

CRS Report for Congress

Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1990-1997

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ABSTRACT

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. This report covers the years from 1990-1997. It also provides some data on worldwide conventional arms transfers for the same time period, but the principal focus is on data illustrating the levels of such arms transfers by major weapons suppliers to nations in the developing world. Data on deliveries by key suppliers of fourteen categories of conventional weapons systems is also included for 1990-1997. The data in the report show how global patterns of conventional arms transfers have changed in the post-Cold War and post-Persian Gulf War years. Despite world changes since the Cold War's end, the developing nations continue to be the primary focus of foreign transfer activity by conventional weapons suppliers.

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Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1990-1997

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 data is provided on worldwide conventional arms transfers, but the principal focus is the levels 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 1990-1997, the value of arms transfer agreements with developing nations comprised, 68.6% of all such agreements worldwide. More recently, arms transfer agreements have declined generally, but those with developing nations still constituted 65.6% of all such agreements globally from 1994-1997.

The value of all arms transfer *agreements* with developing nations in 1997 was \$17.2 billion. This was the lowest total, in real terms, since 1990. In 1997, the value of all arms *deliveries* to developing nations was \$28.6 billion, a notable increase in deliveries values from the previous year (in constant 1997 dollars).

Most recently, from 1994-1997, Russia, France, and the United States have dominated the arms market in the developing world, with each of these three making nearly the same level of arms transfer *agreements*. From 1994-1997, Russia made nearly \$17.2 billion in arms transfer agreements with developing nations, 22.9% of all such agreements. France, the second leading supplier during this period, made nearly \$17.1 billion in arms transfer agreements or 22.7%. The United States made over \$16.8 billion or 22.4% of all such agreements with developing nations during these years.

In 1997, France ranked first in arms transfer *agreements* with developing nations at \$4.6 billion, holding 26.8% of such agreements; Russia was second with \$3.3 billion or 19.2% of such agreements. The United States ranked third with \$2.3 billion or 13.3% of such agreements. The total value of U.S. arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1997 was the lowest value, in real terms, of United States arms transfer agreements with developing nations since 1990. In 1997, the United States ranked first in the value of arms *deliveries* to developing nations at \$11.7 billion, or 40.9% of all such deliveries. The United Kingdom ranked second at \$5.3 billion or 18.5% of such deliveries.

During the 1994-1997 period, Saudi Arabia ranked first among developing nations purchasers in the value of arms transfer *agreements*, concluding \$14.1 billion in such agreements. China ranked second at \$8.1 billion. India ranked third with \$5.3 billion. Among developing nations weapons purchasers, the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E) ranked first in the value of arms transfer *agreements* in 1997, concluding \$3.5 billion in such agreements. Saudi Arabia ranked second at \$2.9 billion. India ranked third with \$1.8 billion.

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Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1990-1997

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 1990 through 1997. It also includes some data on world-wide supplier transactions. It updates and revises the report entitled "Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1989-1996," published by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) on August 13, 1997 (CRS Report 97-778F).

The data in the report illustrate how global patterns of conventional arms transfers have changed in the post-Cold War and post-Persian Gulf War years. Relationships between arms suppliers and recipients continue to evolve in reaction to changing political, military, and economic circumstances. Despite global changes since the Cold War's end, the developing world continues to be the primary focus of foreign arms sales activity by conventional weapons suppliers. During the period of this report, 1990-1997, conventional arms transfers to developing nations have comprised 68.6% of the value of all international arms transfers. More recently, arms transfer *agreements*, which represent orders for future delivery, have shifted slightly from the developing nations. But the portion of agreements with developing countries still constituted 65.6% of all agreements globally from 1994-1997. In 1997, arms transfer agreements with developing nations, comprised 71% of the value of all such agreements globally. In the period from 1994-1997, *deliveries* of conventional arms to developing nations represented 75.2% of the value of all international arms deliveries. In 1997, arms deliveries to developing nations constituted over 82.5% of the value of all such arms deliveries worldwide.

The data in this new report completely supersede *all* data published in previous editions. Since these new data for 1990-1997 reflect potentially significant updates to and revisions in the underlying databases utilized for this report, only the data in the most recent edition should be used. The data are expressed in U.S. dollars for *calendar* years indicated, and adjusted for inflation (see box notes on page 2). U.S. commercially licensed arms exports are excluded (see box note on page 13). Also 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, such as the Defense Department (DOD) and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), routinely publish data on U.S. arms transfers and deliveries but use the United States *fiscal* year as the computational time period for these data. (A U.S. *fiscal* year covers the period from October 1 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 uses a *calendar* year basis for its figures. Details regarding data used are outlined in footnotes at the bottom of **Tables 1 and 2**.

CONSTANT 1997 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 1997 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 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 (1990-1993 and 1994-1997), they must be expressed in current dollar terms. Where tables rank leading arms suppliers to developing nations or leading developing nation recipients using four-year aggregate dollar totals, these values are expressed in current dollars.

Major Findings

General Trends in Arms Transfers Worldwide

The value of all arms transfer *agreements* worldwide (to both developed and developing nations) in 1997 was \$24.2 billion. This is the lowest total for agreements in any year since 1990. This total is substantially lower than most years since 1990--the period overlapping the end of the Cold War and the years of post-Persian Gulf war rearmament. **(chart 1)(table 8A).**

In 1997, the United States narrowly led in arms transfer *agreements worldwide*, making agreements valued at \$5.3 billion (21.9% of all such agreements), down from \$8.5 billion in 1996. France ranked second with \$5.1 billion in agreements (21.1% of these agreements globally), up from about \$3 billion in 1996. Russia ranked third, as its arms transfer agreements worldwide dropped slightly from \$4.5 billion in 1996 to \$4.1 billion in 1997. France, Russia and the United States, collectively, made agreements in 1997 valued at \$14.5 billion, 59.9% of all international arms transfer agreements made by all suppliers **(figure 1)(tables 8A and 8B).**

For the period 1994-1997, the total value of all international arms transfer agreements (about \$114.4 billion) has been notably less than the value of arms transfer agreements made by all suppliers worldwide during 1990-1993 (\$150.7 billion), a decline of 24.1%. As the worldwide arms transfer agreement totals have declined so have those to the developing world. During the period 1990-1993, developing world nations accounted for 70.8% of the value of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide. During 1994-1997 developing world nations accounted for 65.6% of all arms transfer agreements made globally. In 1997, developing nations accounted for 71% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide **(figure 1)(table 8A).**

In 1997, the United States ranked first in the value of all international arms *deliveries*, making \$15.2 billion in such deliveries or 44%. This is the seventh 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 1997, making \$5.9 billion in such deliveries. France ranked third in 1997, making \$4.9 billion in such deliveries. These top three suppliers of arms in 1997 collectively delivered over \$26 billion, 75.2% of all arms delivered worldwide by all suppliers in that year. **(figure 2)(tables 9A and 9B).**

The value of all international arms deliveries in 1997 was over \$34.6 billion. This is a notable increase in the total value of arms deliveries from the previous year (\$28.7 billion). The total value of all such arms deliveries worldwide from 1994-1997 (about \$118.3 billion) was less than the value of arms deliveries by all suppliers worldwide from 1990-1993 (about \$137.4 billion), a decline of 13.9% **(figure 2)(table 9B)(charts 10 and 11).**

Developing world nations from 1994-1997 accounted for 75.2% of the value of all international arms deliveries. In the earlier period, 1990-1993, developing world nations accounted for 71.2% of the value of all arms deliveries worldwide. Most

recently, in 1997, developing nations collectively accounted for 82.5% of the value of all international arms deliveries (**figure 2**)(**tables 2A and 9B**).

Competition for available arms sales has intensified significantly among major weapons suppliers. In the current environment those nations that have effectively restructured and consolidated their defense industries seem most likely to be the key players in the international arms marketplace that is emerging in the post-Cold War era. The limited resources of most developing nations to expend on weapons, and the need of many selling nations to secure cash for their weapons will, however, place constraints on significant expansion of the arms trade. Developed nations are likely to continue to seek to protect important elements of their own national military industrial bases, and, consequently, are likely to limit their weapons purchases from one another. What also seems to have developed most recently is an effort by weapons suppliers to maintain and expand sales to regions where they have competitive advantages due to prior political/military ties to prospective buyers.

Opportunities for new sales may develop with some European nations by the turn of the century due to the expansion of NATO, although, to date, marketing efforts have not resulted in major weapons sales to prospective NATO member states. Other notable sales may develop in the Near East, Asia and Latin America, as individual countries attempt to replace older military equipment. But major international economic circumstances, including the Asian financial crisis, has reduced the arms purchases of some key purchasers in Asia, and the fall of the price of crude oil has resulted in deferral of major arms purchases by some Persian Gulf states. Despite interest by some Latin American states in modernizing some older military equipment, domestic budget constraints have so far curtailed implementation of such plans. The lack of sufficient national funds and/or the scarcity of financing credits has also led other developing nations to defer or curtail purchases of weapons they might otherwise have sought to obtain. Thus, apart from a few major weapons purchases made on an ad-hoc basis by more affluent developing countries, it seems likely that much of the weapons trade for the near term will center on maintaining and upgrading existing military equipment.

General Trends in Arms Transfers to Developing Nations

The value of all arms transfer *agreements* with developing nations in 1997 was nearly \$17.2 billion. This was a decline, in real terms, for arms transfer agreements with developing nations from \$18.2 billion in 1996. The value of new arms transfer agreements with developing nations has generally declined since 1993 (**chart 1**)(**figure 1**)(**table 1A**). In 1997, the value of all arms *deliveries* to developing nations (\$28.6 billion) was a substantial increase in the value of 1996 deliveries values (\$20.6 billion (**charts 10 and 11**)(**table 2A**).

Most recently, from 1994-1997, Russia, France, and the United States have dominated the arms market in the developing world, with each of these three making nearly the same level of arms transfer agreements. From 1994-1997, Russia made nearly \$17.2 billion in arms transfer agreements with developing nations, 22.9% of all such agreements. France, the second leading supplier during this period, made nearly \$17.1 billion in arms transfer agreements or 22.7%. The United States made over \$16.8 billion or 22.4% of all such agreements with developing nations during these

years. In the earlier period,(1990-1993) as the Cold War was ending, the United States ranked first with nearly \$39.7 billion in arms transfer agreements with developing nations or 37.2%, Russia made \$24 billion in agreements or 22.5%. France made \$17.5 billion in arms transfer agreements during this period or 16.4%(table 1A).

In the earliest years of the 1990s, most arms transfers to developing nations were made by two to three major suppliers in any given year. The United States has been one of the top three suppliers each year. But since 1993, the United States has ranked first only once (in 1996). France has been the most consistent competitor for the lead in arms transfer agreements with developing nations since 1993, ranking first in 1994 and 1997. As competition over a shrinking international arms market intensifies, suppliers such as France and Russia may routinely shift in their rankings relative to one another and to the United States. It may also prove to be the case that large new arms orders from developing nations will become less common during the rest of this decade, and that no supplier country will lead consistently in the total value of arms agreements from year to year as was the case in the 1980s and early 1990s.

Nations in the tier of suppliers below the United States, France, Russia and the United Kingdom—such as China, other European, and non-European suppliers have been sporadic participants in the arms trade with developing nations. Most of their annual arms transfer agreements totals during 1990-1997 are at relatively static levels since 1990. Few of these countries have the ability to be major suppliers of advanced weaponry on a sustained basis. They are much more likely to make sales of less sophisticated and less expensive military equipment (tables 1A, 1F, 1G, 2A, 2F and 2G).

United States.

In 1997, the total value, in real terms, of U.S. arms transfer agreements with developing nations fell notably to about \$2.3 billion from \$5.3 billion in 1996. This is the lowest value, in real terms, of U.S. arms transfer agreements with developing nations since 1990. The U.S. share of the value of all such agreements was 13.3% in 1997, a decrease from 29.3% in 1996 (charts 1, 3 and 4)(figure 1) (tables 1A and 1B).

The decline of United States arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1997 is attributable to a reduction of major weapons acquisitions by key U.S. clients in the Near East and Asia. This pattern has been especially exacerbated by the financial crisis in Asia, which has resulted in deferral or curtailment of planned major weapons purchases. Similarly, the continuing lower price of crude oil has adversely affected purchase plans of some Persian Gulf nations, particularly Saudi Arabia. Thus, much of the value of U.S. arms transfers to developing nations in 1997 reflects either the continuation of established defense support arrangements, such as weapons systems upgrades, training and support services, or the sale of generally less costly missile systems, helicopters, ammunition and spare parts. Among such items sold by the United States in 1997 were AH-1W Super Cobra and OH-58D helicopters to Taiwan, as well as Stinger, Harpoon and TOW2A missiles. Egypt purchased AIM-7M Sparrow missiles and MK-46 torpedoes. South Korea purchased MLRS (multiple launch rocket) systems and airborne jamming equipment, while Saudi Arabia bought

air defense communications equipment. Although significant new arms sales may develop for the United States as international economic conditions improve, in the near term it appears likely that an important component of U.S. arms transfers will continue to be upgrades, ammunition, spare parts and training related to major weapons systems the United States has previously provided.

The Clinton Administration, on August 1, 1997, issued a policy statement making it clear that it was prepared to permit sales of advanced military equipment to Latin America in the future. This action may result at some point in some important new major arms transfers to this region by the United States. However, to date, it has not done so. For a more detailed analysis of this policy see: CRS Report 97-512, *Conventional Arms Transfers to Latin America: U.S. Policy*.

Russia.*

The total value of Russia's arms transfer agreements with developing nations fell from about \$4.1 billion in 1996, to \$3.3 billion in 1997, placing it second in such agreements with the developing world. Russia's share of all developing world arms transfer agreements decreased as well, falling from 22.4% in 1996 to 19.2% in 1997 (**charts 1 and 3)(figure 1)(tables 1A, 1B and 1G)**).

Russia's arms transfer agreements totals with developing nations declined every year from 1990 until 1994. Its arms agreements values ranged from a high of \$12.8 billion in 1990 to a low of \$1.4 billion in 1993 (in constant 1997 dollars). This progressive decline in arms sales reflected the effect of the economic and political problems of the former Soviet Union as the Cold War drew to a close. Many of Russia's traditional arms clients have been less wealthy developing nations that were once provided generous grant military assistance and deep discounts on arms purchases. The break up of the Soviet Union at the end of 1991 dramatically ended that practice. Now Russia actively seeks to sell weapons as a means of obtaining hard currency.

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

* Russia is used throughout the text, tables and charts, although data for *all* years prior to 1992 represent transactions of the former Soviet Union as a whole. Russia was by far the principal arms producer and exporter of all the former Soviet republics, and the political center for decision-making by the former Soviet Union. Data for 1992-1997 are for *Russia* exclusively.

reliable suppliers of the spare parts and support services needed to maintain weapons systems they sell.

Yet in post-Cold War Russia today, domestic defense industries have greater freedom to promote the sale of their weaponry. Because it has a wide range of armaments to sell, from the most basic to the highly sophisticated, various developing countries view Russia as a potential source of their military equipment.

Accordingly, Russia has made strong efforts to gain arms agreements with developing nations that can pay cash for their purchases, and the figures since 1993 suggest, Russia has had some success in doing so. In the 1994-1997 period, Russia's principal arms clients have been China and India. Russia has also made smaller arms deals with Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates for armored fighting vehicles and with Malaysia for MiG-29 fighter aircraft. Iran, primarily due to its own economic problems, as well as U.S. pressure, most recently has ceased to be a major purchaser of arms from Russia. At the turn of the decade, Iran was a primary purchaser of Russian armaments, receiving such items as MiG-29 fighter aircraft, Su-24 fighter-bombers, T-72 tanks and Kilo class attack submarines (**table 1H**) (**chart 4**).

In 1997, Russia's most notable arms deals were with India, selling this longstanding arms client 40 new Su-30MK fighter aircraft, and with China for two Sovremenny-class destroyers. Russia's arms supplying relationship with China has matured since 1994. By 1996, Russia had sold China at least 72 Su-27 fighter aircraft as well as four Kilo class attack submarines. A licensing agreement had also been finalized between Russia and China, permitting China to co-produce as many as 200 Su-27 aircraft.

China.

China emerged as an important arms supplier to developing nations, in the 1980s, primarily due to arms agreements made with both combatants in the Iran-Iraq war. In the period of this report, the value of China's arms transfer agreements with developing nations peaked in 1990 at \$2.6 billion. After 1990, the value of China's arms transfer agreements with developing nations has averaged about \$750 million annually. In 1997, the value of China's arms transfer agreements with developing nations was \$1.5 billion. China has become, more recently, a major purchaser of arms, primarily from Russia. (**tables 1A, 1G and 1H**)(**chart 3**).

China does not appear likely to be a major supplier of conventional weapons in the international arms market in the near term. Since the end of the Iran-Iraq war, few clients with financial resources have sought its military equipment, much of which is less advanced and sophisticated than weaponry available from Western suppliers and Russia. Reports have persisted in various publications that China has sold M-11 surface-to-surface missiles to a longstanding arms client, Pakistan. Iran has also reportedly received Chinese missile technology. Such reports call into question China's willingness to abide by its commitment to the restrictions on missile transfers set out in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). With a need for hard currency and products (missiles) that some developing nations would like to obtain, China may pose an important problem for those seeking to stem proliferation of advanced conventional weapons into volatile areas of the developing world.

Major West European Countries.

The four major West European suppliers, as a group, (France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy) registered a substantial increase in their collective share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations between 1996 and 1997. This group's share rose from 19.6% in 1996 to 34.9% in 1997. The collective value of this group's arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1997 was \$6 billion compared with a total of nearly \$3.6 billion in 1996. Of these four, France was the principal supplier with \$4.6 billion in agreements, increasing from \$1.3 billion in 1996, principally due to the sale of 30 Mirage 2000-5 fighter aircraft to the United Arab Emirates. The United Kingdom registered a decline in arms agreements from over \$1.8 billion in 1996 to \$1 billion in 1997. Italy registered a nominal decline from \$307 million in 1996 to \$300 million in 1997. In 1996, Germany's agreements with developing nations were \$102 million, but in 1997 fell nominally to \$100 million (**charts 3 and 4) (tables 1A and 1B).**

As a group, the major West European suppliers held a 28.6% share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations during the period from 1990-1997. Since the end of the Cold War, the major West European suppliers have generally maintained a notable share of arms transfer agreements. For the 1994-1997 period, they collectively held 31.1% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations (\$23.3 billion). Individual suppliers within the major West European group have had notable years for arms agreements, especially France in 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1997 (\$6.8 billion, \$4.1 billion, \$8.6 billion and \$4.6 billion respectively). The United Kingdom also had large agreement years in 1993 (\$2 billion) and 1994 (\$2.6 billion) (in constant 1997 dollars). In the case of both nations, these totals have reflected the conclusion of a few large arms contracts with one or more major purchasers in a given year (**tables 1A and 1B**).

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

Regional Arms Transfer Agreements

The Persian Gulf war from August 1990-February 1991 played a major role in stimulating high levels of arms transfer agreements with nations in that region. The war created new demands by key nations in the Near East such as Saudi Arabia and other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), for a variety of advanced weapons systems. These demands were not only a response to Iraq's aggression against Kuwait, but an effort to address concerns regarding potential threats from a

potentially hostile Iran. In Asia, efforts focused on upgrading and modernizing defense forces in several countries have led to important new conventional weapons sales in that region. Data on regional arms transfer agreements from 1990-1997 continue to reflect the primacy of these two regions of the developing world in the international arms marketplace.

Near East.

The Near East continues to be the largest arms market in the developing world. In 1990-1993 it accounted for 59.9% of the total value of all developing nations arms transfer agreements (\$55.8 billion in current dollars). During 1994-1997, the region accounted for 48.9% of all such agreements (\$35.3 billion in current dollars) (**tables 1C and 1D**).

The United States has dominated arms transfer agreements with the Near East during the 1990-1997 time period with 45.1% of their total value (\$41.1 billion in current dollars). France was second during these years with 21.7% (\$19.8 billion in current dollars). However, most recently, from 1994-1997, France accounted for 38.2% of arms agreements with this region, (\$13.5 billion in current dollars), while the United States accounted for 29.6% of the region's arms agreements (\$10.4 billion in current dollars) (**chart 5**) (**tables 1C and 1E**).

Asia.

Asia is the second largest developing world arms market. In the earlier period (1990-1993), Asia accounted for 33.3% of the total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations (\$31 billion in current dollars). During 1994-1997, the region accounted for nearly 41% of all such agreements (\$29.6 billion in current dollars) (**tables 1C and 1D**).

In the earlier period (1990-1993), Russia ranked first in the value of arms transfer agreements with Asia with over 35.8%. This region includes some of Russia's largest, long-term, arms clients such as India and Vietnam. France ranked second with 28%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 40.9% of this region's agreements in 1990-1993. In the later period (1994-1997), Russia ranked first in Asian agreements with 44.2% on the strength of major aircraft sales to China and India. The United States ranked second with 17.3%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made about 19.3% of this region's agreements in 1994-1997 (**chart 6**) (**table 1E**).

Leading Developing Nations Arms Purchasers

Saudi Arabia has been, by a wide margin, the leading developing world arms purchaser from 1990-1997, making arms transfer *agreements* totaling \$50.8 billion during these years (in *current* dollars). In the 1990-1993 period, the value of its arms transfer agreements was very high (\$36.7 billion). From 1994-1997, however, the total value of Saudi Arabia's arms transfer agreements dropped significantly to \$14.1 billion (in *current* dollars). The total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations from 1990-1997 was \$165.8 billion (in *current* dollars). Thus, Saudi Arabia alone was responsible for 30.6% of all developing world arms transfer

agreements during these eight years. In the most recent period--1994-1997--Saudi Arabia alone accounted for 19.4% of all developing world arms transfer agreements (\$14.1 billion out of \$72.5 billion) (**chart 9**) (**tables 1, 1H, 1I and 1J**).

The values of the arms transfer *agreements* of the top ten developing world recipient nations in both the 1990-1993 and 1994-1997 time periods accounted for the major portion of the total developing nations arms market. During 1990-1993 the top ten collectively accounted for 95.4% of *all* developing world arms transfer agreements. During 1994-1997 the top ten collectively accounted for 73.1% of all such agreements. Arms transfer *agreements* with the top ten developing world recipients, as a group, totaled \$13.9 billion in 1997 or 80.9% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations in that year. This reflects the continued concentration of arms purchases in a few nations. (**tables 1, 1I and 1J**).

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) ranked first among all developing world recipients in the value of arms transfer *agreements* in 1997, concluding \$3.5 billion in such agreements. Saudi Arabia ranked second in agreements in 1997 at \$2.9 billion, and India ranked third with \$1.8 billion in agreements (**table 1J**).

Saudi Arabia was the leading recipient of arms *deliveries* among developing world recipients in 1997, receiving \$11 billion in such deliveries. Saudi Arabia alone received 38.5% of the total value of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 1997. Taiwan ranked second in arms deliveries in 1997 with \$9.3 billion; Egypt ranked third with \$1.1 billion (**tables 2 and 2J**).

Arms *deliveries* to the top ten developing nation recipients, as a group, constituted \$25.8 billion, or 90.3% of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 1997. Six of the top ten recipients were in the Near East region (**tables 2 and 2J**).

Weapon Types Recently Delivered to Near East Nations

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

Weapons deliveries to the **Near East**, the largest purchasing region in the developing world, reflect the substantial quantities and types delivered by both major and lesser suppliers. The following is an illustrative summary of weapons deliveries to this region for the period **1994-1997** from **table 5**:

United States.

- 1,332 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 124 artillery pieces
- 2,926 APCs and armored cars
- 13 minor surface combatants
- 116 supersonic combat aircraft
- 72 helicopters
- 1,358 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs)
- 287 anti-ship missiles

Russia.

- 130 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 700 APCs and armored cars
- 1 submarine
- 70 helicopters
- 140 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs)

China.

- 3 minor surface combatants
- 15 guided missile boats
- 10 supersonic combat aircraft
- 150 anti-ship missiles

Major West European suppliers.

- 100 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 250 APCs and armored cars
- 2 major surface combatants
- 14 minor surface combatants
- 20 supersonic combat aircraft
- 350 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs)
- 20 anti-ship missiles

All Other European suppliers.

- 180 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 70 artillery pieces
- 1,690 APCs and armored cars
- 1 major surface combatant
- 15 minor surface combatants

All Other suppliers.

- 60 artillery pieces
- 250 APCs and armored cars
- 20 supersonic combat aircraft
- 20 helicopters

Large numbers of major combat systems were delivered to the Near East region from 1994-1997, in particular, tanks and self-propelled guns, armored vehicles, minor surface combatants, artillery pieces, 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 all European suppliers collectively (other than the four major West Europeans) were the principal suppliers of tanks and self-propelled guns. These two weapons categories—supersonic combat aircraft and tanks and self-propelled guns—are especially costly and are an important part of the dollar values of arms deliveries of Russia and the United States to the Near East region during the 1994-1997 period. The cost of naval combatants is generally high, and suppliers of such systems during this period had their deliveries values 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 1994-1997, The United States delivered 287 anti-ship missiles; China delivered 150. China also delivered 15 guided missile boats.

These data further indicate that a number of suppliers, other than the dominant ones, delivered large quantities of weapons such as artillery pieces and armored vehicles to the Near East from 1994-1997. European suppliers—excluding the four major West Europeans—delivered 1,690 APCs and armored cars, 180 tanks and self-propelled guns, 70 artillery pieces, 1 major surface combatant and 15 minor surface combatants. All other non-European suppliers collectively delivered 60 artillery pieces, 250 APCs and armored cars, 20 supersonic combat aircraft, and 20 helicopters.

DEFINITION OF THE DEVELOPING NATIONS AND REGIONS

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

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL ARMS EXPORTS EXCLUDED

U.S. *commercial* sales and deliveries data are *excluded*. This is done because the data maintained on U.S. commercial sales agreements and deliveries are incomplete, and not collected or revised on an on-going basis, making them significantly less precise than those for the U.S. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program--which accounts for the overwhelming portion of U.S. conventional arms transfer agreements and deliveries 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 approval*--valid for four years--there is no requirement that the exporter provide the State Department, on a systematic and on-going basis, with comprehensive details regarding any sales contract that may result from the license approval, including if any such contract is reduced in scope or canceled. Annual *commercial deliveries* data are obtained from shipper's export documents and completed licenses returned from ports of exit by the U.S. Customs Service to the Office of Defense Trade Controls (PM/DTC) of the State Department, which makes the final compilation. This approach to obtaining *commercial deliveries* data is also much less systematic and much less timely than that taken by the Department of Defense for government-to-government transactions.

The annual *rank* of the United States in deliveries to developing nations in the period from 1990-1997 has possibly been affected-- prior to 1995--by exclusion of the existing data on U.S. commercial arms *deliveries* to developing nations (**see table 2**). Since the total values of all U.S. deliveries are understated by exclusion of commercial arms *deliveries* figures, those commercial data are provided here to complete this element of the available record. It should be noted that the U.S. is the only major arms supplier that has two distinct systems for the export of weapons, the government-to-government (FMS) system and the licensed commercial export system. The values of U.S. commercial arms *deliveries* to *developing nations* for *fiscal* years 1990-1997, in *current* dollars, according to the State Department, were as follows:

FY 1990	\$2,922,000,000
FY 1991	\$2,681,000,000
FY 1992	\$1,522,000,000
FY 1993	\$2,921,000,000
FY 1994	\$2,155,000,000
FY 1995	\$1,683,000,000
FY 1996	\$456,000,000
FY 1997	\$1,140,000,000

Summary of Data Trends, 1990-1997

Tables 1 through 1J (pages 43-53) present data on arms transfer *agreements* with *developing* nations by major suppliers from 1990-1997. 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 54-64). **Tables 8, 8A and 8B** (pages 76-78) provide data on *worldwide* arms transfers *agreements* from 1990-1997, while **Tables 9, 9A and 9B** (pages 79-81) provide data on *worldwide* arms *deliveries* during this period. To use these data regarding agreements for purposes other than assessing general trends in seller/buyer activity is to risk drawing conclusions that can be readily invalidated by future events—precise values and comparisons, for example, may change due to cancellations or modifications of major arms transfer agreements. These data sets reflect the comparative order of magnitude of arms transactions by arms suppliers with recipient nations expressed in *constant* dollar terms, unless otherwise noted.

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

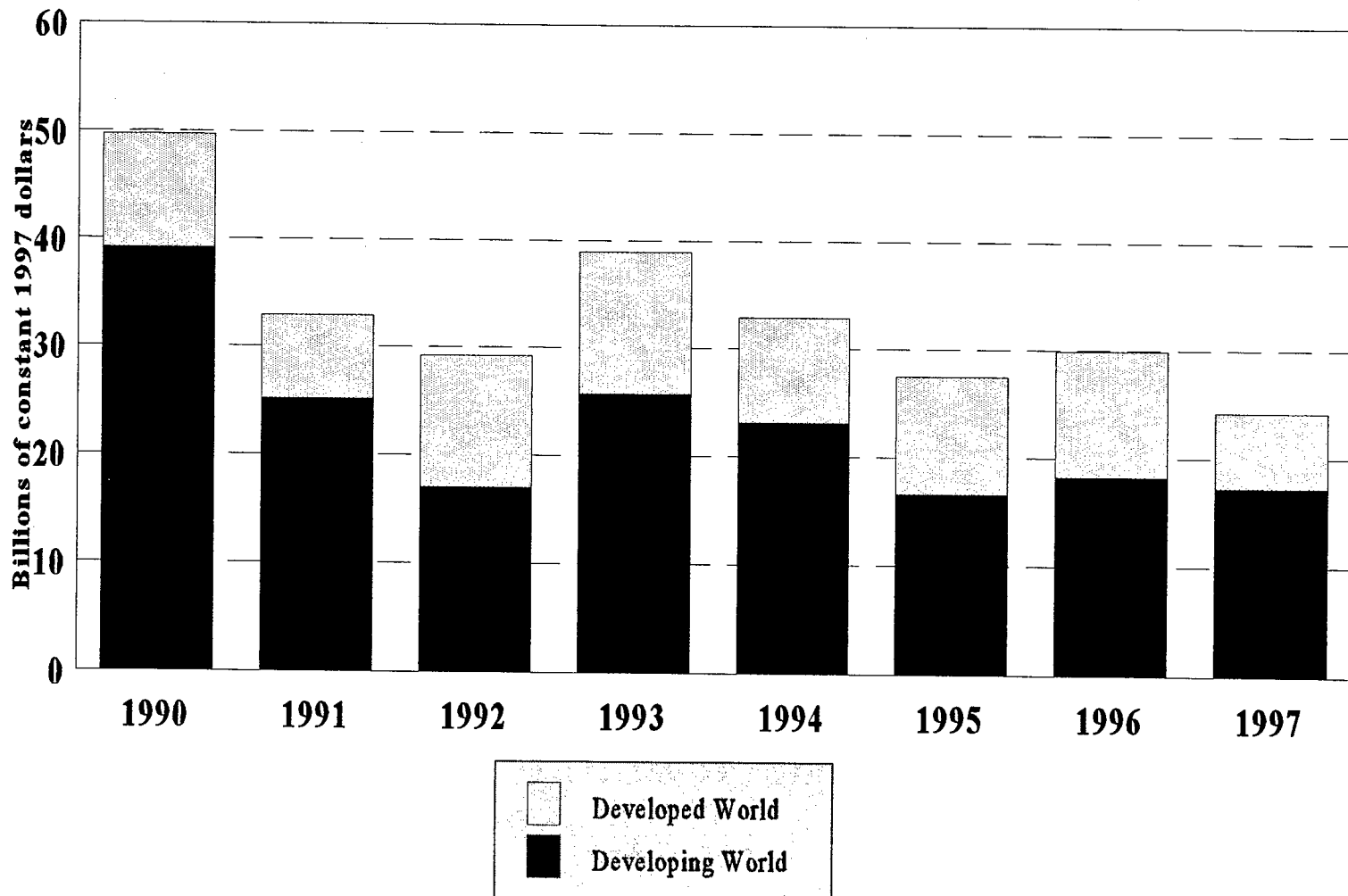
Total Developing Nations Arms Transfer Agreement Values

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

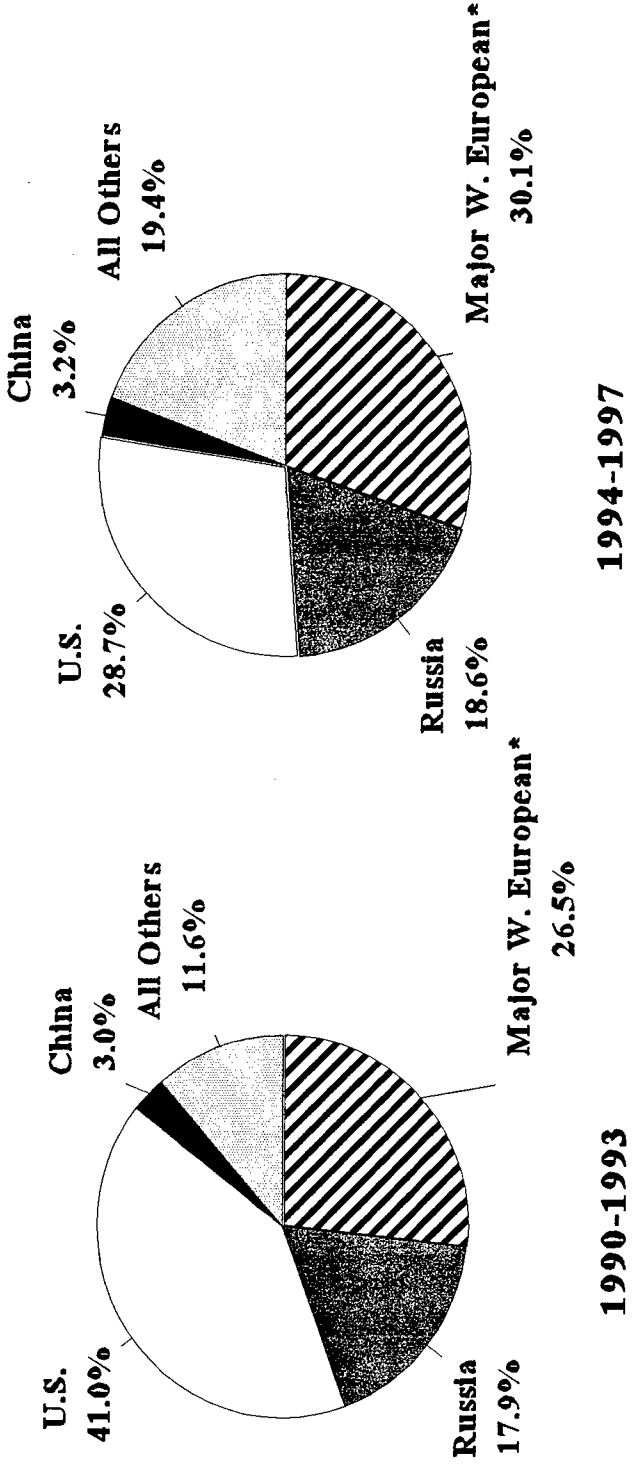
- The value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1997 was nearly \$17.2 billion. This was a decrease, in real terms, for arms transfer agreements with developing nations from \$18.2 billion in 1996 (**tables 1 and 1A**) (**chart 1**).
- The total value of United States agreements with developing nations fell notably from \$5.3 billion in 1996, to about \$2.3 billion in 1997. This is the lowest value, in real terms, of United States arms transfer agreements with developing nations since 1990. The United States' share of all developing world arms transfer agreements decreased from 29.3% in 1996, to 13.3% in 1997 (**tables 1A and 1B**) (**chart 3**).
- In 1997, the total value, in real terms, of Russian arms transfer agreements with developing nations declined from the previous year, falling from about \$4.1 billion in 1996 to \$3.3 billion in 1997. The Russian share of all such agreements fell from 22.4% in 1996 to 19.2% in 1997 (**charts 3 and 4**)(**tables 1A and 1B**).

Arms Transfer Agreements Worldwide 1990-1997

Developed and Developing Worlds Compared

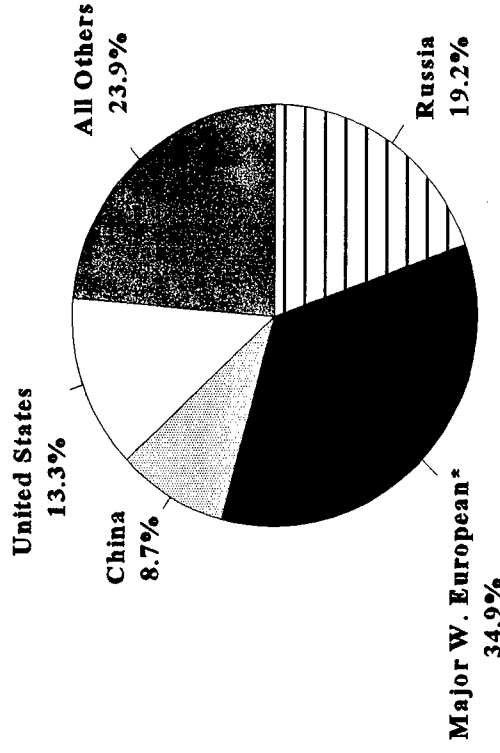


Arms Transfer Agreements Worldwide (Supplier Percentage of Value)

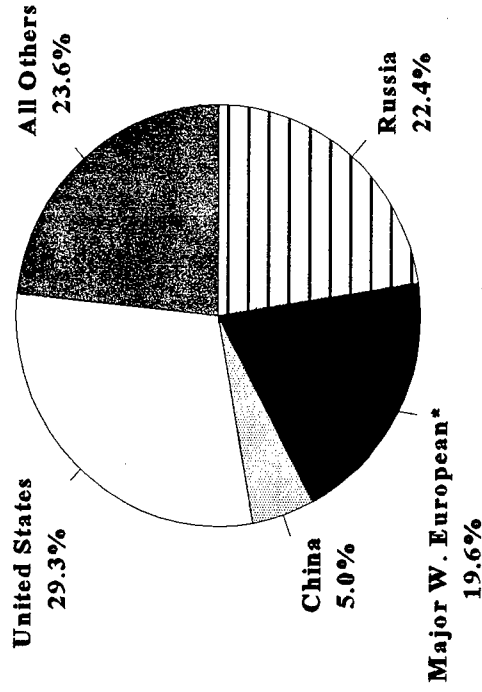


* (France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy)

Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations



1997 (supplier % of all agreements)



1996 (supplier % of all agreements)

*(France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy)

Chart 4

Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations, 1990-1997: By Major Supplier (billions of constant 1997 dollars)

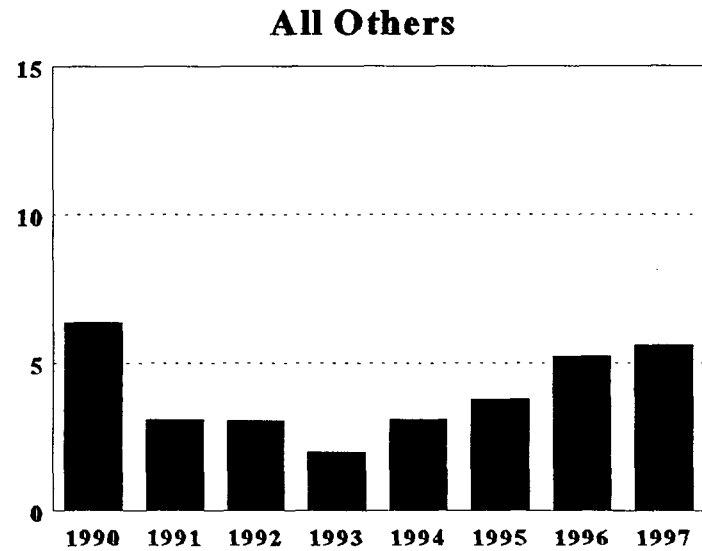
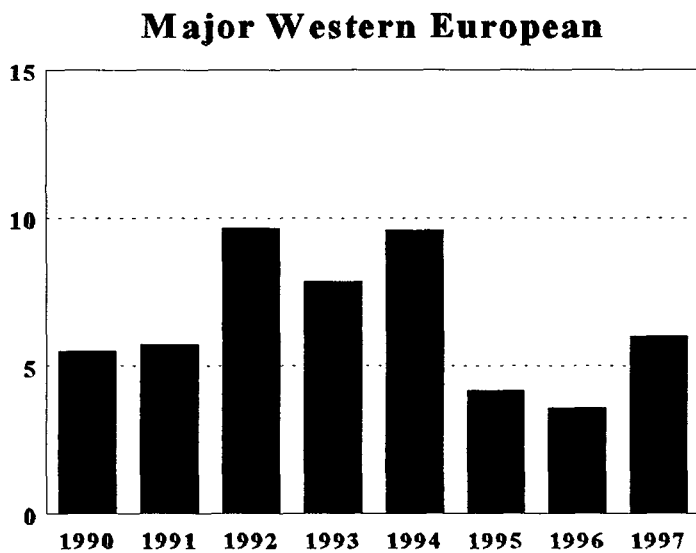
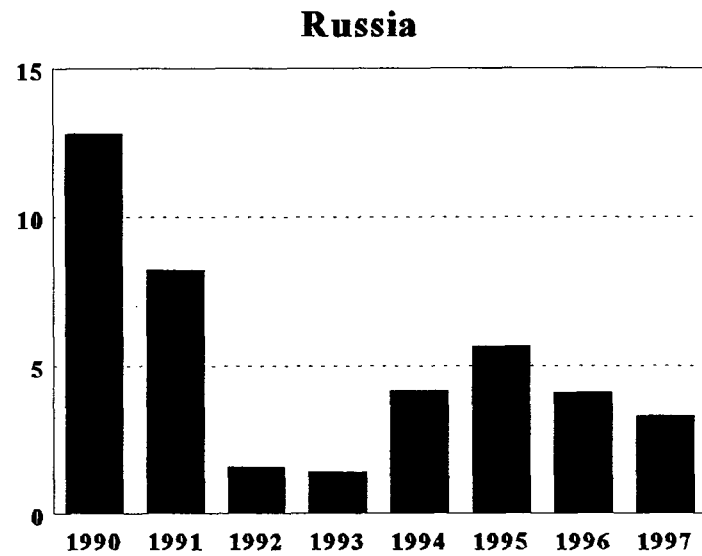
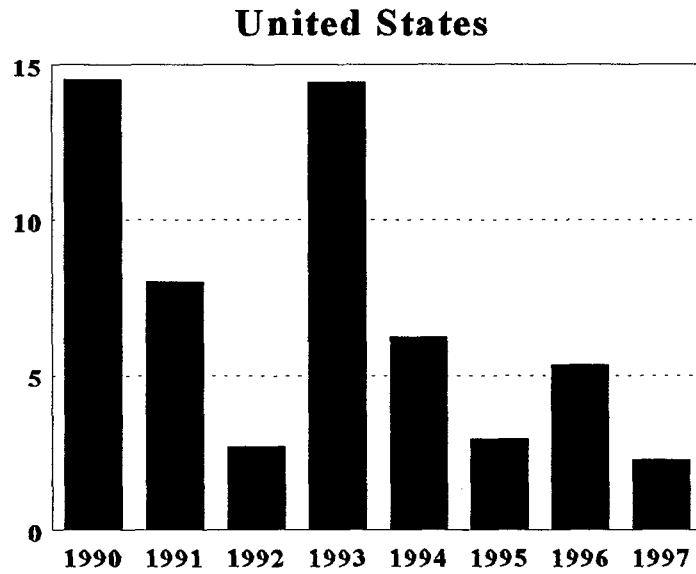


Figure 1. Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements, 1990-1997 and Suppliers' Share With Developing World (in millions of constant 1997 U.S. dollars)

Supplier	Worldwide Agreements Value 1990-1993	Percentage of Total with Developing World
United States	61,769	64.20
Russia	26,949	89.10
France	20,539	85.20
United Kingdom	10,058	66.10
China	4,528	97.60
Germany	7,103	43.10
Italy	2,271	64.70
All Other European	7,571	53.20
All Others	9,926	60.00
TOTAL	150,715	70.80

Supplier	Worldwide Agreements Value 1994-1997	Percentage of Total with Developing World
United States	32,767	51.30
Russia	21,309	80.60
France	20,140	84.70
United Kingdom	8,721	47.10
China	3,684	94.50
Germany	3,434	15.00
Italy	2,070	79.90
All Other European	7,860	61.80
All Others	14,366	64.90
TOTAL	114,351	65.60

Supplier	Worldwide Agreements Value 1997	Percentage of Total with Developing World
United States	5,309	43.10
Russia	4,100	80.50
France	5,100	90.20
United Kingdom	1,600	62.50
China	1,500	100.00
Germany	700	14.30
Italy	300	100.00
All Other European	1,700	70.60
All Others	3,900	74.40
TOTAL	24,209	71.00

- The four major West European suppliers, as a group (France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy), registered a significant increase in their collective share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations between 1996 and 1997. This group's share rose from 19.6% in 1996 to 34.9% in 1997. The collective value of this group's arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1996 was about \$3.6 billion compared with a total of \$6 billion in 1997 (**tables 1A and 1B**) (**charts 3 and 4**).
- France registered a significant increase in its share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations, rising from 7.3% in 1996 to 26.8% in 1997. The value of its agreements with developing nations rose from \$1.3 billion in 1996 to \$4.6 billion in 1997 (**tables 1A and 1B**).
- In 1997 France ranked first in arms transfer agreements with developing nations at \$4.6 billion. Russia ranked second at \$3.3 billion, while the United States ranked third at roughly \$2.3 billion (**charts 3 and 4**) (**tables 1A, 1B and 1G**).

Regional Arms Transfer Agreements, 1990-1997

Table 1C gives the values of arms transfer agreements between suppliers and individual regions of the developing world for the periods 1990-1993 and 1994-1997. These values are expressed in *current* U.S. dollars.** **Table 1D**, derived from **table 1C**, gives the percentage distribution of each supplier's agreement values within the regions for the two time periods. **Table 1E**, also derived from **table 1C**, illustrates what percentage share of each developing world region's total arms transfer agreements was held by specific suppliers during the years 1990-1993 and 1994-1997. Among the facts reflected in these tables are the following:

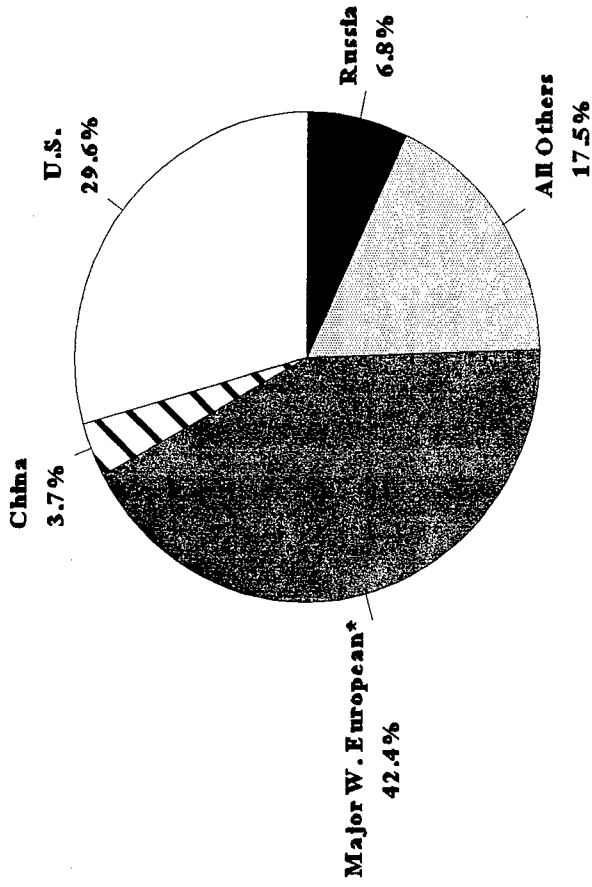
Near East.

- The Near East is the largest regional arms market in the developing world. In 1990-1993 it accounted for 59.9% of the total value of all developing nations arms transfer agreements (over \$55.8 billion in current dollars). During 1994-1997, the region accounted for 48.9% of all such agreements (\$35.3 billion in current dollars)(**tables 1C and 1D**).
- The United States has dominated arms transfer agreements with the Near East during the 1990-1997 time period with 45.1% of their total value (\$44.1 billion in current dollars). France was second during these eight years with 21.7% (\$19.8 billion in current dollars). However, most recently, from 1994-1997, France accounted for 38.2% of all arms transfer agreements with the Near East region (\$13.5 billion in current dollars). The United States accounted for 29.6% of agreements with this region (\$10.4 billion in current dollars). (**chart 5**) (**tables 1C and 1E**).

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

ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS, 1994-1997

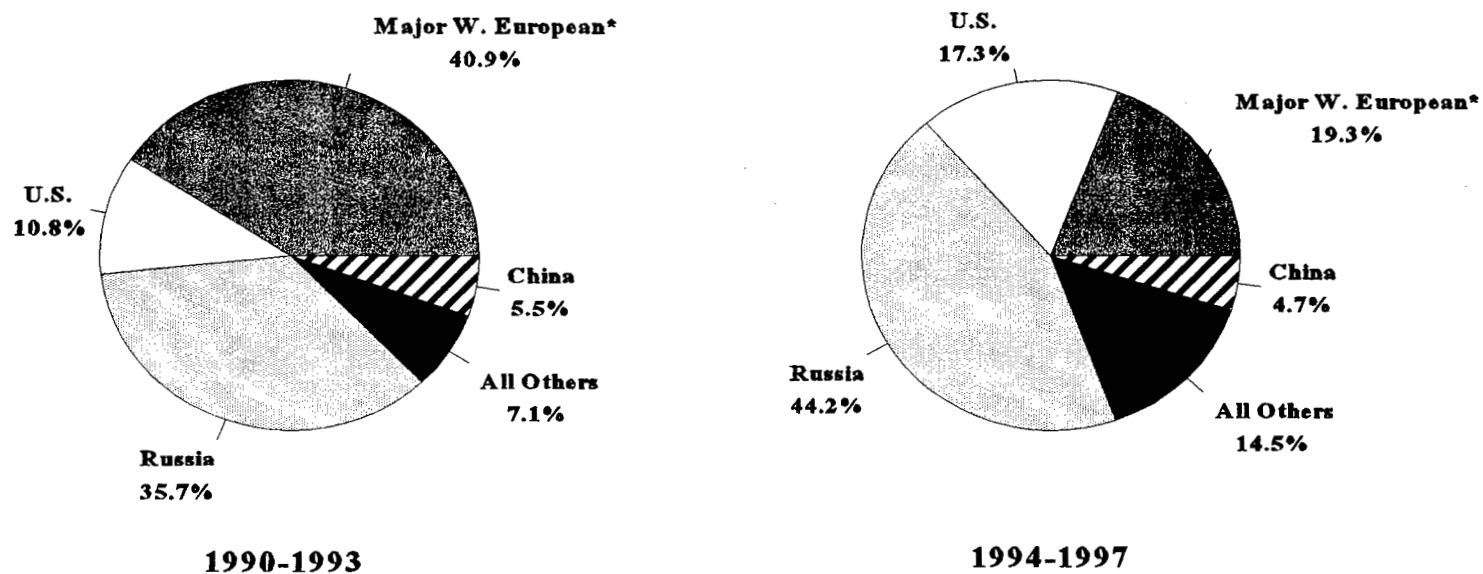
WITH NEAR EAST
(SUPPLIER PERCENTAGE OF VALUE)



* (France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy)

- For the period 1990-1993, the United States concluded 88% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1994-1997, the U.S. concluded over 64% of its arms agreements with this region (**table 1D**).
- For the period 1990-1993, the four major West European suppliers collectively made 45.8% of their arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1994-1997, the major West Europeans made 66.1% of their arms agreements with the Near East (**table 1D**).
- For the period 1990-1993, France concluded 40.7% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1994-1997, France made 81.8% of its developing world agreements with the Near East (**table 1D**).
- For the period 1990-1993, the United Kingdom concluded 47.5% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1994-1997, the United Kingdom concluded 35.9% of its developing world agreements with the Near East (**table 1D**).
- For the period 1990-1993, China concluded 50% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with nations in the Near East. For the more recent period, 1994-1997, China concluded 39.4% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with nations in the Near East (**table 1D**).
- For the period 1990-1993, Russia concluded 32.7% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East region. For the period 1994-1997, Russia concluded 14.6% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East region (**table 1D**).
- In the earlier period (1990-1993), the United States ranked first in arms transfer agreements with the Near East with 54.9%. Russia ranked second with 12%. France ranked third with 11.3%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 20.9% of this region's agreements in 1990-1993. In the later period (1994-1997), France ranked first in Near East agreements with 38.2%. The United States ranked second with 29.6%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 42.4% of this region's agreements in 1994-1997 (**table 1E**) (**chart 5**).

Arms Transfer Agreements With Asia (Supplier Percentage of Value)

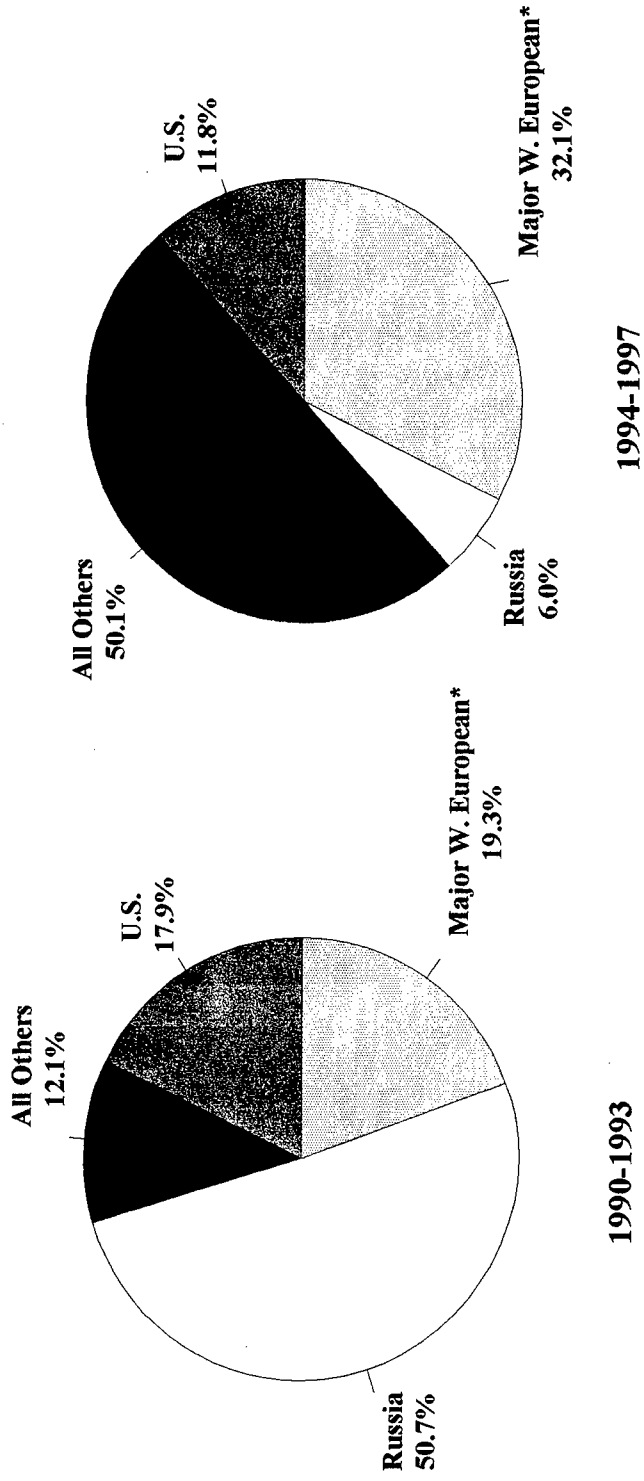


*(France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy)

Asia.

- Asia is the second largest arms market in the developing world. In the 1990-1993 period Asia accounted for 33.3% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations (\$31 billion in current dollars). In the more recent period, 1994-1997, it accounted for nearly 41% of all developing nations arms transfer agreements (\$29.6 billion in current dollars) (**tables 1C and 1D**).
- In the earlier period (1990-1993), Russia ranked first in arms transfer agreements with Asia with 35.8%. This region includes some of Russia's largest traditional arms clients such as India and Vietnam. France ranked second with 28%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 40.9% of this region's agreements in 1990-1993. In the later period (1994-1997), Russia ranked first in Asian agreements with 44.2% on the strength of major aircraft and naval vessel sales to China and India. The United States ranked second with 17.3%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made about 19.3% of this region's agreements in 1994-1997 (**chart 6**) (**table 1E**).

Arms Transfer Agreements With Latin America (Supplier Percentage Of Value)



*(France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy)

Latin America.

- In the earlier period (1990-1993), Russia ranked first in arms transfer agreements with Latin America with 50.7%; the greatest portion of which were with Cuba. The United States ranked second with 17.9%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 19.3% of this region's agreements in 1990-1993. In the later period (1994-1997), the United States ranked first in Latin American agreements with 11.8%. France ranked second with 10%. The United Kingdom and Italy tied for third with 8% each. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 32.1% of this region's agreements in 1994-1997. Latin America registered a slight increase in the total value of its arms transfer agreements from 1990-1993 to 1994-1997, rising from over \$4.1 billion in the earlier period to nearly \$5 billion in the latter. The value of Russia's arms agreements with the region meanwhile fell from \$2.1 billion to \$300 million (in current dollars) from the earlier to the later period. This decline is primarily attributable to termination of the former Soviet military aid program to Cuba. **(chart 7) (tables 1C and 1E).**

Africa.

- In the earlier period (1990-1993), Russia ranked first in agreements with Africa with 26.3% (\$600 million in current dollars). France and China tied for second with 8.8% each. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 13.2% of this region's agreements in 1990-1993. The United States made 3.6%. In the later period (1994-1997), Russia ranked first with about 25.5%. China ranked second with 21.2%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made nearly 17% of this region's agreements in 1994-1997. Africa registered a slight increase in the total value of its arms transfer agreements from 1990-1993 to 1994-1997, rising from about \$2.3 billion in the earlier period to about \$2.4 billion in the latter (in current dollars). This comparatively low level of arms agreements reflects the ending of major Cold War related conflicts in this region **(tables 1C and 1E).**

Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations, 1990-1997: Leading Suppliers Compared

Table 1F gives the values of arms transfer agreements with the developing nations from 1990-1997 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—1990-1993, 1994-1997 and 1990-1997. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Russia ranked first among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1994-1997 (\$16.6 billion), and second for the entire period from 1990-1997 (\$37.2 billion).

- France ranked second among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1994-1997 (\$16.4 billion), and third from 1990-1997 (\$31.9 billion).
- The United States ranked third among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1994-1997 (\$16.2 billion), and first from 1990-1997 (over \$51 billion).
- The United Kingdom ranked fourth among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1994-1997 (\$4 billion), and fourth from 1990-1997 (\$9.9 billion).
- China ranked fifth among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1994-1997 (\$3.4 billion), and fifth from 1990-1997 (\$7.2 billion).

Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations in 1997: Leading Suppliers Compared

Table 1G ranks and gives the values of 1997 arms transfer agreements with developing nations by the top eleven suppliers in *current* U.S. dollars. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

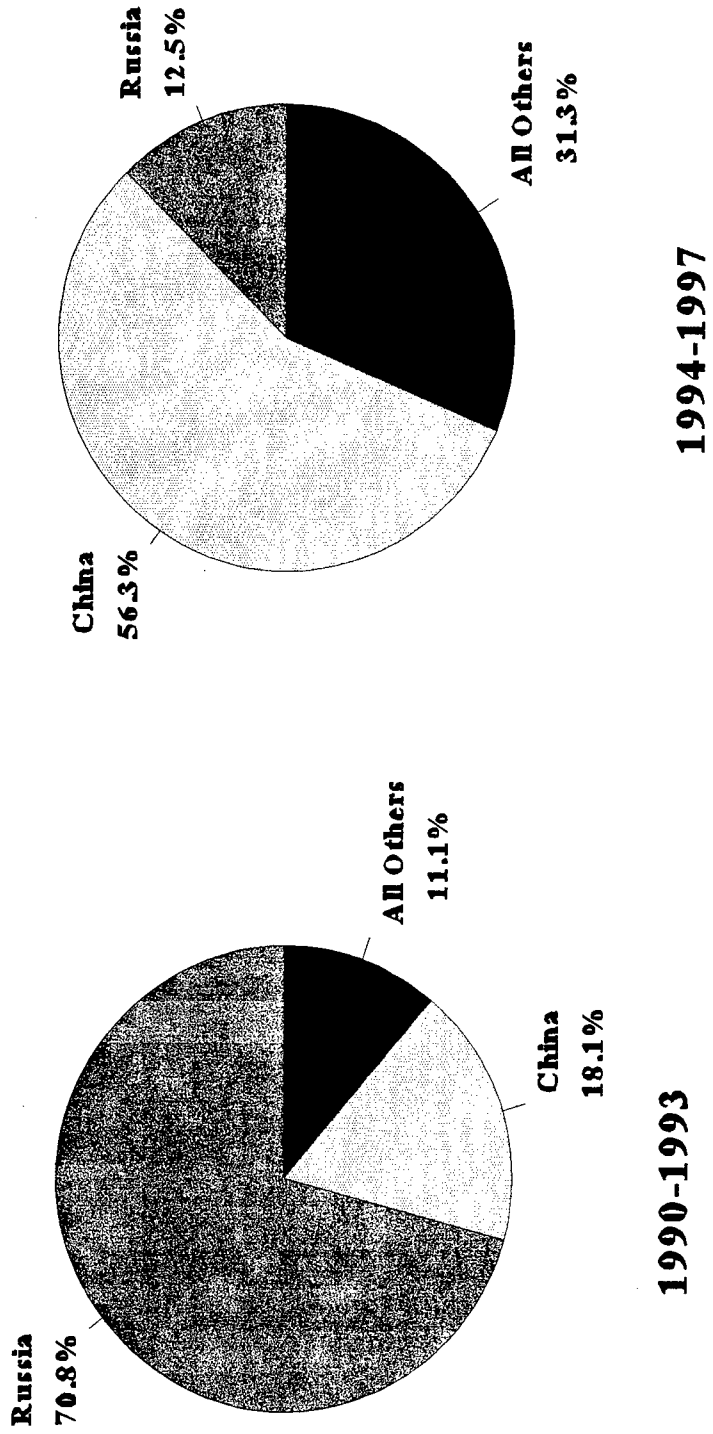
- France, Russia and the United States, the year's top three arms suppliers to developing nations—ranked by the value of their arms transfer agreements—collectively made agreements in 1997 valued at nearly \$10.2 billion, about 59.3% of all arms transfer agreements made with developing nations by all suppliers.
- In 1997, France was the clear leader in arms transfer agreements with developing nations, making \$4.6 billion in such agreements, or 26.8% of them.
- Russia ranked second and the United States third in arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1997, making \$3.3 billion and about \$2.3 billion in such agreements respectively.
- South Africa ranked fourth in arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1997, making \$1.8 billion in such agreements, while China ranked fifth with \$1.5 billion.

Arms Transfer Agreements With Near East 1990-1997: 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 1990-1993 and 1994-1997. 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:

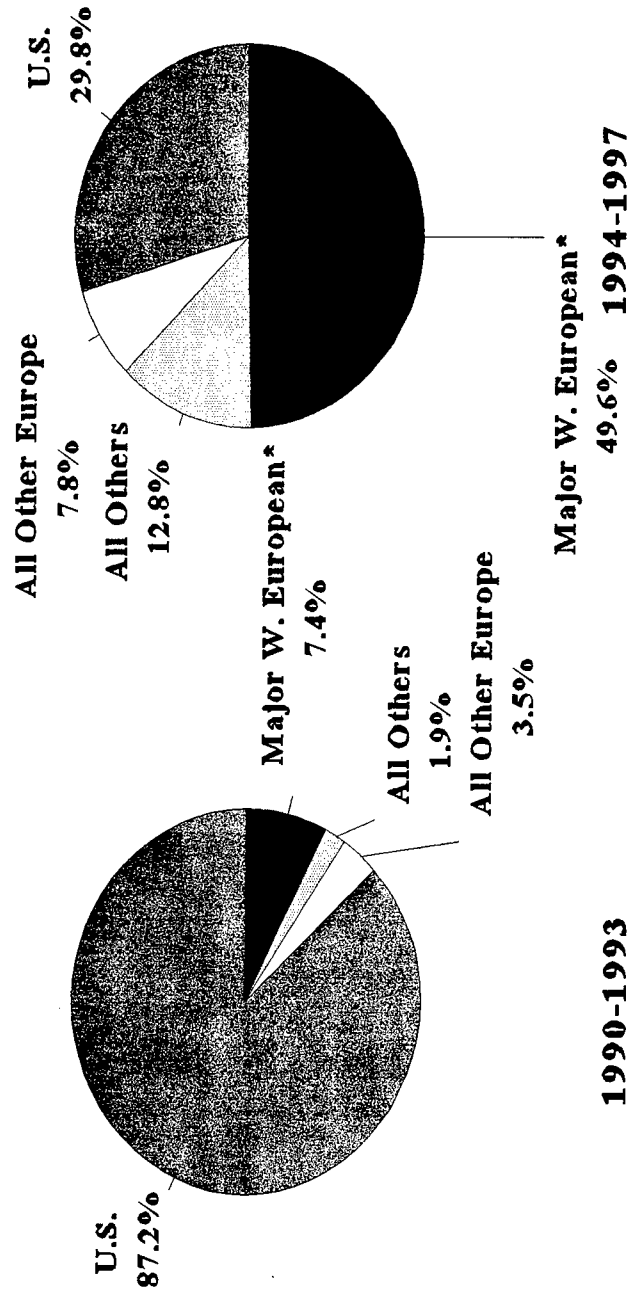
- For the most recent period, 1994-1997, the principal purchasers of U. S. arms in the Near East region, based on the value of agreements, were: Israel (\$4.4 billion), Saudi Arabia (\$4.2 billion) and Egypt (\$4.1 billion). The principal purchasers of Russian arms were: Kuwait (\$800 million), Algeria (\$500 million), Egypt and the U.A.E. (\$400 million each). The principal purchasers of arms from China were: Iran (\$900 million) and Kuwait (\$200 million). The principal purchasers of arms from the four major West European suppliers, as a group, were: Saudi Arabia (\$7 billion), the United Arab Emirates (\$3.7 billion), and Qatar (\$2.2 billion). The principal purchasers of arms from all other European suppliers collectively were: Saudi Arabia (\$1.1 billion) and the U.A.E. (\$500 million). The principal purchasers of arms from all other suppliers, as a group, was Saudi Arabia (\$1.8 billion).
- For the period from 1994-1997, Saudi Arabia made \$14.1 billion in arms transfer agreements. Its principal suppliers were: the four major West European suppliers, as a group, (\$7 billion) and the United States (\$4.2 billion). The United Arab Emirates made \$5.1 billion in arms transfer agreements. The major West Europeans were its largest supplier (\$3.7 billion). Egypt made \$4.9 billion in arms transfer agreements. Its major supplier was the United States (\$4.1 billion). Israel made \$4.8 billion in arms transfer agreements. Its principal supplier was the United States (\$4.4 billion).
- The total value of arms transfer agreements by Russia to in the Near East fell dramatically from the 1990-1993 period to the 1994-1997 period. The largest decline involved arms agreements with Iran, falling from \$5.1 billion to \$200 million; China's arms transfer agreements with Iran fell from \$1.3 billion to \$900 million (**chart 8**).
- The value of arms transfer agreements by the United States with Saudi Arabia fell significantly from the 1990-1993 period to the 1994-1997 period, declining from \$32 billion in the earlier period to \$4.2 billion in the later period. Saudi Arabia made 29.8% of its arms transfer agreements with the United States during 1994-1997. Meanwhile, arms transfer agreements with Saudi Arabia by the major West European suppliers increased significantly from 1990-1993 to 1994-1997, rising from \$2.7 billion to \$7 billion in current dollars (**chart 9**).

Arms Transfer Agreements With Iran (Supplier Percentage of Value)



* (France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy)

Arms Transfer Agreements With Saudi Arabia (Supplier Percentage of Value)



* (France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy)

Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1990-1997: 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 1990-1997 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—1990-1993, 1994-1997 and 1990-1997. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Saudi Arabia has been, by a wide margin, the leading developing world purchaser of arms from 1990-1997, making *agreements* totaling \$50.8 billion during these years. In both the 1990-1993 and 1994-1997 periods, the value of its arms transfer agreements was very high (\$36.7 billion in 1990-1993 and \$14.1 billion in 1994-1997). The total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations from 1990-1997 was \$165.8 billion in *current* dollars. Thus, Saudi Arabia alone was responsible for 30.6% of all developing world arms transfer agreements during these eight years. In the most recent period—1994-1997—Saudi Arabia alone accounted for 19.6% of all developing world arms transfer agreements (\$14.1 billion out of \$72.5 billion) (**tables 1, 1H, 1I and 1J**)(**chart 9**).
- During 1990-1993, the top ten collectively accounted for 95.4% of *all* developing world arms transfer agreements. During 1994-1997 the top ten collectively accounted for 73% of all such agreements. (**Tables 1 and 1I**).

Arms Transfers to Developing Nations in 1997: Agreements With Leading Recipients

Table 1J names the top ten developing world recipients of arms transfer agreements in 1997. The table ranks these recipients on the basis of the total *current* dollar values of their respective agreements with *all* suppliers in 1997. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Half of the top ten developing world recipients of arms transfer agreements in 1997 were in the Near East. Four were in Asia.
- The United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) ranked first among all developing nations recipients in the value of arms transfer agreements in 1997, concluding \$3.5 billion in such agreements. Saudi Arabia was second with \$2.9 billion. India was third with \$1.8 billion.
- Arms transfer agreements with the top ten developing world recipients, as a group, in 1997 totaled \$13.9 billion or 80.9% of all such agreements with the developing world. This reflects a continuing concentration of total developing world arms purchases within relatively few countries. (**Tables 1 and 1J**).

Developing Nations Arms Delivery Values

Table 2 shows the annual *current* dollar values of arms *deliveries* (items actually transferred) to developing nations by major suppliers from 1990-1997. The utility of these particular data is that they reflect transfers that have occurred. They provide the data from which **tables 2A** (constant dollars) and **2B** (supplier percentages) are derived. Some of the more notable facts illustrated by these data are summarized below.

- In 1997, the value of all arms deliveries to developing nations (\$28.6 billion) was a substantial increase in deliveries values from the previous year, (\$20.6 billion) when measured in constant 1997 dollars (**charts 10 and 11**)(**table 2A**).
- The U.S. share of all deliveries to developing nations in 1997 was 40.9%, up dramatically from 28.2% in 1996. In 1997, the United States, for the third year in a row, ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to developing nations (in constant 1997 dollars), reflecting continuing implementation of Persian Gulf war era arms transfer agreements. The United Kingdom's share of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 1997 was 18.5%, down from 27.7% in 1996. The share of major West European suppliers deliveries to developing nations in 1997 was 36.4%, down from 41.6% in 1996 (**tables 2A and 2B**).
- The total value of all arms deliveries by all suppliers to developing nations from 1994-1997 (nearly \$89 billion in constant 1997 dollars) was less than the value of arms deliveries by all suppliers to developing nations from 1990-1993 (\$97.8 billion in constant 1997 dollars), a decline of 9% (**table 2A**).
- During the years 1990-1997, arms deliveries to developing nations comprised 73.1% of all arms deliveries worldwide. In 1997, the percentage of arms deliveries to developing nations was 82.5% of all arms deliveries worldwide (**tables 2A and 9A**) (**figure 2**).

Arms Deliveries Worldwide 1990-1997

Developed and Developing Worlds Compared

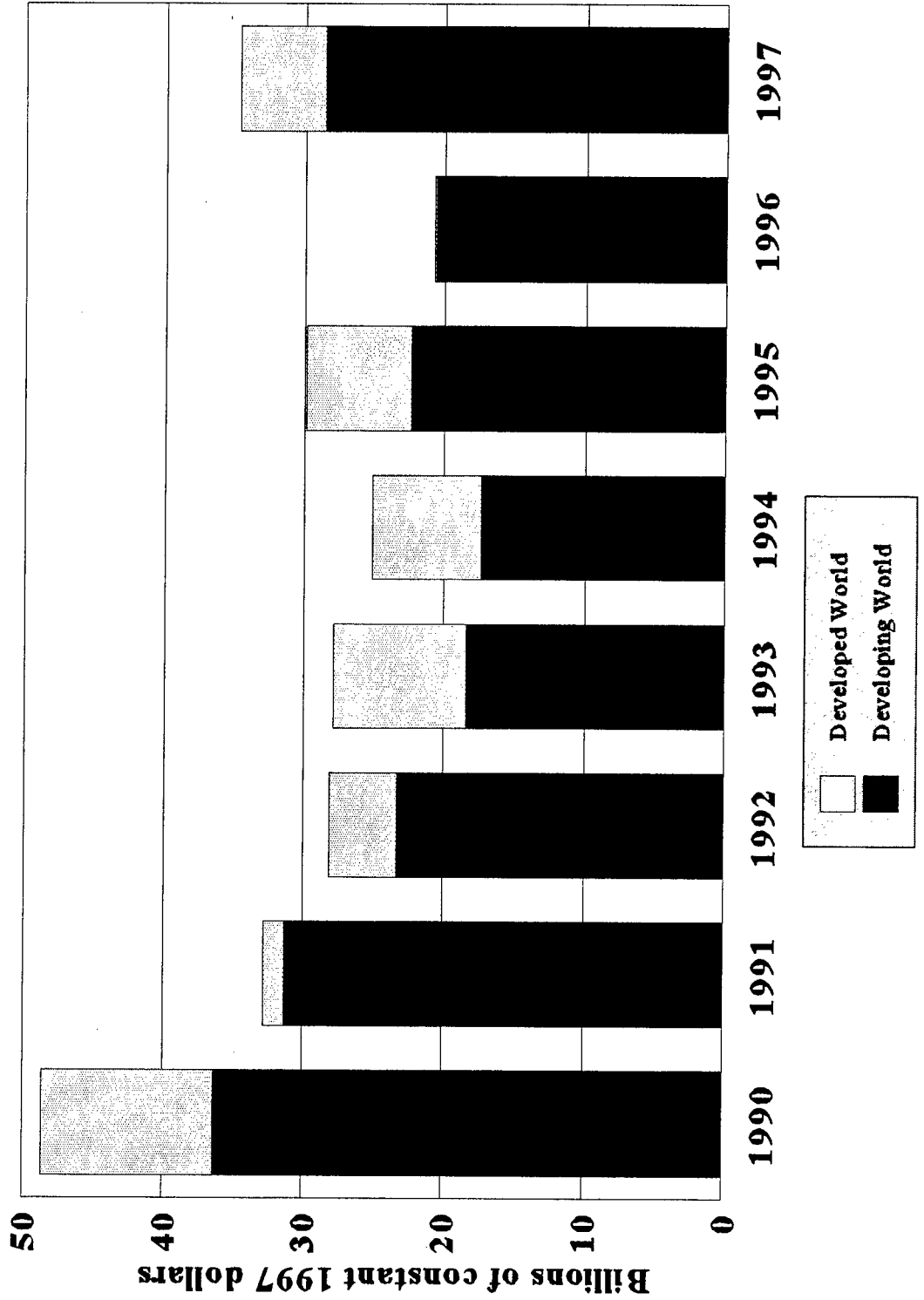


Chart 11
Arms Deliveries To Developing Nations By Major Supplier, 1990-1997
 (billions of constant 1997 dollars)

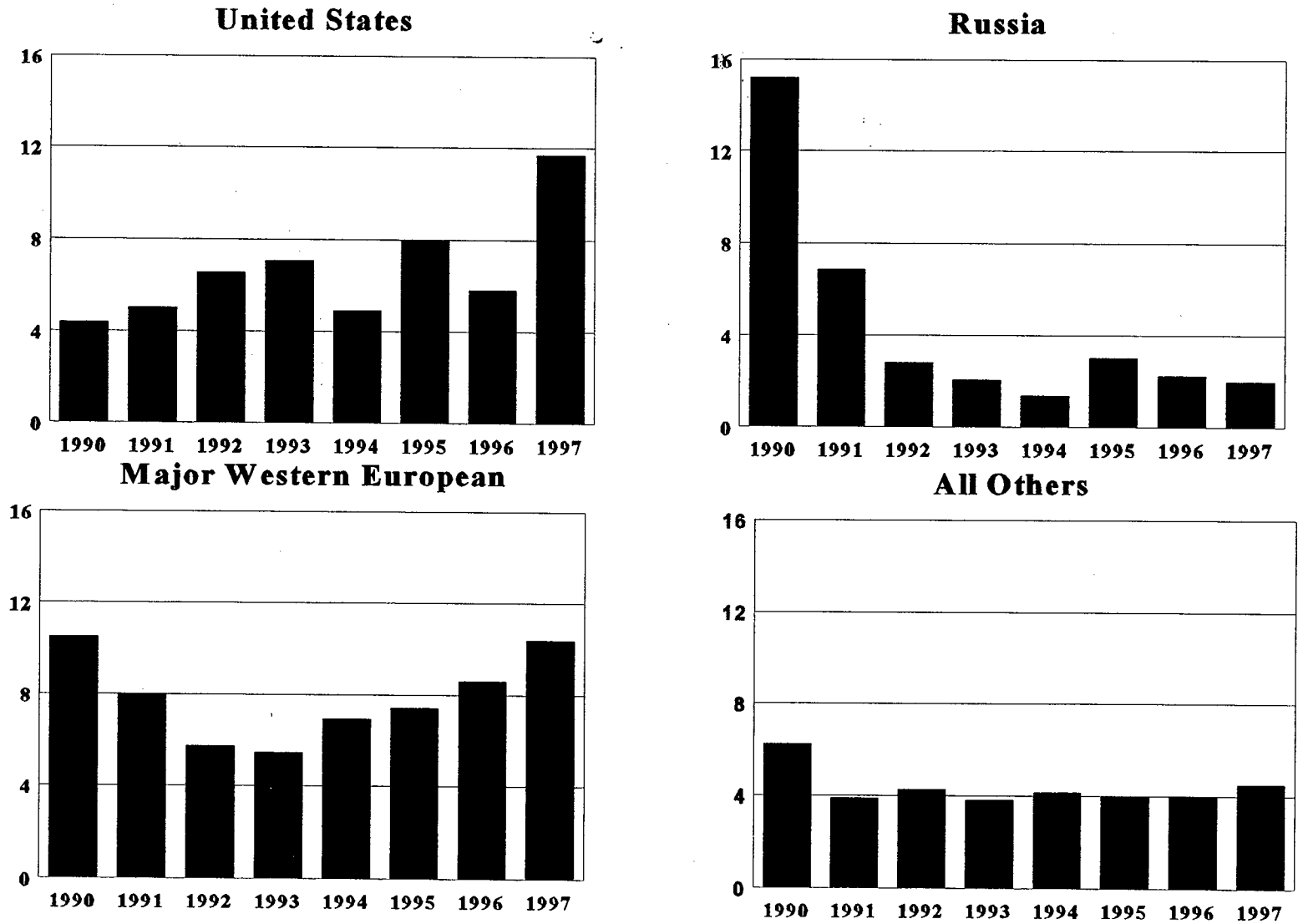


Figure 2. Worldwide Arms Deliveries, 1990-1997 and Suppliers' Share with Developing World (in millions of constant 1997 U.S. dollars)

Supplier	Worldwide Deliveries	
	Value 1990-1993	Percentage of Total to Developing World
United States	35,260	65.40
Russia	31,298	86.00
France	12,401	73.40
United Kingdom	21,372	82.40
China	6,309	100.00
Germany	7,851	33.20
Italy	1,578	22.00
All Other European	11,969	51.60
All Others	9,332	61.00
TOTAL	137,366	71.20

Supplier	Worldwide Deliveries	
	Value 1994-1997	Percentage of Total to Developing World
United States	42,703	71.10
Russia	11,026	78.50
France	11,957	82.60
United Kingdom	22,993	91.00
China	2,984	100.00
Germany	4,800	37.30
Italy	824	87.00
All Other European	10,740	62.20
All Others	10,245	63.50
TOTAL	118,272	75.20

Supplier	Worldwide Deliveries	
	Value 1997	Percentage of Total to Developing World
United States	15,239	76.70
Russia	2,400	83.30
France	4,900	98.00
United Kingdom	5,900	89.80
China	1,000	100.00
Germany	300	0.00
Italy	300	100.00
All Other European	2,400	79.20
All Others	2,200	72.70
TOTAL	34,639	82.50

Regional Arms Delivery Values, 1990-1997

Table 2C gives the values of arms deliveries by suppliers to individual *regions* of the developing world for the periods 1990-1993, and 1994-1997. These values are expressed in *current* U.S. dollars. **Table 2D**, derived from **table 2C**, gives the percentage distribution of each supplier's delivery values within the regions for the two time periods. **Table 2E**, also derived from **table 2C**, illustrates what percentage share of each developing world region's total arms delivery values was held by specific suppliers during the years 1990-1993 and 1994-1997. Among the facts reflected in these tables are the following:

Near East.

- The Near East region has historically been dominant in the value of arms deliveries received by the developing world. In 1990-1993, it accounted for 61% of the total value of all developing world arms deliveries (\$52.1 billion in current dollars). During 1994-1997, the Near East region accounted for 57.2% of all such deliveries (\$51.3 billion in current dollars)(**tables 2C and 2D**).
- For the period 1990-1993, the United States made 72.8% of its developing world arms deliveries to the Near East region. In 1994-1997, the U.S. made 61.4% of such arms deliveries to the Near East region (**table 2D**).
- For the period 1990-1993, the United Kingdom made 89.7% of its developing world deliveries to the Near East region. In 1994-1997, the United Kingdom made 87.7% of such deliveries to the Near East region (**table 2D**).
- For the period 1990-1993, 76.9% of France's arms deliveries to the developing world were to nations in the Near East region. In the more recent period, 1994-1997, 45.4% of France's developing world deliveries were to nations of this region (**table 2D**).
- For the period 1990-1993, Russia made 31.3% of its developing world arms deliveries to the Near East region. In 1994-1997, Russia made 32.1% of such deliveries to the Near East (**table 2D**).
- In the earlier period (1990-1993), the United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to the Near East with 28.6% (\$14.9 billion in current dollars). The United Kingdom ranked second with nearly 26.9% (\$14 billion in current dollars). Russia ranked third with 13.8% (\$7.2 billion in current dollars). The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 40.3% of this region's delivery values in 1990-1993. In the later period (1994-1997), the United States ranked first in Near East delivery values with 35.5% (about \$18.2 billion). The United Kingdom ranked a close second with 34.7% (\$17.8 billion). The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 43.9% of this region's delivery values in 1994-1997(**table 2E**).

Asia.

- The Asia region ranked second in the value of arms deliveries from most suppliers in both time periods. In the earlier period, 1990-1993, 27.7% of all arms deliveries to developing nations were to those in Asia (\$23.6 billion in current dollars). In the later period, 1994-1997, Asia accounted for 35.3% of such arms deliveries (\$31.7 billion in current dollars). For the period 1994-1997, Italy made 83.3% of its developing world deliveries to Asia. Germany made 81.3% of its developing world deliveries to Asia. Russia made 58.3%, while China made 68.9% (**tables 2C and 2D**).
- In the period from 1990-1993, Russia ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to Asia with 52.1%. The United States ranked second with 19.6%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 11.9% of this region's delivery values in 1990-1993. In the later period (1994-1997), the United States ranked first in Asian delivery values with 33.7%. Russia ranked second with 15.5%. France ranked third with 15.2%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 27.5% of this region's delivery values in 1994-1997 (**table 2E**).

Latin America.

- In the earlier period (1990-1993), the value of all arms deliveries to Latin America was \$5.2 billion. Russia ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to Latin America with 44.1% (\$2.3 billion). The United States ranked second with 15.7% (\$819 million). The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 26.8% of this region's delivery values in 1990-1993. In the later period (1994-1997), the United States ranked first in Latin American delivery values with 18.8% (\$695 million). The United Kingdom ranked second with 10.8%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 21.7% of this region's delivery values in 1994-1997. During the later period, the value of all arms deliveries to Latin America was nearly \$3.7 billion, notably less than the \$5.2 billion deliveries total for 1990-1993 (**tables 2C and 2E**).

Africa.

- In the earlier period (1990-1993), the value of all arms deliveries to Africa was \$4.4 billion. Russia ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to Africa with 27.2% (\$1.2 billion). The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 18.2% of this region's delivery values in 1990-1993. China and France each made 9.1% of these arms deliveries. The United States made 2.4%. In the later period (1994-1997), China ranked first in African delivery values with 23.6%. Russia ranked second at 20.2%. The other non-European suppliers as a group collectively held 30.3% of this region's delivery values in 1994-1997. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 6.7%. The United States held 2.4%. During this later period, the value of all arms deliveries to Africa declined to about \$3 billion (**tables 2C and 2E**).

Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1990-1997: Leading Suppliers Compared

Table 2F gives the values of arms deliveries to developing nations from 1990-1997 by their top eleven suppliers. The table ranks these suppliers on the basis of the total *current* dollar values of their respective deliveries to developing nations for each of three periods—1990-1993, 1994-1997 and 1990-1997. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- The United States ranked first among all suppliers to developing nations in deliveries values from 1994-1997 (\$29.6 billion in *current* dollars).
- The United Kingdom ranked second in the value of deliveries to developing nations from 1994-1997 (\$20.3 billion in *current* dollars).
- France ranked third in the value of deliveries to developing nations (\$9.7 billion in *current* dollars).

Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 1997: Leading Suppliers Compared

Table 2G gives the values of arms deliveries to developing nations in 1997 by the top eleven suppliers. The table ranks these suppliers on the basis of the total dollar values of their respective deliveries to developing nations in 1997. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

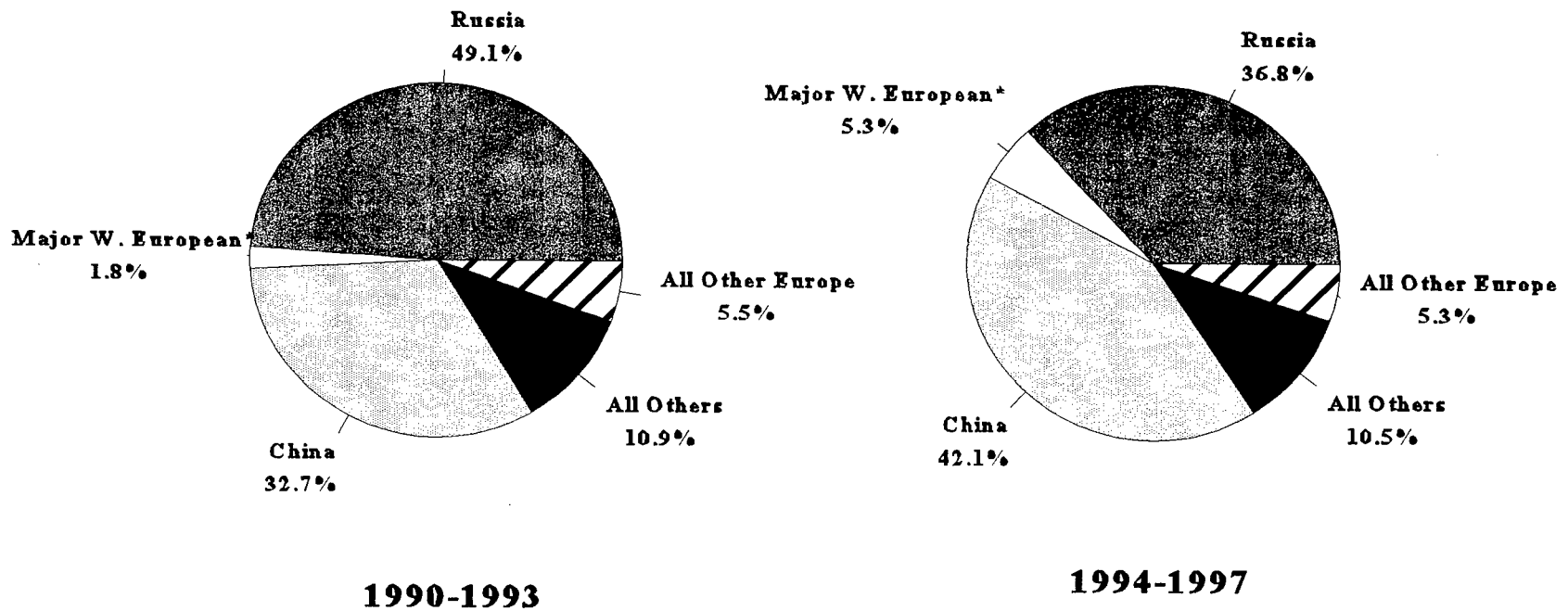
- The top three suppliers of arms to the developing nations in 1997 collectively delivered \$21.8 billion in arms to developing countries in that year, or 76.2% of all arms deliveries made to developing nations by all suppliers.
- In 1997 the United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to developing nations, making \$11.7 billion in such deliveries. This is the third year in a row the United States has led in such deliveries.
- The United Kingdom ranked second in arms deliveries to developing nations in 1997, making \$5.3 billion in such deliveries.
- France ranked third in arms deliveries to developing nations in 1997, making \$4.8 billion in such deliveries.

Arms Deliveries to Near East, 1990-1997: Suppliers And Recipients

Table 2H gives the values of arms delivered to Near East nations by suppliers or categories of suppliers for the periods 1990-1993 and 1994-1997. 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:

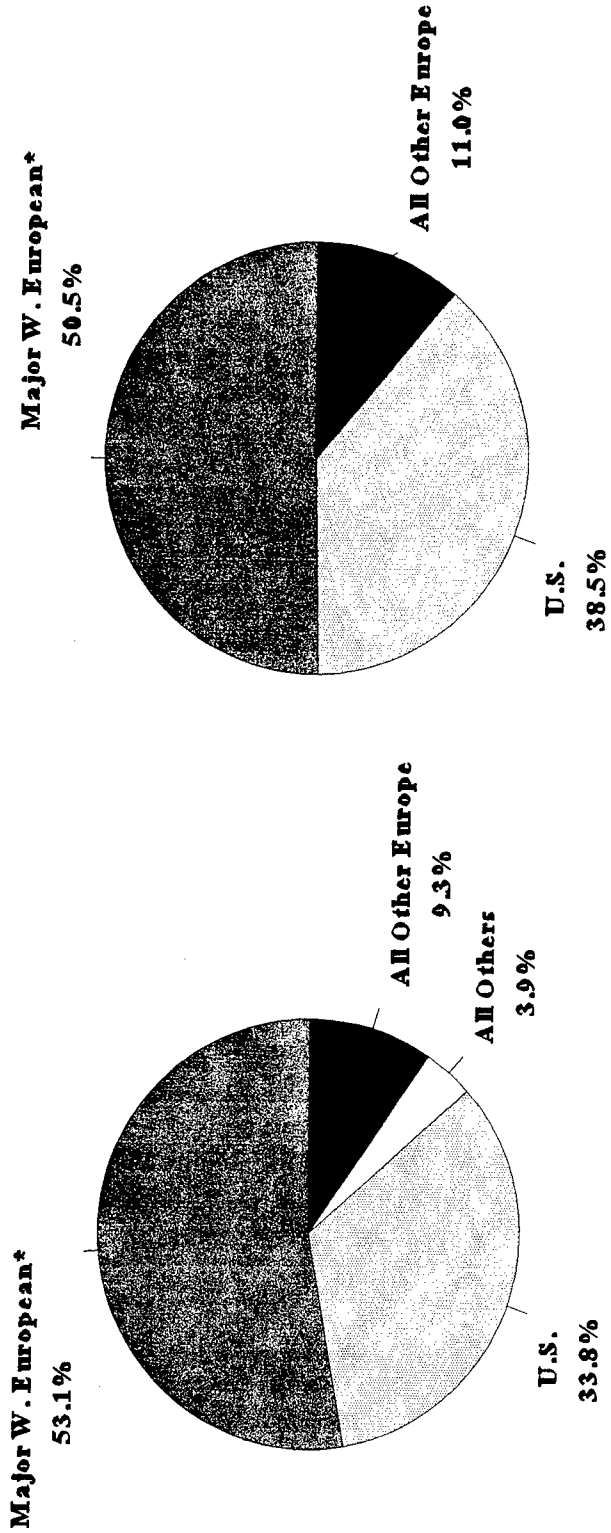
- For the most recent period, 1994-1997 the principal arms recipients of the United States in the Near East region, based on the value of their arms deliveries were: Saudi Arabia (\$14 billion), Egypt (\$5 billion), Kuwait (\$2.7 billion) and Israel (\$1.6). The principal arms recipients of Russia were Kuwait (\$800 million), Iran (\$700 million), Algeria (\$500 million) and Egypt (\$400 million). The principal arms recipient of China was Iran (\$800 million). The principal arms recipients of the four major West European suppliers, as a group, were Saudi Arabia (\$18.4 billion), Kuwait (\$1 billion), Oman (\$1 billion) and the U.A.E. (\$1 billion). The principal arms recipient of all other European suppliers collectively was Saudi Arabia (\$4 billion). The principal arms recipients of all other suppliers, as a group, were: the U.A.E. (\$300 million) and Syria (\$300 million).
- For the period from 1994-1997, Saudi Arabia received \$36.4 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal suppliers were the four major West Europeans, as a group, (\$18.4 billion) and the United States (\$14 billion). Egypt received \$5.9 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal supplier was the United States (\$5 billion). Kuwait received \$4.5 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal suppliers were the United States (\$2.7 billion) and the major West Europeans collectively (\$1 billion). Israel received \$1.9 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal supplier was the United States (\$1.6 billion). Iran received \$1.9 billion in arms deliveries. China was its principal supplier (\$800 million) followed by Russia (\$700 million). The U.A.E. received \$2.4 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal suppliers were: the four major West Europeans collectively (\$1 billion) and the United States (\$600 million).
- A substantial decline in the value of arms deliveries by Russia to Iran occurred from the 1990-1993 period, falling from \$2.7 billion to \$700 million in 1994-1997. A dramatic decline in the value of China's arms deliveries to Iran also occurred, falling from \$1.8 billion in 1990-1993 to \$800 million in 1994-1997.
- The value of arms deliveries by the United States to Saudi Arabia increased significantly from \$10.5 billion in 1990-1993 to \$14 billion in 1994-1997.
- Russia and China together delivered 78.9% of Iran's arms during the 1994-1997 period.
- Iran's arms deliveries totals dropped significantly from 1990-1993 to 1994-1997, falling from \$5.5 billion in 1990-1993 to \$1.9 billion in 1994-1997 (in *current* dollars).

Arms Deliveries to Iran (Supplier Percentage of Value)



*(France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy)

Arms Deliveries To Saudi Arabia (Supplier Percentage of Value)



* (France, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy)

Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1990-1997: The Leading Recipients

Table 2I gives the values of arms deliveries made to the top ten recipients of arms in the developing world from 1990-1997 by all suppliers collectively. The table ranks these recipients on the basis of the total *current* dollar values of their respective deliveries from all suppliers for each of three periods—1990-1993, 1994-1997 and 1990-1997. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Saudi Arabia and Taiwan were the top two developing world arms recipients from 1990-1997, receiving deliveries valued at \$67.5 billion and \$11.9 billion, respectively, during these years. The total value of all arms deliveries to developing nations from 1990-1997 was \$171.8 billion (in *current* dollars) (see **table 2**). Thus, Saudi Arabia and Taiwan were responsible for 39.3% and 6.9%, respectively, of all developing world arms deliveries during the 1990-1997 time period—over 46% of the total.
- Of the top ten developing countries, eight registered increases in the value of their arms deliveries from 1990-1993 to 1994-1997. Taiwan registered the most substantial increase in deliveries, rising from \$2.8 billion in the earlier period to \$9.1 billion in 1994-1997 (in *current* dollars).

Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 1997: The Leading Recipients

Table 2J gives the names of the top ten developing world recipients of arms *delivered* in 1997. The table ranks these recipients on the basis of the total *current* dollar values of their respective deliveries from *all* suppliers in 1997. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Saudi Arabia was the leading recipient of arms deliveries among developing nations in 1997, receiving \$11 billion in such deliveries. Saudi Arabia alone received 38.5% of the total value of all arms deliveries to the developing nations in 1997. Taiwan ranked second with \$9.3 billion in deliveries (32.5%) in 1997. (**tables 2 and 2J**).
- Arms deliveries to the top ten developing nation recipients, as a group, constituted \$25.8 billion, or 90.3% of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 1997. Six of the top ten recipients in 1997 were in the Near East region (**tables 2 and 2J**).

Table 1. Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	TOTAL 1990-1997
United States	12,153	7,027	2,410	13,247	5,857	2,824	5,230	2,286	51,034
Russia*	10,700	7,200	1,400	1,300	3,900	5,400	4,000	3,300	37,200
France	2,500	3,100	6,100	3,800	8,100	2,400	1,300	4,600	31,900
United Kingdom	1,400	300	1,800	2,400	700	500	1,800	1,000	9,900
China	2,200	600	500	500	800	200	900	1,500	7,200
Germany	400	1,500	200	600	0	300	100	100	3,200
Italy	300	100	500	400	200	800	300	300	2,900
All Other European	1,200	1,100	900	300	1,400	900	1,200	1,200	8,200
All Others	1,900	1,000	1,300	1,000	700	2,500	3,000	2,900	14,300
TOTAL	32,753	21,927	15,110	23,547	21,657	15,824	17,830	17,186	165,834

**Dollar inflation

index: (1997=1.00) 0.8366 0.8754 0.8922 0.9184 0.9397 0.9580 0.9784 1.0000

Source: U.S. Government.

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

Table 1A. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(in millions of constant 1997 U.S. dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	TOTAL 1990-1997
United States	14,527	8,027	2,701	14,424	6,233	2,948	5,345	2,286	56,491
Russia	12,790	8,225	1,569	1,416	4,150	5,637	4,088	3,300	41,175
France	2,988	3,541	6,837	4,138	8,620	2,505	1,329	4,600	34,558
United Kingdom	1,673	343	2,017	2,613	745	522	1,840	1,000	10,753
China	2,630	685	560	544	851	209	920	1,500	7,900
Germany	478	1,714	224	653	0	313	102	100	3,584
Italy	359	114	560	436	213	835	307	300	3,123
All Other European	1,434	1,257	1,009	327	1,490	939	1,226	1,200	8,882
All Others	2,271	1,142	1,457	1,089	745	2,610	3,066	2,900	15,280
TOTAL	39,150	25,048	16,936	25,639	23,047	16,518	18,224	17,186	181,747

Table 1B. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
United States	37.10%	32.05%	15.95%	56.26%	27.04%	17.85%	29.33%	13.30%
Russia	32.67%	32.84%	9.27%	5.52%	18.01%	34.13%	22.43%	19.20%
France	7.63%	14.14%	40.37%	16.14%	37.40%	15.17%	7.29%	26.77%
United Kingdom	4.27%	1.37%	11.91%	10.19%	3.23%	3.16%	10.10%	5.82%
China	6.72%	2.74%	3.31%	2.12%	3.69%	1.26%	5.05%	8.73%
Germany	1.22%	6.84%	1.32%	2.55%	0.00%	1.90%	0.56%	0.58%
Italy	0.92%	0.46%	3.31%	1.70%	0.92%	5.06%	1.68%	1.75%
All Other European	3.66%	5.02%	5.96%	1.27%	6.46%	5.69%	6.73%	6.98%
All Others	5.80%	4.56%	8.60%	4.25%	3.23%	15.80%	16.83%	16.87%
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>14.04%</i>	<i>22.80%</i>	<i>56.92%</i>	<i>30.58%</i>	<i>41.56%</i>	<i>25.28%</i>	<i>19.63%</i>	<i>34.91%]</i>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.99%	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, 1990-1997
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97
United States	3,349	5,108	30,669	10,446	740	587	81	57
Russia*	11,100	13,100	6,700	2,400	2,100	300	600	600
France	8,700	2,400	6,300	13,500	300	500	200	100
United Kingdom	2,900	1,900	2,800	1,400	200	400	0	200
China	1,700	1,400	1,900	1,300	0	100	200	500
Germany	900	300	1,800	0	0	300	0	0
Italy	200	1,100	700	100	300	400	100	100
All Other European	1,200	900	1,900	2,500	100	900	300	400
All Others	1,000	3,400	3,000	3,700	400	1,500	800	400
<i>[Major West European**</i>	<i>12,700</i>	<i>5,700</i>	<i>11,680</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>1,600</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>400]</i>
TOTAL	31,049	29,608	55,849	35,346	4,140	4,987	2,281	2,357

Source: U.S. Government

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

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

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

Table 1D. Percentage of Each Supplier's Agreements Value by Region, 1990-1997

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa		TOTAL	TOTAL
	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97
United States	9.61%	31.53%	88.03%	64.49%	2.12%	3.62%	0.23%	0.35%	100.00%	100.00%
Russia	54.15%	79.88%	32.68%	14.63%	10.24%	1.83%	2.93%	3.66%	100.00%	100.00%
France	56.13%	14.55%	40.65%	81.82%	1.94%	3.03%	1.29%	0.61%	100.00%	100.00%
United Kingdom	49.15%	48.72%	47.46%	35.90%	3.39%	10.26%	0.00%	5.13%	100.00%	100.00%
China	44.74%	42.42%	50.00%	39.39%	0.00%	3.03%	5.26%	15.15%	100.00%	100.00%
Germany	32.37%	50.00%	67.63%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Italy	15.38%	64.71%	53.85%	5.88%	23.08%	23.53%	7.69%	5.88%	100.00%	100.00%
All Other European	34.29%	19.15%	54.29%	53.19%	2.86%	19.15%	8.57%	8.51%	100.00%	100.00%
All Others	19.23%	37.78%	57.69%	41.11%	7.69%	16.67%	15.38%	4.44%	100.00%	100.00%
<i>[Major West European*]</i>	<i>49.84%</i>	<i>25.11%</i>	<i>45.84%</i>	<i>66.08%</i>	<i>3.14%</i>	<i>7.05%</i>	<i>1.18%</i>	<i>1.76%</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>100.00%</i>
TOTAL	33.27%	40.95%	59.85%	48.89%	4.44%	6.90%	2.44%	3.26%	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, 1990-1997

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97
United States	10.79%	17.25%	54.91%	29.55%	17.87%	11.77%	3.55%	2.42%
Russia	35.75%	44.24%	12.00%	6.79%	50.72%	6.02%	26.30%	25.46%
France	28.02%	8.11%	11.28%	38.19%	7.25%	10.03%	8.77%	4.24%
United Kingdom	9.34%	6.42%	5.01%	3.96%	4.83%	8.02%	0.00%	8.49%
China	5.48%	4.73%	3.40%	3.68%	0.00%	2.01%	8.77%	21.21%
Germany	2.90%	1.01%	3.37%	0.00%	0.00%	6.02%	0.00%	0.00%
Italy	0.64%	3.72%	1.25%	0.28%	7.25%	8.02%	4.38%	4.24%
All Other European	3.86%	3.04%	3.40%	7.07%	2.42%	18.05%	13.15%	16.97%
All Others	3.22%	11.48%	5.37%	10.47%	9.66%	30.08%	35.07%	16.97%
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>40.90%</i>	<i>19.25%</i>	<i>20.91%</i>	<i>42.44%</i>	<i>19.32%</i>	<i>32.08%</i>	<i>13.15%</i>	<i>16.97%</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 1F. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, 1990-1997: Leading Suppliers Compared (in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1990-1993
1	U.S.	34,838
2	U.S.S.R/Russia	20,600
3	France	15,500
4	U.K.	5,900
5	China	3,800
6	Germany (FRG)	2,700
7	Italy	1,300
8	Czechoslovakia	1,200
9	South Korea	900
10	Spain	800
11	Israel	700

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1994-1997
1	Russia.	16,600
2	France	16,400
3	U.S.	16,197
4	U.K.	4,000
5	China	3,400
6	South Africa	2,400
7	Italy	1,600
8	Ukraine	1,400
9	Israel	1,300
10	Netherlands	1,100
11	Belgium	1,000

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1990-1997
1	U.S.	51,035
2	Russia	37,200
3	France	31,900
4	U.K.	9,900
5	China	7,200
6	Germany	3,200
7	Italy	2,900
8	South Africa	2,800
9	Israel	2,000
10	Czechoslovakia	1,500
11	Belgium	1,500

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 1G. Arms Transfer Agreements with
Developing Nations in 1997:
Leading Suppliers Compared**
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1997
1	France	4,600
2	Russia	3,300
3	U.S.	2,286
4	South Africa	1,800
5	China	1,500
6	U.K.	1,000
7	Belgium	600
8	Israel	300
9	Italy	300
10	Spain	200
11	Ukraine	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 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
1990-1993							
Algeria	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
Bahrain	300	0	0	0	0	200	500
Egypt	4,100	300	0	0	0	0	4,400
Iran	0	5,100	1,300	0	100	700	7,200
Iraq	0	200	0	400	100	800	1,500
Israel	1,100	0	100	1,100	0	0	2,300
Jordan	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Kuwait	3,700	0	0	1,300	0	0	5,000
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	100	0	100	200	400
Morocco	100	0	0	400	0	0	500
Oman	100	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,100
Qatar	0	0	0	700	0	0	700
Saudi Arabia	32,000	200	300	2,700	1,300	200	36,700
Syria	0	500	0	0	100	400	1,000
Tunisia	100	0	0	0	0	100	200
U.A.E.	600	400	0	3,800	0	500	5,300
Yemen	0	100	100	0	0	0	200
1994-1997							
Algeria	0	500	100	0	300	100	1,000
Bahrain	300	0	0	0	0	0	300
Egypt	4,100	400	0	100	200	100	4,900
Iran	0	200	900	100	100	300	1,600
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	4,400	100	0	100	0	200	4,800
Jordan	300	0	0	0	0	100	400
Kuwait	500	800	200	700	0	100	2,300
Lebanon	100	0	0	100	0	0	200
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Morocco	0	0	0	300	0	100	400
Oman	0	0	0	400	100	100	600
Qatar	0	0	0	2,200	0	0	2,200
Saudi Arabia	4,200	0	0	7,000	1,100	1,800	14,100
Syria	0	100	0	0	0	200	300
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.A.E.	300	400	0	3,700	500	200	5,100
Yemen	0	0	100	200	100	300	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.

Table 11. Arms Transfer Agreements of Developing Nations, 1990-1997
Agreements by the Leading Recipients
 (in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 1990-1993
1	Saudi Arabia	36,700
2	Taiwan	16,000
3	Iran	7,200
4	U.A.E.	5,200
5	Afghanistan	5,200
6	Kuwait	5,000
7	South Korea	4,600
8	Egypt	4,400
9	Malaysia	2,400
10	Israel	2,300

Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 1994-1997
1	Saudi Arabia	14,100
2	China	8,100
3	India	5,300
4	U.A.E.	5,100
5	Egypt	4,900
6	Israel	4,800
7	South Korea	3,600
8	Pakistan	2,500
9	Kuwait	2,300
10	Qatar	2,200

Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 1990-1997
1	Saudi Arabia	50,800
2	Taiwan	17,600
3	U.A.E.	10,300
4	China	10,200
5	Egypt	9,300
6	Iran	8,700
7	South Korea	8,200
8	Kuwait.	7,300
9	India	7,200
10	Israel	7,100

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

**Table 1J. Arms Transfer Agreements of Developing Nations
in 1997:
Agreements by Leading Recipients
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 1997
1	U.A.E.	3,500
2	Saudi Arabia	2,900
3	India	1,800
4	South Korea	1,500
5	China	1,300
6	Israel	800
7	Iran	700
8	Egypt	500
9	Chile	500
10	Taiwan	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.

Table 2. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	TOTAL 1990-1997
United States	3,672	4,396	5,856	6,490	4,620	7,629	5,691	11,681	50,035
Russia*	12,700	6,000	2,500	1,900	1,300	2,900	2,200	2,000	31,500
France	4,600	1,800	800	600	900	1,400	2,600	4,800	17,500
United Kingdom	3,800	3,900	4,000	3,800	4,700	4,700	5,600	5,300	35,800
China	2,000	1,400	1,000	1,100	700	600	600	1,000	8,400
Germany	300	1,200	200	600	800	800	100	0	4,000
Italy	100	100	100	0	100	200	100	300	1,000
All Other European	1,800	900	1,600	1,100	1,600	1,500	1,900	1,900	12,300
All Others	1,400	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,600	1,700	1,400	1,600	11,300
TOTAL	30,370	20,796	17,256	16,890	16,320	21,429	20,191	28,581	171,835
Dollar inflation index (1997=100.00)**	0.8366	0.8754	0.8922	0.9184	0.9397	0.958	0.9784	1	

Source: U.S. Government.

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

**Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Table 2A. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(in millions of constant 1997 dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	TOTAL 1990-1997
United States	4,389	5,022	6,564	7,067	4,916	7,963	5,817	11,681	53,419
Russia	15,180	6,854	2,802	2,069	1,383	3,027	2,249	2,000	35,565
France	5,498	2,056	897	653	958	1,461	2,647	4,800	18,981
United Kingdom	4,542	4,455	4,483	4,138	5,002	4,906	5,724	5,300	38,550
China	2,391	1,599	1,121	1,198	745	626	613	1,000	9,293
Germany	359	1,371	224	653	851	835	102	0	4,395
Italy	120	114	112	0	106	209	102	300	1,063
All Other European	2,152	1,028	1,793	1,198	1,703	1,566	1,942	1,900	13,281
All Others	1,673	1,257	1,345	1,416	1,703	1,775	1,431	1,600	12,199
TOTAL	36,304	23,756	19,341	18,391	17,367	22,368	20,637	28,581	186,745

Table 2B. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
United States	12.09%	21.14%	33.94%	38.43%	28.31%	35.60%	28.19%	40.87%
Russia	41.81%	28.85%	14.49%	11.25%	7.97%	13.53%	10.90%	7.00%
France	15.15%	8.66%	4.64%	3.55%	5.51%	6.53%	12.88%	16.79%
United Kingdom	12.51%	18.75%	23.18%	22.50%	28.80%	21.93%	27.74%	18.54%
China	6.59%	6.73%	5.80%	6.51%	4.29%	2.80%	2.97%	3.50%
Germany	0.99%	5.77%	1.16%	3.55%	4.90%	3.73%	0.50%	0.00%
Italy	0.33%	0.48%	0.58%	0.00%	0.61%	0.93%	0.50%	1.50%
All Other European	5.93%	4.33%	9.27%	6.51%	9.80%	7.00%	9.41%	6.65%
All Others	4.61%	5.29%	6.95%	7.70%	9.80%	7.93%	6.93%	5.60%
<i>[Major West European*]</i>	28.97%	33.66%	29.55%	29.60%	39.83%	33.13%	41.60%	36.39%
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, 1990-1997
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97
United States	4,627	10,672	14,864	18,183	819	695	105	72
Russia*	12,300	4,900	7,200	2,700	2,300	200	1,200	600
France	700	4,800	6,000	4,400	700	300	400	200
United Kingdom	1,100	2,100	14,000	17,800	200	400	300	0
China	2,100	4,200	3,000	1,100	0	100	400	700
Germany	900	1,300	900	200	400	100	0	0
Italy	100	500	100	100	100	0	100	0
All Other European	800	1,300	4,200	4,900	200	400	300	500
All Others	1,000	1,900	1,800	1,900	500	1,500	1,600	900
<i>[Major West European**</i>	<i>2,800</i>	<i>8,700</i>	<i>21,000</i>	<i>22,500</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>200</i>
TOTAL	23,627	31,672	52,064	51,283	5,219	3,695	4,405	2,972

Source: U.S. Government

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. *Prior to 1992 reflects data for the former Soviet Union.

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

Table 2D. Percentage of Supplier Deliveries Value by Region, 1990-1997

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa		TOTAL	TOTAL
	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97
United States	22.66%	36.03%	72.81%	61.38%	4.01%	2.35%	0.51%	0.24%	100.00%	100.00%
Russia	53.48%	58.33%	31.30%	32.14%	10.00%	2.38%	5.22%	7.14%	100.00%	100.00%
France	8.97%	49.48%	76.92%	45.36%	8.97%	3.09%	5.13%	2.06%	100.00%	100.00%
United Kingdom	7.05%	10.34%	89.74%	87.68%	1.28%	1.97%	1.92%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
China	38.18%	68.85%	54.55%	18.03%	0.00%	1.64%	7.27%	11.48%	100.00%	100.00%
Germany	40.91%	81.25%	40.91%	12.50%	18.18%	6.25%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Italy	25.00%	83.33%	25.00%	16.67%	25.00%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
All Other European	14.55%	18.31%	76.36%	69.01%	3.64%	5.63%	5.45%	7.04%	100.00%	100.00%
All Others	20.41%	30.65%	36.73%	30.65%	10.20%	24.19%	32.65%	14.52%	100.00%	100.00%
<hr/>										
<i>[Major West European*</i>	10.77%	27.02%	80.77%	69.88%	5.38%	2.48%	3.08%	0.62%	100.00%	100.00%
<hr/>										
TOTAL	27.69%	35.34%	61.03%	57.22%	6.12%	4.12%	5.16%	3.32%	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, 1990-1997

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97	1990-93	1994-97
United States	19.58%	33.70%	28.55%	35.46%	15.69%	18.81%	2.38%	2.42%
Russia	52.06%	15.47%	13.83%	5.26%	44.07%	5.41%	27.24%	20.19%
France	2.96%	15.16%	11.52%	8.58%	13.41%	8.12%	9.08%	6.73%
United Kingdom	4.66%	6.63%	26.89%	34.71%	3.83%	10.83%	6.81%	0.00%
China	8.89%	13.26%	5.76%	2.14%	0.00%	2.71%	9.08%	23.55%
Germany	3.81%	4.10%	1.73%	0.39%	7.66%	2.71%	0.00%	0.00%
Italy	0.42%	1.58%	0.19%	0.19%	1.92%	0.00%	2.27%	0.00%
All Other European	3.39%	4.10%	8.07%	9.55%	3.83%	10.83%	6.81%	16.82%
All Others	4.23%	6.00%	3.46%	3.70%	9.58%	40.60%	36.32%	30.28%
<hr/>								
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>11.85%</i>	<i>27.47%</i>	<i>40.33%</i>	<i>43.87%</i>	<i>26.83%</i>	<i>21.65%</i>	<i>18.16%</i>	<i>6.73%</i>
<hr/>								
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, 1990-1997:
Leading Suppliers Compared (in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1990-1993
1	U.S.S.R./Russia	23,100
2	U.S.	20,414
3	U.K.	15,500
4	France	7,800
5	China	5,500
6	Germany (FRG)	2,300
7	Israel	1,900
8	Sweden	1,200
9	North Korea	800
10	Spain	600
11	Czechoslovakia	600

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1994-1997
1	U.S.	29,621
2	U.K.	20,300
3	France	9,700
4	Russia	8,400
5	China	2,900
6	Sweden	2,700
7	Israel	1,700
8	Germany	1,700
9	Netherlands	900
10	Canada	900
11	Ukraine	900

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1990-1997
1	U.S.	50,035
2	U.K.	35,800
3	Russia	31,500
4	France	17,500
5	China	8,400
6	Germany	4,000
7	Sweden	3,900
8	Israel	3,600
9	Canada	1,500
10	Spain	1,400
11	Czechoslovakia	1,400

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.

**Table 2G. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 1997:
Leading Suppliers Compared**
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1997
1	U.S.	11,681
2	United Kingdom	5,300
3	France	4,800
4	Russia	2,000
5	China	1,000
6	Sweden	800
7	Ukraine	500
8	Spain	400
9	Belarus	400
10	Italy	300
11	Canada	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 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
1990-1993							
Algeria	0	400	0	0	0	0	400
Bahrain	500	0	0	0	0	0	500
Egypt	3,500	200	0	0	100	100	3,900
Iran	0	2,700	1,800	100	300	600	5,500
Iraq	0	400	200	2,100	300	0	3,000
Israel	2,000	0	100	200	0	0	2,300
Jordan	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Kuwait	1,900	0	0	200	200	100	2,400
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	700	100	0	0	0	800
Morocco	100	0	0	100	200	0	400
Oman	100	0	0	200	0	0	300
Qatar	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
Saudi Arabia	10,500	200	800	16,500	2,900	200	31,100
Syria	0	1,900	0	0	200	300	2,400
Tunisia	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
U.A.E.	600	200	0	1,500	0	300	2,600
Yemen	0	600	0	0	0	0	600
1994-1997							
Algeria	0	500	0	0	100	100	700
Bahrain	200	0	0	0	0	0	200
Egypt	5,000	400	0	100	200	200	5,900
Iran	0	700	800	100	100	200	1,900
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	1,600	0	0	200	0	100	1,900
Jordan	100	0	0	0	0	100	200
Kuwait	2,700	800	0	1,000	0	100	4,500
Lebanon	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Oman	0	0	0	1,000	100	100	1,200
Qatar	0	0	0	700	0	0	700
Saudi Arabia	14,000	0	100	18,400	4,000	0	36,400
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	300	300
Tunisia	100	0	0	0	0	100	200
U.A.E.	600	300	0	1,000	200	300	2,400
Yemen	0	0	200	0	100	200	500

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, 1990-1997:
The Leading Recipients**
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1990-1993
1	Saudi Arabia	31,100
2	Iran	5,500
3	Afghanistan	5,400
4	Egypt	3,900
5	India	3,600
6	Iraq	3,000
7	Taiwan	2,800
8	U.A.E.	2,600
9	China	2,500
10	Kuwait	2,400

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1994-1997
1	Saudi Arabia	36,400
2	Taiwan	9,100
3	Egypt	5,900
4	Kuwait	4,500
5	South Korea	3,400
6	China	2,900
7	U.A.E.	2,400
8	Thailand	2,100
9	Malaysia.	2,000
10	Iran	1,900

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1990-1997
1	Saudi Arabia	67,500
2	Taiwan	11,900
3	Egypt	9,800
4	Iran	7,400
5	Kuwait	6,900
6	South Korea	5,500
7	Afghanistan	5,500
8	China	5,400
9	U.A.E.	5,000
10	India	4,900

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 2J. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 1997:
The Leading Recipients**
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1997
1	Saudi Arabia	11,000
2	Taiwan	9,300
3	Egypt	1,100
4	Iran	800
5	Kuwait	700
6	South Korea	600
7	Israel	600
8	Qatar	600
9	Thailand	600
10	India	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.

Selected Weapons Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1990-1997

Other useful data for assessing arms transfers are those that indicate *who* has actually *delivered* specific numbers of *specific classes* of military items to a *region*. These data are relatively “hard” in that they reflect actual transfers of specific items of military equipment. They have the limitation of not giving detailed information regarding either the sophistication or the specific name of the equipment delivered. However, these data show *relative trends* in the delivery of important classes of military equipment and indicate *who* the leading suppliers are from region to region over time. Data in the following tables set out actual deliveries of fourteen categories of weaponry to developing nations from 1990-1997 by the United States, Russia, China, the four major West European suppliers as a group, all other European suppliers as a group, and all other suppliers as a group (tables 3-7).

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

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

Regional Weapons Deliveries Summary, 1994-1997

- The regional weapons delivery data collectively show that the United States was the leading supplier to developing nations of several major classes of conventional weaponry from 1994-1997. Russia transferred substantial quantities of many weapons classes, delivering more than the United States in some regions.
- The major West European suppliers were serious competitors in weapons deliveries from 1994-1997, making notable deliveries of certain categories of armaments to every region of the developing world—most particularly to the Near East and to Latin America. In Africa, European suppliers, and all other non-European suppliers were principal competitors for Russia in arms deliveries.

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

Noteworthy deliveries of specific categories of weapons to regions of the developing world by specific suppliers from **1994-1997** include the following:

Asia.

Russia delivered 380 artillery pieces, 40 APCs and armored cars, 9 minor surface combatants, 2 submarines, 60 supersonic combat aircraft, 80 helicopters, and 790 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs); **The United States** delivered 325 tanks and self-propelled guns, 85 supersonic combat aircraft, 62 helicopters, 181 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) and 154 anti-ship missiles. **China** delivered 170 tanks and self-propelled guns, 190 artillery pieces, 4 major surface combatants, 5 minor surface combatants, 4 guided missile boats, 70 supersonic combat aircraft, 320 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) and 30 anti-ship missiles. The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered 220 APCs and armored cars, 38 major surface combatants, 7 minor surface combatants, 4 submarines, 20 supersonic combat aircraft, 10 helicopters, 1,130 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) and 10 anti-ship missiles. **All other European suppliers** as a group delivered 50 tanks and self-propelled guns, 1 minor surface combatant and 50 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs). **All other non-European suppliers** collectively delivered 190 tanks and self-propelled guns, 190 APCs and armored cars, 13 minor surface combatants, 50 supersonic aircraft, 30 helicopters, 50 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) and 10 surface-to-surface missiles.

Near East.

Russia delivered 130 tanks and self-propelled guns, 700 APCs and armored cars, 1 submarine, 70 helicopters and 140 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs). **The United States** delivered 1,332 tanks and self-propelled guns, 2,926 APCs and armored cars, 124 artillery pieces, 13 minor surface combatants, 116 supersonic combat aircraft, 72 helicopters, 1,358 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) and 287 anti-ship missiles. **China** delivered 3 minor surface combatants, 15 guided missile boats, 10 supersonic combat aircraft and 150 anti-ship missiles. The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered 100 tanks and self-propelled guns, 250 APCs and armored cars, 2 major surface combatants, 14 minor surface combatants, 2 guided missile boats, 20 supersonic combat aircraft, 350 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) and 20 anti-ship missiles. **All other European suppliers** as a group delivered 180 tanks and self-propelled guns, 70 artillery pieces, 1,690 APCs and armored cars, 1 major surface combatant and 15 minor surface combatants. **All other suppliers** collectively delivered 250 APCs and armored cars, 20 supersonic combat aircraft, 20 helicopters and 30 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs).

Latin America.

Russia delivered 30 APCs and armored cars, 60 helicopters and 750 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs). The **United States** delivered 57 APCs and armored cars, 2 major surface combatants, 28 minor surface combatants, 39 subsonic combat aircraft and 63 helicopters. China delivered 190 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs). The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered 7 major surface combatants, 2 minor surface combatants, 2 guided missile boats, 30 helicopters, 60 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) and 20 anti-ship missiles. **All other European suppliers** collectively delivered 30 tanks and self-propelled guns, 360 APCs and armored cars, 10 minor surface combatants, 30 supersonic combat aircraft, 10 helicopters and 590 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs). **All other non-European suppliers** as a group delivered 180 APCs and armored cars, 7 minor surface combatants, 4 guided missile boats, 20 supersonic combat aircraft, 10 helicopters and 820 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs).

Africa.

Russia delivered 430 APCs and armored cars and 50 helicopters. **China** delivered 2 minor surface combatants. The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered 110 APCs and armored cars, 1 minor surface combatant, 20 helicopters and 40 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs). **All other European suppliers** collectively delivered 60 APCs and armored cars, 1 minor surface combatant, 9 supersonic combat aircraft, 10 helicopters and 1,080 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs). **All other non-European suppliers** as a group delivered 100 artillery pieces, 40 APCs and armored cars, 8 minor surface combatants, 1 guided missile boat and 20 helicopters.

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

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European	All Other European	All Others
1990-1993						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	875	1750	500	130	200	560
Artillery	251	1310	2090	7770	910	450
APCs and Armored Cars	963	2710	40	220	680	380
Major Surface Combatants	0	3	4	14	1	2
Minor Surface Combatants	33	24	29	94	21	60
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	2	2	0	0
Submarines	0	4	0	4	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	267	200	90	80	0	250
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	88	20	0	60	0	20
Other Aircraft	106	90	90	60	150	160
Helicopters	176	200	0	230	50	40
Surface-to-Air Missiles	2259	2180	330	2170	520	370
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	380	170	0	0	190
Anti-Ship Missiles	26	150	120	120	0	0
1994-1997						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	1657	140	170	100	260	190
Artillery	225	440	210	120	100	260
APCs and Armored Cars	3043	1200	90	580	2130	660
Major Surface Combatants	3	0	4	47	2	0
Minor Surface Combatants	54	9	10	24	26	28
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	19	4	0	5
Submarines	0	3	0	4	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	201	70	80	40	39	90
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	69	0	0	90	10	30
Other Aircraft	31	40	80	70	100	230
Helicopters	197	260	10	70	30	80
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1539	1680	510	1580	1720	900
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	10
Anti-Ship Missiles	441	0	180	50	0	0

Source: U.S. Government.

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

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
1990-1993				European		
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	85	920	500	0	40	150
Artillery	73	790	380	50	170	50
APCs and Armored Cars	21	1990	40	60	0	120
Major Surface Combatants	0	1	4	9	1	2
Minor Surface Combatants	8	9	18	10	4	29
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	2	0	0	0
Submarines	0	2	0	3	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	48	120	10	0	0	100
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	24	20	0	20	0	0
Other Aircraft	57	60	50	40	50	10
Helicopters	51	150	0	60	40	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	994	1870	230	1090	300	20
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	380	30	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	26	50	40	0	0	0
1994-1997						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	325	10	170	0	50	190
Artillery	82	380	190	60	20	60
APCs and Armored Cars	55	40	90	220	20	190
Major Surface Combatants	1	0	4	38	1	0
Minor Surface Combatants	12	9	5	7	0	13
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	4	0	0	0
Submarines	0	2	0	4	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	85	60	70	20	0	50
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	30	0	0	50	10	10
Other Aircraft	20	10	60	40	30	100
Helicopters	62	80	10	10	0	30
Surface-to-Air Missiles	181	790	320	1130	50	50
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	10
Anti-Ship Missiles	154	0	30	10	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
1990-1993						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	790	580	0	20	150	290
Artillery	158	290	370	7690	720	210
APCs and Armored Cars	933	450	0	40	530	100
Major Surface Combatants	0	1	0	0	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	15	4	7	79	3	13
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	2	0	0
Submarines	0	2	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	219	60	60	80	0	130
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	10
Other Aircraft	16	10	10	20	30	90
Helicopters	67	30	0	20	0	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1265	250	70	1080	220	80
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	140	0	0	190
Anti-Ship Missiles	0	80	80	120	0	0
1994-1997						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	1332	130	0	100	180	0
Artillery	124	30	20	0	70	60
APCs and Armored Cars	2926	700	0	250	1690	250
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	2	1	0
Minor Surface Combatants	13	0	3	14	15	0
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	15	2	0	0
Submarines	0	1	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	116	10	10	20	0	20
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	40	0	0
Other Aircraft	3	10	10	30	0	100
Helicopters	72	70	0	10	10	20
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1358	140	0	350	0	30
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	287	0	150	20	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.

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
1990-1993				European		
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	200	0	40	0	0
Artillery	20	150	50	20	0	70
APCs and Armored Cars	0	190	0	80	0	30
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	5	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	9	3	0	4	6	6
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Submarines	0	0	0	1	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	10	0	0	0	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	64	0	0	30	0	10
Other Aircraft	23	10	10	0	50	60
Helicopters	58	10	0	110	10	20
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	60	0	0	0	270
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	0	20	0	0	0	0
1994-1997						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	0	0	0	30	0
Artillery	18	0	0	50	0	40
APCs and Armored Cars	57	30	0	0	360	180
Major Surface Combatants	2	0	0	7	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	28	0	0	2	10	7
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	2	0	4
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	30	20
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	39	0	0	0	0	20
Other Aircraft	0	20	0	0	10	10
Helicopters	63	60	0	30	10	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	750	190	60	590	820
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	0	0	0	20	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.

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
1990-1993						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	50	0	70	10	120
Artillery	0	80	1290	10	20	120
APCs and Armored Cars	9	80	0	40	150	130
Major Surface Combatants	0	1	0	0	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	1	8	4	1	8	12
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	10	20	0	0	20
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	10	0	0
Other Aircraft	10	10	20	0	20	0
Helicopters	0	10	0	40	0	0
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	0	30	0	0	0
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994-1997						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artillery	1	30	0	10	10	100
APCs and Armored Cars	5	430	0	110	60	40
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	1	0	2	1	1	8
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	1
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	9	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Aircraft	8	0	10	0	60	20
Helicopters	0	50	0	20	10	20
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	0	0	40	1080	0
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Government.

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, 1990-1997

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

Total Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements Values, 1990-1997

Table 8 shows the annual *current* dollar values of arms transfer agreements worldwide. Since these figures do not allow for the effects of inflation, they are, by themselves, of limited use. They provide, however, the data from which **tables 8A** (constant dollars) and **8B** (supplier percentages) are derived. Some of the more notable facts reflected by these data are summarized below. Unless otherwise noted the dollar values noted are expressed in *constant* 1997 dollars.

- The United States ranked first among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1994-1997, and first for the entire period from 1990-1997 (**figure 1**).
- Russia ranked second among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1994-1997, and second from 1990-1997.
- France ranked third among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1994-1997, and third from 1990-1997.
- The United Kingdom ranked fourth among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1994-1997, and fourth from 1990-1997.
- In 1997, the value of all arms transfer agreements worldwide was \$24.2 billion. This is the lowest total for arms transfer agreements in any year since 1990.
- In 1997, the United States was the leader in arms transfer agreements with the world, making \$5.3 billion in such agreements, or 21.9% of all arms transfer agreements. France ranked a close second with \$5.1 billion in arms transfer agreements, or 21.1% of all such agreements. Russia ranked third with \$4.1 billion or 16.9%. United States agreements decreased notably from \$8.5 billion in 1996 to \$5.3 billion in 1997. France's arms transfer agreements rose notably from about \$3 billion in 1996 to \$5.1 billion in 1997.
- The United States, France and Russia, the top three arms suppliers to the world in 1997 respectively—ranked by the value of their arms transfer agreements—collectively made agreements in 1997 valued at \$14.5 billion, 59.9% of all arms transfer agreements made with the world by all suppliers.

- The total value of all arms transfer agreements worldwide from 1994-1997 (\$114.4 billion) was substantially less than the value of arms transfer agreements by all suppliers worldwide from 1990-1993 (\$150.7 billion), a decline of about 21.4% (**figure 1**).
- During the period from 1990-1993, developing world nations accounted for 70.8% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide. During 1994-1997, developing world nations accounted for 65.6% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide (**figure 1**).
- In 1997, developing nations were recipients of 71% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide (**figure 1**).

Total Worldwide Arms Delivery Values, 1990-1997

Table 9 shows the annual *current* dollar values of arms deliveries (items actually transferred) worldwide by major suppliers from 1990-1997. The utility of these data is that they reflect transfers that have occurred. They provide the data from which **tables 9A** (constant dollars) and **9B** (supplier percentages) are derived. Some of the more notable facts illustrated by these data are summarized below. Unless otherwise noted the dollar values noted are expressed in *constant* 1997 dollars.

- In 1997, the United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries worldwide, making \$15.2 billion in such deliveries. This is the seventh year in a row the United States has led in such deliveries, largely reflecting implementation of arms agreements concluded during and immediately after the Persian Gulf war (**figure 2**).
- The United Kingdom ranked second in arms deliveries worldwide in 1997, making \$5.9 billion in such deliveries.
- France ranked third in arms deliveries worldwide in 1997, making \$4.9 billion each in such deliveries.
- In 1997, the top three suppliers of arms to the world, the United States, the United Kingdom and France, collectively delivered over \$26 billion, 75.2% of all arms deliveries made worldwide by all suppliers.
- The U.S. share of all arms deliveries worldwide in 1997 was 44%, substantially more than its 31.5% share in 1996. The United Kingdom's share was 17%, down from 21.8% in 1996. France's share was 14.2%, its highest percentage of deliveries in any year from 1990-1997. Russia's share of all arms deliveries to the world in 1997 was 6.9%, down from 11.1% in 1996 (**table 9B**).
- In 1997 the value of all arms deliveries worldwide was about \$34.6 billion. This is a notable increase in the total value of arms deliveries from the previous year (\$28.7 billion), measured in constant 1997 dollars (**chart 10**) (**table 9A**).

- During the period from 1990-1993, developing world nations accounted for 71.2% of all arms deliveries received worldwide. During 1994-1997, developing world nations accounted for 75.2% of all arms deliveries worldwide (**Figure 2**).
- In 1997, developing nations as recipients of arms accounted for 82.5% of all arms deliveries received worldwide (**Figure 2**).
- The total value of all arms deliveries by all suppliers worldwide from 1994-1997 (\$118.3 billion) was notably less than the value of arms deliveries by all suppliers worldwide from 1990-1993 (\$137.4 billion)(in constant 1997 dollars), a decline of 13.9% (**figure 2**)(**table 9A**).

Table 8. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	TOTAL 1990-1997
United States	15,181	10,294	9,003	19,996	11,003	6,928	8,333	5,309	86,047
Russia*	11,600	7,400	1,800	2,400	4,000	8,100	4,400	4,100	43,800
France	3,000	3,600	6,600	5,000	8,700	2,700	2,900	5,100	37,600
United Kingdom	2,200	1,100	2,300	3,300	1,100	1,000	4,800	1,600	17,400
China	2,200	600	500	600	800	200	1,100	1,500	7,500
Germany	2,000	1,700	1,500	1,000	1,300	1,000	300	700	9,500
Italy	500	400	600	500	200	1,100	400	300	4,000
All Other European	2,200	1,800	1,700	900	2,300	1,500	2,100	1,700	14,200
All Others	2,700	1,900	2,000	2,100	1,500	3,700	4,900	3,900	22,700
TOTAL	41,581	28,794	26,003	35,796	30,903	26,228	29,233	24,209	242,747

Dollar inflation index
(1997=1.00)**

0.8366	0.8754	0.8922	0.9184	0.9397	0.958	0.9784	1
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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) data which are included for the particular fiscal year. All amounts given include the values of weapons, spare parts, construction, all associated services, military assistance and training programs. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. U.S. commercial sales contract values are excluded. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. *Prior to 1992 reflects data for the former Soviet Union. **Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Table 8A. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, 1990-1997
(in millions of constant 1997 dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	TOTAL 1990-1997
United States	18,146	11,759	10,091	21,773	11,709	7,232	8,517	5,309	94,535
Russia	13,866	8,453	2,017	2,613	4,257	8,455	4,497	4,100	48,259
France	3,586	4,112	7,397	5,444	9,258	2,818	2,964	5,100	40,681
United Kingdom	2,630	1,257	2,578	3,593	1,171	1,044	4,906	1,600	18,778
China	2,630	685	560	653	851	209	1,124	1,500	8,213
Germany	2,391	1,942	1,681	1,089	1,383	1,044	307	700	10,537
Italy	598	457	672	544	213	1,148	409	300	4,341
All Other European	2,630	2,056	1,905	980	2,448	1,566	2,146	1,700	15,431
All Others	3,227	2,170	2,242	2,287	1,596	3,862	5,008	3,900	24,293
TOTAL	49,702	32,892	29,145	38,976	32,886	27,378	29,878	24,209	265,067

Table 8B. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
United States	36.51%	35.75%	34.62%	55.86%	35.60%	26.41%	28.51%	21.93%
Russia	27.90%	25.70%	6.92%	6.70%	12.94%	30.88%	15.05%	16.94%
France	7.21%	12.50%	25.38%	13.97%	28.15%	10.29%	9.92%	21.07%
United Kingdom	5.29%	3.82%	8.85%	9.92%	3.56%	3.81%	16.42%	6.61%
China	5.29%	2.08%	1.92%	1.68%	2.59%	0.76%	3.76%	6.20%
Germany	4.81%	5.90%	5.77%	2.79%	4.21%	3.81%	1.03%	2.89%
Italy	1.20%	1.39%	2.31%	1.40%	0.65%	4.19%	1.37%	1.24%
All Other European	5.29%	6.25%	6.54%	2.51%	7.44%	5.72%	7.18%	7.02%
All Others	6.49%	6.60%	7.69%	5.87%	4.85%	14.11%	16.76%	16.11%
<hr/>								
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>18.52%</i>	<i>23.62%</i>	<i>42.30%</i>	<i>27.38%</i>	<i>36.57%</i>	<i>22.11%</i>	<i>28.73%</i>	<i>31.81%]</i>
<hr/>								
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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

Table 9. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	TOTAL 1990-1997
United States	6,774	7,103	8,075	9,182	7,688	9,813	8,845	15,239	72,719
Russia*	15,000	6,200	2,500	3,200	1,500	3,700	3,100	2,400	37,600
France	5,300	2,400	1,800	1,200	1,400	2,200	3,200	4,900	22,400
United Kingdom	4,600	4,900	4,700	4,600	5,200	5,100	6,100	5,900	41,100
China	2,000	1,400	1,000	1,100	700	600	600	1,000	8,400
Germany	1,600	2,400	1,200	1,700	1,600	1,700	1,000	300	11,500
Italy	200	300	500	400	200	200	100	300	2,200
All Other European	3,000	2,000	3,400	2,100	2,500	2,700	2,800	2,400	20,900
All Others	2,200	2,000	1,900	2,100	2,800	2,600	2,300	2,200	18,100
TOTAL	40,674	28,703	25,075	25,582	23,588	28,613	28,045	34,639	234,919

Dollar inflation
index (1997=1.00)

0.8366 0.8754 0.8922 0.9184 0.9397 0.958 0.9784 1

Source: U.S. Government.

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

Table 9A. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 1990-1997
(in millions of constant 1997 U.S. dollars)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	TOTAL 1990-1997
United States	8,097	8,114	9,051	9,998	8,181	10,243	9,040	15,239	77,963
Russia	17,930	7,082	2,802	3,484	1,596	3,862	3,168	2,400	42,325
France	6,335	2,742	2,017	1,307	1,490	2,296	3,271	4,900	24,358
United Kingdom	5,498	5,597	5,268	5,009	5,534	5,324	6,235	5,900	44,364
China	2,391	1,599	1,121	1,198	745	626	613	1,000	9,293
Germany	1,913	2,742	1,345	1,851	1,703	1,775	1,022	300	12,649
Italy	239	343	560	436	213	209	102	300	2,402
All Other European	3,586	2,285	3,811	2,287	2,660	2,818	2,862	2,400	22,709
All Others	2,630	2,285	2,130	2,287	2,980	2,714	2,351	2,200	19,575
TOTAL	48,618	32,788	28,105	27,855	25,102	29,867	28,664	34,639	255,639

Table 9B. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 1990-1997
 (expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
United States	16.65%	24.75%	32.20%	35.89%	32.59%	34.30%	31.54%	43.99%
Russia	36.88%	21.60%	9.97%	12.51%	6.36%	12.93%	11.05%	6.93%
France	13.03%	8.36%	7.18%	4.69%	5.94%	7.69%	11.41%	14.15%
United Kingdom	11.31%	17.07%	18.74%	17.98%	22.05%	17.82%	21.75%	17.03%
China	4.92%	4.88%	3.99%	4.30%	2.97%	2.10%	2.14%	2.89%
Germany	3.93%	8.36%	4.79%	6.65%	6.78%	5.94%	3.57%	0.87%
Italy	0.49%	1.05%	1.99%	1.56%	0.85%	0.70%	0.36%	0.87%
All Other European	7.38%	6.97%	13.56%	8.21%	10.60%	9.44%	9.98%	6.93%
All Others	5.41%	6.97%	7.58%	8.21%	11.87%	9.09%	8.20%	6.35%
<hr/>								
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>28.77%</i>	<i>34.84%</i>	<i>32.70%</i>	<i>30.88%</i>	<i>35.61%</i>	<i>32.15%</i>	<i>37.08%</i>	<i>32.91%]</i>
<hr/>								
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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

Description of Items Counted in Weapons Categories, 1990-1997

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Supersonic Combat Aircraft: This category includes all fighter and bomber aircraft designed to function operationally at speeds above Mach 1.

Subsonic Combat Aircraft: This category includes all fighter and bomber aircraft, including those propeller driven, designed to function operationally at speeds below Mach 1.

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

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

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

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

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

Regions Identified in Arms Transfer Tables and Charts

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

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

AFRICA

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

Togo
 Uganda
 Zaire
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

LATIN AMERICA

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

Turks & Caicos
 Venezuela