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# Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1989-1996

By

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[The following are extracts from an unclassified report of conventional arms transfers to developing nations as published under the above title by the Library of Congress on 13 August 1997. (Macro data on worldwide arms transfer agreements and deliveries are also included.) The selections included herein begin with a discussion of major research findings regarding the dollar value of both arms transfer agreements and arms deliveries to the developing countries from 1989 through 1996. These findings are all cross-referenced to comparative data tables which are presented following the textual material. Special attention is given to the roles of the United States, the former Soviet Union, and China as arms suppliers, and to identification of the leading Third World arms recipient nations. The report concludes with a listing of the type and quantity of weapons delivered to developing nations by major arms suppliers in the 1989-1996 time period. Copies of the complete 86 page document (Report No. 97-778 F) are available from the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division, Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress, Washington DC 20540.]

## 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 percent 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 percent of all agreements globally from 1993-1996. In 1996, arms transfer agreements comprised 61 percent of the value of all such agreements globally. In the period from 1993-1996, *deliveries* of conventional arms to developing nations represented 70.9 percent of the value of all international arms deliveries. In 1996, arms deliveries to developing nations constituted over 73.9 percent 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.

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## Special Notes

1. **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.

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.

3. **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.

4. **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

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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

## 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. (Table 8A).

In 1996, the United States led in arms transfer agreements worldwide, making agreements valued at nearly \$11.3 billion, or 35.5 percent of all such agreements, up from \$9.2 billion in 1995. The United Kingdom ranked second with \$4.8 billion in agreements, or 15.1 percent of all such 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 percent of all international arms transfer agreements made by all suppliers (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 about 27.3 percent. 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 percent of the value of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide. During 1993-1996 developing world nations accounted for 63.2 percent of all arms transfer agreements made globally. In 1996, developing nations accounted for 61 percent of all arms transfer agreements worldwide.

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 percent. 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 [the U.S. and the U.K.] collectively delivered nearly \$19.7 billion, 65.4 percent of all arms delivered worldwide by all suppliers in that year.

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The value of all international arms deliveries in 1996 was over \$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 percent.

Developing world nations from 1993-1996 accounted for 70.9 percent of the value of all international arms deliveries. In the earlier period, 1989-1992, developing world nations accounted for 77.7 percent of the value of all arms deliveries worldwide. Most recently, in 1996, developing nations collectively accounted for 73.9 percent of the value of all international arms deliveries (Table 2A).

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 (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 (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 percent of all such agreements. France, the second leading supplier during this period, made nearly \$16.3 billion in arms transfer agreements or 18.9 percent. 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 percent, while Russia made nearly \$35 billion in agreements or 26.4 percent (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

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## *Regional Arms Transfer Agreement Values*

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 percent 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 percent of all such agreements (nearly \$48 billion in current dollars).

The United States has dominated arms transfer agreements with the Near East during the 1993-1996 time period with 52 percent of their total value (about \$25 billion in current dollars). France was second during 1993-1996 with 27.9 percent (\$13.4 billion in current dollars). In 1989-1992, the United States accounted for 59 percent of arms agreements with this region, while Russia held 10.7 percent.

### **Asia**

Asia is the second largest developing world arms market. In the earlier period (1989-1992), Asia accounted for 43.2 percent 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 percent of all such agreements (over \$28 billion in current dollars).

In the earlier period (1989-1992), Russia ranked first in arms transfer agreements with Asia with over 36 percent. 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 percent. In dollar terms, the major West European suppliers, as a group, made 23.7 percent of this region's agreements in 1989-1992. In the later period (1993-1996), Russia ranked first in Asian agreements with 37.4 percent on the strength of major aircraft sales to China and India. The United States ranked second with 24.8 percent aided by aircraft sales to Malaysia and Thailand. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made about 20 percent of this region's agreements in 1993-1996.

### *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 percent 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 percent of all developing world arms transfer agreements (\$20.3 billion out of \$83.2 billion). (Tables 1 and 11).

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The values of 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 percent of all developing world arms transfer agreements. During 1993-1996 the top ten collectively accounted for 70.5 percent 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 percent 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 and II).

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.

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 percent 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 (Table 2).

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

### ***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 (Table 3).

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**.

#### **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
- one submarine

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- 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.

**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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,468</b>	<b>36,792</b>	<b>24,997</b>	<b>25,591</b>	<b>25,052</b>	<b>21,862</b>	<b>16,906</b>	<b>19,385</b>	<b>198,053</b>
Dollar inflation index:									
(1996=100.00)***	0.8276	0.8520	0.8919	0.9094	0.9366	0.9587	0.9778	1.0000	
<p>* 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.</p> <p>All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million.</p> <p>** Prior to 1992 reflects data for the former Soviet Union.</p> <p>*** Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.</p>									
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,190</b>	<b>43,183</b>	<b>28,027</b>	<b>28,141</b>	<b>26,748</b>	<b>22,804</b>	<b>17,290</b>	<b>19,385</b>	<b>218,767</b>

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%
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>9.83%</i>	<i>12.50%</i>	<i>19.20%</i>	<i>33.61%</i>	<i>28.34%</i>	<i>41.17%</i>	<i>23.07%</i>	<i>18.06%]</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00%</b>							

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

**TABLE 1F**

**ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS, 1989-1996:  
LEADING SUPPLIERS COMPARED  
(In millions of current U.S. dollars)\***

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>Agreements Value 1989-1992</b>
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

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>Agreements Value 1993-1996</b>
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

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>Agreements Value 1989-1996</b>
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 foreign data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained.

Source: U.S. Government

**TABLE 1 I**  
**ARMS TRANSFERS 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 foreign 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* 1996 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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,820</b>	<b>31,897</b>	<b>21,985</b>	<b>19,335</b>	<b>17,599</b>	<b>17,404</b>	<b>22,123</b>	<b>22,225</b>	<b>186,388</b>
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 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 1989-96
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,865</b>	<b>37,438</b>	<b>24,650</b>	<b>21,261</b>	<b>18,790</b>	<b>18,154</b>	<b>22,625</b>	<b>22,225</b>	<b>206,008</b>

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%
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>18.04%</i>	<i>27.59%</i>	<i>30.93%</i>	<i>26.38%</i>	<i>28.41%</i>	<i>37.35%</i>	<i>32.09%</i>	<i>35.55%]</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00%</b>							

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

**TABLE 2F**  
**ARMS DELIVERIES TO DEVELOPING NATIONS, 1989-1996:**  
**LEADING SUPPLIERS COMPARED**  
(In millions of current U.S. dollars)

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

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

Source: U.S. Government

TABLE 3

NUMBERS OF WEAPONS DELIVERED BY MAJOR SUPPLIERS  
TO DEVELOPING NATIONS

<u>Weapons Category</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Russia</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Major West European</u>	<u>All Other European</u>	<u>All Others</u>
<b><u>1989-1992</u></b>						
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
<b><u>1993-1996</u></b>						
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

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**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, and armored reconnaissance and command vehicles.

**MAJOR SURFACE COMBATANTS:** This category includes aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and frigates.

**MINOR SURFACE COMBATANTS:** This category includes minesweepers, subchasers, motor torpedo boats, patrol craft, and 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-shiping missiles.

**ANTI-SHIP MISSILES:** This category includes all missiles in this class such as the Harpoon, Silkworm, Styx, and Exocet.

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## 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 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.
- 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 percent of all arms transfer agreements. The United Kingdom ranked second with \$4.8 billion in arms transfer agreements, or 15.1 percent 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 percent 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.
- 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 percent.

- During the period from 1989-1992, developing world nations accounted for 70.6 percent of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide. During 1993-1996, developing world nations accounted for 63.2 percent of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide.
- In 1996, developing nations were recipients of 61 percent of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide.

### *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 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.
- 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 [U.S. and U.K.] of arms to the world in 1996 collectively delivered over \$19.7 billion, 65.4 percent of all arms deliveries made worldwide by all suppliers.
- The U.S. share of all arms deliveries worldwide in 1996 was 45.8 percent, slightly more than its 43.4 percent share in 1995. The United Kingdom's share was 19.6 percent, up from 17.3 in 1995. Russia's share of all arms deliveries to the world in 1996 was about 9.6 percent, down from 11.9 percent 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 (Table 9A).
- During the period from 1989-1992, developing world nations accounted for 77.7 percent of all arms deliveries received worldwide. During 1993-1996, developing world nations accounted for 70.9 percent of all arms deliveries worldwide.
- In 1996, developing nations as recipients of arms accounted for 73.9 percent of all arms deliveries received worldwide.
- 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 percent (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 1989-96
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,095</b>	<b>43,543</b>	<b>31,161</b>	<b>36,366</b>	<b>36,011</b>	<b>30,800</b>	<b>25,725</b>	<b>31,780</b>	<b>285,581</b>
Dollar inflation index (1996=1.00)***	0.8276	0.8520	0.8919	0.9094	0.9366	0.9587	0.9778	1	

\* All data 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 delivery values are excluded. All foreign data 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 BY SUPPLIER, 1989-1996**  
(In millions of *constant* 1996 U.S. dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	TOTAL 1989-96
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54,006</b>	<b>54,276</b>	<b>37,180</b>	<b>42,188</b>	<b>40,691</b>	<b>33,691</b>	<b>30,195</b>	<b>31,780</b>	<b>324,007</b>

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%]
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00%</b>							

\* (Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and 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 1989-96
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,378</b>	<b>42,734</b>	<b>30,857</b>	<b>27,169</b>	<b>27,119</b>	<b>25,043</b>	<b>29,482</b>	<b>30,091</b>	<b>257,873</b>
Dollar inflation index (1996=1.00)***	0.8276	0.8520	0.8919	0.9094	0.9366	0.9587	0.9778	1	

\* All data 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 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 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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54,831</b>	<b>50,157</b>	<b>34,597</b>	<b>29,876</b>	<b>28,955</b>	<b>26,122</b>	<b>30,151</b>	<b>30,091</b>	<b>284,780</b>

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%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00%</b>							

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

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## REGIONS IDENTIFIED IN ARMS TRANSFER TABLES AND CHARTS

ASIA	NEAR EAST	EUROPE
Afghanistan	Algeria	Albania
Australia	Bahrain	Armenia
Bangladesh	Egypt	Austria
Brunei	Iran	Azerbaijan
Burma (Myanmar)	Iraq	Belarus
China	Israel	Bulgaria
Fiji	Jordan	Belgium
French Polynesia	Kuwait	Canada
Gilbert Islands	Lebanon	Czechoslovakia/Czech Republic
Hong Kong	Libya	Cyprus
India	Morocco	Denmark
Indonesia	Oman	Estonia
Japan	Qatar	Finland
Kampuchea (Cambodia)	Saudi Arabia	France
Kazakstan	Syria	Georgia
Kyrgyzstan	Tunisia	Germany
Laos	United Arab Emirates	Greece
Macao	Yemen	Hungary
Malaysia		Iceland
Mongolia		Ireland
Nauru		Italy
Nepal		Latvia
New Caledonia		Liechtenstein
New Hebrides		Lithuania
New Zealand		Luxembourg
Norfolk Islands		Malta
North Korea		Moldova
Pakistan		Netherlands
Papua New Guinea		Norway
Philippines		Poland
Pitcairn Islands		Portugal
Singapore		Romania
Solomon Islands		Russia
South Korea		Slovak Republic
Sri Lanka		Spain
Taiwan		Sweden
Tajikistan		Switzerland
Thailand		Turkey
Turkmenistan		Ukraine
Uzbekistan		United Kingdom
Vietnam		Yugoslavia/(former)
Western Samoa		

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## 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