Trends in Conventional Arms Transfers to the Third World by Major Suppliers, 1982 - 1989

By

Richard F. Grimmett
Congressional Research Service
The Library of Congress

[The following represents extracts from an unclassified report of conventional arms transfers published under the above title by the Library of Congress on June 19, 1990. 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 Third World from 1982 through 1989. 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, Soviet Union, and China as arms suppliers, to arms trade with Iran and Iraq, 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 the Third World by major arms suppliers in the 1982-1989 time period. Copies of the complete 73 page study (Report No. 90-298F) are available from the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division, Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress, Washington DC 20540.]

MAJOR FINDINGS

General Trends in Arms Transfers to the Third World

The general decline in the value of new arms transfer *agreements* with the Third World seen in recent years continued in 1989. The value of all arms transfer agreements with the Third World in 1989 ($29.3 billion) was the lowest total for any year during the period 1982-1989 (in constant 1989 dollars). The total value of all arms transfer agreements with the Third World remains well below the peak years of 1982, when such agreements exceeded $61.4 billion (in constant 1989 dollars, Table 1A). In a similar vein, in 1989 the value of all arms *deliveries* to the Third World ($30.4 billion) was the lowest of any year during the period from 1982-1989. This is the second consecutive year since 1987 when the value of all arms deliveries to the Third World dropped significantly (in constant 1989 dollars) (Table 2A).

The Soviet Union and the United States have dominated the Third World arms market as the top two suppliers from 1982-1989. Collectively, the two superpowers accounted for over 60 percent of all arms transfer agreements with and arms deliveries to the Third World during these years (Tables 1A and 2A).

Two principal factors explain the overall decline in Third World arms transfers. First, many recipient nations in the Third World are absorbing the weaponry they bought in the late 1970s and early 1980s and are not purchasing large numbers of new, expensive items. In recent years, purchases have included a greater proportion of spare parts, ammunition, and support services—items much less costly than major weapons systems such as combat aircraft, main battle tanks, or ships.

Second, many Third World countries are burdened by significant debts and are thus unable or unwilling to commit the funds necessary to obtain additional weapons they might otherwise buy. Even oil-rich nations in the Third World have made more selective purchases in recent years as oil revenues have declined, and have sought various concessions from suppliers to offset the costs involved in procuring weapons. These factors apply in differing ways to individual countries, but their collective effect throughout the Third World has been to depress the arms market notably.

Another factor that has played a role in reducing the levels of arms supplied to the Third World has been the end of the Iran-Iraq war in mid-1988. Whether this war's end and the scaling back of other regional conflicts such as the civil wars in Afghanistan and Angola will lead to a continuing decline in Third World arms transfers remains to be seen.

The year 1989 was one of great transition internationally, holding out the prospect of significant reductions in political and military tensions between the superpowers and their respective allies in the historic East-West conflict. It is not clear at this time whether a resolution of major East-West differences in Europe and a reduction in defense spending by most parties to the Cold War will necessarily translate into reduced arms transfers to the Third World. Indeed, one could argue that an intense competition may develop among most arms supplies for increased shares of the Third World market to compensate, in part, for a loss of domestic defense business. Current data suggest that any such competition, if it develops, would be over a smaller Third World arms marketplace than existed in the past. For in *constant* dollars terms, the global total of all new Third World arms transfer agreements in 1989 is less than half of what it was as recently at 1982.

United States

In 1989, the total value, in real terms, of United States arms transfer agreements with the Third World decreased from the previous year's total, falling from $9.3 billion in 1988 to $7.7 billion in 1989. Yet, the U.S. share of the value all such agreements was 26 percent in 1989, up from 23 percent in 1988 (Tables 1A and 1B).

The decreased value of U.S. arms transfer agreements in 1989 is attributable to a lack of major new orders from traditional buyers. During the years 1982-1989, United States arms transfer agreements with the Third World ranged from a low of $4.3 billion to a high of $12.9 billion (Table 1A).

The total value of U.S. arms transfer agreements in any given year generally reflects whether or not large contracts for the sale of major weapons systems were concluded. Thus, the overall decline in U.S. Third World arms sales following 1982 (a year in which major contracts for aircraft sales were made) reflects the fact that fewer large U.S. sales have been made of expensive weapons such as aircraft or main battle tanks. (From 1986-1989, the United States delivered 179 supersonic combat aircraft and 596 tanks and self-propelled guns compared to deliveries of 321 and 2,253 in these respective categories during 1982-1985.)

United States weapon systems have been built primarily for the American armed services, with only secondary consideration being given to foreign sales. As a result, these arms are more advanced, complex, and costly than those of most other Third World arms suppliers. Furthermore, an aggressive promotion of foreign purchases of American weapons has not been the traditional policy of the U.S. Government. And the U.S. Government, through various means, has controlled and restricted transfers of United States weaponry to the Third World.

Soviet Union

The total value of the Soviet Union's agreements fell notably—from $14.7 billion in 1988 to $11.2 billion in 1989. The Soviet Union registered a slight increase in its share of Third World arms transfer agreements, increasing from 36.8 percent in 1988 to 38.4 percent in 1989 (Tables 1A and 1B).

During the 1982-1989 period, Soviet arms transfer agreements with the Third World ranged from a low of $8.1 billion to a high of $26.2 billion. But with the exception of 1987, Soviet agreement totals have declined from those of the previous years from 1985 through 1989. Like the United States, the total value of Soviet arms transfer agreements can be affected by a decline or increase in orders for major weapons systems. However, the Soviet Union has had longstanding supplier relationships with many of the leading purchasers of weapons in the Third World. Indeed, in 1989 it was the major supplier to eight of the top ten Third World arms recipients. The Soviet Union has provided these purchasers with a wide range of armaments, from the highly sophisticated to the most basic, including a large quantity of ordnance. It has also actively sought to export weapons as one means of gaining needed hard currency.

As a consequence, throughout the 1980s, the Soviets have sustained a consistently high level of arms transfer agreements in the Third World. In this context, it seems likely that the Soviet Union's comparatively lower level of arms transfer agreements in 1989 reflects a decline in demand from major Soviet clients. It may also reflect, in part, the beginning of a Soviet cutback on commitments to some clients that have been major players in regional conflicts (Table 1A).

China

In the 1980s, China has emerged as an important supplier of arms to the Third World, in large measure due to agreements with Iran and Iraq. The value of China's agreements with the Third World reached a peak of nearly $5 billion in 1987, but fell dramatically back to about $2.4 billion in 1988, a level more typical of the value of Chinese agreements from 1982-1989. China ranked third among all suppliers in the value of its arms transfer agreements with the Third World from 1986-1989 (Tables 1A and 1F).

As a nation able and willing to supply a wide variety of basic weapons and ammunition, cheaply, and in quantity, China was well positioned to take advantage of the requirements of Iran and Iraq in their recent war. During the 1982-1989 period, nearly 55 percent of all of China's arms transfer agreements with the Third World were with Iran and Iraq collectively. Whether China will be able to sustain its level of arms sales to the Near East and South Asian region now that the Iran-Iraq war has ended remains to be seen. Despite China's sale and delivery of CSS-2 Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles to Saudi Arabia in the most recent period (1986-1989), and its historic supplier relationship with Pakistan and, to a lesser extent, Egypt, the notable Chinese arms sales performance from 1982-1989 was essentially based upon trade with Iran and Iraq. Yet, given China's need and desire to obtain hard currency, it seems likely to continue to pursue arms sales opportunities with enthusiasm.

Major West European

The four major West European suppliers registered a decline in their collective share of all arms transfer agreements with the Third World in 1989, falling to 17.2 percent from 21.6 percent in 1988. Of these suppliers, France suffered a massive decline in the value of its agreements from $3.2 billion in 1988 to $300 million in 1989. The value of the United Kingdom's agreements also fell substantially from $5.2 billion in 1988 to $3.2 billion in 1989. West Germany registered a significant increase in the value of its agreements from $83 million in 1988 to nearly $1.3 billion in

1989. Italy's increase in agreements value was marginal, rising from $166 million in 1988 to $240 million in 1989 (in constant 1989 dollars) (Tables 1A and 1B).

Throughout the period from 1982-1985, the major West European suppliers, as a group, averaged over 20 percent of all arms transfer agreements with the Third World. More recently, from 1986-1989, this collective share of arms agreements has been, on average, just less than 15 percent. Throughout the 1982-1989 period, individual suppliers within the major West European group have had exceptional years for arms agreements, such as France in 1982 ($8.3 billion) and 1984 ($7.6 billion) and the United Kingdom in 1985 ($9.9 billion) and 1988 ($5.2 billion) (in constant 1989 dollars). Such totals have generally reflected the conclusion of exceptionally large arms transfer agreements with a major Third World purchaser.

Since the four major West European suppliers produce both advanced and basic ground, air, and naval weapons systems, they have the capability to compete successfully with the United States, and in certain instances, with the Soviet Union, for arms sales contracts throughout the Third World. Because these major West European suppliers do not usually tie their arms sales decisions to foreign policy considerations but essentially to economic ones, they provide a viable alternative source of arms for nations to whom the United States will not sell for policy reasons. Generally strong government marketing support for foreign arms sales enhances the competitiveness of weapons produced by these major West European suppliers.

The Iran—Iraq Arms Market

The trade in arms with Iran and Iraq was a significant element of the entire Third World arms market from 1982-1989. The war between these two nations created an urgent demand by both belligerents throughout most of the 1980s, for conventional weapons of all kinds, from the least sophisticated battlefield consumables to more advanced combat vehicles and aircraft. The Iran-Iraq war thus also created arms sales opportunities for both major and minor arms suppliers. Salient details of supplier relationships with Iran and Iraq are summarized below.

For the 1982-1989 period, the total value of arms transfer *agreements* with Iran and Iraq *collectively* by all suppliers constituted nearly one-fifth (19.7%) of all arms transfer agreements by all suppliers with the Third World.

The Soviet Union's share of the value of all arms transfer *agreements* with Iran and Iraq *collectively* was 39 percent for the 1982-1989 period, while that of China was 13 percent. All European non-Communist suppliers, as a group, held a 15 percent share of these agreements.

Leading Third World Arms Recipients

Saudi Arabia and Iraq have been, by a wide margin, the top two Third World arms purchasers from 1982-1989, making arms transfer *agreements* of $44.3 billion and $42.8 billion respectively during these years (in *current* dollars). The total value of all Third World arms transfer agreements from 1982-1989 was $303.48 billion (in *current* dollars). Thus, Saudi Arabia and Iraq were responsible for 14.6 percent and 14.1 percent, respectively, of all Third World arms transfer agreements during this time period.

The increase in the value of arms transfer *agreements* with Afghanistan from 1982-1985 to 1986-1989 was enormous (222.7%), a jump of nearly $2.7 billion to nearly $8.6 billion. The value of Angola's agreements increased by over 37 percent, and those of Vietnam by nearly 12 percent during these same two periods (in current dollars).

Seven of the ten leading Third World arms recipients registered declines in the value of their arms transfer agreements from 1982-1985 to 1986-1989. Some of these declines were quite

substantial, particularly among Middle East and Persian Gulf countries. Syria declined 54.6 percent, Saudi Arabia by nearly 49 percent, Iraq 43.4 percent, and Libya 30.3 percent.

Despite large increases in the values of arms transfer *agreements* by some of the top ten Third World arms recipients, the data clearly reflect a notable overall decline in new arms transfer agreements by these ten nations from 1982-1985 to 1986-1989 (a 23.9 percent decline for the group as a whole). From 1982-1989 these top ten nations made nearly 64.2 percent of *all* arms transfer agreements in the Third World ($194.8 billion out of $303.48 billion) (in *current* dollars); clearly, the impact of their purchasing behavior on the total Third Worlds arms market is formidable.

Three of the top ten Third World arms recipients registered substantial declines in the values of their arms *deliveries* from 1982-1985 to 1986-1989. Libya fell nearly 62 percent from $9.1 billion to $3.4 billion; Syria fell 44.3 percent from nearly $9.9 billion to $5.5 billion; Iraq fell 34.9 percent, from $27.7 billion to $18 billion (in *current* dollars).

The increases in the values of arms *deliveries* to Afghanistan from 1982-1985 to 1986-1989 was enormous (262.5%), a jump from over $2.5 billion to nearly $9.1 billion (in *current* dollars)—and a change in rank from tenth in 1982-1985 to fourth in 1986-1989.

India registered a massive increase in the value of arms *deliveries* it received from 1982-1985 to 1986-1989 (90.5%), rising from $6.8 billion in 1982-1985 to nearly $13 billion in 1986-1989 (in *current* dollars).

The Soviet Union was the major supplier to eight of the top ten arms recipients in the Third World in 1989.

Saudi Arabia was the leading recipient of arms in the Third World in 1989, receiving nearly $4.9 billion in *deliveries*. The United Kingdom was its major supplier.

Despite the scaling back of regional conflicts throughout the Third World, several nations directly involved in them received significant arms deliveries in 1989. Most notably, Afghanistan received $3.8 billion in arms deliveries with the Soviet Union as its major supplier. Iraq and Iran received over $1.9 billion and $1.3 billion in arms deliveries, respectively, in 1989. Iraq's major supplier was the Soviet Union; Iran's major supplier was China.

Special Notes

1. **Constant 1988 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 1989 dollars. This helps to eliminate the distorting effects of inflation to permit a more accurate comparison of various dollar levels over time, but the effects of fluctuating exchanges rates are not necessarily neutralized. The deflators used for the constant dollar calculations in this report are those provided by the Department of Defense. [Note: Dollar Inflation Index (1989=1.00): 1982=.7999; 1983=.829; 1984=.8537; 1985=.8816; 1986=.9046; 1987=.9324; 1988=.9656, 1989=1.] Because all regional data tables must be composed of four-year aggregate dollar totals (1982-1985 and 1986-1989), they must be expressed in current dollar terms. Likewise, the two tables ranking leading suppliers to the Third World must also use four-year aggregate dollar totals, and thus must also use current dollars. But unless otherwise noted in the report, all dollar values are stated in constant terms.

2. **Definition of the Third World.** The Third World category includes all countries *except* NATO nations, Warsaw Pact nations, Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. All data are for the *calendar* year given, except for the U.S. MAP (Military Assistance Program) and IMET (International Military Education and Training) program data in the *agreements* table, which are included for the particular *fiscal* year. All Foreign Military Sales (FMS) *construction* sales and deliveries are *included* in the U.S. values totals.

3. **United States Commercial Arms Exports Excluded.** U.S. *commercial* sales and deliveries data are *excluded* because the U.S. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program accounts for the largest portion of U.S. conventional arms transfer agreements and deliveries. Further, the data maintained on U.S. commercial sales agreements and deliveries is significantly incomplete and is less precise than that for the FMS program. There are no *commercial agreement* data comparable to that for the FMS program maintained on an annual basis, and annual *commercial deliveries* data is compiled 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.

Although the *rank* of the United States is not affected in any year from 1982-1989 by exclusion of the existing data on U.S. commercial arms *deliveries* to the Third World, the total value of such deliveries is understated somewhat by this exclusion. The values of U.S. Commercial arms deliveries to the Third World for *fiscal* years 1982-1989, according to the State Department were as follows:

FY1982	$551,145
FY1983	$433,200
FY1984	$1,465,604
FY1985	$2,017,839
FY1986	$1,609,142
FY1987	$2,401,662
FY1988	$3,306,077
FY1989	$1,613,284

[In thousands of current U.S. dollars]

TABLE 1A

ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH THE THIRD WORLD, BY SUPPLIER 1982-1989
(In millions of constant 1989 U.S. dollars)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Non-Communist of which								
United States	12,950	9,825	7,621	5,508	4,273	5,760	9,301	7,718
France	8,301	2,027	7,649	1,713	1,404	3,293	3,179	300
United Kingdom	1,725	808	750	9,925	895	547	5,178	3,200
West Germany	1,175	639	597	193	520	847	83	1,290
Italy	1,463	1,315	808	1,463	542	118	166	240
All others	4,488	7,467	3,971	3,993	5,229	2,510	2,392	2,650
Total Non-Communist	30,103	22,081	21,396	22,795	12,862	13,075	20,299	15,398
Communist of which								
U.S.S.R.	26,153	8,118	24,868	18,705	17,997	23,187	14,654	11,230
China	1,975	1,001	398	1,599	1,979	4,998	2,392	1,120
All Others	3,200	3,329	890	4,855	5,240	2,381	2,454	1,530
Total Communist	31,329	12,449	26,157	25,159	25,216	30,566	19,501	13,880
GRAND TOTAL	61,431	34,530	47,553	47,954	38,078	43,641	39,800	29,278

TABLE 1B

ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH THE THIRD WORLD, BY SUPPLIER 1982-1989
(Expressed as a percent of Grand Total, by year)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Non-Communist of which								
United States	21.08%	28.45%	16.03%	11.49%	11.22%	13.20%	23.37%	26.36%
France	13.51%	5.87%	16.09%	3.57%	3.69%	7.54%	7.99%	1.02%
United Kingdom	2.81%	2.34%	1.58%	20.70%	2.35%	1.25%	13.01%	10.93%
West Germany	1.91%	1.85%	1.26%	.40%	1.36%	1.94%	.21%	4.41%
Italy	2.38%	3.81%	1.70%	3.05%	1.42%	.27%	.42%	.82%
All others	7.31%	21.62%	8.35%	8.33%	13.73%	5.75%	6,01%	9.05%
Total Non-Communist	49.00%	63.95%	44.99%	47.54%	33.78%	29.96%	51.00%	52.59%
(Major West European)*	20.61%	13.87%	20.62%	27.72%	8.83%	11.01%	21.62%	17.18%
Communist of which								
U.S.S.R.	42.57%	23.51%	52.30%	39.01%	47.26%	53.13%	36.82%	38.36%
China	3.22%	2.90%	.84%	3.34%	5.20%	11.45%	6.01%	3.83%
All Others	5.21%	9.64%	1.87%	10.12%	13.76%	5.46%	6.17%	5.23%
Total Communist	51.00%	36.05%	55.01%	52.46%	66.22%	70.04%	49.00%	47.41%
GRAND 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, West Germany, and Italy

TABLE 2A

ARMS DELIVERIES TO THE THIRD WORLD, BY SUPPLIER 1982-1989
(In millions of constant dollars)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Non-Communist of which								
United States	10,103	11,329	6,540	6,088	6,708	7,724	4,855	3,552
France	4,613	4,536	4,779	5,672	4,753	2,553	1,491	1,810
United Kingdom	2,038	1,532	1,534	1,032	3,007	3,818	528	2,310
West Germany	613	1,508	2,905	669	321	601	249	250
Italy	1,275	1,448	1,476	1,180	509	375	207	20
All others	5,813	3,390	10,027	3,448	2,520	3,464	3,055	1,670
Total Non-Communist	24,454	23,742	27,261	18,089	17,818	18,535	10,385	9,612
Communist of which								
U.S.S.R.	19,352	19,747	18,906	15,177	18,119	20,206	19,625	17,370
China	1,550	1,882	2,413	760	1,382	1,931	2,672	1,950
All Others	3,750	2,726	3,889	4,129	3,151	3,153	2,838	1,500
Total Communist	24,653	24,355	25,208	20,066	22,651	25,290	25,135	20,820
GRAND TOTAL	49,107	48,097	52,469	38,154	40,469	43,825	35,520	30,432

TABLE 2B

ARMS DELIVERIES TO THE THIRD WORLD, BY SUPPLIER 1982-1989
(Expressed as a percent of Grand Total, by year)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Non-Communist of which								
United States	20.57%	23.56%	12.46%	15.96%	16.58%	17.63%	13.67%	11.67%
France	9.39%	9.43%	9.11%	14.86%	11.75%	5.82%	4.20%	5.95%
United Kingdom	4.15%	3.19%	2.92%	2.71%	7.43%	8.71%	1.49%	7.59%
West Germany	1.25%	3.14%	5.54%	1.75%	.79%	1.37%	.70%	.82%
Italy	2.60%	3.01%	2.81%	3.09%	1.26%	.86%	.58%	.07%
All others	11.84%	7.05%	19.11%	9.04%	6.23%	7.90%	8.60%	5.49%
Total Non-Communist	49.80%	49.36%	51.96%	47.41%	44.03%	42.29%	29.24%	31.59%
(Major West European)*	17.39%	18.76%	20.38%	22.42%	21.22%	16.76%	6.97%	14.43%
Communist of which								
U.S.S.R.	39.41%	41.06%	36.03%	39.78%	44.77%	46.11%	55.25%	57.08%
China	3.16%	3.91%	4.60%	1.99%	3.41%	4.41%	7.52%	6.41%
All Others	7.64%	5.67%	7.41%	10.82%	7.79%	7.19%	7.99%	4.93%
Total Communist	50.20%	50.64%	48.04%	52.59%	55.97%	57.71%	70.76%	68.41%
GRAND 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, West Germany, and Italy

TABLE 1F

ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH THE THIRD WORLD, 1982-1989
LEADING SUPPLIERS COMPARED
(In millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1982-1985 Agreements		1986-1989 Agreements		1982-1989 Agreements		% of change from 1982-85 to 1986-89
	Values	Rank	Values	Rank	Values	Rank	
U.S.S.R.	65,370	(1)	63,280	(1)	128,650	(1)	-3.20%
United States	29.865	(2)	25,935	(2)	55,800	(2)	-13.16%
France	16,350	(3)	7,700	(5)	24,050	(3)	-52.91%
United Kingdom	11,440	(4)	9,530	(4)	20,970	(4)	-16.70%
China	4,160	(6)	9,880	(3)	14,040	(5)	137.50%
Italy	4.240	(5)	1,000	(11)	5,240	(6)	-76.42%
West Germany	2,150	(9)	2,630	(6)	4,780	(7)	22.33%
Czechoslovakia	2,330	(7)	1,610	(10)	3,940	(8)	-30.90%
Spain	2,160	(8)	1,650	(9)	3,810	(9)	-23.61%
North Korea	1,360	(11)	2,180	(7)	3,540	(10)	60.29%
Brazil	1,500	(10)	1,760	(8)	3,260	(11)	17.33%

Source: U.S. Government

TABLE 2F

ARMS TRANSFER DELIVERIES TO THE THIRD WORLD, 1982-1989
LEADING SUPPLIERS COMPARED
(In millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1982-1985 Deliveries		1986-1989 Deliveries		1982-1989 Deliveries		% of change from 1982-85 to 1986-89
	Values	Rank	Values	Rank	Values	Rank	
U.S.S.R.	61,380	(1)	71,560	(1)	132,940	(1)	16.59%
United States	28,424	(2)	21,510	(2)	49,934	(2)	-24.32%
France	16,530	(3)	9,930	(3)	26,460	(3)	-39.93%
United Kingdom	5,120	(5)	9,090	(4)	14,210	(4)	77.54%
China	5,520	(4)	7,570	(5)	13,090	(5)	37.14%
West Germany	4,810	(6)	1,340	(9)	6,150	(6)	-72.14%
Italy	4,520	(7)	1,040	(10)	5,560	(7)	-76.99%
Czechoslovakia	2,430	(9)	1,880	(6)	4,310	(8)	-22.63%
Spain	2,460	(8)	940	(11)	3,400	(9)	-61.79%
North Korea	1,780	(10)	1,520	(7)	3,300	(10)	-14.61%
Brazil	1,740	(11)	1,380	(8)	3,120	(11)	-20.69%

Source: U.S. Government

TABLE 3
Number of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to the Third World*

Weapons Category	United States	U.S.S.R.	Major Western European**
1982-1985			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	2,253	3,565	590
Artillery	1,505	7,890	1,845
APCs and Armored Cars	4,224	6,615	1,800
Major Surface Combatants	7	26	38
Minor Surface Combatants	27	96	118
Submarines	0	7	7
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	321	1,340	235
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	170	80	100
Other Aircraft	135	330	415
Helicopters	168	790	350
Guided Missile Boats	0	21	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles (SAMs)	2,864	14,505	3,130
1986-1989			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	596	3,700	100
Artillery	760	5,840	3,030
APCs and Armored Cars	642	6,445	240
Major Surface Combatants	0	15	13
Minor Surface Combatants	4	54	101
Submarines	0	10	8
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	179	615	150
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	20	125	50
Other Aircraft	170	240	70
Helicopters	112	700	200
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	2
Surface-to-Air Missiles (SAMs)	956	11,875	565
1982-1989			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	2,849	7,265	690
Artillery	2,265	13,730	4,875
APCs and Armored Cars	4,866	13,060	2,040
Major Surface Combatants	7	41	51
Minor Surface Combatants	31	150	219
Submarines	0	17	15
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	500	1,955	385
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	190	205	150
Other Aircraft	305	570	485
Helicopters	280	1,490	550
Guided Missile Boats	0	21	12
Surface-to-Air Missiles (SAMs)	3,820	26,380	3,695

* Third world category excludes Europe, NATO nations, Warsaw Pact nations, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. All data are for calendar years given.

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

Source: U.S. Government