability of follow-on support by an arms supplier, including spares and replacement parts. The fact that the United States, for example, has not delivered the largest numbers of weapons in a category to a region does not necessarily mean that the weaponry it has transferred cannot compensate for larger quantities of less capable weapons systems delivered by Russia, the major West Europeans or other suppliers. U.S. arms deals historically have included significant amounts of follow-on support, in addition to the basic finished items of equipment.

Further, these data do not provide an indication of the relative capabilities of the recipient nations to use effectively the weapons delivered to them. Superior training—coupled with good equipment—may, in the last analysis, be a more important factor in a nation's ability to engage successfully in conventional warfare than the size of its weapons inventory.

Regional Weapons Deliveries Summary, 1993-1996

- The regional weapons delivery data collectively show that the United States was the leading supplier to developing nations of several major classes of conventional weaponry from 1993-1996. Russia transferred substantial quantities of many weapons classes, delivering more than the United States in some regions.

- The major West European suppliers were serious competitors in weapons deliveries from 1993-1996, making notable deliveries of certain categories of armaments to every region of the developing world—most particularly to the Near East and to Latin America. In Africa, European suppliers, and all other non-European suppliers were principal competitors for Russia in arms deliveries.

- Regional weapons delivery data reflect the diverse sources of supply of conventional weaponry available to developing nations. Even though Russia, the United States, and the four major West European suppliers tend to dominate in the delivery of the fourteen classes of weapons examined, it is also evident that the other European suppliers, and non-European suppliers, including China, are fully capable of providing specific classes of conventional armaments, such as missiles, tanks, armored vehicles, aircraft and artillery pieces, to developing nations should they choose to do so.

Noteworthy deliveries of specific categories of weapons to regions of the developing world by specific suppliers from **1993-1996** include the following:

Asia.

Russia delivered 380 artillery pieces; 40 APCs and armored cars; nine minor surface combatants; two submarines; 60 supersonic combat aircraft; 80 helicopters; and 790 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs); The **United States** delivered 204 tanks and self-propelled guns; 36 supersonic combat aircraft; 54 helicopters; 444 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) and 194 anti-shipping missiles. **China** delivered 260 tanks and self-propelled guns; 170 artillery pieces; three major surface combatants; nine minor surface combatants; four guided missile boats; 90 supersonic combat aircraft; 160 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) and 30 anti-shipping missiles. The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered 140 APCs and armored cars; 38 major surface combatants; 11 minor surface combatants; one submarine; 20 helicopters; 1,620 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) and 10 anti-shipping missiles. **All other European suppliers** as a group delivered one minor surface combatant; 50 tanks and self-propelled guns and 30 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs). **All other non-European suppliers** collectively delivered 90 tanks and self-propelled guns; 190 APCs and armored cars; 32 minor surface combatants; 40 supersonic aircraft; 30 helicopters and 50 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs).

Near East.

Russia delivered 120 tanks and self-propelled guns; 730 APCs and armored cars; one submarine; 70 helicopters and 20 anti-shipping missiles. The **United States** delivered 1,701 tanks and self-propelled guns; 2,317 APCs and armored cars; 201 artillery pieces; fourteen minor surface combatants; 139 supersonic combat aircraft; 107 helicopters; 1,108 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs); and 20 anti-shipping missiles. **China** delivered three minor surface combatants; 15 guided missile boats; 30 supersonic combat aircraft; 50 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) and 170 anti-shipping missiles. The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered 70 tanks and self-propelled guns; 160 APCs and armored cars; one major surface combatant; 25 minor surface combatants; 300 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) and 50 anti-shipping missiles. **All other European suppliers** as a group delivered 170 tanks and self-propelled guns, 440 artillery pieces; 1,140 APCs and armored cars and 15 minor surface combatants. **All other suppliers** collectively delivered 90 tanks and self-propelled guns; 250 APCs and armored cars; 20 supersonic combat aircraft and 30 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs).

Latin America.

Russia delivered 40 tanks and self-propelled guns; 60 artillery pieces; 120 APCs and armored cars; 10 supersonic combat aircraft; 30 helicopters and 820 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs). The **United States** delivered 39 subsonic combat aircraft;, 28 minor surface combatants and 45 helicopters. The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered seven major surface combatants; 30 helicopters and 20 anti-shipping missiles. **All other European suppliers** collectively delivered 360 APCs and armored cars; 30 supersonic combat aircraft; 10 helicopters and 590 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs). **All other non-European suppliers** as a group delivered 190 APCs and armored cars; seven minor surface combatants; 2 guided missile boats; 10 supersonic combat aircraft; 10 helicopters and 270 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs).

Africa.

Russia delivered 70 tanks and self-propelled guns; 60 artillery pieces; 500 APCs and armored cars; and 40 helicopters. The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered 10 tanks and self-propelled guns; 70 APCs and armored cars; 10 helicopters and 20 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs). **All other European suppliers** collectively delivered 100 APCs and armored cars; 10 helicopters and 900 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs). **All other non-European suppliers** as a group delivered 20 tanks and self-propelled guns; 80 artillery pieces; 40 APCs and armored cars; 19 minor surface combatants; one guided missile boat; 10 supersonic combat aircraft and 20 helicopters.

Table 3. Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Developing Nations

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European	All Other European	All Others
1989-1992						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	606	3070	400	130	320	540
Artillery	195	2420	2370	7770	840	810
APCs and Armored Cars	1044	4010	140	290	720	460
Major Surface Combatants	0	4	5	6	2	6
Minor Surface Combatants	31	34	25	75	34	71
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	2	3	0	2
Submarines	0	5	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	275	310	160	100	10	280
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	103	40	0	50	0	20
Other Aircraft	107	130	70	60	210	150
Helicopters	156	300	0	250	90	60
Surface-to-Air Missiles	2265	4230	300	1970	310	380
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	1660	240	0	0	200
Anti-Shipping Missiles	19	340	150	160	0	0
1993-1996						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	1905	240	260	80	230	200
Artillery	308	530	260	80	440	240
APCs and Armored Cars	2444	1390	40	370	1620	670
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	3	46	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	56	11	13	39	32	62
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	19	0	0	3
Submarines	0	3	0	1	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	175	70	120	0	30	80
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	69	0	0	90	0	0
Other Aircraft	38	20	50	100	90	190
Helicopters	206	220	10	70	30	80
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1552	1610	280	1970	1520	350
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Shipping Missiles	214	20	200	80	0	0

Developing nations category excludes the U.S., Russia, former U.S.S.R., Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. All data are for calendar years given. Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure.

NOTE: Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-shipping missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

Source: U.S. Government.

Table 4. Number of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Asia and the Pacific

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European	All Other European	All Others
1989-1992						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	213	1690	400	0	40	140
Artillery	69	1530	470	40	360	70
APCs and Armored Cars	156	3390	100	30	0	80
Major Surface Combatants	0	2	5	1	2	6
Minor Surface Combatants	8	13	14	5	9	17
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	2	0	0	0
Submarines	0	4	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	85	180	100	0	0	130
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	24	20	0	20	0	0
Other Aircraft	61	90	40	20	60	0
Helicopters	67	170	0	60	40	20
Surface-to-Air Missiles	982	3290	250	750	300	20
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	1660	30	0	0	0
Anti-Shipping Missiles	19	170	40	0	0	0
1993-1996						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	204	10	260	0	50	90
Artillery	86	380	170	40	0	50
APCs and Armored Cars	65	40	40	140	20	190
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	3	38	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	12	9	9	11	1	32
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	4	0	0	0
Submarines	0	2	0	1	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	36	60	90	0	0	40
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	30	0	0	40	0	0
Other Aircraft	12	10	40	60	30	70
Helicopters	54	80	10	20	0	30
Surface-to-Air Missiles	444	790	160	1620	30	50
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Shipping Missiles	194	0	30	10	0	0

Asia and Pacific category *excludes* Japan, Australia and New Zealand. All data are for calendar years given. Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure.

NOTE: Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-shipping missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

Source: U.S. Government.

Table 5. Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Near East

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European	All Other European	All Others
1989-1992						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	393	940	0	20	190	230
Artillery	81	450	570	7700	460	310
APCs and Armored Cars	879	470	0	40	620	160
Major Surface Combatants	0	1	0	0	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	13	6	7	64	9	38
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	3	0	0
Submarines	0	1	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	166	100	40	100	0	130
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	20	0	0	0	10
Other Aircraft	15	10	10	30	50	70
Helicopters	24	70	0	50	30	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1283	930	20	1220	10	70
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	210	0	0	200
Anti-Shipping Missiles	0	120	110	120	0	0
1993-1996						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	1701	120	0	70	170	90
Artillery	201	30	20	0	440	80
APCs and Armored Cars	2317	730	0	160	1140	250
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	1	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	14	0	3	25	15	4
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	15	0	0	0
Submarines	0	1	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	139	0	30	0	0	20
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	40	0	0
Other Aircraft	4	10	0	30	0	80
Helicopters	107	70	0	10	10	20
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1108	0	50	300	0	30
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Shipping Missiles	20	20	170	50	0	0

All data are for calendar years given. Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure.

NOTE: Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-shipping missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

Source: U.S. Government

Table 6. Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Latin America

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European	All Other European	All Others
1989-1992						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	200	0	40	0	0
Artillery	45	180	0	20	0	80
APCs and Armored Cars	0	70	0	80	0	10
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	5	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	9	3	0	4	6	11
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	2
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	24	10	0	0	10	10
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	79	0	0	20	0	10
Other Aircraft	21	10	10	10	60	60
Helicopters	65	40	0	130	20	30
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	240
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Shipping Missiles	0	30	0	40	0	0
1993-1996						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	40	0	0	0	0
Artillery	20	60	50	40	0	30
APCs and Armored Cars	57	120	0	0	360	190
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	7	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	28	2	0	2	10	7
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	2
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	10	0	0	30	10
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	39	0	0	10	0	0
Other Aircraft	14	0	0	0	0	20
Helicopters	45	30	0	30	10	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	820	70	30	590	270
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Shipping Missiles	0	0	0	20	0	0

All data are for calendar years given. Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure.

NOTE: Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-shipping missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

Source: U.S. Government.

Table 7. Number of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Africa

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European	All Other European	All Others
1989-1992						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	240	0	70	90	170
Artillery	0	260	1330	10	20	350
APCs and Armored Cars	9	80	40	140	100	210
Major Surface Combatants	0	1	0	0	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	1	12	4	2	10	5
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	20	20	0	0	10
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	10	0	0
Other Aircraft	10	20	10	0	40	20
Helicopters	0	20	0	10	0	0
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	10	30	0	0	50
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Shipping Missiles	0	20	0	0	0	0
1993-1996						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	70	0	10	10	20
Artillery	1	60	20	0	0	80
APCs and Armored Cars	5	500	0	70	100	40
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	2	0	1	1	6	19
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	1
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	10
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Aircraft	8	0	10	10	60	20
Helicopters	0	40	0	10	10	20
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	0	0	20	900	0
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Shipping Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0

All data are for calendar years given.

Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure.

NOTE: Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-shipping missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

Source: U.S. Government.

Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements and Deliveries Values, 1989-1996

The six tables below provide the total dollar values of arms transfer agreements and arms deliveries worldwide in the same format and detail as do **tables 1, 1A and 1B** and **tables 2, 2A and 2B** for arms transfer agreements and arms deliveries to developing nations.

Total Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements Values, 1989-1996

Table 8 shows the annual current dollar values of arms transfer agreements worldwide. Since these figures do not allow for the effects of inflation, they are, by themselves, of limited use. They provide, however, the data from which **tables 8A** (constant dollars) **and 8B** (supplier percentages) are derived. Some of the more notable facts reflected by these data are summarized below. Unless otherwise noted the dollar values noted are expressed in constant 1996 dollars.

- The United States ranked first among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1993-1996, and first for the entire period from 1989-1996 **(figure 1)**.

- France ranked second among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1993-1996, and third from 1989-1996.

- Russia ranked third among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1993-1996, and second from 1989-1996.

- The United Kingdom ranked fourth among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1993-1996, and fourth from 1989-1996.

- In 1996, the value of all arms transfer agreements worldwide was $31.8 billion. This is the first total increase for arms transfer agreements in any year since 1992, although only 1995 registered a lower total for arms transfer agreement values worldwide since 1989.

- In 1996, the United States was the leader in arms transfer agreements with the world, making $11.3 billion in such agreements, or 35.5% of all arms transfer agreements. The United Kingdom ranked second with $4.8 billion in arms transfer agreements, or 15.1% of all such agreements. Russian arms transfer agreements fell significantly from 1995 to 1996, from $8.4 billion to $4.6 billion respectively. United States agreements increased notably from $9.2 billion in 1995 to $11.3 billion in 1996. This is the first year since 1993 that United States arms agreements worldwide have increased from the previous year.

- The United States, the United Kingdom and Russia, the top three arms suppliers to the world in 1996 respectively—ranked by the value of their arms transfer agreements—collectively made agreements in 1996 valued at $20.7

billion, 65.1% of all arms transfer agreements made with the world by all suppliers.

- France ranked fourth and Belarus fifth in arms transfer agreements with the world in 1996, making $1.3 billion and $800 million in such agreements respectively **(table 1G)**.

- The total value of all arms transfer agreements worldwide from 1993-1996 ($136.4 billion) was substantially less than the value of arms transfer agreements by all suppliers worldwide from 1989-1992 ($187.6 billion), a decline of about 27.3% **(figure 1)**.

- During the period from 1989-1992, developing world nations accounted for 70.6% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide. During 1993-1996, developing world nations accounted for 63.2% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide **(figure 1)**.

- In 1996, developing nations were recipients of 61% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide **(figure 1)**.

Total Worldwide Arms Delivery Values, 1989-1996

Table 9 shows the annual current dollar values of arms deliveries (items actually transferred) worldwide by major suppliers from 1989-1996. The utility of these data is that they reflect transfers that have occurred. They provide the data from which **tables 9A** (constant dollars) **and 9B** (supplier percentages) are derived. Some of the more notable facts illustrated by these data are summarized below. Unless otherwise noted the dollar values noted are expressed in constant 1996 dollars.

- In 1996, the United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries worldwide, making $13.8 billion in such deliveries. This is the sixth year in a row the United States has led in such deliveries, largely reflecting implementation of arms agreements concluded during and immediately after the Persian Gulf war **(figure 2)**.

- The United Kingdom ranked second in arms deliveries worldwide in 1996, making $5.9 billion in such deliveries.

- Russia and France tied for third ranking in arms deliveries worldwide in 1996, making $2.9 billion each in such deliveries.

- The top two suppliers of arms to the world in 1996 collectively delivered over $19.7 billion, 65.4% of all arms deliveries made worldwide by all suppliers.

- The U.S. share of all arms deliveries worldwide in 1996 was 45.8%, slightly more than its 43.4% share in 1995. The United Kingdom's share was 19.6%, up from 17.3 in 1995. Russia's share of all arms deliveries to the world in 1996 was about 9.6%, down from 11.9% in 1995 **(table 9B)**.

- In 1996 the value of all arms deliveries worldwide was about $30.1 billion. This is a very nominal decline in the total value of arms deliveries from the previous year, measured in constant 1996 dollars **(chart 10) (table 9A)**.

- During the period from 1989-1992, developing world nations accounted for 77.7% of all arms deliveries received worldwide. During 1993-1996, developing world nations accounted for 70.9% of all arms deliveries worldwide **(Figure 2)**.

- In 1996, developing nations as recipients of arms accounted for 73.9% of all arms deliveries received worldwide **(Figure 2)**.

- The total value of all arms deliveries by all suppliers worldwide from 1993-1996 ($115.3 billion) was substantially less than the value of arms deliveries by all suppliers worldwide from 1989-1992 ($169.5 billion)(in constant 1996 dollars), a decline of 32% **(figure 2)(table 9A)**.

Table 8. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 1989-1996*
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	TOTAL 1989-1996
United States	9,695	20,343	15,961	21,566	22,411	12,900	9,025	11,280	123,181
Russia**	15,500	11,600	6,200	1,800	2,400	3,700	8,200	4,600	54,000
France	1,500	3,000	3,400	6,400	5,000	8,700	2,700	3,100	33,800
United Kingdom	1,900	2,200	1,100	2,300	3,300	1,100	1,000	4,800	17,700
China	1,400	2,200	600	500	600	800	200	500	6,800
Germany	5,900	2,000	1,700	1,500	1,000	1,200	1,900	200	15,400
Italy	600	500	400	600	400	300	1,100	400	4,300
All Other European	4,600	1,700	1,800	1,700	900	2,100	1,600	1,800	16,200
All Others	3,600	2,700	2,000	2,000	2,100	1,500	3,800	5,100	22,800
TOTAL	**41,095**	**43,543**	**31,161**	**36,366**	**36,011**	**30,800**	**25,725**	**31,780**	**285,581**
Dollar inflation index (1996=1.00)***	0.8276	0.852	0.8919	0.9094	0.9366	0.9587	0.9778	1	

*All data are for the calendar year given except for U.S. MAP (Military Assistance Program) and IMET (International Military Education and Training) data which are included for the particular fiscal year. All amounts given include the values of weapons, spare parts, construction, all associated services, military assistance and training programs. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices . U.S. commercial sales contract values are excluded. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest $100 million.

**Prior to 1992 reflects data for the former Soviet Union.

***Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator. **Source:** U.S. Government

Table 8A. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, 1989-1996
(in millions of constant 1996 dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	TOTAL 1989-1996
United States	11,715	23,877	17,896	23,715	23,928	13,456	9,230	11,280	135,095
Russia	18,729	13,615	6,951	1,979	2,562	3,859	8,386	4,600	60,683
France	1,812	3,521	3,812	7,038	5,338	9,075	2,761	3,100	36,458
United Kingdom	2,296	2,582	1,233	2,529	3,523	1,147	1,023	4,800	19,134
China	1,692	2,582	673	550	641	834	205	500	7,676
Germany	7,129	2,347	1,906	1,649	1,068	1,252	1,943	200	17,494
Italy	725	587	448	660	427	313	1,125	400	4,685
All Other European	5,558	1,995	2,018	1,869	961	2,190	1,636	1,800	18,029
All Others	4,350	3,169	2,242	2,199	2,242	1,565	3,886	5,100	24,754
TOTAL	**54,006**	**54,276**	**37,180**	**42,188**	**40,691**	**33,691**	**30,195**	**31,780**	**324,007**

Table 8B. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 1989-1996*
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
United States	21.69%	43.99%	48.13%	56.21%	58.80%	39.94%	30.57%	35.49%
Russia	34.68%	25.08%	18.70%	4.69%	6.30%	11.46%	27.77%	14.47%
France	3.36%	6.49%	10.25%	16.68%	13.12%	26.93%	9.14%	9.75%
United Kingdom	4.25%	4.76%	3.32%	5.99%	8.66%	3.41%	3.39%	15.10%
China	3.13%	4.76%	1.81%	1.30%	1.57%	2.48%	0.68%	1.57%
Germany	13.20%	4.32%	5.13%	3.91%	2.62%	3.72%	6.44%	0.63%
Italy	1.34%	1.08%	1.21%	1.56%	1.05%	0.93%	3.73%	1.26%
All Other European	10.29%	3.68%	5.43%	4.43%	2.36%	6.50%	5.42%	5.66%
All Others	8.05%	5.84%	6.03%	5.21%	5.51%	4.64%	12.87%	16.05%
*[Major West European**	*22.15%*	*16.65%*	*19.90%*	*28.15%*	*25.45%*	*34.98%*	*22.69%*	*26.75%]*
TOTAL	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

*(Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.)

Table 9. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 1989-1996*
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	TOTAL 1989-1996
United States	7,478	9,034	9,557	10,669	11,119	9,943	12,782	13,791	84,373
Russia**	18,900	15,000	6,200	2,500	3,200	1,500	3,500	2,900	53,700
France	2,400	5,200	2,200	1,800	1,100	1,300	2,200	2,900	19,100
United Kingdom	5,000	4,600	4,900	4,700	4,600	5,200	5,100	5,900	40,000
China	2,700	2,000	1,400	1,000	1,100	700	600	600	10,100
Germany	1,300	1,600	2,500	1,100	1,700	1,400	1,200	500	11,300
Italy	200	200	300	300	400	200	100	0	1,700
All Other European	4,000	2,900	1,800	3,300	1,800	2,100	1,500	1,400	18,800
All Others	3,400	2,200	2,000	1,800	2,100	2,700	2,500	2,100	18,800
TOTAL	**45,378**	**42,734**	**30,857**	**27,169**	**27,119**	**25,043**	**29,482**	**30,091**	**257,873**
Dollar inflation index (1996=1.00)	0.8276	0.852	0.8919	0.9094	0.9366	0.9587	0.9778	1	

*All data are for the calendar year given. All amounts given include the values of weapons, spare parts, construction, all associated services, military assistance and training programs. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. U.S. commercial sales delivery values are excluded. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest $100 million.
**Prior to 1992 reflects data for the former Soviet Union.
***Based on Department of Defense Deflator.
Source: U.S. Government.

Table 9A. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 1989-1996
(in millions of constant 1996 U.S. dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	TOTAL 1989-1996
United States	9,036	10,603	10,715	11,732	11,872	10,371	13,072	13,791	91,192
Russia	22,837	17,606	6,951	2,749	3,417	1,565	3,579	2,900	61,604
France	2,900	6,103	2,467	1,979	1,174	1,356	2,250	2,900	21,130
United Kingdom	6,042	5,399	5,494	5,168	4,911	5,424	5,216	5,900	43,554
China	3,262	2,347	1,570	1,100	1,174	730	614	600	11,397
Germany	1,571	1,878	2,803	1,210	1,815	1,460	1,227	500	12,464
Italy	242	235	336	330	427	209	102	0	1,881
All Other European	4,833	3,404	2,018	3,629	1,922	2,190	1,534	1,400	20,930
All Others	4,108	2,582	2,242	1,979	2,242	2,816	2,557	2,100	20,627
TOTAL	**54,831**	**50,157**	**34,597**	**29,876**	**28,955**	**26,122**	**30,151**	**30,091**	**284,780**

Table 9B. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 1989-1996
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
United States	16.48%	21.14%	30.97%	39.27%	41.00%	39.70%	43.36%	45.83%
Russia	41.65%	35.10%	20.09%	9.20%	11.80%	5.99%	11.87%	9.64%
France	5.29%	12.17%	7.13%	6.63%	4.06%	5.19%	7.46%	9.64%
United Kingdom	11.02%	10.76%	15.88%	17.30%	16.96%	20.76%	17.30%	19.61%
China	5.95%	4.68%	4.54%	3.68%	4.06%	2.80%	2.04%	1.99%
Germany	2.86%	3.74%	8.10%	4.05%	6.27%	5.59%	4.07%	1.66%
Italy	0.44%	0.47%	0.97%	1.10%	1.48%	0.80%	0.34%	0.00%
All Other European	8.81%	6.79%	5.83%	12.15%	6.64%	8.39%	5.09%	4.65%
All Others	7.49%	5.15%	6.48%	6.63%	7.74%	10.78%	8.48%	6.98%
*[Major West European**	*19.61%*	*27.14%*	*32.08%*	*29.08%*	*28.76%*	*32.34%*	*29.17%*	*30.91%]*
TOTAL	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

*(Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.)

Description of Items Counted in Weapons Categories, 1989-1996

Tanks and Self-propelled Guns: this category includes light, medium, and heavy tanks; self-propelled artillery; self-propelled assault guns.

Artillery: This category includes field and air defense artillery, mortars, rocket launchers and recoilless rifles—100 mm and over; FROG launchers—100 mm and over.

Armored Personnel Carriers (APCs) and Armored Cars: This category includes personnel carriers, armored and amphibious; armored infantry fighting vehicles; armored reconnaissance and command vehicles.

Major Surface Combatants: This category includes aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, frigates.

Minor Surface Combatants: This category includes minesweepers, subchasers, motor torpedo boats, patrol craft, motor gunboats.

Submarines: This category includes all submarines, including midget submarines.

Guided Missile Patrol Boats: This category includes all boats in this class.

Supersonic Combat Aircraft: This category includes all fighters and bombers designed to function operationally at speeds above Mach 1.

Subsonic Combat Aircraft: This category includes all fighters and bombers, including propeller driven, designed to function operationally at speeds below Mach 1.

Other Aircraft: This category includes all other fixed-wing aircraft, including trainers, transports, reconnaissance aircraft, and communications/utility aircraft.

Helicopters: This category includes all helicopters, including combat and transport.

Surface-to-air Missiles (SAMs): This category includes all air defense missiles.

Surface-to-surface Missiles: This category includes all surface-to-surface missiles without regard to range, such as SCUDs and CSS-2s. It excludes all anti-tank missiles and all anti-ship missiles.

Anti-ship Missiles: This category includes all missiles in this class such as the Harpoon, Silkworm, Styx and Exocet.

Regions Identified in Arms Transfer Tables and Charts

ASIA

Afghanistan
Australia
Bangladesh
Brunei
Burma (Myanmar)
China
Fiji
French Polynesia
Gilbert Islands
Hong Kong
India
Indonesia
Japan
Kampuchea (Cambodia)
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzistan
Laos
Macao
Malaysia
Mongolia
Nauru
Nepal
New Caledonia
New Hebrides
New Zealand
Norfolk Islands
North Korea
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Pitcairn
Singapore
Solomon Islands
South Korea
Sri Lanka
Taiwan
Tajikistan
Thailand
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan
Vietnam
Western Samoa

NEAR EAST

Algeria
Bahrain
Egypt
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Morocco
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syria
Tunisia
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

EUROPE

Albania
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bulgaria
Belgium
Canada
Czechoslovakia/Czech Republic
Cyprus
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Moldova
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Russia
Slovak Republic
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
Ukraine
United Kingdom
Yugoslavia/(former)

Regions Identified in Arms Transfer Tables and Charts (Cont.)

AFRICA

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Réunion
Rwanda
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

LATIN AMERICA

Antigua
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bermuda
Bolivia
Brazil
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
French Guiana
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Martinique
Mexico
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
St. Kitts & Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Pierre & Miquelon
St. Vincent
Suriname
Trinidad
Turks & Caicos
Venezuela