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Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1994-2001

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Summary

This report is prepared annually to provide unclassified quantitative data on conventional arms transfers to developing nations by the United States and foreign countries for the preceding eight calendar years. Some general data are provided on worldwide conventional arms transfers, but the principal focus is the level of arms transfers by major weapons suppliers to nations in the developing world.

Developing nations continue to be the primary focus of foreign arms sales activity by weapons suppliers. During the years 1994-2001, the value of arms transfer agreements with developing nations comprised 68.3% of all such agreements worldwide. More recently, arms transfer agreements with developing nations constituted 65.8% of all such agreements globally from 1998-2001, and 60.5% of these agreements in 2001.

The value of all arms transfer *agreements* with developing nations in 2001 was nearly \$16 billion. This was the lowest total, in real terms, for the entire period from 1994-2001. In 2001, the value of all arms *deliveries* to developing nations was \$14.4 billion, the lowest total in deliveries values for the entire period from 1994-2001 (in constant 2001 dollars).

Recently, from 1998-2001, the United States and Russia have dominated the arms market in the developing world, with the United States ranking first each of the last four years in the value of arms transfer *agreements*. From 1998-2001, the United States made \$35.7 billion in arms transfer agreements with developing nations, in *constant* 2001 dollars, 40.8% of all such agreements. Russia, the second leading supplier during this period, made over \$19.8 billion in arms transfer agreements, or 22.6%. France, the third leading supplier from 1998-2001, made \$6.3 billion or 7.2% of all such agreements with developing nations during these years.

In 2001, the United States ranked first in arms transfer *agreements* with developing nations with nearly \$7 billion or 43.6% of these agreements. Russia was second with \$5.7 billion or 29.6% of such agreements. China ranked third with \$600 million or 3.8% of such agreements. In 2001, the United States ranked first in the value of arms *deliveries* to developing nations at \$6 billion, or 41.7% of all such deliveries. Russia ranked second at \$3.4 billion or 23.6% of such deliveries. The United Kingdom ranked third at \$3.3 billion or 22.9% of such deliveries.

During the 1998-2001 period, the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) ranked first among developing nations in the value of arms transfer *agreements*, concluding \$10.8 billion in such agreements. India ranked second at \$7.2 billion. China ranked third with \$6.7 billion. In 2001, Israel ranked first in the value of arms transfer *agreements* among all developing nations weapons purchasers, concluding \$2.5 billion in such agreements. China ranked second with \$2.1 billion in such agreements. Egypt ranked third with \$2 billion.

Contents

Introduction	1
Major Findings	3
General Trends in Arms Transfers Worldwide	3
General Trends in Arms Transfers to Developing Nations	5
United States	6
Russia	7
China	8
Major West European Suppliers	9
Regional Arms Transfer Agreements	10
Near East	10
Asia	11
Leading Developing Nations Arms Purchasers	11
Weapons Types Recently Delivered to Near East Nations	12
United States	12
Russia	13
China	13
Major West European Suppliers	13
All Other European Suppliers	13
All Other Suppliers	13
Summary of Data Trends, 1994-2001	16
Total Developing Nations Arms Transfer Agreement Values	16
Regional Arms Transfer Agreements, 1994-2001	22
Near East	22
Asia	26
Latin America	26
Africa	26
Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations, 1994-2001: Leading Suppliers Compared	27
Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations in 2001: Leading Suppliers Compared	27
Arms Transfer Agreements With Near East 1993-2000: Suppliers And Recipients	28
Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1994-2001: Agreements With Leading Recipients	29
Arms Transfers to Developing Nations in 2001: Agreements With Leading Recipients	29
Developing Nations Arms Delivery Values	30
Regional Arms Delivery Values, 1994-2001	34
Near East	34
Asia	35
Latin America	35
Africa	35
Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1994-2001: Leading Suppliers Compared	36

Arms Deliveries With Developing Nations in 2001:	
Leading Suppliers Compared	36
Arms Deliveries to Near East, 1994-2001:Suppliers and Recipients .	37
Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1994-2001:	
The Leading Recipients	38
Arms Transfers to Developing Nations in 2001:	
Agreements With Leading Recipients	38
Selected Weapons Deliveries to	
Developing Nations, 1994-2001	61
Regional Weapons Deliveries Summary, 1998-2001	61
Asia	62
Near East	62
Latin America	63
Africa	63
Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements and Deliveries Values,	
1994-2001	69
Total Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements Values, 1994-2001	69
Total Worldwide Delivery Values 1994-2001	70
Description of Items Counted in	
Weapons Categories, 1994-2001	81
Regions Identified in Arms Transfer Tables and Charts	82
Regions Identified in Arms Transfer Tables and Charts (Cont.)	83

List of Tables

Figure 1. Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements, 1994-2001 and Suppliers' Share with Developing World (in millions of constant 2001 U.S. dollars)	21
Figure 2. Worldwide Arms Deliveries, 1994-2001 and Suppliers' Share with Developing World (in millions of constant 2001 U.S. dollars)	33
Table 1. Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1994-2001 (in millions of current U.S. dollars)	39
Table 1A. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1994-2001 (in millions of constant 2001 U.S. dollars)	40
Table 1B. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1994-2001 (expressed as a percent of total, by year)	41
Table 1C. Regional Arms Transfer Agreements, by Supplier, 1994-2001 (in millions of current U.S. dollars)	42

Table 1D. Percentage of Each Supplier's Agreements Value by Region, 1994-2001	43
Table 1E. Percentage of Total Agreements Value by Supplier to Regions, 1994-2001	44
Table 1F. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, 1994-2001: Leading Suppliers Compared (in millions of current U.S. dollars)	45
Table 1G. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations in 2001: Leading Suppliers Compared (in millions of current U.S. dollars)	46
Table 1H. Arms Transfer Agreements with Near East, by Supplier (in millions of current U.S. dollars)	47
Table 1I. Arms Transfer Agreements of Developing Nations, 1994-2001: Agreements by the Leading Recipients (in millions of current U.S. dollars) 48	
Table 1J. Arms Transfer Agreements of Developing Nations in 2001: Agreements by Leading Recipients(in millions of current U.S. dollars) ...	49
Table 2. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1994-2001 (in millions of current U.S. dollars)	50
Table 2A. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1994-2001 (in millions of constant 2001 U.S. dollars)	51
Table 2B. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1994-2001 (expressed as a percent of total, by year)	52
Table 2C. Regional Arms Deliveries by Supplier, 1994-2001 (in millions of current U.S. dollars)	53
Table 2D. Percentage of Supplier Deliveries Value by Region, 1994-2001	54
Table 2E. Percentage of Total Deliveries Value by Supplier to Regions, 1994-2001	55
Table 2F. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1994-2001 Lending Suppliers Compared (in millions of current U.S. dollars)	56
Table 2G. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 2001: Leading Suppliers Compared(in millions of current U.S. dollars)	57
Table 2H. Arms Deliveries to Near East, by Supplier (in millions of current U.S. dollars)	58
Table 2I. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1994-2001: The Leading Recipients (in millions of current U.S. dollars)	59
Table 2J. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 2001: The Leading Recipients (in millions of current U.S. dollars)	60

Table 3. Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Developing Nations	64
Table 4. Number of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Asia and the Pacific	65
Table 5. Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Near East	66
Table 6. Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Latin America	67
Table 7. Number of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Africa	68
Table 8. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 1994-2001 (in millions of current U.S. dollars)	71
Table 8A. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 1994-2001 (in millions of constant 2001 U.S. dollars)	72
Table 8B. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 1994-2001 (expressed as a percent of total, by year)	73
Table 8C. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, 1994-2001: Leading Suppliers Compared (in millions of current U.S. dollars)	74
Table 8D. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World in 2001: Leading Suppliers Compared (in millions of current U.S. dollars)	75
Table 9. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 1994-2001 (in millions of current U.S. dollars)	76
Table 9A. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 1994-2001 (in millions of constant 2001 U.S. dollars)	77
Table 9B. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier 1994-2001 (expressed as a percent of total, by year)	78
Table 9C. Arms Deliveries to the World, 1994-2001: Leading Suppliers Compared (in millions of current U.S. dollars)	79
Table 9D. Arms Deliveries to the World in 2001: Leading Suppliers Compared (in millions of current U.S. dollars)	80

Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1994-2001

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 1994 through 2001. It also includes some data on world-wide supplier transactions. It updates and revises the report entitled “Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1993-2000,” published by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) on August 16, 2001 (CRS Report RL31083).

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 response 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, 1994-2001, conventional arms transfer agreements (which represent orders for future delivery) to developing nations have comprised 68.3% of the value of all international arms transfer agreements. The portion of agreements with developing countries constituted 65.8% of all agreements globally from 1998-2001. In 2001, arms transfer agreements with developing countries accounted for 60.5% of the value of all such agreements globally. *Deliveries* of conventional arms to developing nations, from 1998-2001, constituted 68.7% of all international arms deliveries. In 2001, arms deliveries to developing nations constituted 67.6% of the value of all such arms deliveries worldwide.

The data in this new report completely supercede *all* data published in previous editions. Since these new data for 1994-2001 reflect potentially significant updates to and revisions in the underlying databases utilized for this report, only the data in this most recent edition should be used. The data are expressed in U.S. dollars for the *calendar* years indicated, and adjusted for inflation (see box notes on page 2). U.S. commercially licensed arms exports are incorporated in the main *delivery* data tables, and noted separately (see box note on page 15). Excluded are arms transfers by any supplier to subnational groups.

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 publish data on U.S. arms transfers and deliveries but generally 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 through September 30). As a consequence, there are likely to be distinct differences noted in those published totals using a fiscal year basis and those provided in this report which use a calendar year basis for its figures. Details regarding data used are outlined in footnotes at the bottom of **Tables 1, 2, 8 and 9**.

CONSTANT 2001 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 2001 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 neutralized. The deflators used for the constant dollar calculations in this report are those provided by the U.S. Department of Defense and are set out at the bottom of **tables 1, 2, 8, and 9**. **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 (1994-1997 and 1998-2001), 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.

DEFINITION OF DEVELOPING NATIONS AND REGIONS

As used in this report, the developing nations category 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 the purpose of this analysis—Asia, Near East, Latin America, and Africa—is provided at the end of the report.

ARMS TRANSFER VALUES

The values of arms transfers (or deliveries) in this report refer to the total values of arms sales (or deliveries as the case may be) of weapons and ammunition, military spare parts, military construction, military assistance and training programs, and all associated services.

Major Findings

General Trends in Arms Transfers Worldwide

The value of all arms transfer agreements worldwide (to both developed and developing nations) in 2001 was nearly \$26.4 billion. This is a substantial decrease in arms agreements values over 2000, and is the first time since 1997 that total arms agreements decreased from the previous year (**chart 1)(table 8A)**.

In 2001, the United States led in arms transfer *agreements worldwide*, making agreements valued at nearly \$12.1 billion (45.8% of all such agreements), down from \$18.9 billion in 2000. Russia ranked second with \$5.8 billion in agreements (22% of these agreements globally), down notably from \$8.4 billion in 2000. France ranked third, its arms transfer agreements worldwide falling notably from \$4.3 billion in 2000 to \$2.9 billion in 2001. The United States, Russia and France, collectively made agreements in 2001 valued at nearly \$20.8 billion, 78.8% of all international arms transfer agreements made by all suppliers (**figure 1)(tables 8A, 8B, and 8D)**.

For the period 1998-2001, the total value of all international arms transfer agreements (about \$133.1 billion) was slightly higher than the worldwide value during 1994-1997 (\$128.2 billion), an increase of 3.7%. During the period 1994-1997, developing world nations accounted for 70.8% of the value of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide. During 1998-2001, developing world nations accounted for 65.8% of all arms transfer agreements made globally. In 2001, developing nations accounted for 60.5% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide (**figure 1)(table 8A)**.

In 2001, the United States ranked first in the value of all international arms *deliveries*, making \$9.7 billion in such deliveries or 45.6%. This is the eighth 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 2001, making \$4 billion in such deliveries. Russia ranked third in 2001, making \$3.6 billion in such deliveries. These top three suppliers of arms in 2001 collectively delivered \$17.3 billion, 81.2% of all arms delivered worldwide by all suppliers in that year. (**Figure 2)(tables 9A, 9B and 9D)**.

The value of all international arms deliveries in 2001 was \$21.3 billion. This is a substantial decrease in the total value of arms deliveries from the previous year (\$32.6 billion), and by far the lowest total of the last eight years. The total value of such arms deliveries worldwide in 1998-2001 (\$134.9 billion) was a notable decrease in the value of arms deliveries by all suppliers worldwide from 1994-1997 (\$165.8 billion). (**figure 2)(tables 9A and 9B)(charts 7 and 8)**.

Developing nations from 1998-2001 accounted for 68.7% of the value of all international arms deliveries. In the earlier period, 1994-1997, developing nations accounted for 70% of the value of all arms deliveries worldwide. In 2001, developing nations collectively accounted for 67.6% of the value of all international arms deliveries (**figure 2)(tables 2A, (9A and 9B)**).

Most recently, many developing nations have curtailed their expenditures on weaponry primarily due to their limited financial resources. This has only served to intensify competition among major arms suppliers for available arms contracts. Given the tenuous state of the global economy, even some prospective arms purchasers with significant financial resources have been cautious in making major new weapons purchases. To meet their military requirements, in current circumstances, a number of developing nations have placed a greater emphasis on upgrading existing weapons systems while deferring purchases of new and costlier ones. These countries have also, in several instances, chosen to focus on the absorption of major items previously obtained.

Developed nations have continued to seek to protect important elements of their own national military industrial bases. As a consequence, these nations have limited their own arms purchases from one another, with the exception of cases where they are involved in the joint production or development of specific weapons systems. The changing dynamics of the international arms marketplace has led several arms supplying nations to restructure and consolidate their defense industries due to competitive pressures. Several traditional arms supplying nations have found it necessary to join in multinational mergers or joint production ventures to maintain the viability of important elements of their national defense industrial sectors. Still other arms suppliers have chosen to focus on specialized niche markets where they have a competitive advantage in the sale of a specific category of weaponry.

Many weapons exporting nations have continued to focus their sales efforts on nations and regions where they have distinct competitive advantages due to longstanding political and military relationships with the prospective buyers. Within Europe, the potential exists for a series of new arms sales to nations that were formerly part of the Warsaw Pact and are now members of NATO, or have membership in prospect. This new market for arms is currently limited by the prospective buyers' lack of significant financial resources. However, competition has been strong between U.S. and European companies, as these prospective customers have the potential to partially offset sales declines elsewhere.

Notable new arms sales may occur with specific countries in the Near East, Asia, and Latin America in the next few years. A significant factor will be the health of the international economy. Various nations in the developed world wish to replace older military equipment. Yet the developing world as a whole has barely recovered from the Asian financial crisis of the late 1990's and the notable fluctuations in the price of crude oil in the last few years. Traditionally high profile weapons purchasers in Asia and the Near East were greatly affected by these events and consequently have been very cautious in seeking new arms agreements. Economic as well as military considerations have factored heavily in their decisions, and this seems likely to be the case for the immediate future.

Despite the fact that some Latin American, and to a lesser extent, African states have expressed interest in modernizing older items in their military inventories, the state of their domestic economies continues to constrain their weapons purchases. Developing nations, in many instances, continue to be dependent on financing credits and favorable payment schedules from suppliers in order to be able to make major arms purchases. This circumstance seems likely to continue to limit major weapons

orders by the less affluent nations in the developing world, while enhancing the attractiveness to sellers of arms agreements with those countries that have sufficient resources to purchase weaponry without recourse to seller-supplied credit.

General Trends in Arms Transfers to Developing Nations

The value of all arms transfer *agreements* with developing nations in 2001 was \$16 billion. This was the lowest annual total, in real terms, during the 8-year period from 1994-2001. The total value of new arms transfer agreements with developing nations had increased for the last two years (**chart 1)(figure 1)(table 1A**). In 2001, the value of all arms *deliveries* to developing nations (\$14.4 billion) was a substantial decrease from the value of 2000 deliveries (\$22.1 billion), and the lowest total by far of the last eight years (**charts 7 and 8)(figure 2)(table 2A**).

Recently, from 1998-2001, the United States and Russia have dominated the arms market in the developing world, with the United States ranking first each of the last four years in the value of arms transfer agreements. From 1998-2001, the United States made nearly \$35.7 billion in arms transfer agreements with developing nations, 40.8% of all such agreements. Russia, the second leading supplier during this period, made over \$19.8 billion in arms transfer agreements or 22.6%. France, the third leading supplier, from 1998-2001 made \$6.3 billion or 7.2% of all such agreements with developing nations during these years. In the earlier period (1994-1997) the United States ranked first with \$24 billion in arms transfer agreements with developing nations or 26.5%; Russia made over \$20.2 billion in arms transfer agreements during this period or 22.3%. France made over \$18.6 billion in agreements or 20.5% (**table 1A**).

During the period from 1994-2001, most arms transfers to developing nations were made by two to three major suppliers in any given year. The United States has ranked either first or second among these suppliers nearly every year from 1994-2001. The exception was 1997 when the U.S. ranked a close third to Russia. France has been a strong competitor for the lead in arms transfer agreements with developing nations, ranking first in 1994 and 1997, and second in 1998, while Russia has ranked first in 1995, and second in 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001. Despite France's larger traditional client base for armaments, Russia's more recent successes in securing new arms orders suggests that Russia may continue to rank higher in the value of new arms agreements than France, at least for the near term. Russia has had more significant limitations in its prospective arms client base than other major suppliers. Most of Russia's largest value arms transfer agreements in recent years have been with two countries, China and India. However, the Russian government has noted that it intends to adopt more flexible credit and payment arrangements for its prospective customers in the developing world to secure more orders for its weaponry. It remains to be seen whether Russia's new approach to arms marketing will achieve its intended results.

Arms suppliers like the United Kingdom and Germany, from time to time, may conclude significant orders with developing countries, based on either long-term supply relationships or their having specialized weapons systems they will readily provide. Yet, the United States still appears best positioned to lead in new arms agreements with developing nations. New and very costly weapons purchases from

individual developing countries seem likely to be limited in the near term, given the tenuousness of the international economy. The overall level of the arms trade with developing nations may actually decline in the near term despite some costly purchases likely to be made by more wealthy developing countries.

Other suppliers in the tier below the United States, Russia and France, such as China, other European, and non-European suppliers, have been participants in the arms trade with developing nations at a much lower level. These suppliers are, however, capable of making an occasional arms deal of a significant nature. Yet most of their annual arms transfer agreements values totals during 1994-2001 are comparatively low, and based upon smaller transactions of generally less sophisticated equipment. Few of these countries are likely to be major suppliers of advanced weaponry on a sustained basis (**tables 1A, 1F, 1G, 2A, 2F and 2G**).

United States.

In 2001, the total value—in real terms—of United States arms transfer agreements with developing nations fell significantly to \$7 billion from \$13 billion in 2000. Nevertheless, the U.S. share of the value of all such agreements was 43.6% in 2001, compared to a 46.3% share in 2000, a nominal decline (**charts 1, 3 and 4**)(**figure 1**)(**tables 1A and 1B**).

The value of U.S. arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 2001 was primarily attributable to major purchases by key U.S. clients in the Near East, and to a much lesser extent in Asia. These arms agreement totals also reflect a continuation of well established defense support arrangements with these and other purchasers worldwide. U.S. agreements with its clients in 2001 include not only some highly visible sales of major weapons systems, but also a continuation of the upgrading of existing ones. The U.S. totals also reflect agreements for a wide variety of spare parts, ammunition, ordnance, training, and support services. Among major weapons systems sold by the United States to Israel in 2001 were 52 new production F-16D combat fighter aircraft, associated equipment and services for over \$1.8 billion, as well as 6 AH-64 Apache Longbow helicopters. Egypt made an agreement in excess of \$500 million for an M1A1 Abrams main battle tank co-production deal. Another notable United States agreement in 2001 was a \$379 million contract with Singapore for 12 AH-64D Apache helicopters. The United States also concluded agreements for the sale of various missile systems to clients in both the Near East and Asia. These sales included: 111 ATACM missiles and launch systems for South Korea; 50 AIM-120C AMRAAM missiles for Singapore and 48 AIM-120C AMRAAM missiles for Israel; 150 HARM AGM-88C missiles for the United Arab Emirates; and 71 Harpoon missiles for Taiwan.

In addition to these U.S. agreements for the sale of new weapons systems, it must be emphasized that the sale of munitions, upgrades to existing systems, spare parts, training and support services to developing nations worldwide account for a very substantial portion of total value of U.S. arms transfer agreements. This fact reflects the large number of countries in the developing, and developed, world that have acquired and continue to utilize a wide range of American weapons systems, and have a continuing requirement to support, modify, as well as replace, these systems.

Russia.

The total value of Russia's arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 2001 was \$5.7 billion, a notable decline from \$8.3 billion in 2000, but it still placed second in such agreements with the developing world. Russia's share of all developing world arms transfer agreements increased, rising from 29.6% in 2000 to 35.7% in 2001 (**charts 1, 3 and 4**)(**figure 1**)(**tables 1A, 1B and 1G**).

Russia's arms transfer agreements totals with developing nations have been notable for the last four years. During the 1998-2001 period, Russia ranked second among all suppliers to developing countries, making \$19.8 billion in agreements. Its arms agreement values have ranged from a high of \$8.3 billion in 2000 to a low of \$2.3 billion in 1998 (in constant 2001 dollars). Russia's arms sales totals reflect its continuing efforts to overcome the effects of the economic and political problems stemming from the breakup of the former Soviet Union. Many of Russia's traditional arms clients are less wealthy developing nations that were once provided generous grant military assistance and deep discounts on arms purchases. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991, Russia did not immediately resume those financing and sales practices. Russia has consistently sought to sell weapons as a means of obtaining hard currency. While some former arms clients in the developing world have continued to express interest in obtaining Russian weaponry, they have been restricted in doing so by a lack of funds to pay for the armaments they seek. Recently, Russian leaders have begun an effort to facilitate procurement of Russian weapons by providing more flexible and creative financing and payment options. Russia, has also frequently found it necessary to agree to licensed production of major weapons systems as a condition of sales with its two principal clients in recent years, India and China. Such agreements with these nations have accounted for a large portion of Russia's arms transfer agreement totals since the mid-1990s, and seem likely to do so for at least the near term.

The efforts of Russia to make lucrative new sales of conventional weapons continue to confront significant difficulties. This is due in large measure because most potential cash-paying arms purchasers have been longstanding customers of the United States or major West European suppliers. These prospective arms buyers have proven reluctant to replace their weapons inventories with unfamiliar non-Western armaments when newer versions of existing equipment are readily available from their traditional suppliers. Russia's difficult transition from the state supported and controlled industrial system of the former Soviet Union has also led some potential arms customers to question whether the Russian defense industries can be reliable suppliers of the spare parts and support services necessary for the maintenance of weapons systems they sell abroad.

Nevertheless, because Russia has had a wide variety of weaponry to sell, from the most basic to the highly sophisticated, and despite the internal problems evident in the Russian defense industrial sector, various developing countries still view Russia as a potential source of their military equipment. In late 2000, Russia served public notice that it again intended to pursue major arms sales with Iran, despite objections from the United States. Iran in the early 1990s 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. Within the last year there

have been a series of on-going discussions between Iran and Russia that could result in major conventional arms orders from Iran totaling in the billions of dollars. It should also be noted that Russia would clearly pursue new major weapons deals with Iraq, once one of its largest customers, if current U.N. sanctions on Iraq that ban Iraqi arms purchases are lifted.

Russia's principal arms clients since 1994 have been India and China. Elements of a long range plan for procurement as well as co-production of a number of advanced Russian weapons systems were agreed to with India in 1999, 2000 and 2001. These agreements are likely to result in significant aircraft, missile, and naval craft agreements with and deliveries to the Indian government in the years to come. In early 2001, Russia concluded an agreement with India for the procurement and licensed production of 310 T-90 main battle tanks for about \$700 million. Russia's arms supplying relationship with China began to mature in the early to mid-1990s. Since 1996 Russia has sold China at least 72 Su-27 fighter aircraft. Subsequently, a licensed production agreement was finalized between Russia and China, permitting the Chinese to co-produce at least 200 Su-27 aircraft. Russia also sold China two Sovremenny-class destroyers, with associated missile systems, and four Kilo class attack submarines, with further sales of such naval systems in prospect. In 1999, the Chinese purchased between 40-60 Su-30 multi-role fighter aircraft for an estimated \$2 billion, and deals for future procurement of other weapons systems were agreed to in principle. In 2001, Russia sold China about 40 Su-30 MKK fighter aircraft for over \$1.5 billion, and a number of S-300 PMU-2 SAM (SA-10) systems for \$400 million. A variety of other contracts were reached with China for upgrades, spare parts, and support services associated with existing weapons systems previously sold by Russia. In light of these major weapons deals, it seems likely that India and China will figure significantly in Russia's arms export program for some years to come.

Russia has also continued to make smaller arms agreements inside and outside of Asia. In 2001, Russia sold South Korea about \$600 million in helicopters and other military equipment to help retire existing Russian debts. Russia has also sold Mig-29 fighters to Burma and Yemen in 2001.

China.

China emerged as an important arms supplier to certain developing nations in the 1980s, primarily due to arms agreements made with both combatants in the Iran-Iraq war. From 1994 through 2001, the value of China's arms transfer agreements with developing nations has averaged over \$1 billion annually. During the period of this report, the value of China's arms transfer agreements with developing nations reached its peak in 1999 at \$2.7 billion. Its sales figures that year resulted generally from several smaller valued weapons deals in Asia, Africa, and the Near East, rather than one or two especially large sales of major weapons systems. In 2001, China's arms transfer agreements total was \$600 million, ranking it third among all suppliers to developing nations. In 2001, a major part of China's arms agreements total was based on the sale of F-7 fighter aircraft to Pakistan. China has also made various smaller valued agreements in 2001 with sub-Saharan African nations. China, more recently, has become a major purchaser of arms, primarily from Russia (**tables 1A, 1G and 1H**)(**chart 3**).

From the late 1980s onward, few clients with financial resources have sought to purchase Chinese military equipment, much of which is less advanced and sophisticated than weaponry available from Western suppliers and Russia. China did supply Silkworm anti-ship missiles to Iran, as well as other less advanced conventional weapons. Yet China does not appear likely to be a major supplier of conventional weapons in the international arms market in the foreseeable future. More sophisticated weaponry is available from other suppliers such as Russia, or major Western weapons exporters. A noteworthy exception is missiles. Reports persist in various publications that China has sold surface-to-surface missiles to Pakistan, a long-standing client. Iran and North Korea have also reportedly received Chinese missile technology. Continuing reports of this nature raise important questions about China's stated commitment to the restrictions on missile transfers set out in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), including its pledge not to assist others build missiles that could deliver nuclear weapons. Since it has a continuing need for hard currency, and has some military products (especially missiles) that some developing countries would like to acquire, China can present an important obstacle to efforts to stem proliferation of advanced missile systems to some areas of the developing world where political and military tensions are significant, and where some nations are seeking to develop asymmetric military capabilities.

Major West European Suppliers.

The four major West European suppliers (France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy), as a group, registered a decline in their collective share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations between 2000 and 2001. This group's share fell from 11.5% in 2000 to 3.1% in 2001. The collective value of this group's arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 2001 was \$500 million compared with a total of over \$3.2 billion in 2000. Of these four, France was the leading supplier with \$400 million in agreements in 2001, a substantial decline from \$2.2 billion in 2000. An important portion of the French agreement total in 2001 was attributable to a contract with Saudi Arabia to make upgrades to its French-supplied Shahine SAM missile system. Germany registered a significant decline in arms agreements from over \$1 billion in 2000 to essentially nil in 2001. Both the United Kingdom and Italy have failed to conclude notable arms transfer agreements with the developing world in 2000 and 2001 (**charts 3 and 4**)(**tables 1A and 1B**).

The four major West European suppliers, collectively, held about a 22.6% share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations during the period from 1994-2001. During the period soon after the Persian Gulf war, the major West European suppliers generally maintained a notable share of arms transfer agreements. More recently this share has declined. For the 1998-2001 period, they collectively held 15.6% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations (\$13.7 billion). Individual suppliers within the major West European group have had notable years for arms agreements, especially France in 1994, 1995, and 1997 (\$9.6 billion, \$2.9 billion, and \$4.8 billion respectively). The United Kingdom also had a large agreement year in 1996 (\$3.1 billion), and at least \$1 billion in 1997, 1998, and 1999. Germany concluded arms agreements totaling at least \$1 billion in 1998, 1999, and 2000, with its highest total at \$1.7 billion in 1999. For each of these three nations, large agreement totals in one year have usually reflected the conclusion of very large

arms contracts with one or more major purchasers in that particular year (**table 1A and 1B**).

The major West European suppliers have traditionally had their competitive position in weapons exports enhanced by strong government marketing support for foreign arms sales. Since they can produce both advanced and basic air, ground, and naval weapons systems, the four major West European suppliers have competed successfully for arms sales contracts with developing nations against both the United States, which has tended to sell to several of the same clients, and with Russia, which has sold to nations not traditional customers of the U.S. The demand for U.S. weapons in the global arms marketplace, from a large established client base, has created a more difficult environment for individual West European suppliers to secure large new contracts with developing nations on a sustained basis. Consequently, some of these suppliers have begun to phase out production of certain types of weapons systems, and have increasingly sought to join joint production ventures with other key European weapons suppliers or even client countries in an effort to sustain major sectors of their individual defense industrial bases. Projects such as the Eurofighter is but one major example. Other European suppliers have also adopted the strategy of cooperating in defense production ventures with the United States such as the Joint Strike fighter, to both meet their own requirements for advanced combat aircraft, and to share in profits that result from future sales of the American plane.

Regional Arms Transfer Agreements

The Persian Gulf War from August 1990-February 1991 played a major role in further stimulating already high levels of arms transfer agreements with nations in the Near East region. The war created new demands by key purchasers such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, and other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), for a variety of advanced weapons systems. Egypt and Israel continued their modernization and increased their weapons purchases from the United States. The Gulf states' arms purchase demands were not only a response to Iraq's aggression against Kuwait, but a reflection of concerns regarding perceived threats from a potentially hostile Iran. In Asia, efforts in several countries focused on upgrading and modernizing defense forces have led to important new conventional weapons sales in that region. In the 1990s, Russia became the principal supplier of advanced conventional weaponry to China, while maintaining its position as principal supplier to India. The data on regional arms transfer agreements from 1994-2001 continue to reflect the primacy of developing nations in the Near East and Asia regions as customers for conventional armaments.

Near East.

The Near East has generally been the largest arms market in the developing world. In 1994-1997, it accounted for 47.9% of the total value of all developing nations arms transfer agreements (\$37.3 billion in current dollars). During 1998-2001, the region accounted for 46.5% of all such agreements (\$38.2 billion in current dollars) (**tables 1C and 1D**).

The United States dominated arms transfer agreements with the Near East during the 1994-2001 period with 53.5% of their total value (\$40.4 billion in current dollars). France was second during these years with 21.1% (\$15.9 billion in current dollars). Recently, from 1998-2001, the United States accounted for 70.7% of arms agreements with this region (\$27 billion in current dollars), while Russia accounted for 8.6% of the region's agreements (\$3.3 billion in current dollars) (**chart 5)(tables 1C and 1E)**).

Asia.

Asia has generally been the second largest developing world arms market. In the earlier period (1994-1997), Asia accounted for 42.2% of the total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations (\$32.9 billion in current dollars). During 1998-2001, the region accounted for 38.6% of all such agreements (\$31.6 billion in current dollars) (**tables 1C and 1D)**).

In the earlier period (1994-1997), Russia ranked first in the value of arms transfer agreements with Asia with 42.6%. The United States ranked second with 18.2%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 20.4% of this region's agreements in 1994-1997. In the later period (1998-2001), Russia ranked first in Asian agreements with 44.2%, primarily due to major combat aircraft sales to India and China. The United States ranked second with 18.5%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 18.6% of this region's agreements in 1998-2001. (**Chart 6)(table 1E)**).

Leading Developing Nations Arms Purchasers

The United Arab Emirates was the leading developing world arms purchaser from 1994-2001, making arms transfer *agreements* totaling \$16 billion during these years (in current dollars). In the 1994-1997 period, Saudi Arabia ranked first in arms transfer agreements at \$12.4 billion (in *current* dollars). From 1998-2001, however, the total value of Saudi Arabia's arms transfer agreements dropped dramatically to \$1.7 billion (in *current* dollars). This decline resulted from Saudi debt obligations stemming from the Persian Gulf era, coupled with a significant fall in Saudi revenues caused by the notable decline in the market price of oil over an extended period in the 1990s. The total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations from 1994-2001 was \$161.9 billion in *current* dollars. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) alone was responsible for 9.9% of all developing world arms transfer agreements during these eight years. In the most recent period, 1998-2001, the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) ranked first in arms transfer agreements with developing nations (\$10.8 billion in *current* dollars). India ranked second during these years (\$7.2 billion in *current* dollars). The U.A.E. from 1998-2001 accounted for 13% of the value of all developing world arms transfer agreements (\$10.8 billion out of \$83.4 billion in current dollars) (**tables 1, 1H, 1I and 1J)**).

The values of the arms transfer *agreements* of the top ten developing world recipient nations in both the 1994-1997 and 1998-2001 periods accounted for the largest portion of the total developing nations arms market. During 1994-1997, the top ten recipients collectively accounted for 64.8% of *all* developing world arms

transfer agreements. During 1998-2001, the top ten recipients collectively accounted for 52.5% of all such agreements. Arms transfer *agreements* with the top ten developing world recipients, as a group, totaled \$11.6 billion in 2001 or 72.7% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations in that year. This reflects the continued concentration of major arms purchases by developing nations within a few countries (**tables 1, 1I and 1J**).

Israel ranked first among all developing world recipients in the value of arms transfer *agreements* in 2001, concluding \$2.5 billion in such agreements. China ranked second in agreements in 2001 at \$2.1 billion. Egypt ranked third with \$2 billion in agreements. Six of these top ten recipients were in the Near East region (**table 1J**).

Saudi Arabia was the leading recipient of arms *deliveries* among developing world recipients in 2001, receiving \$4.8 billion in such deliveries. Saudi Arabia alone received 33.3% of the total value of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 2001. China ranked second in arms deliveries in 2001 with \$2.2 billion. Taiwan ranked third with \$1.2 billion (**tables 2 and 2J**).

Arms *deliveries* to the top ten developing nation recipients, as a group, were valued at \$14.4 billion, or 81.2% of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 2001. Six of these top ten recipients were in Asia; the other four were in the Near East (**tables 2 and 2J**).

Weapons 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 the United States, Russia, 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**) (pages 64-68).

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 **1998-2001** from **table 5** (page 66):

United States.

- 182 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 254 APCs and armored cars
- 81 supersonic combat aircraft
- 42 helicopters
- 278 surface-to-air missiles
- 57 anti-ship missiles

Russia.

- 240 tanks and self-propelled guns

- 410 APCs and armored cars
- 30 supersonic combat aircraft
- 40 helicopters
- 30 anti-ship missiles

China.

- 1 guided missile boat
- 170 surface-to-air- missiles
- 100 anti-ship missiles

Major West European Suppliers.

- 280 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 70 APCs and armored cars
- 1 minor surface combatant
- 10 guided missile boats
- 3 submarines
- 10 supersonic combat aircraft
- 30 helicopters
- 160 anti-ship missiles

All Other European Suppliers.

- 270 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 240 APCs and armored cars
- 1 major surface combatant
- 3 minor surface combatants
- 30 supersonic combat aircraft
- 20 helicopters
- 280 surface-to-air missiles

All Other Suppliers.

- 30 APCs and armored cars
- 8 minor surface combatants
- 30 surface-to-surface missiles
- 10 anti-ship missiles

Large numbers of major combat systems were delivered to the Near East region from 1998-2001, specifically, tanks and self-propelled guns, armored vehicles, minor surface combatants, supersonic combat aircraft, helicopters, air defense and anti-ship missiles. The United States made significant deliveries of supersonic combat aircraft to the region. Russia, the United States, and European suppliers in general were the principal suppliers of tanks and self-propelled guns, and APCs and armored cars. Three of these weapons categories—supersonic combat aircraft, helicopters, and tanks and self-propelled guns—are especially costly and are an important portion of the dollar values of arms deliveries by the United States, Russia, and European suppliers to the Near East region during the 1998-2001 period.

The cost of naval combatants is also generally high, and suppliers of such systems during this period had their delivery value totals notably increased due to these transfers. 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 1998-2001, China delivered to the Near East region 100 anti-ship missiles, the major West European suppliers delivered 160, while the United States delivered 57. China also delivered one guided missile boat to the Near East, while the major West European suppliers collectively delivered 10 guided missile boats and one minor surface combatant. Other non-European suppliers delivered 30 surface-to-surface missiles, a weapons category not delivered by any of the other major weapons suppliers during this period.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL ARMS EXPORTS

The United States *commercial deliveries* data set out below in this report are *included in the main data tables* for *deliveries* worldwide and for *deliveries* to developing nations collectively. They are presented separately here to provide an indicator of their overall magnitude in the U.S. aggregate *deliveries* totals to the world and to all developing nations. The United States is the only major arms supplier that has two distinct systems for the export of weapons: the government-to-government Foreign Military Sales (FMS) system, and the licensed commercial export system. It should be noted that data maintained on U.S. *commercial* sales agreements and deliveries are incomplete, and not collected or revised on an on-going basis, making them significantly less precise than those for the U.S. FMS program—which accounts for the overwhelming portion of U.S. conventional arms transfer agreements and deliveries involving weapons systems. There are no official compilations of *commercial agreement* data comparable to that for the FMS program maintained on an annual basis. Once an exporter receives from the State Department a *commercial license authorization* to sell—valid for four years—there is no current requirement that the exporter provide to the State Department, on a systematic and on-going basis, comprehensive details regarding any *sales contract* that results from the license approval, including if any such contract is reduced in scope or cancelled. Nor is the exporter required to report that no contract with the prospective buyer resulted. 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 of such data. This process for obtaining commercial *deliveries* data is much less systematic and much less timely than that taken by the Department of Defense for government-to-government FMS transactions. Recently, efforts have been initiated by the U.S. government to improve the timeliness and quality of U.S. commercial deliveries data. The values of U.S. commercial arms *deliveries* to all nations and *deliveries* to *developing nations* for *fiscal* years 1994-2001, in *current* dollars, according to the U.S. State Department, were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Commercial Deliveries (Worldwide)	Commercial Deliveries (to Developing Nations)
1994	\$3,339,000,000	\$818,000,000
1995	\$3,173,000,000	\$850,000,000
1996	\$1,563,000,000	\$418,000,000
1997	\$1,818,000,000	\$503,000,000
1998	\$2,045,000,000	\$402,000,000
1999	\$654,000,000	\$125,000,000
2000	\$478,000,000	\$86,000,000
2001	\$821,000,000	\$348,000,000

Summary of Data Trends, 1994-2001

Tables 1 through 1J (pages 39-49) present data on arms transfer *agreements* with developing nations by major suppliers from 1994-2001. 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 50-60). Tables 8, 8A, 8B, 8C and 8D (pages 71-75) provide data on *worldwide* arms transfer *agreements* from 1994-2001, while Tables 9, 9A, 9B, 9C and 9D (pages 76-79) 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 arm suppliers with recipient nations expressed in *constant* dollar terms, unless otherwise noted.

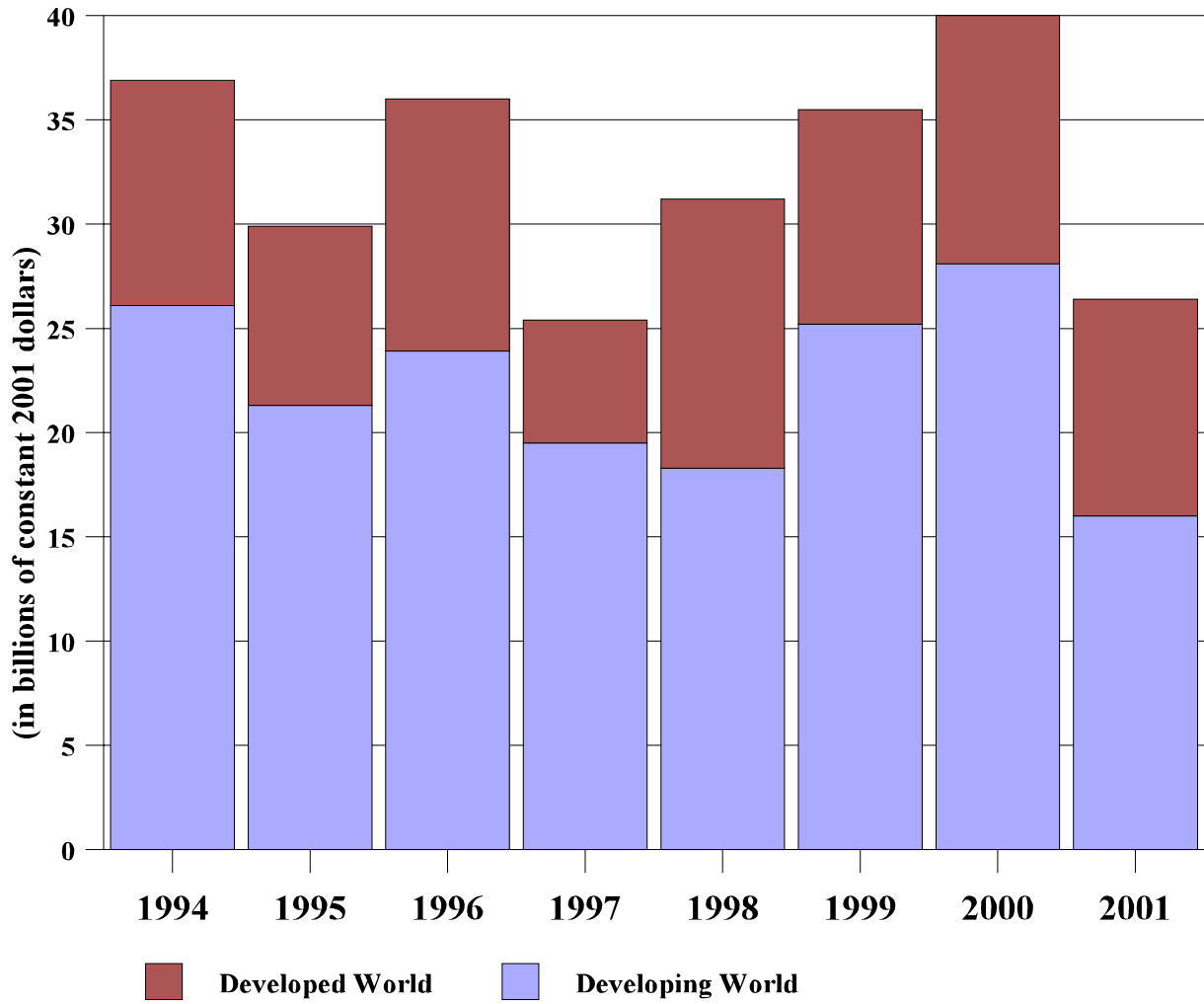
What follows is a detailed summary of data trends from the tables in the report. The summary statements also reference tables and/or charts pertinent to the point(s) noted.

Total Developing Nations Arms Transfer Agreement Values

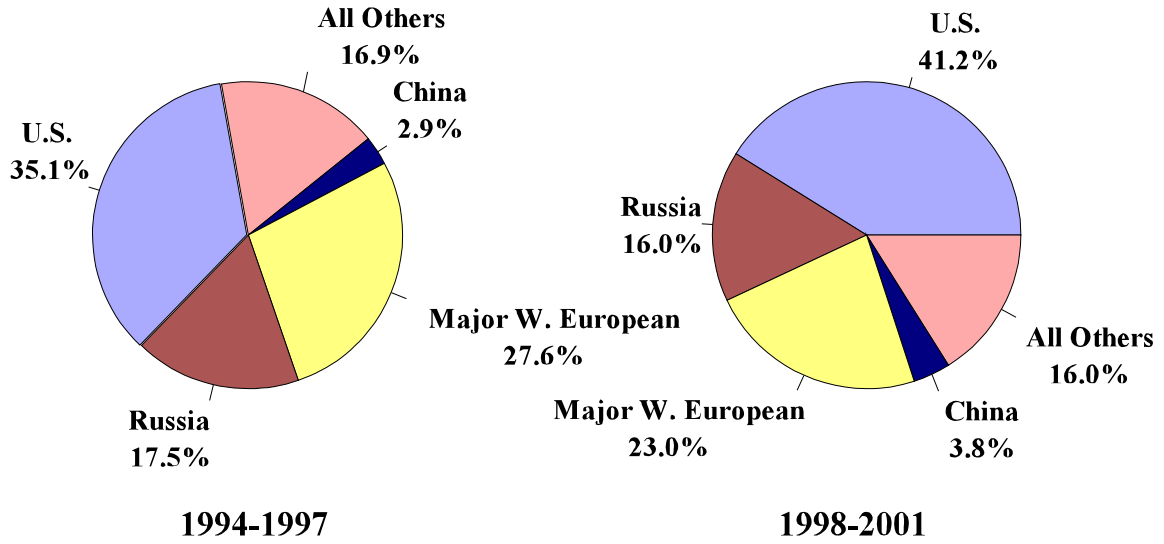
Table 1 shows the annual *current* dollar values of arms transfer agreements with developing nations. Since these figures do not allow for the effects of inflation, they are, by themselves, of somewhat limited use. They provide, however, the data from which **table 1A** (*constant* dollars) and **table 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 2001 was \$16 billion. This was the lowest total, in real terms, for arms transfer agreements with developing nations for the 8-year period from 1994-2001 (**tables 1 and 1A**)(**chart 1**).
- The total value of United States agreements with developing nations fell significantly from \$13 billion in 2000 to \$7 billion in 2001. Nevertheless, the United States' share of all developing world arms transfer agreements only decreased from 46.3% in 2000 to 43.6% in 2001 (**tables 1A and 1B**)(**chart 3**).
- In 2001, the total value, in real terms, of Russian arms transfer agreements with developing nations declined notably from the previous year, falling from \$8.3 billion in 2000 to \$5.7 billion in 2001. Yet the Russian share of all such agreements rose from 29.6% in 2000 to 35.7% in 2001 (**charts 3 and 4**)(**tables 1A and 1B**).

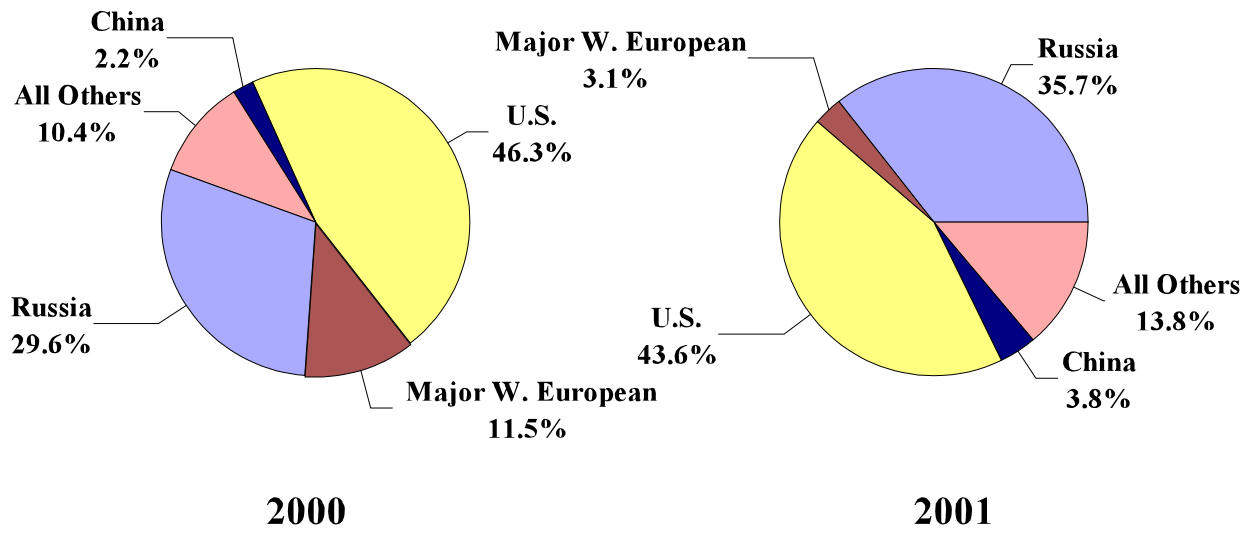
**Chart 1. Arms Transfer Agreements Worldwide, 1994-2001
Developed and Developing Worlds Compared**



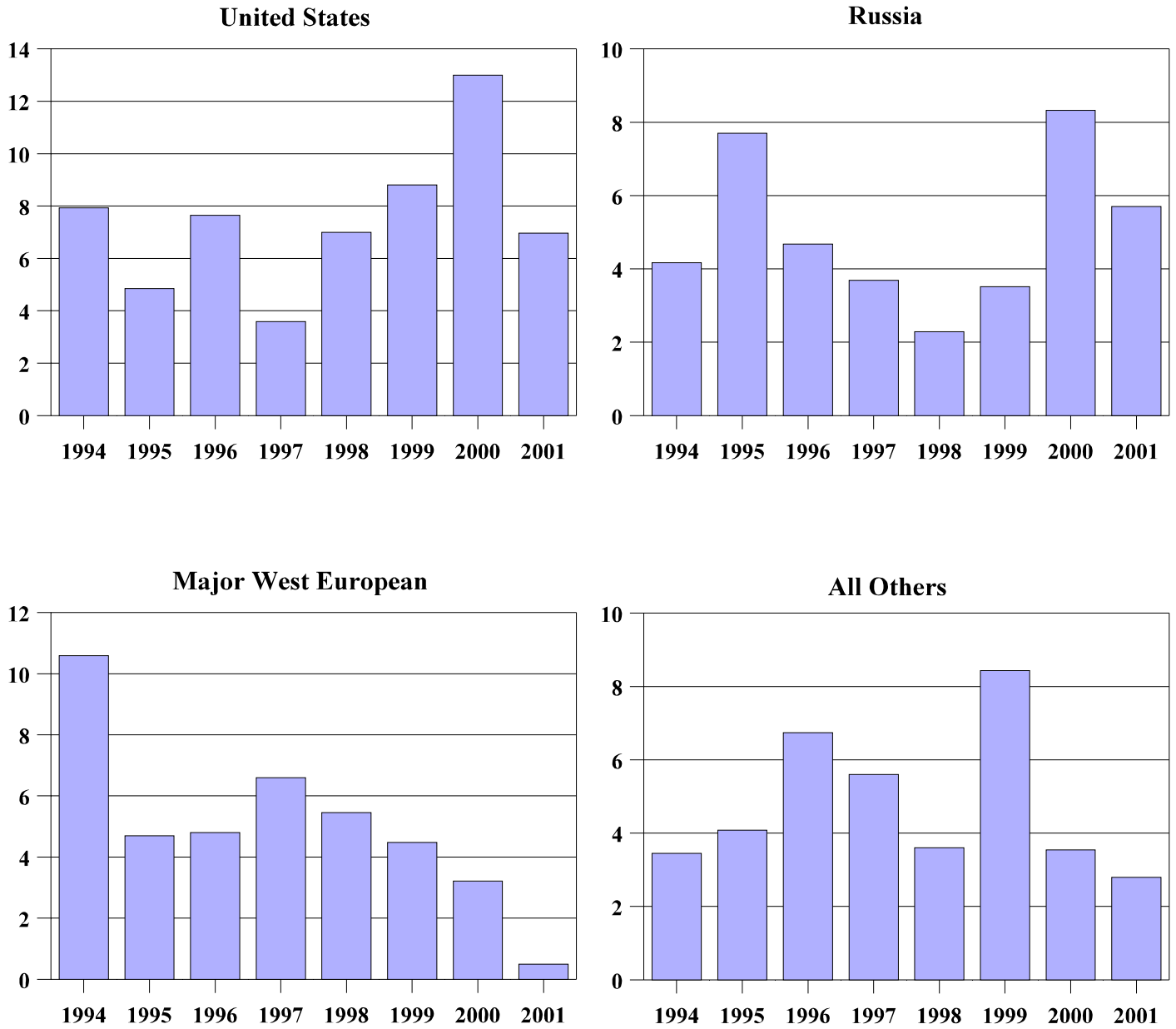
**Chart 2. Arms Transfer Agreements Worldwide
(supplier percentage of value)**



**Chart 3. Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations
(supplier percentage of value)**



**Chart 4. Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations by Major Supplier, 1994-2001
(billions of constant 2001 dollars)**



**Figure 1. Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements, 1994-2001 and Suppliers' Share with Developing World
(in millions of constant 2001 U.S. dollars)**

Supplier	Worldwide Agreements Value 1994-1997	Percentage of Total with Developing World
United States	45,015	53.30
Russia	22,438	90.20
France	21,614	86.20
United Kingdom	8,594	66.70
China	3,666	100.00
Germany	3,032	15.00
Italy	2,185	84.10
All Other European	12,001	75.80
All Others	9,623	73.70
TOTAL	128,168	70.80

Supplier	Worldwide Agreements Value 1998-2001	Percentage of Total with Developing World
United States	54,810	65.20
Russia	21,324	93.00
France	12,366	50.70
United Kingdom	4,595	47.00
China	5,091	91.40
Germany	11,444	38.30
Italy	2,247	37.70
All Other European	14,339	57.70
All Others	6,921	78.60
TOTAL	133,137	65.80

Supplier	Worldwide Agreements Value 2001	Percentage of Total with Developing World
United States	12,088	57.50
Russia	5,800	98.30
France	2,900	13.80
United Kingdom	400	0.00
China	600	100.00
Germany	1,000	0.00
Italy	200	50.00
All Other European	1,700	47.00
All Others	1,700	82.40
TOTAL	26,388	60.50

- The four major West European suppliers, as a group (France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy), registered a decrease in their collective share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations between 2000 and 2001. This group's share fell from 11.5% in 2000 to 3.1% in 2001. The collective value of this group's arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 2000 was \$3.2 billion compared with a total of \$500 million in 2001 (**tables 1A and 1B**)(**charts 3 and 4**).
- France registered a substantial decrease in its share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations, falling from 7.8% in 2000 to 2.5% in 2001. The value of its agreements with developing nations declined from \$2.2 billion in 2000 to \$400 million in 2001 (**tables 1A and 1B**).
- In 2001, the United States ranked first in arms transfer agreements with developing nations at \$7 billion. Russia ranked second at \$5.7 billion, while China ranked third at \$600 million (**charts 3 and 4**)(**tables 1A, 1B and 1G**).

Regional Arms Transfer Agreements, 1994-2001

Table 1C gives the values of arms transfer agreements between suppliers and individual regions of the developing world for the periods 1994-1997 and 1998-2001. These values are expressed in *current* U.S. dollars.¹ **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 1994-1997 and 1998-2001. Among the facts reflected in these tables are the following:

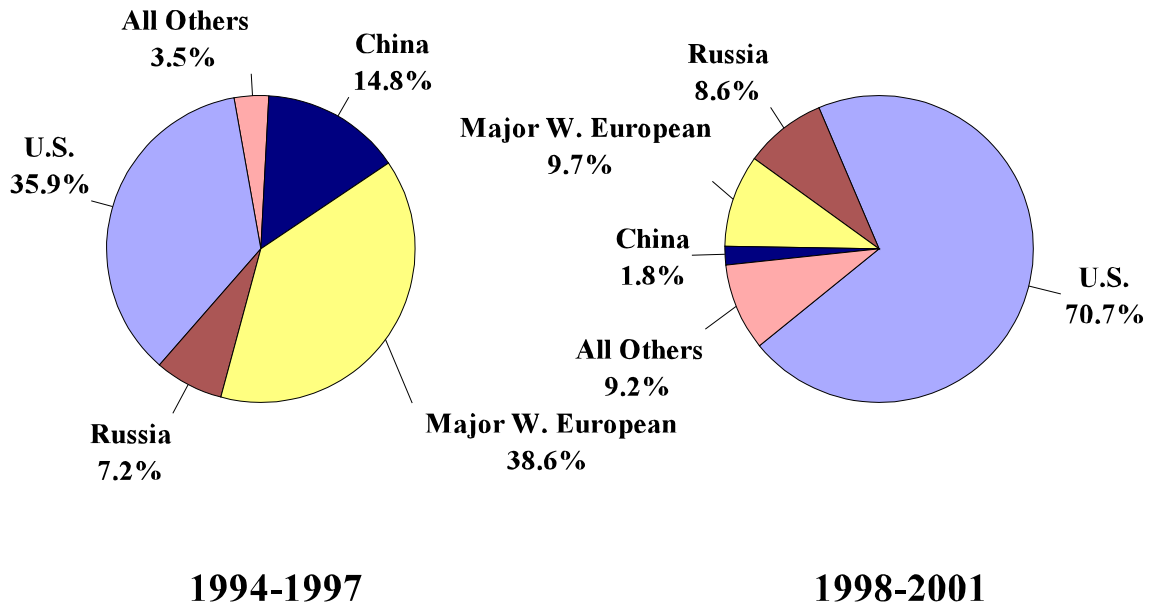
Near East.

- The Near East has generally been the largest regional arms market in the developing world. In 1994-1997, it accounted for 47.9% of the total value of all developing nations arms transfer agreements (\$37.3 billion in current dollars). During 1998-2001, the region accounted for 46.5% of all such agreements (\$38.2 billion in current dollars) (**tables 1C and 1D**).
- The United States has dominated arms transfer agreements with the Near East during the 1994-2001 period with 53.5% of their total value (\$40.4 billion in current dollars). France was second during these years with 21.1% (\$15.9 billion in current dollars). Most recently, from 1998-2001, the United States accounted for 70.7% of all arms transfer agreements with the Near East region (\$27 billion in current dollars). Russia accounted for 8.6% of agreements with this region (\$3 billion in current dollars) during the 1998-2001 period (**chart 5**)(**tables 1C and 1E**).

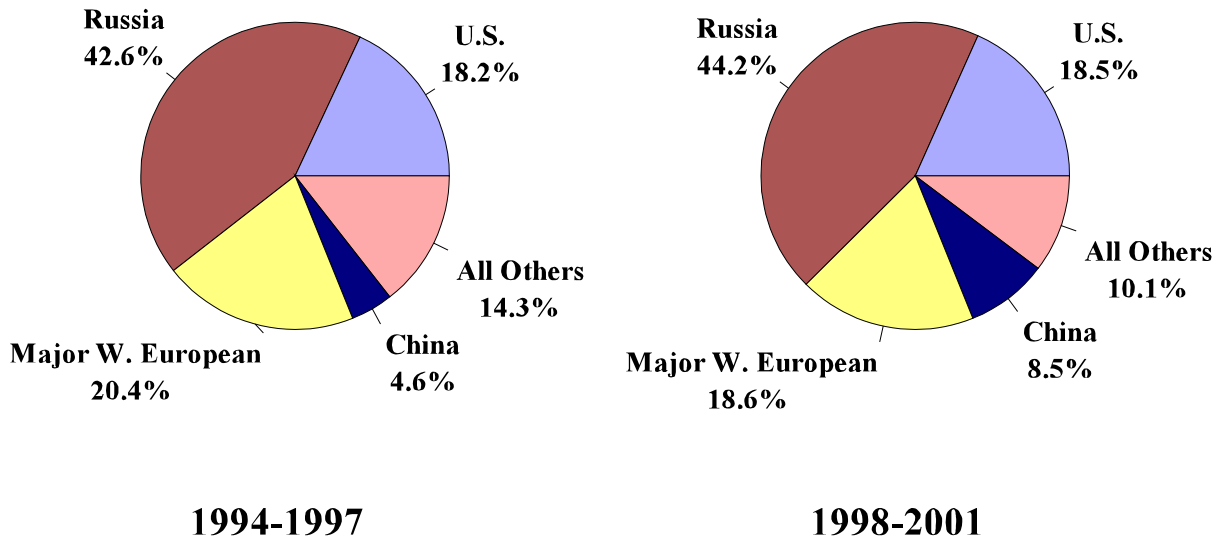
¹Because these regional data are composed of four-year aggregate dollar totals, they must be expressed in *current* dollar terms.

- For the period 1994-1997, the United States concluded 64.6% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1998-2001, the U.S. concluded 79.2% of its agreements with this region (**table 1D**).
- For the period 1994-1997, the four major West European suppliers collectively made 62.3% of their developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1998-2001, the major West Europeans made 29.1% of their arms agreements with the Near East (**table 1D**) .
- For the period 1994-1997, France concluded 81.1% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1998-2001, France made 51.7% of its agreements with the Near East (**table 1D**).
- For the period 1994-1997, the United Kingdom concluded 28.6% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1998-2001, the United Kingdom made 10% of its agreements with the Near East (**table 1D**).
- For the period 1994-1997, China concluded 40.6% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1998-2001, China made 16.3% of its agreements with the Near East (**table 1D**).
- For the period 1994-1997, Russia concluded 15.3% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1998-2001, Russia made 17.4% of its agreements with the Near East (**table 1D**).
- In the earlier period (1994-1997), the United States ranked first in arms transfer agreements with the Near East with 35.9%. France ranked second with 34.6%. Russia ranked third with 7.2%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 38.6% of this region's agreements in 1994-1997. In the later period (1998-2001), the United States ranked first in Near East agreements with 70.7%. Russia ranked second with 8.6%. France ranked third with 7.9%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 9.7% of this region's agreements in 1998-2001 (**table 1E**)(**chart 5**).

**Chart 5. Arms Transfer Agreements With Near East
(supplier percentage of value)**



**Chart 6. Arms Transfer Agreements With Asia
(supplier percentage of value)**



Asia.

- Asia has generally been the second largest arms market in the developing world. In the 1994-1997 period, Asia accounted for 42.2% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations (\$32.9 billion in current dollars). In the more recent period, 1998-2001, it accounted for 38.6% of all developing nations arms transfer agreements (\$31.6 billion in current dollars)(**tables 1C and 1D**).
- In the earlier period, 1994-1997, Russia ranked first in arms transfer agreements with Asia with 42.6%. The United States ranked second with 18.2%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 20.4% of this region's agreements in 1994-1997. In the later period, 1998-2001, Russia ranked first in Asian agreements with 44.2%, primarily due to major aircraft and naval vessel sales to India and China. The United States ranked second with 18.5%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 18.6% of this region's agreements in 1998-2001 (**chart 6**) (**table 1E**).

Latin America.

- In the earlier period, 1994-1997, the United States ranked first in arms transfer agreements with Latin America with 21.4%. France ranked second with 8.4%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 26.8% of this region's agreements in 1994-1997. In the later period, 1998-2001, the United States ranked first with 35.5%. Russia ranked second with 9.2%. All other non-European suppliers collectively made 36.9% of the region's agreements in 1998-2001. Latin America registered a significant decline in the total value of its arms transfer agreements from 1994-1997 to 1998-2001, falling from about \$6 billion in the earlier period to \$3.3 billion in the latter (**tables 1C and 1E**).

Africa.

- In the earlier period, 1994-1997, Russia ranked first in agreements with Africa with 33.7% (\$600 million in current dollars). China ranked second with 16.8%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 22.5% of the region's agreements in 1994-1997. The United States made 4.6%. In the later period, 1998-2001, Germany ranked first in agreements with 17.8% (\$1.6 billion). Russia ranked second with 15.6% (\$1.4 billion). The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 34.4% of this region's agreements in 1998-2001. All other European suppliers collectively made 33.3% (\$3 billion). The United States made 1.2%. Africa registered a substantial increase in the total value of its arms transfer agreements from 1994-1997 to 1998-2001, rising from \$1.8 billion in the earlier period to \$9 billion in the latter (in current dollars). The notable rise in the level of arms agreements reflected, to an important degree, South Africa's new defense procurement program (**tables 1C and 1E**).

Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations, 1994-2001: Leading Suppliers Compared

Table 1F gives the values of arms transfer agreements with the developing nations from 1994-2001 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—1994-1997, 1998-2001 and 1994-2001. 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 1998-2001 (\$34.1 billion), and first for the entire period from 1994-2001 (\$54.8 billion).
- Russia ranked second among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1998-2001 (\$19.1 billion), and second from 1994-2001 (\$36.6 billion).
- France ranked third among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1998-2001 (\$5.9 billion), and third from 1994-2001 (\$21.9 billion).
- The United Kingdom ranked seventh among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1998-2001 (\$2 billion), and fifth from 1994-2001 (\$7 billion).
- China ranked fourth among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1998-2001 (\$4.4 billion), and fourth from 1994-2001 (\$7.6 billion).

Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations in 2001: Leading Suppliers Compared

Table 1G ranks and gives for 2001 the arms transfer agreements values with developing nations of the top eleven suppliers in *current* U.S. dollars. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- The United States and Russia, the year's top two arms suppliers—ranked by the value of their arms transfer agreements—collectively made agreements in 2001 valued at \$12.7 billion, 79.3% of all arms transfer agreements made with developing nations by all suppliers.
- In 2001, the United States ranked first in arms transfer agreements with developing nations, making \$7 billion in such agreements, or 43.6% of them.
- Russia ranked second and China third in arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 2001, making \$5.7 billion and \$600 million in such agreements respectively.

- Israel ranked fourth in arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 2001, making \$500 million in such agreements, while France ranked fifth with \$400 million.

Arms Transfer Agreements With Near East 1994-2001: 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 1994-1997 and 1998-2001. 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, 1998-2001, the principal purchasers of U.S. arms in the Near East region, based on the value of agreements were: the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) (\$6.6 billion); Israel (\$2.5 billion), Egypt (\$1.7 billion), and Saudi Arabia (\$600 million). The principal purchasers of Russian arms were: the U.A.E. (\$1 billion), Iran (\$900 million), Yemen (\$500 million) and Algeria (\$400 million). The principal purchasers of arms from China were Egypt (\$400 million), and Algeria and Yemen (\$100 million each). The principal purchasers of arms from the four major West European suppliers, as a group, were: the U.A.E. (\$2.6 billion), Saudi Arabia and Syria (\$300 million each). The principal purchasers of arms from all other European suppliers collectively were Saudi Arabia (\$800 million), Algeria (\$400 million, and the U.A.E. (\$300 million). The principal purchasers of arms from all other suppliers combined were Libya and the U.A.E. (\$300 million each).
- For the period from 1998-2001, the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) made \$10.8 billion in arms transfer agreements. The United States (\$6.6 billion), the major West Europeans, collectively, (\$2.6 billion), and Russia (\$1 billion) were its largest suppliers. Saudi Arabia made \$1.7 billion in arms transfer agreements. Its principal suppliers were: the United States (\$600 million), the four major West European suppliers, as a group, (\$300 million), and all other European suppliers collectively, excluding the four major Europeans (\$800 million). Egypt made \$2.6 billion in arms transfer agreements. Its major supplier was the United States (\$1.7 billion). Israel made \$2.5 billion in arms transfer agreements. Its principal supplier was the United States (\$2.5 billion).
- The total value of arms transfer agreements by China with Iran fell from \$900 million to nil during the period from 1994-1997 to 1998-2001. The value of Russia's arms transfer agreements with Iran rose from \$200 in the earlier period to \$900 million from 1998-2001, reflecting the reestablishment of their arms supply relationship.
- The value of arms transfer agreements by the United States with Saudi Arabia fell significantly from the 1994-1997 period to the 1998-2001 period, declining from \$4 billion in the earlier period to \$600 million in the later period. Saudi Arabia still made 35.3% of its arms transfer agreements with

the United States during 1998-2001. Meanwhile, arms transfer agreements with Saudi Arabia by the major West European suppliers also decreased significantly from 1994-1997 to 1998-2001, falling from \$6.5 billion to \$300 million.

Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1994-2001: 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 1994-2001 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—1994-1997, 1998-2001 and 1994-2001. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- The United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) has been the leading developing world purchaser of arms from 1994-2001, making *agreements* totaling \$16 billion during these years. The total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations from 1994-2001 was \$161.9 billion in *current* dollars. The U.A.E. alone was responsible for over 9.9% of all developing world arms transfer agreements during these years. In the most recent period—1998-2001—the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) ranked first in arms transfer agreements by developing nations (\$10.8 billion in *current* dollars). India ranked second (\$7.2 billion in *current* dollars). The U.A.E. accounted for about 13% of all developing world arms transfer agreements during this period (\$10.8 billion out of nearly \$83.4 billion in *current* dollars)(**tables 1, 1H, 1I and 1J**).
- During 1994-1997, the top ten recipients collectively accounted for 64.8% of *all* developing world arms transfer agreements. During 1998-2001, the top ten recipients collectively accounted for 52.5% of all such agreements (**tables 1 and 1I**).

Arms Transfers to Developing Nations in 2001: Agreements With Leading Recipients

Table 1J names the top ten developing world recipients of arms transfer agreements in 2001. The table ranks these recipients on the basis of the total *current* dollar values of their respective agreements with *all* suppliers in 2001. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Israel ranked first among all developing nations recipients in the value of arms transfer agreements in 2001, concluding \$2.5 billion in such agreements. China ranked second with \$2.1 billion. Egypt ranked third with \$2 billion.
- Six of the top ten developing world recipients of arms transfer agreements in 2001 were in the Near East. Four were in Asia..
- Arms transfer agreements with the top ten developing world recipients, as a group, in 2001 totaled \$11.6 billion or 72.7% of all such agreements with the

developing world, reflecting a continuing concentration of developing world arms purchases among a few nations (**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 1994-2001. 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 **table 2B** (supplier percentages) are derived. Some of the more notable facts illustrated by these data are summarized below.

- In 2001 the value of all arms deliveries to developing nations (\$14.4 billion) was a notable decrease in deliveries values from the previous year, (\$22.1 billion in constant 2001 dollars) (**charts 7 and 8**)(**table 2A**).
- The U.S. share of all deliveries to developing nations in 2001 was 41.7%, up from 39.3% in 2000. In 2001, the United States, for the eighth year in a row, ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to developing nations (in constant 2001 dollars), reflecting continuing implementation of Persian Gulf War era arms transfer agreements. The second leading supplier was Russia. Russia's share of all deliveries to developing nations in 2001 was 23.6%, up notably from 14.1% in 2000. The United Kingdom's share of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 2001 was 22.9%, up from 22.1% in 2000. The share of major West European suppliers deliveries to developing nations in 2001 was 24.3%, down notably from 32.5% in 2000 (**tables 2A and 2B**).
- The total value of all arms deliveries by all suppliers to developing nations from 1998-2001 (\$92.6 billion in constant 2001 dollars) was substantially lower than the value of arms deliveries by all suppliers to developing nations from 1994-1997 (\$116 billion in constant 2001 dollars)(**table 2A**).
- During the years 1994-2001, arms deliveries to developing nations comprised 69.4% of all arms deliveries worldwide. In 2001, the percentage of arms deliveries to developing nations was 67.6% of all arms deliveries worldwide (**tables 2A and 9A**)(**figure 2**).

Chart 7
Arms Deliveries Worldwide 1994-2001
Developed and Developing Worlds Compared

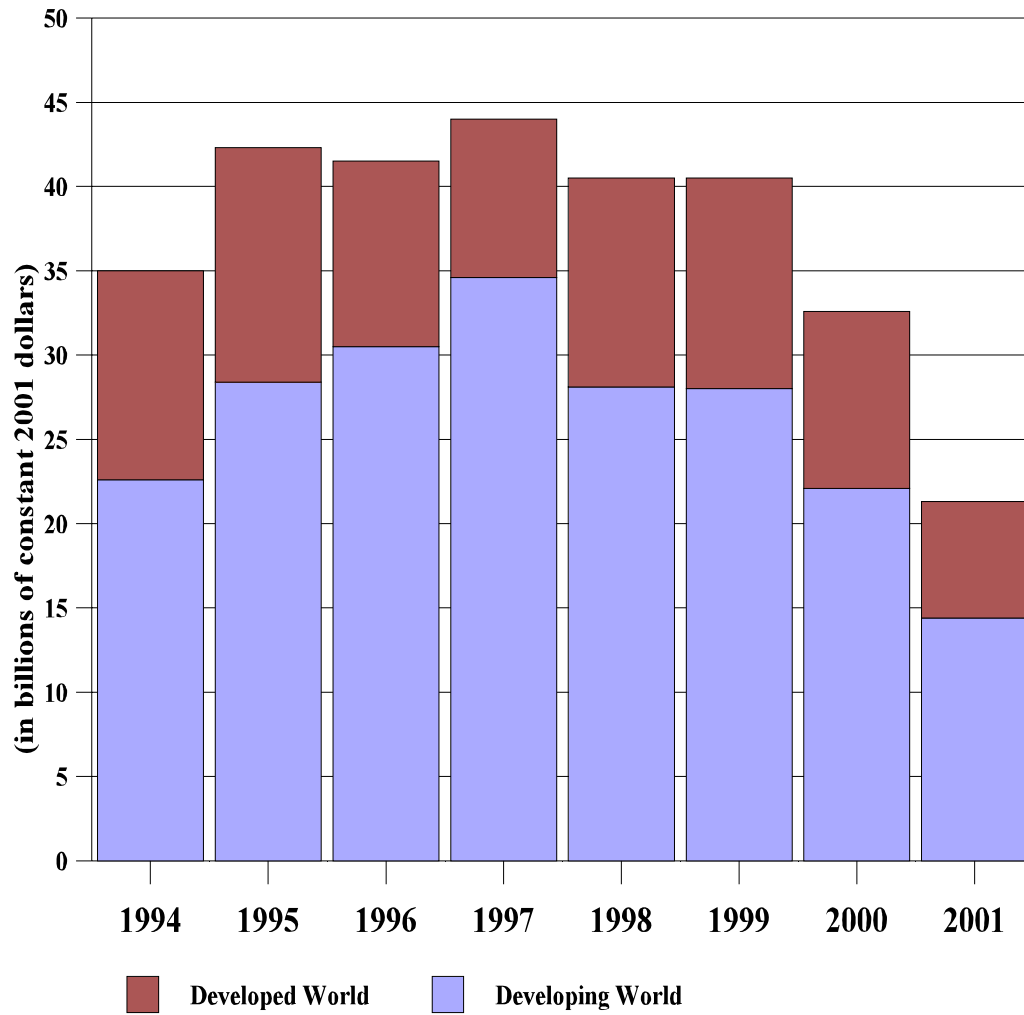


Chart 8. Arms Deliveries to Developing Countries by Major Supplier, 1994-2001
 (in billions of constant 2001 dollars)

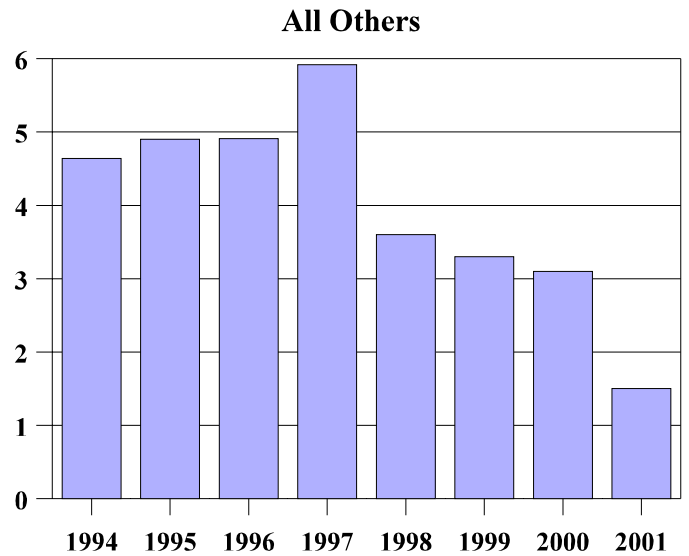
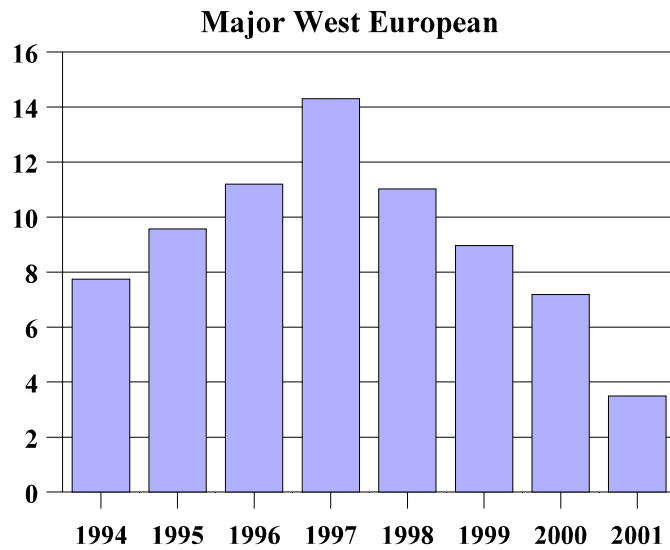
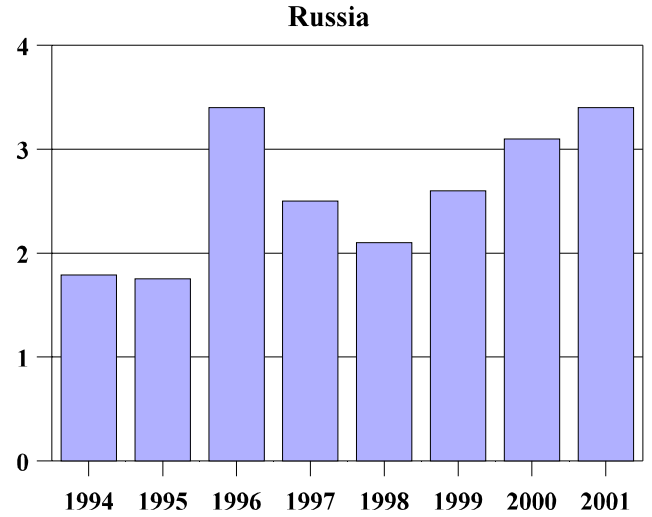
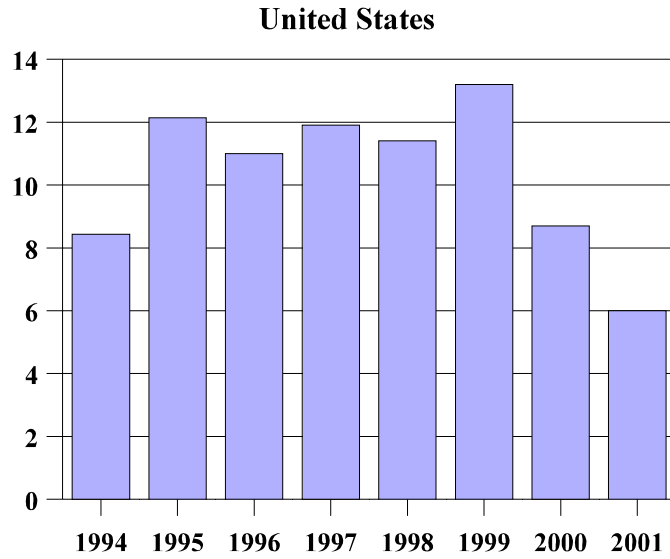


Figure 2. Worldwide Arms Deliveries, 1994-2001 and Suppliers' Share with Developing World
(in millions of constant 2001 U.S. dollars)

Supplier	Worldwide Deliveries Value 1994-1997	Percentage of Total to Developing World
United States	69,859	62.20
Russia	12,675	74.30
France	16,757	83.50
United Kingdom	27,396	88.70
China	3,675	97.00
Germany	7,868	45.80
Italy	1,032	88.80
All Other European	17,050	66.80
All Others	9,447	57.40
TOTAL	165,759	70.00

Supplier	Worldwide Deliveries Value 1998-2001	Percentage of Total to Developing World
United States	61,099	64.30
Russia	12,836	86.90
France	14,673	80.70
United Kingdom	19,305	85.40
China	2,310	81.80
Germany	5,226	26.40
Italy	1,378	69.40
All Other European	10,599	63.10
All Others	7,478	39.50
TOTAL	134,904	68.70

Supplier	Worldwide Deliveries Value 2001	Percentage of Total to Developing World
United States	9,702	61.90
Russia	3,600	94.40
France	1,000	20.00
United Kingdom	4,000	82.50
China	500	80.00
Germany	100	0.00
Italy	0	0.00
All Other European	1,100	54.50
All Others	1,300	38.50
TOTAL	21,302	67.60

Regional Arms Delivery Values, 1994-2001

Table 2C gives the values of arms deliveries by suppliers to individual *regions* of the developing world for the periods 1994-1997 and 1998-2001. These values are expressed in *current* U.S. dollars.² **Table 2D**, derived from **table 2C**, gives the percentage distribution of each supplier's deliveries 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 1994-1997 and 1998-2001. Among the facts reflected in these tables are the following:

Near East.

- The Near East has generally led in the value of arms deliveries received by the developing world. In 1994-1997, it accounted for 59.8% of the total value of all developing nations deliveries (\$60.2 billion in current dollars). During 1998-2001 the region accounted for 56% of all such deliveries (\$48.8 billion in current dollars) (**tables 2C and 2D**).
- For the period 1994-1997, the United States made 64.9% of its developing world arms deliveries to the Near East region. In 1998-2001, the United States made 61% of its developing world arms deliveries to the Near East region (**table 2D**).
- For the period 1994-1997, the United Kingdom made 85.4% of its developing world arms deliveries to the Near East region. In 1998-2001, the United Kingdom made 84.7% of its developing world arms deliveries to the Near East region (**table 2D**).
- For the period 1997-2001, 55.7% of France's arms deliveries to the developing world were to the Near East region. In the more recent period, 1998-2001, 49.6% of France's developing world deliveries were to nations of the Near East region (**table 2D**).
- For the period 1994-1997, Russia made 30.8% of its developing world arms deliveries to the Near East region. In 1998-2001, Russia made 17.6% of such deliveries to the Near East (**table 2D**).
- In the earlier period, 1994-1997, the United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to the Near East with 40.9% (nearly \$24.6 billion in current dollars). The United Kingdom ranked second with 30.1% (\$18.1 billion in current dollars). France ranked third with 11.5% (\$6.9 billion in current dollars). The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 42% of this region's delivery values in 1994-1997. In the later period (1998-2001), the United States ranked first in Near East delivery values with 46.3% (\$22.6 billion in current dollars). The United Kingdom ranked second with 27.3%

²Because these regional data are composed of four-year aggregate dollar totals, they must be expressed in *current* dollar terms.

(\$13.3 billion in current dollars). France ranked third with 11.3% (\$5.5 billion in current dollars). The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 41% of this region's delivery values in 1998-2001 (**tables 2C and 2E**).

Asia.

- The Asia region has generally ranked second in the value of arms deliveries from most suppliers in both time periods. In the earlier period, 1994-1997, 32.4% of all arms deliveries to developing nations were to those in Asia (\$32.6 billion in current dollars). In the later period, 1998-2001, Asia accounted for 36.6% of such arms deliveries (\$31.9 billion in current dollars). For the period 1998-2001, Italy made 80% of its developing world deliveries to Asia. Russia made 70.4% of its developing world arms deliveries to Asia. China made 52.6% of its developing world deliveries to Asia, while France made 48.7%. (**tables 2C and 2D**).
- In the period from 1994-1997, the United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to Asia with 33.7% (\$11 billion in current dollars). Russia ranked second with 16.9% (\$5.5 billion in current dollars). France ranked third with 15.4% (\$5 billion in current dollars). The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 32.9% of this region's delivery values in 1994-1997. In the period from 1998-2001, the United States ranked first in Asian delivery values with 39.5% (\$12.6 billion in current dollars). Russia ranked second with 23.8% (\$7.6 billion in current dollars). France ranked third with 16.9% (\$5.4 billion in current dollars). The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 27% of this region's delivery values in 1998-2001 (**tables 2C and 2E**).

Latin America.

- In the earlier period, 1994-1997, the value of all arms deliveries to Latin America was \$5.1 billion. The United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to Latin America with 43.5% (\$2.2 billion in current dollars). The United Kingdom ranked second with 7.8% (\$400 million in current dollars). The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 17.5% of this region's delivery values in 1994-1997. In the later period, 1998-2001, the United States ranked first in Latin American delivery values with 59.2% (\$1.7 billion in current dollars). Russia, France and Germany tied for second with 6.8% each. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 13.6% of this region's delivery values in 1998-2001. During 1998-2001, the value of all arms deliveries to Latin America was \$2.9 billion, a substantial decline from the \$5.1 billion deliveries total for 1994-1997 (**tables 2C and 2E**).

Africa.

- In the earlier period, 1994-1997, the value of all arms deliveries to Africa was \$2.7 billion. Russia ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to Africa with 22.1% (\$600 million in current dollars). China ranked second with 11.1% (\$300 million in current dollars). The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 14.7% of this region's delivery values in 1994-1997. The United

States held 4.3%. In the later period, 1998-2001, Russia ranked first in African delivery values with 31.5% (\$1.1 billion in current dollars). China ranked second with 14.3% (\$500 million in current dollars). The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 2.9%. The United States held 2.6%. The other European suppliers collectively held 28.6% (\$1 billion in current dollars). During this later period, the value of all arms deliveries to Africa increased from \$2.7 billion to nearly \$3.5 billion (in current dollars) (**Tables 2C and 2E**).

Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1994-2001: Leading Suppliers Compared

Table 2F gives the values of arms deliveries to developing nations from 1994-2001 by the top eleven suppliers. The table ranks these suppliers on the basis of the total *current* dollar values of their respective deliveries to the developing world for each of three periods—1994-1997, 1998-2001 and 1994-2001. 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 deliveries from 1998-2001 (\$37.2 billion), and first for the entire period from 1994-2001 (\$74.9 billion).
- The United Kingdom ranked second among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms deliveries from 1998-2001 (\$15.7 billion), and second for the entire period from 1994-2001 (\$37 billion).
- France ranked third among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms deliveries from 1998-2001 (\$11 billion), and third for the entire period from 1994-2001 (\$23.3 billion).

Arms Deliveries With Developing Nations in 2001: Leading Suppliers Compared

Table 2G ranks and gives for 2001 the values of arms deliveries to developing nations of the top ten suppliers in *current* U.S. dollars. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- The United States, the United Kingdom and Russia, the year's top three arms suppliers—ranked by the value of their arms deliveries—collectively made deliveries in 2001 valued at \$12.7 billion, 88.2% of all arms deliveries made to developing nations by all suppliers.
- In 2001, the United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to developing nations, making \$6 billion in such agreements, or 41.7% of them.
- Russia ranked second and the United Kingdom third in deliveries to developing nations in 2001, making \$3.4 billion and \$3.3 billion in such deliveries respectively.

- China ranked fourth in arms deliveries to developing nations in 2001, making \$400 million in such deliveries, while Israel ranked fifth with \$200 million in deliveries.

Arms Deliveries to Near East, 1994-2001: Suppliers and Recipients

Table 2H gives the values of arms delivered to Near East nations by suppliers or categories of suppliers for the periods 1994-1997 and 1998-2001. 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, 1998-2001, the principal arms recipients of the United States in the Near East region, based on the value of their arms deliveries were Saudi Arabia (\$12.8 billion), Israel (\$3.8 billion), Egypt (\$3.1 billion), and Kuwait (\$1.5 billion). The principal arms recipients of Russia were Iran (\$500 million), Algeria (\$400 million), Syria and the U.A.E. (\$300 million each). The principal arms recipient of China was Kuwait (\$200). The principal arms recipients of the four major West European suppliers, as a group, were Saudi Arabia (\$14.6 billion), the U.A.E. (\$2 billion), Qatar (\$1.2 billion), and Israel (\$900 million). The principal arms recipient of all other European suppliers collectively was Saudi Arabia (\$1.8 billion). The principal arms recipient of all other suppliers, as a group, was Jordan (\$200 million).
- For the period 1998-2001, Saudi Arabia received \$29.3 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal suppliers were the United States (\$12.8 billion), and the four major West Europeans, as a group (\$14.6 billion). Israel received \$4.8 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal supplier was the United States (\$3.8 billion). Egypt received \$3.5 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal supplier was the United States (\$3.1 billion). The U.A.E. received \$3.4 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal suppliers were the four major West Europeans, as a group (\$2 billion). Kuwait received \$2.4 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal suppliers were the United States (\$1.5 billion), and the four major West Europeans collectively, (\$600 million). Iran received \$900 million in arms deliveries. Its principal supplier was Russia (\$500 million).
- The value of United States arms deliveries to Saudi Arabia declined from \$13.9 billion in 1994-1997 to \$12.8 billion in 1998-2001, as implementation of orders placed during the Persian Gulf war era continued to be concluded.
- The value of Russian arms deliveries to Iran declined from the 1994-1997 period to the 1998-2001 period. Russian arms deliveries fell from \$700 million to \$500 million.
- Chinese arms deliveries to Iran dropped dramatically from 1994-1997 to 1998-2001, falling from \$900 million in 1994-1997 to \$100 million in 1998-2001.

Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1994-2001: The Leading Recipients

Table 2I gives the values of arms deliveries made to the top ten recipients of arms in the developing world from 1994-2001 by all suppliers collectively. The table ranks recipients on the basis of the total *current* dollar values of their respective deliveries from all suppliers for each of three periods—1994-1997, 1998-2001 and 1994-2001. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Saudi Arabia and Taiwan were the top two developing world recipients of arms from 1994-2001, receiving *deliveries* valued at \$65 billion and \$20.7 billion, respectively, during these years. The total value of all arms deliveries to developing nations from 1994-2001 was \$189.8 billion in *current* dollars (see **table 2**). Thus, Saudi Arabia and Taiwan were responsible for 34.2% and 10.9%, respectively, of all developing world deliveries during these years—together 45.1% of the total. In the most recent period—1998-2001—Saudi Arabia and Taiwan ranked first and second in the value of arms received by developing nations (\$29.3 billion and \$10.1 billion, respectively, in *current* dollars). Together, Saudi Arabia and Taiwan accounted for 44.9% of all developing world arms deliveries (\$39.4 billion out of nearly \$87.7 billion—the value of all deliveries to developing nations in 1998-2001 (in *current* dollars).
- For the 1998-2001 period, Saudi Arabia alone received \$29.3 billion in arms deliveries (in *current* dollars), or 33.4% of all deliveries to developing nations during this period.
- During 1994-1997, the top ten recipients collectively accounted for 76.9% of *all* developing world arms deliveries. During 1998-2001, the top ten recipients collectively accounted for 74.6% of all such deliveries (**tables 2 and 2I**).

Arms Transfers to Developing Nations in 2001: Agreements With Leading Recipients

Table 2J names the top ten developing world recipients of arms transfer agreements in 2001. The table ranks these recipients on the basis of the total *current* dollar values of their respective agreements with *all* suppliers in 2001. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Saudi Arabia was the leading recipient of arms deliveries in 2001 among developing nations, receiving \$4.8 billion in such deliveries, or 33.3%. China ranked second with \$2.2 billion. Taiwan ranked third with \$1.2 billion (**tables 2 and 2J**).
- Arms deliveries in 2001 to the top ten developing nation recipients, collectively, constituted \$11.7 billion, or 81.2% of all developing nations deliveries. Six of the top ten arms recipients in the developing world in 2001 were in the Asia region; four were in the Near East (**tables 2 and 2J**).

Table 1. Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1994-2001
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1994-2001
United States	6,663	4,158	6,691	3,212	6,403	8,239	12,499	6,956	54,821
Russia	3,500	6,600	4,100	3,300	2,100	3,300	8,000	5,700	36,600
France	8,100	2,500	1,100	4,300	2,500	900	2,100	400	21,900
United Kingdom	700	600	2,700	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	7,000
China	800	200	900	1,300	700	2,500	600	600	7,600
Germany	0	200	100	100	1,500	1,600	1,000	0	4,500
Italy	100	700	300	500	0	700	0	100	2,400
All Other European	1,600	1,700	3,000	1,600	1,400	4,400	1,200	800	15,700
All Others	500	1,600	2,000	2,100	1,200	1,000	1,600	1,400	11,400
TOTAL	21,963	18,258	20,891	17,412	16,803	23,639	26,999	15,956	161,921

*Dollar inflation

Index:(2001=1.00)	0.8401	0.8572	0.8756	0.8947	0.9158	0.9376	0.9617	1
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Source: U.S. Government. **Note:** Developing nations category excludes the U.S., Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. All data are for the calendar year given except for U. S. MAP (Military Assistance Program), IMET (International Military Education and Training), and Excess Defense Article 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, excess defense articles, and training programs. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. The United States total in 2000 includes a \$6.432 billion licensed commercial agreement with the United Arab Emirates for 80 F-16 aircraft. *Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Table 1A. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1994-2001
(in millions of constant 2001 U.S. dollars)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	TOTAL 1994-2001
United States	7,931	4,851	7,642	3,590	6,992	8,787	12,997	6,956	59,746
Russia	4,166	7,699	4,683	3,688	2,293	3,520	8,319	5,700	40,068
France	9,642	2,916	1,256	4,806	2,730	960	2,184	400	24,894
United Kingdom	833	700	3,084	1,118	1,092	1,067	0	0	7,894
China	952	233	1,028	1,453	764	2,666	624	600	8,320
Germany	0	233	114	112	1,638	1,706	1,040	0	4,843
Italy	119	817	343	559	0	747	0	100	2,685
All Other European	1,905	1,983	3,426	1,788	1,529	4,693	1,248	800	17,372
All Others	595	1,867	2,284	2,347	1,310	1,067	1,664	1,400	12,534
TOTAL	26,143	21,299	23,860	19,461	18,348	25,213	28,076	15,956	178,356

**Table 1B. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1994-2001
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
United States	30.34%	22.77%	32.03%	18.45%	38.11%	34.85%	46.29%	43.59%
Russia	15.94%	36.15%	19.63%	18.95%	12.50%	13.96%	29.63%	35.72%
France	36.88%	13.69%	5.27%	24.70%	14.88%	3.81%	7.78%	2.51%
United Kingdom	3.19%	3.29%	12.92%	5.74%	5.95%	4.23%	0.00%	0.00%
China	3.64%	1.10%	4.31%	7.47%	4.17%	10.58%	2.22%	3.76%
Germany	0.00%	1.10%	0.48%	0.57%	8.93%	6.77%	3.70%	0.00%
Italy	0.46%	3.83%	1.44%	2.87%	0.00%	2.96%	0.00%	0.63%
All Other European	7.28%	9.31%	14.36%	9.19%	8.33%	18.61%	4.44%	5.01%
All Others	2.28%	8.76%	9.57%	12.06%	7.14%	4.23%	5.93%	8.77%
[Major West European*	40.53%	21.91%	20.11%	33.88%	29.76%	17.77%	11.48%	3.14%
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, 1994-2001
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01
United States	5,979	5,848	13,387	26,991	1,276	1,155	82	104
Russia	14,000	14,000	2,700	3,300	300	300	600	1,400
France	2,400	2,300	12,900	3,000	500	0	100	500
United Kingdom	2,900	1,100	1,400	200	400	0	200	700
China	1,500	2,700	1,300	700	100	0	300	900
Germany	200	2,400	0	100	300	0	0	1,600
Italy	1,200	100	100	400	400	0	100	300
All Other European	2,100	1,400	3,200	2,300	2,000	600	200	3,000
All Others	2,600	1,800	2,300	1,200	700	1,200	200	500
[Major West European*]	6,700	5,900	14,400	3,700	1,600	0	400	3,100
TOTAL	32,879	31,648	37,287	38,191	5,976	3,255	1,782	9,004

Source: U.S. Government

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. The United States total for Near East in 1998-2001 includes a \$6.432 billion licensed commercial agreement with the United Arab Emirates in 2000 for 80 F-16 aircraft. *Major West European category included France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.

Table 1D. Percentage of Each Supplier's Agreements Value by Region, 1994-2001

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa		TOTAL	
	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01
United States	28.85%	17.15%	64.60%	79.16%	6.16%	3.39%	0.40%	0.31%	100.00%	100.00%
Russia	79.55%	73.68%	15.34%	17.37%	1.70%	1.58%	3.41%	7.37%	100.00%	100.00%
France	15.09%	39.66%	81.13%	51.72%	3.14%	0.00%	0.63%	8.62%	100.00%	100.00%
United Kingdom	59.18%	55.00%	28.57%	10.00%	8.16%	0.00%	4.08%	35.00%	100.00%	100.00%
China	46.88%	62.79%	40.63%	16.28%	3.13%	0.00%	9.38%	20.93%	100.00%	100.00%
Germany	40.00%	58.54%	0.00%	2.44%	60.00%	0.00%	0.00%	39.02%	100.00%	100.00%
Italy	66.67%	12.50%	5.56%	50.00%	22.22%	0.00%	5.56%	37.50%	100.00%	100.00%
All Other European	28.00%	19.18%	42.67%	31.51%	26.67%	8.22%	2.67%	41.10%	100.00%	100.00%
All Others	44.83%	38.30%	39.66%	25.53%	12.07%	25.53%	3.45%	10.64%	100.00%	100.00%
[<i>Major West European*</i>	29.00%	46.46%	62.34%	29.13%	6.93%	0.00%	1.73%	24.41%	100.00%	100.00%
TOTAL	42.19%	38.55%	47.85%	46.52%	7.67%	3.96%	2.29%	10.97%	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, 1994-2001

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01
United States	18.18%	18.48%	35.90%	70.67%	21.35%	35.48%	4.60%	1.16%
Russia	42.58%	44.24%	7.24%	8.64%	5.02%	9.22%	33.67%	15.55%
France	7.30%	7.27%	34.60%	7.86%	8.37%	0.00%	5.61%	5.55%
United Kingdom	8.82%	3.48%	3.75%	0.52%	6.69%	0.00%	11.22%	7.77%
China	4.56%	8.53%	3.49%	1.83%	1.67%	0.00%	16.84%	10.00%
Germany	0.61%	7.58%	0.00%	0.26%	5.02%	0.00%	0.00%	17.77%
Italy	3.65%	0.32%	0.27%	1.05%	6.69%	0.00%	5.61%	3.33%
All Other European	6.39%	4.42%	8.58%	6.02%	33.47%	18.43%	11.22%	33.32%
All Others	7.91%	5.69%	6.17%	3.14%	11.71%	36.87%	11.22%	5.55%
<i>[Major West European*]</i>	20.38%	18.64%	38.62%	9.69%	26.77%	0.00%	22.45%	34.43]
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,
1994-2001:
Leading Suppliers Compared
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1994-1997
1	United States	20,724
2	Russia	17,500
3	France	16,000
4	United Kingdom	5,000
5	China	3,200
6	South Africa	2,400
7	Ukraine	1,700
8	Italy	1,600
9	Israel	1,100
10	Netherlands	1,100
11	Belarus	1,100

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1998-2001
1	United States	34,097*
2	Russia	19,100
3	France	5,900
4	China	4,400
5	Germany	4,100
6	Sweden	2,200
7	United Kingdom	2,000
8	Israel	1,800
9	Ukraine	1,300
10	Belarus	1,000
11	Italy	800

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1994-2001
1	United States	54,821*
2	Russia	36,600
3	France	21,900
4	China	7,600
5	United Kingdom	7,000
6	Germany	4,500
7	Ukraine	3,000
8	South Africa	2,900
9	Israel	2,900
10	Sweden	2,600
11	Italy	2,400

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained. *The United States total includes a \$6.432 billion licensed commercial agreement with the United Arab Emirates in 2000 for 80 F-16 aircraft.

**Table 1G. Arms Transfer Agreements with
Developing Nations in 2001:
Leading Suppliers Compared
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 2001
1	United States	6,956
2	Russia	5,700
3	China	600
4	Israel	500
5	France	400
6	Brazil	300
7	Egypt	200
8	Spain	200
9	South Korea	100
10	Romania	100
11	Ukraine	100

Source: U.S. Government.

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

**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
1994-1997							
Algeria	0	600	100	0	500	100	1,300
Bahrain	200	0	0	0	0	0	200
Egypt	4,000	400	0	100	200	100	4,800
Iran	0	200	900	100	400	100	1,600
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	4,300	0	0	100	0	300	4,700
Jordan	300	0	0	0	0	100	400
Kuwait	500	800	200	700	100	0	2,300
Lebanon	100	0	0	100	0	0	200
Libya	0	0	0	0	100	100	200
Morocco	0	0	0	300	100	100	500
Oman	0	0	0	400	100	100	600
Qatar	0	0	0	2,200	0	0	2,200
Saudi Arabia	4,000	0	0	6,500	500	1,400	12,400
Syria	0	200	0	0	100	0	300
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.A.E.	200	500	0	3,800	700	0	5,200
Yemen	0	0	100	200	400	0	700
1998-2001							
Algeria	0	400	100	0	400	100	1,000
Bahrain	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Egypt	1,700	300	400	100	100	0	2,600
Iran	0	900	0	0	100	200	1,200
Iraq	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Israel	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	2,500
Jordan	100	0	0	100	0	100	300
Kuwait	300	100	0	0	0	200	600
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	100	0	0	100	300	500
Morocco	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
Oman	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	600	0	0	300	800	0	1,700
Syria	0	100	0	300	100	0	500
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.A.E.**	6,600	1,000	0	2,600	300	300	10,800
Yemen	0	500	100	0	100	0	700

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: 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. **The United States total for 1998-2001 includes a \$6.432 billion licensed commercial agreement with the United Arab Emirates in 2000 for 80 F-16 aircraft.

**Table 11. Arms Transfer Agreements of Developing Nations, 1994-2001:
Agreements by the Leading Recipients
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 1994-1997
1	Saudi Arabia	12,400
2	China	7,200
3	India	5,200
4	U.A.E.	5,200
5	Egypt	4,800
6	Israel	4,700
7	South Korea	3,600
8	Pakistan	3,100
9	Indonesia	2,400
10	Kuwait	2,300
Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 1998-2001
1	U.A.E.	10,800*
2	India	7,200
3	China	6,700
4	South Africa	5,100
5	Egypt	2,600
6	Pakistan	2,500
7	Israel	2,400
8	Malaysia	2,300
9	Singapore	2,200
10	South Korea	2,000
Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 1994-2001
1	U.A.E.	16,000*
2	Saudi Arabia	14,100
3	China	13,900
4	India	12,400
5	Egypt	7,400
6	Israel	7,200
7	South Korea	5,600
8	Pakistan	5,600
9	South Africa	5,300
10	Malaysia	4,000

Source: U.S. Government. **Note:** All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained. *The U.A.E. total includes a \$6.432 billion licensed commercial agreement with the United States in 2000 for 80 F-16 aircraft.

**Table 1J. Arms Transfer Agreements of Developing Nations in 2001:
Agreements by Leading Recipients
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 2001
1	Israel	2,500
2	China	2,100
3	Egypt	2,000
4	Saudi Arabia	900
5	South Korea	800
6	U.A.E.	700
7	India	700
8	Iran	700
9	Singapore	700
10	Kuwait	500

Source: U.S. Government.

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

Table 2. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1994-2001
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	TOTAL 1994-2001
United States	7,083	10,402	9,639	10,645	10,451	12,343	8,359	6,006	74,928
Russia	1,500	3,000	2,500	2,200	1,900	2,400	3,000	3,400	19,900
France	700	2,300	3,200	6,100	6,400	2,900	1,500	200	23,300
United Kingdom	4,700	4,900	5,800	5,900	3,300	4,400	4,700	3,300	37,000
China	600	800	700	1,000	500	300	600	400	4,900
Germany	900	1,100	700	400	200	700	400	0	4,400
Italy	200	100	100	400	200	400	300	0	1,700
All Other European	2,200	2,300	2,300	3,100	2,000	2,000	1,700	600	16,200
All Others	1,100	1,100	1,300	1,200	800	800	700	500	7,500
TOTAL	18,983	26,002	26,239	30,945	25,751	26,243	21,259	14,406	189,828
Dollar inflation index: (2001=1.00)*	0.8401	0.8572	0.8756	0.8947	0.9158	0.9376	0.9617	1	

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: Developing nations category *excludes* the United States, Russia, Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. All data are for the calendar year given, except for U.S. MAP (Military Assistance Program), IMET (International Military Education and Training), excess defense articles, and commercially licensed deliveries, which are included for the particular fiscal year. All amounts given include the values of weapons and ammunition, military spare parts, military construction, military assistance and training programs, and all associated services. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. *Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Table 2A. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1994-2001
(in millions of constant 2001 U.S. dollars)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	TOTAL 1994-2001
United States	8,431	12,135	11,008	11,898	11,412	13,164	8,692	6,006	82,746
Russia	1,786	1,750	3,426	2,459	2,075	2,560	3,119	3,400	20,575
France	833	2,683	3,655	6,818	6,988	3,093	1,560	200	25,830
United Kingdom	5,595	5,483	6,624	6,594	3,603	4,693	4,887	3,300	40,779
China	714	933	799	1,118	546	320	624	400	5,454
Germany	1,071	1,283	799	447	218	747	416	0	4,981
Italy	238	117	114	447	218	427	312	0	1,873
All Other European	2,619	2,683	2,627	3,465	2,184	2,133	1,768	600	18,079
All Others	1,309	1,283	1,485	1,341	874	853	728	500	8,373
TOTAL	22,596	28,350	30,537	34,587	28,118	27,990	22,106	14,406	208,690

**Table 2B. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1994-2001
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
United States	37.31%	40.00%	36.74%	34.40%	40.58%	47.03%	39.32%	41.69%
Russia	7.90%	11.54%	9.53%	7.11%	7.38%	9.15%	14.11%	23.60%
France	3.69%	8.85%	12.20%	19.71%	24.85%	11.05%	7.06%	1.39%
United Kingdom	24.76%	18.84%	22.10%	19.07%	12.82%	16.77%	22.11%	22.91%
China	3.16%	3.08%	2.67%	3.23%	1.94%	1.14%	2.82%	2.78%
Germany	4.74%	4.23%	2.67%	1.29%	0.78%	2.67%	1.88%	0.00%
Italy	1.05%	0.38%	0.38%	1.29%	0.78%	1.52%	1.41%	0.00%
All Other European	11.59%	8.85%	8.77%	10.02%	7.77%	7.62%	8.00%	4.16%
All Others	5.79%	4.23%	4.95%	3.88%	3.11%	3.05%	3.29%	3.47%
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>34.24%</i>	<i>32.30%</i>	<i>37.35%</i>	<i>41.36%</i>	<i>39.23%</i>	<i>32.01%</i>	<i>32.46%</i>	<i>24.30%</i>
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, 1994-2001
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01
United States	10,964	12,613	24,617	22,596	2,230	1,743	116	92
Russia	5,500	7,600	2,800	1,900	200	200	600	1,100
France	5,000	5,400	6,900	5,500	300	200	200	0
United Kingdom	2,600	2,300	18,100	13,300	400	0	100	100
China	1,600	1,000	1,100	400	100	0	300	500
Germany	2,600	100	200	1,000	200	200	0	0
Italy	500	800	100	200	0	0	100	0
All Other European	2,300	1,000	5,600	3,400	1,100	400	300	1,000
All Others	1,500	1,100	800	500	600	200	1,000	700
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>10,700</i>	<i>8,600</i>	<i>25,300</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>100]</i>
TOTAL	32,564	31,913	60,217	48,796	5,130	2,943	2,716	3,492

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million.

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

Table 2D. Percentage of Supplier Deliveries Value by Region, 1994-2001

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa		TOTAL	TOTAL
	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01
United States	28.91%	34.05%	64.91%	61.00%	5.88%	4.71%	0.31%	0.25%	100.00%	100.00%
Russia	60.44%	70.37%	30.77%	17.59%	2.20%	1.85%	6.59%	10.19%	100.00%	100.00%
France	40.32%	48.65%	55.65%	49.55%	2.42%	1.80%	1.61%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
United Kingdom	12.26%	14.65%	85.38%	84.71%	1.89%	0.00%	0.47%	0.64%	100.00%	100.00%
China	51.61%	52.63%	35.48%	21.05%	3.23%	0.00%	9.68%	26.32%	100.00%	100.00%
Germany	86.67%	7.69%	6.67%	76.92%	6.67%	15.38%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Italy	71.43%	80.00%	14.29%	20.00%	0.00%	0.00%	14.29%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
All Other European	24.73%	17.24%	60.22%	58.62%	11.83%	6.90%	3.23%	17.24%	100.00%	100.00%
All Others	38.46%	44.00%	20.51%	20.00%	15.38%	8.00%	25.64%	28.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>28.69%</i>	<i>29.55%</i>	<i>67.83%</i>	<i>68.73%</i>	<i>2.41%</i>	<i>1.37%</i>	<i>1.07%</i>	<i>0.34%</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>100.00%</i>
TOTAL	32.36%	36.62%	59.84%	55.99%	5.10%	3.38%	2.70%	4.01%	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, 1994-2001

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01	1994-97	1998-01
United States	33.66%	39.52%	40.88%	46.31%	43.47%	59.23%	4.27%	2.63%
Russia	16.89%	23.81%	4.65%	3.89%	3.90%	6.80%	22.09%	31.50%
France	15.35%	16.92%	11.46%	11.27%	5.85%	6.80%	7.36%	0.00%
United Kingdom	7.98%	7.21%	30.06%	27.26%	7.80%	0.00%	3.68%	2.86%
China	4.91%	3.13%	1.83%	0.82%	1.95%	0.00%	11.05%	14.32%
Germany	7.98%	0.31%	0.33%	2.05%	3.90%	6.80%	0.00%	0.00%
Italy	1.54%	2.51%	0.17%	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	3.68%	0.00%
All Other European	7.06%	3.13%	9.30%	6.97%	21.44%	13.59%	11.05%	28.64%
All Others	4.61%	3.45%	1.33%	1.02%	11.70%	6.80%	36.82%	20.05%
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>32.86%</i>	<i>26.95%</i>	<i>42.01%</i>	<i>40.99%</i>	<i>17.54%</i>	<i>13.59%</i>	<i>14.73%</i>	<i>2.86 %]</i>
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, 1994-2001
Lending Suppliers Compared
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1994-1997
1	United States	37,769
2	United Kingdom	21,300
3	France	12,300
4	Russia	9,200
5	Germany	3,100
6	China	3,100
7	Sweden	2,400
8	Israel	1,600
9	South Africa	1,000
10	Canada	1,000
11	Netherlands	1,000
Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1998-2001
1	United States	37,159
2	United Kingdom	15,700
3	France	11,000
4	Russia	10,700
5	China	1,800
6	Sweden	1,700
7	Ukraine	1,400
8	Germany	1,300
9	Italy	900
10	Israel	900
11	Belarus	800
Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1994-2001
1	United States	74,928
2	United Kingdom	37,000
3	France	23,300
4	Russia	19,900
5	China	4,900
6	Germany	4,400
7	Sweden	4,100
8	Israel	2,500
9	Ukraine	2,400
10	Italy	1,700
11	Belarus	1,700

Source: U.S. Government.

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

**Table 2G. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 2001:
Leading Suppliers Compared
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 2001
1	United States	6,006
2	Russia	3,400
3	United Kingdom	3,300
4	China	400
5	Israel	200
6	France	200
7	Ukraine	200
8	Belgium	100
9	South Korea	100
10	Slovakia	100

Source: U.S. Government.

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

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
1994-1997							
Algeria	0	400	0	0	4,200	100	9,500
Bahrain	300	0	0	0	0	0	300
Egypt	4,700	400	0	100	300	100	5,600
Iran	0	700	900	100	300	100	2,100
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	1,700	0	0	200	0	200	2,100
Jordan	200	0	0	0	0	100	300
Kuwait	2,700	800	0	1,300	100	0	4,900
Lebanon	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Morocco	200	0	0	200	100	0	500
Oman	0	0	0	1,000	100	100	1,200
Qatar	0	0	0	700	0	0	700
Saudi Arabia	13,900	0	100	18,900	3,700	0	36,500
Syria	0	0	0	0	100	200	300
Tunisia	100	0	0	0	100	0	200
U.A.E.	600	300	0	2,900	300	200	4,300
Yemen	0	0	200	0	300	100	600
1998-2001							
Algeria	0	400	100	0	400	0	900
Bahrain	600	0	0	0	0	0	600
Egypt	3,100	200	0	100	0	100	3,500
Iran	0	500	100	100	200	0	900
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	3,800	0	0	900	0	100	4,800
Jordan	300	0	0	0	0	200	500
Kuwait	1,500	0	200	600	0	100	2,400
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	100	100	200
Morocco	100	0	0	0	200	100	400
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Qatar	0	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,200
Saudi Arabia	12,800	0	0	14,600	1,800	100	29,300
Syria	0	300	0	100	100	0	500
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.A.E.	600	300	0	2,000	500	0	3,400
Yemen	0	0	0	100	100	100	300

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: 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.

**Table 2I. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1994-2001:
The Leading Recipients
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1994-1997
1	Saudi Arabia	36,500
2	Taiwan	10,600
3	Egypt	5,600
4	South Korea	4,900
5	Kuwait	4,900
6	U.A.E.	4,300
7	China	2,900
8	Iran	2,100
9	Israel	2,100
10	Malaysia	2,100
Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1998-2001
1	Saudi Arabia	29,300
2	Taiwan	10,100
3	China	5,100
4	Israel	4,800
5	South Korea	4,700
6	Egypt	3,500
7	U.A.E.	3,400
8	Kuwait	2,400
9	Malaysia	2,100
10	India	2,000
Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1994-2001
1	Saudi Arabia	65,000
2	Taiwan	20,700
3	South Korea	9,600
4	Egypt	9,100
5	China	8,000
6	U.A.E.	7,700
7	Kuwait	7,300
8	Israel	6,900
9	Malaysia	4,200
10	Indonesia	3,100

Source: U.S. Government

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

**Table 2J. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 2001:
The Leading Recipients
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 2001
1	Saudi Arabia	4,800
2	China	2,200
3	Taiwan	1,200
4	South Korea	900
5	Egypt	700
6	Israel	600
7	India	500
8	Kuwait	400
9	Pakistan	200
10	Sri Lanka	200

Source: U.S. Government.

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

Selected Weapons Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1994-2001

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 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 1994-2001 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 note of caution 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 quantity of the weaponry delivered. The history of recent conventional conflicts suggests that quality and/or sophistication of weapons can offset quantitative advantage. 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, tactical proficiency, and sound logistics—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, 1998-2001

- The regional weapons delivery data collectively show that the United States was the leading supplier of several major classes of conventional weaponry from 1998-2001. Russia transferred significant quantities of certain weapons classes, although generally less than the United States or other supplier groups in most regions, during these years.
- The major West European suppliers were serious competitors in weapons deliveries from 1998-2001 making notable deliveries of certain categories of armaments to every region of the developing world—most particularly to the Near East, Asia, and to Latin America. In Africa, European suppliers, China 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 the United States, Russia, and the four major West European suppliers tend to dominate 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 tanks, missiles, armored vehicles, aircraft, artillery pieces, and the various missile categories, surface-to-surface, surface-

to-air, and anti-ship, to developing nations, should their systems prove attractive to prospective purchasers.

Noteworthy deliveries of specific categories of weapons to regions of the developing world by specific suppliers from **1998-2001** included the following:

Asia.

Russia delivered 250 APCs and armored cars, 3 major surface combatants, 2 minor surface combatants, 4 submarines, 140 supersonic combat aircraft, 170 helicopters, 940 surface-to-air missiles, and 150 anti-ship missiles. The **United States** delivered 280 tanks and self-propelled guns, 193 artillery pieces, 6 major surface combatants, 230 supersonic combat aircraft, 75 helicopters, 1,228 surface-to-air missiles, and 235 anti-ship missiles. **China** delivered 90 tanks and self-propelled guns, 140 artillery pieces, 360 APCs and armored cars, 16 minor surface combatants, 40 supersonic combat aircraft, 330 surface-to-air missiles, and 20 anti-ship missiles. The four **major West European suppliers** as a group delivered 3 major surface combatants, 7 minor surface combatants, 2 submarines, 60 supersonic combat aircraft, 1,630 surface-to-air missiles, and 60 anti-ship missiles. **All other European suppliers** collectively delivered 230 tanks and self-propelled guns, 90 APCs and armored cars, 8 minor surface combatants, 1 submarine, and 10 supersonic combat aircraft, and 100 surface-to-surface missiles. **All other non-European suppliers** collectively delivered 500 artillery pieces, 170 APCs and armored cars, 4 major surface combatants, 31 minor surface combatants, and 70 supersonic combat aircraft.

Near East.

Russia delivered 240 tanks and self-propelled guns, 410 APCs and armored cars, 30 supersonic combat aircraft, 40 helicopters, and 30 anti-ship missiles. The **United States** delivered 182 tanks and self-propelled guns, 254 APCs and armored cars, 81 supersonic combat aircraft, 42 helicopters, 278 surface-to-air missiles, and 57 anti-ship missiles. **China** delivered 1 guided missile boat, 170 surface-to-air missiles, and 100 anti-ship missiles. The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered 280 tanks and self-propelled guns, 70 APCs and armored cars, 1 minor surface combatant, 10 guided missile boats, 3 submarines, 10 supersonic combat aircraft, 30 helicopters, and 160 anti-ship missiles. **All other European suppliers** as a group delivered 270 tanks and self-propelled guns, 240 APCs and armored cars, 1 major surface combatant, 3 minor surface combatants, 30 supersonic combat aircraft, 20 helicopters, and 280 surface-to-air missiles. **All other suppliers** collectively delivered 8 minor surface combatants, and 30 surface-to-surface missiles.

Latin America.

Russia delivered 20 helicopters. The **United States** delivered 29 artillery pieces, 15 APCs and armored cars, 2 major surface combatants, 36 helicopters, and 9 anti-ship missiles. **China** delivered 4 minor surface combatants. The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered 80 tanks and self-propelled guns, 120 APCs and armored cars, 2 major surface combatants, 2 minor surface combatants, 4 guided missile boats, 1 submarine, 10 helicopters, 90 surface-to-air missiles, and 30 anti-ship missiles. **All other European suppliers** collectively delivered 320 tanks and self-propelled guns, 40 APCs and armored cars, 8 major surface combatants, 85 minor surface combatants, 20 helicopters, and 460 surface-to-air missiles. **All other non-European suppliers** as a group delivered 50 artillery pieces, and 20 subsonic combat aircraft.

Africa.

Russia delivered 20 tanks and self-propelled guns, 190 artillery pieces, 170 APCs and armored cars, 40 supersonic combat aircraft, and 70 helicopters. The **United States** delivered 2 minor surface combatants. **China** delivered 200 tanks and self-propelled guns, 5 minor surface combatants, 20 supersonic combat aircraft, and 10 helicopters. The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered 14 minor surface combatants. **All other European suppliers** collectively delivered 780 tanks and self-propelled guns, 460 artillery pieces, 300 APCs and armored cars, 4 minor surface combatants, 50 supersonic combat aircraft, 60 helicopters, and 340 surface-to-air missiles. **All other non-European suppliers** as a group delivered 110 tanks and self-propelled guns, 390 artillery pieces, 470 APCs and armored cars, 18 minor surface combatants, 10 supersonic combat aircraft, 10 helicopters, and 160 surface-to-air missiles.

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
1994-1997						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	1,657	200	170	310	550	60
Artillery	195	450	100	150	260	610
APCs and Armored Cars	3,043	1,200	90	900	2,700	100
Major Surface Combatants	3	2	4	47	2	1
Minor Surface Combatants	55	12	11	39	33	42
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	21	4	0	5
Submarines	0	5	0	8	0	2
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	201	100	80	30	70	70
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	69	10	0	50	30	20
Other Aircraft	37	60	70	50	240	80
Helicopters	207	280	0	60	90	50
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1,674	2,020	560	1,230	2,440	330
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	10
Anti-Ship Missiles	491	70	240	40	0	10
1998-2001						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	462	300	290	360	1,600	140
Artillery	228	220	190	20	560	940
APCs and Armored Cars	317	830	400	220	670	670
Major Surface Combatants	8	3	0	5	9	4
Minor Surface Combatants	2	2	25	24	100	57
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	1	14	0	0
Submarines	0	4	0	6	1	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	311	210	60	70	90	80
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	2	10	0	40	10	20
Other Aircraft	47	70	70	30	90	70
Helicopters	153	300	10	50	110	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1,506	960	510	1,720	1,180	190
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	30
Anti-Ship Missiles	301	180	120	250	0	10

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: Developing nations category excludes the U.S., Russia, 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. Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-ship 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.

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
1994-1997						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	325	30	170	0	210	40
Artillery	32	380	70	50	40	460
APCs and Armored Cars	55	40	90	290	130	70
Major Surface Combatants	1	2	4	38	1	1
Minor Surface Combatants	12	12	6	13	0	23
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	6	0	0	0
Submarines	0	2	0	8	0	2
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	85	90	70	20	0	60
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	30	10	0	50	10	10
Other Aircraft	20	20	50	40	100	30
Helicopters	72	70	0	20	30	20
Surface-to-Air Missiles	221	1,130	240	1,130	90	50
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	10
Anti-Ship Missiles	192	70	90	0	0	0
1998-2001						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	280	40	90	0	230	20
Artillery	193	10	140	0	50	500
APCs and Armored Cars	48	250	360	30	90	170
Major Surface Combatants	6	3	0	3	0	4
Minor Surface Combatants	0	2	16	7	8	31
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Submarines	0	4	0	2	1	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	230	140	40	60	10	70
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	40	0	0
Other Aircraft	4	50	30	10	0	30
Helicopters	75	170	0	10	10	0
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1,228	940	330	1,630	100	20
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	235	150	20	60	0	0

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: 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. Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-ship 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.

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
1994-1997						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	1,332	130	0	280	220	0
Artillery	124	40	30	10	140	60
APCs and Armored Cars	2,926	700	0	390	1,950	0
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	2	1	0
Minor Surface Combatants	13	0	3	19	18	3
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	15	2	0	0
Submarines	0	3	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	116	10	10	10	20	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Aircraft	3	20	10	0	50	40
Helicopters	72	90	0	20	30	0
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1,358	140	130	0	0	20
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	287	0	150	20	0	0
1998-2001						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	182	240	0	280	270	10
Artillery	6	20	30	0	0	0
APCs and Armored Cars	254	410	40	70	240	30
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	0	1	0
Minor Surface Combatants	0	0	0	1	3	8
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	1	10	0	0
Submarines	0	0	0	3	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	81	30	0	10	30	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Aircraft	21	10	10	0	30	0
Helicopters	42	40	0	30	20	0
Surface-to-Air Missiles	278	20	170	0	280	10
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	30
Anti-Ship Missiles	57	30	100	160	0	10

Source: U.S. Government

Note: All data for calendar years given. Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure. Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-ship 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.

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
1994-1997						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	0	0	20	40	10
Artillery	38	0	0	80	10	30
APCs and Armored Cars	57	30	0	20	530	10
Major Surface Combatants	2	0	0	7	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	28	0	0	6	12	7
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	2	0	4
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	40	10
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	39	0	0	0	20	0
Other Aircraft	6	20	0	0	20	0
Helicopters	63	70	0	0	10	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	95	750	190	60	1,390	260
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	12	0	0	20	0	10
1998-2001						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	0	0	80	320	0
Artillery	29	0	0	20	50	50
APCs and Armored Cars	15	0	0	120	40	0
Major Surface Combatants	2	0	0	2	8	0
Minor Surface Combatants	0	0	4	2	85	0
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	4	0	0
Submarines	0	0	0	1	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	2	0	0	0	0	20
Other Aircraft	14	10	0	20	40	30
Helicopters	36	20	0	10	20	0
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	0	10	90	460	0
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	9	0	0	30	0	0

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All data for calendar years given. Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure. Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-ship 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.

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
1994-1997						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	40	0	10	80	10
Artillery	1	30	0	10	70	60
APCs and Armored Cars	5	430	0	200	90	20
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	2	0	2	1	3	9
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	1
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	10	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	10
Other Aircraft	8	0	10	10	70	10
Helicopters	0	50	0	20	20	20
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	0	0	40	960	0
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998-2001						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	20	200	0	780	110
Artillery	0	190	20	0	460	390
APCs and Armored Cars	0	170	0	0	300	470
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	2	0	5	14	4	18
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	40	20	0	50	10
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	10	0	0	10	0
Other Aircraft	8	0	30	0	20	10
Helicopters	0	70	10	0	60	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	0	0	0	340	160
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All data are for calendar years given. Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure. Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-ship 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.

Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements and Deliveries Values, 1994-2001

Ten tables follow. **Tables 8, 8A, and 8B** and **tables 9, 9A and 9B**, provide the total dollar values for arms transfer agreements and arms deliveries worldwide for the years 1994-2001 in the same format and detail as do **tables 1,1A and 1B** and **tables 2,2A and 2B** for arms transfer agreements with and arms deliveries to developing nations. **Tables 8C, 8D, 9C and 9D** provide a list of the top eleven arms suppliers to the world based on the total values (**in current dollars**) of their arms transfer agreements with and arms deliveries worldwide during calendar years 1994-1997, 1998-2001, and 2001. These tables are set out in the same format and detail as tables **1F** and **1G** and tables **2F** and **2G** for arms transfer agreements with and arms deliveries to developing nations respectively.

Total Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements Values, 1994-2001

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, dollar values are expressed in *constant* 2001 U.S. dollars.

- The United States ranked first among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1998-2001, and first for the entire period from 1994-2001 (**figure 1**) (**table 8C**).
- Russia ranked second among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1998-2001, and second from 1994-2001.
- France ranked third among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1998-2001, and third from 1994-2001.
- In 2001, the value of all arms transfer agreements worldwide was \$26.4 billion. This is the lowest total for worldwide arms transfer agreements for any year since 1997.
- In 2001, the United States was the leader in arms transfer agreements with the world, making \$12.1 billion in such agreements, or 45.8% of all arms transfer agreements. Russia ranked second with \$5.8 billion in arms transfer agreements, or 22% of all arms transfer agreements. France ranked third with \$2.9 billion or 11.1%. United States agreements' decreased significantly notably from \$18.9 billion in 2000 to \$12.1 billion in 2001, although the U.S. share of agreements only fell from 47.3% to 45.8%. Russia's arms transfer agreements also fell significantly from \$8.4 billion in 2000 to \$5.8 billion in 2001 (**table 8A**)(**table 8B**)(**table 8D**).
- The United States, Russia and France, the top three arms suppliers to the world in 2001—respectively—ranked by the value of their arms transfer agreements—collectively made agreements in 2001 valued at nearly \$20.8 billion, 78.8% of all arms transfer agreements made with the world by all suppliers.
- The total value of all arms transfer agreements worldwide from 1998-2001 (\$133.1 billion) was slightly higher than the value of arms transfer agreements by all suppliers worldwide from 1994-1997 (\$128.2 billion), an increase of 3.9% (**figure 1**).

- During the period from 1994-1997, developing world nations accounted for 70.8% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide. During 1998-2001, developing world nations accounted for 65.8% of all agreements made worldwide (**figure 1**).
- In 2001, developing nations were recipients of 60.5% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide (**figure 1**).

Total Worldwide Delivery Values 1994-2001

Table 9 shows the annual *current* dollar values of arms deliveries (items actually transferred) worldwide by major suppliers from 1994-2001. 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* 2001 U.S. dollars.

- In 2001, the United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries worldwide, making \$9.7 billion in such deliveries. This is the eighth year in a row that United States has led in such deliveries, reflecting implementation of arms agreements concluded during and immediately after the Persian Gulf war. The U.S. total is a substantial decline from 2000 when its delivery values totaled over \$13.5 billion (**figure 2**) (**table 9A**)(**table 9D**).
- The United Kingdom ranked second in arms deliveries worldwide in 2001, making \$4 billion in such deliveries.
- Russia ranked third in arms deliveries worldwide in 2001, making \$3.6 billion in such deliveries.
- In 2001, the top three suppliers of arms to the world, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Russia, collectively delivered nearly \$17.3 billion, 81.2% of all arms deliveries made worldwide by all suppliers (**table 9D**).
- The U.S. share of all arms deliveries worldwide in 2001 was 45.6%, up slightly from its 41.6% share in 2000. The United Kingdom's share in 2001 was 18.8% up from 17.9% in 2000. Russia's share of world arms deliveries in 2001 was 16.9%, up from 11.5% in 2000 (**table 9B**).
- In 2001, the value of all arms deliveries worldwide was over \$21.3 billion, a significant decline in the total value of deliveries in 2000 (\$32.6 billion in constant 2001 dollars), and the lowest deliveries total by far during the entire period from 1994-2001 (**chart 7**) (**table 9A**).
- During the period from 1994-1997, developing world nations accounted for 70% of all arms deliveries received worldwide. During 1998-2001, developing world nations accounted for 68.7% of all deliveries worldwide (**figure 2**).
- In 2001, developing nations as recipients of arms accounted for 67.6% of all arms deliveries received worldwide (**figure 2**).
- The total value of all arms deliveries by all suppliers worldwide from 1998-2001 (\$134.9 billion) was a significant decrease from the value of arms deliveries by all suppliers worldwide from 1994-1997 (\$165.8 billion in constant dollars), a decline of 18.6% (**figure 2**)(**table 9A**).

**Table 8. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 1994-2001
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	TOTAL 1994-2001
United States	12,409	8,808	10,686	6,947	10,193	11,872	18,205	12,088	91,208
Russia	3,800	7,500	4,600	3,500	2,400	4,200	8,100	5,800	39,900
France	8,700	2,700	2,500	4,700	3,300	1,500	4,100	2,900	30,400
United Kingdom	700	800	5,000	1,000	2,000	1,300	600	400	11,800
China	800	200	900	1,300	1,100	2,500	600	600	8,000
Germany	1,400	400	200	600	5,000	3,600	1,100	1,000	13,300
Italy	100	900	400	500	900	900	100	200	4,000
All Other European	2,400	2,200	3,900	1,900	1,900	6,200	3,800	1,700	24,000
All Others	700	2,100	3,300	2,300	1,800	1,200	1,900	1,700	15,000
TOTAL	31,009	25,608	31,486	22,747	28,593	33,272	38,505	26,388	237,608
Dollar inflation index: (2001=1.00)*	0.8401	0.8572	0.8756	0.8947	0.9158	0.9376	0.9617	1	

Source: U.S. Government

Note: All data are for the calendar year given, except for U.S. MAP (Military Assistance Program) and IMET (International Military Education and Training), excess defense articles, which are included for the particular fiscal year. All amounts given include the values of weapons and ammunition, military spare parts, military construction, excess defense articles, military assistance and training programs, and all associated services. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. The U.S. total in 2000 includes a \$6.432 billion licensed commercial agreement with the United Arab Emirates for 80 F-16 aircraft. *Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Table 8A. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 1994-2001
(in millions of constant 2001 U.S. dollars)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	TOTAL 1994-2001
United States	14,771	10,275	12,204	7,765	11,130	12,662	18,930	12,088	99,825
Russia	4,523	8,749	5,254	3,912	2,621	4,480	8,423	5,800	43,762
France	10,356	3,150	2,855	5,253	3,603	1,600	4,263	2,900	33,980
United Kingdom	833	933	5,710	1,118	2,184	1,387	624	400	13,189
China	952	233	1,028	1,453	1,201	2,666	624	600	8,757
Germany	1,666	467	228	671	5,460	3,840	1,144	1,000	14,476
Italy	119	1,050	457	559	983	960	104	200	4,432
All Other European	2,857	2,566	4,454	2,124	2,075	6,613	3,951	1,700	26,340
All Others	833	2,450	3,769	2,571	1,965	1,280	1,976	1,700	16,544
TOTAL	36,910	29,873	35,959	25,426	31,222	35,488	40,039	26,388	261,305

Table 8B. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 1994-2001
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
United States	40.02%	34.40%	33.94%	30.54%	35.65%	35.68%	47.28%	45.81%
Russia	12.25%	29.29%	14.61%	15.39%	8.39%	12.62%	21.04%	21.98%
France	28.06%	10.54%	7.94%	20.66%	11.54%	4.51%	10.65%	10.99%
United Kingdom	2.26%	3.12%	15.88%	4.40%	6.99%	3.91%	1.56%	1.52%
China	2.58%	0.78%	2.86%	5.72%	3.85%	7.51%	1.56%	2.27%
Germany	4.51%	1.56%	0.64%	2.64%	17.49%	10.82%	2.86%	3.79%
Italy	0.32%	3.51%	1.27%	2.20%	3.15%	2.70%	0.26%	0.76%
All Other European	7.74%	8.59%	12.39%	8.35%	6.64%	18.63%	9.87%	6.44%
All Others	2.26%	8.20%	10.48%	10.11%	6.30%	3.61%	4.93%	6.44%
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>35.15%</i>	<i>18.73%</i>	<i>25.73%</i>	<i>29.90%</i>	<i>39.17%</i>	<i>21.94%</i>	<i>15.33%</i>	<i>17.06%</i>
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 8C. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, 1994-2001:
Leading Suppliers Compared
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1994-1997
1	United States	38,850
2	Russia	19,400
3	France	18,600
4	United Kingdom	7,500
5	China	3,200
6	Germany	2,600
7	Israel	2,500
8	South Africa	2,500
9	Italy	1,900
10	Ukraine	1,700
11	Netherlands	1,500

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1998-2001
1	United States	52,358*
2	Russia	20,500
3	France	11,800
4	Germany	10,700
5	China	4,800
6	United Kingdom	4,300
7	Sweden	3,600
8	Israel	2,800
9	Spain	2,200
10	Italy	2,100
11	Ukraine	1,900

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1994-2001
1	United States	91,208*
2	Russia	39,900
3	France	30,400
4	Germany	13,300
5	United Kingdom	11,800
6	China	8,000
7	Israel	5,300
8	Sweden	4,600
9	Italy	4,000
10	Ukraine	3,600
11	South Africa	3,000

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained. *The U.S. total includes a \$6.432 billion licensed commercial agreement with the United Arab Emirates in 2000 for 80 F-16 aircraft.

**Table 8D. Arms Transfer Agreements with
the World in 2001:
Leading Suppliers Compared
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 2001
1	United States	12,088
2	Russia	5,800
3	France	2,900
4	Germany	1,000
5	Israel	700
6	China	600
7	United Kingdom	400
8	Spain	400
9	Sweden	400
10	Brazil	300
11	South Korea	200

Source: U.S. Government.

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

Table 9. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 1994-2001
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	TOTAL 1994-2001
United States	13,328	15,933	14,833	16,522	16,886	18,209	13,019	9,702	118,432
Russia	1,800	3,500	3,200	2,500	2,100	3,000	3,600	3,600	23,300
France	1,200	3,000	3,800	6,700	7,100	3,600	2,000	1,000	28,400
United Kingdom	5,200	5,300	6,500	6,800	3,800	5,000	5,600	4,000	42,200
China	600	800	700	1,100	600	400	700	500	5,400
Germany	1,700	2,000	1,900	1,200	1,500	2,100	1,200	100	11,700
Italy	200	200	100	400	200	600	500	0	2,200
All Other European	3,500	3,500	3,400	4,400	3,200	2,900	2,800	1,100	24,800
All Others	1,900	2,000	1,900	2,400	1,700	2,200	1,900	1,300	15,300
TOTAL	29,428	36,233	36,333	42,022	37,086	38,009	31,319	21,302	271,732
Dollar inflation index: (2001=1.00)*	0.8401	0.8572	0.8756	0.8947	0.9158	0.9376	0.9617	1	

Source: U.S. Government

Note: All data are for the calendar year given, except for U.S. MAP (Military Assistance Program), IMET (International Military Education and Training), excess defense articles, and commercially licensed deliveries, which are included for the particular fiscal year. All amounts given include the values of weapons and ammunition, military spare parts, military construction, excess defense articles, military assistance and training programs, and all associated services. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million.

*Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Table 9A. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 1994-2001
(in millions of constant 2001 U.S. dollars)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	TOTAL 1994- 2001
United States	15,865	18,587	16,940	18,467	18,439	19,421	13,537	9,702	130,958
Russia	2,143	4,083	3,655	2,794	2,293	3,200	3,743	3,600	25,511
France	1,428	3,500	4,340	7,489	7,753	3,840	2,080	1,000	31,430
United Kingdom	6,190	6,183	7,423	7,600	4,149	5,333	5,823	4,000	46,701
China	714	933	799	1,229	655	427	728	500	5,985
Germany	2,024	2,333	2,170	1,341	1,638	2,240	1,248	100	13,094
Italy	238	233	114	447	218	640	520	0	2,410
All Other European	4,166	4,083	3,883	4,918	3,494	3,093	2,912	1,100	27,649
All Others	2,262	2,333	2,170	2,682	1,856	2,346	1,976	1,300	16,925
TOTAL	35,030	42,268	41,494	46,967	40,495	40,540	32,567	21,302	300,663

Table 9B. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier 1994-2001
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
United States	45.29%	43.97%	40.83%	39.32%	45.53%	47.91%	41.57%	45.55%
Russia	6.12%	9.66%	8.81%	5.95%	5.66%	7.89%	11.49%	16.90%
France	4.08%	8.28%	10.46%	15.94%	19.14%	9.47%	6.39%	4.69%
United Kingdom	17.67%	14.63%	17.89%	16.18%	10.25%	13.15%	17.88%	18.78%
China	2.04%	2.21%	1.93%	2.62%	1.62%	1.05%	2.24%	2.35%
Germany	5.78%	5.52%	5.23%	2.86%	4.04%	5.53%	3.83%	0.47%
Italy	0.68%	0.55%	0.28%	0.95%	0.54%	1.58%	1.60%	0.00%
All Other European	11.89%	9.66%	9.36%	10.47%	8.63%	7.63%	8.94%	5.16%
All Others	6.46%	5.52%	5.23%	5.71%	4.58%	5.79%	6.07%	6.10%
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>28.20%</i>	<i>28.98%</i>	<i>33.85%</i>	<i>35.93%</i>	<i>33.98%</i>	<i>29.73%</i>	<i>29.69%</i>	<i>23.94]</i>
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 9C. Arms Deliveries to the World, 1994-2001:
Leading Suppliers Compared
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1994-1997
1	United States	60,616
2	United Kingdom	23,800
3	France	14,700
4	Russia	11,000
5	Germany	6,800
6	Sweden	3,900
7	China	3,200
8	Israel	2,300
9	Canada	1,600
10	Spain	1,500
11	Netherlands	1,300
Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1998-2001
1	United States	57,816
2	United Kingdom	18,400
3	France	13,700
4	Russia	12,300
5	Germany	4,900
6	Sweden	2,500
7	China	2,200
8	Ukraine	1,900
9	Israel	1,800
10	Italy	1,300
11	Belarus	900
Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1994-2001
1	United States	118,432
2	United Kingdom	42,200
3	France	28,400
4	Russia	23,300
5	Germany	11,700
6	Sweden	6,400
7	China	5,400
8	Israel	4,100
9	Ukraine	2,900
10	Italy	2,200
11	Canada	1,900

Source: U.S. Government.

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

**Table 9D. Arms Deliveries to the World in 2001:
Leading Suppliers Compared
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 2001
1	United States	9,702
2	United Kingdom	4,000
3	Russia	3,600
4	France	1,000
5	China	500
6	Israel	300
7	Ukraine	200
8	Slovakia	100
9	Belgium	100
10	Greece	100
11	South Korea	100

Source: U.S. Government.

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

Description of Items Counted in Weapons Categories, 1994-2001

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—100mm 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 fighter and bomber aircraft designed to function operationally at speeds above Mach 1.

Subsonic Combat Aircraft: This category includes all fighter and bomber aircraft 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: This category includes all ground-based air defense missiles.

Surface-to-surface Missiles: This category includes all surface-surface missiles without regard to range, such as Scuds and CSS-2s. It excludes all anti-tank missiles. It also excludes all anti-ship missiles, which are counted in a separate listing.

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
 India
 Indonesia
 Japan
 Kampuchea
 (Cambodia)
 Kazakhstan
 Kyrgyzstan
 Laos
 Malaysia
 Nepal
 New Zealand
 North Korea
 Pakistan
 Papua New Guinea
 Philippines
 Pitcairn
 Singapore
 South Korea
 Sri Lanka
 Taiwan
 Tajikistan
 Thailand
 Turkmenistan
 Uzbekistan
 Vietnam

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
 Bosnia/Herzegovina
 Bulgaria
 Belgium
 Canada
 Croatia
 Czechoslovakia/
 Czech Republic
 Cyprus
 Denmark
 Estonia
 Finland
 France
 FYR/Macedonia
 Georgia
 Germany
 Greece
 Hungary
 Iceland
 Ireland
 Italy
 Latvia
 Liechtenstein
 Lithuania
 Luxembourg
 Malta
 Moldova
 Netherlands
 Norway
 Poland
 Portugal
 Romania
 Russia
 Slovak Republic
 Slovenia
 Spain
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 Turkey
 Ukraine
 United Kingdom
 Yugoslavia/Federal
 Republic

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