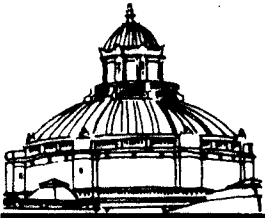


TRENDS IN CONVENTIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS TO THE THIRD WORLD  
BY MAJOR SUPPLIER, 1976-1983

by  
Richard F. Grimmett  
Specialist in National Defense  
Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division



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ABSTRACT

This report provides unclassified background data on transfers of conventional armaments to Third World nations by the major supplying nations. It covers the years from 1976-1983 and reviews in detail the values of arms transfer agreements and deliveries, as well as the specific numbers of important conventional weapons delivered to the Third World during this time period.

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INTRODUCTION

This report revises the author's paper entitled "Trends in Conventional Arms Transfers to the Third World by Major Supplier, 1975-1982" which was published by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) on April 11, 1983. It provides unclassified background data on transfers of conventional arms to the Third World by major suppliers for the period from 1976-1983.

MAJOR FINDINGS

o The real value (constant dollars) of all Third World arms transfer agreements in 1983 was the lowest of any of the proceeding years since 1976.

o Despite a notable decline between 1982 and 1983 in the value of U.S. arms transfer agreements the United States' share of agreements with the Third World increased from 32% to 39%.

o Both the Soviet Union and France suffered substantial declines in their shares of Third World arms transfer agreements values in 1983 from the previous year. The Soviet Union's share of agreements declined from 26.9% in 1982 to 16.9% in 1983. France's share of agreements declined from 18% in 1982 to 4.8% in 1983.

o The group that notably increased its share of Third World arms transfer agreements values in 1983 was non-Communist suppliers other than the United States and the four Major West European suppliers. The other non-Communist suppliers increased their agreements share from 7.6% in 1982 to 19.2% in 1983.

o In real terms (constant dollars) there has been, on balance, a lack of growth in total Third World arms transfer agreements values from 1976 to 1983.

o There has been a noticeable growth in the shares of Third World agreements values of the other non-Communist suppliers as well as Communist suppliers other than the Soviet Union. In 1976-1979 the other non-Communist suppliers held 6.2% of the total agreement

shares. In 1980-1983 this share had grown to 12.5%. In 1976-1979 the other Communist suppliers held 4.7% of the total agreement values shares. In 1980-1983 this share had grown to 10.8%.

o The Near East and South Asia region has historically been the greatest Third World arms market. In 1980-1983 it accounted for more than three quarters of the total Third World arms agreement values.

o There have been notable increases in United States arms transfer agreement values in Latin America in recent years. In the 1980-1983 period, the Latin American share of all U.S. Third World agreements increased to 3.2% from 0.9% in the 1976-1979 period. In addition, the United States' share of Latin American arms transfer agreements increased to 12.5% in the 1980-1983 period from 4.1% in the 1976-1979 period.

o The Major West European suppliers were serious competitors of the two superpowers in weapons deliveries from 1980-1983, making notable deliveries of certain categories of armaments to every region of the Third World, but most particularly to Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa.

o From 1980-1983, the Soviet Union was the leading arms supplier to the Third World of several classes of conventional weaponry. The United States also transferred substantial quantities of many of the same weapons classes, but did not match the Soviets in sheer numbers of items delivered during this period.

The Third World category includes all countries except NATO nations, Warsaw Pact nations, Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. U.S. data are for fiscal years 1976-1983 covering the period from July 1, 1975 through September 30, 1983. All foreign data are for the calendar year given. U.S. commercial sales and deliveries data are excluded. This is done because the U.S. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program accounts for the overwhelming amount of U.S. conventional arms sales and deliveries. Further, the data maintained on U.S. commercial sales agreements and deliveries is much less precise than that for the FMS program. However, all Foreign Military Sales (FMS) construction sales and deliveries are included in the U.S. values totals. The reader is directed to the footnotes of the tables for other details regarding data used in this report.

The data in this report are set out in a series of tables providing, among other things, dollar values of arms transfer agreements and deliveries as well as actual numbers of weapons delivered to Third World countries. Table 1 shows the dollar values of arms transfer agreements with the Third World by supplier from 1976-1983. Table 2 shows the dollar values of arms transfer deliveries to the Third World for the same years.

Table 1A shows the values of arms transfer agreements with the Third World by supplier from 1976-1983 expressed in constant 1983 U.S. dollars. Table 1B reduces the effect of annual fluctuations in the data by providing four year rolling averages of arms transfer agreements with the Third World by supplier from 1976-1983. These are expressed as a percent of the grand total of agreements and are based on the constant dollar figures.

Table 1C gives the values of arms transfer agreements between suppliers and individual regions of the Third World for the periods 1976-1979 and 1980-1983. These values are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Table 1D is derived from Table 1C and provides the percentage distribution of each supplier's arms transfer agreements values within the Third World regions during the two time periods. Table 1E, also derived from Table 1C, gives the percentage of the total arms transfer agreements values with the Third World regions of each supplier for the years 1976-1979 and 1980-1983. Table 1E illustrates what share of each Third World region's arms transfer agreements values was held by specific suppliers during the two time periods.

Table 2A shows the values of arms deliveries to the Third World supplier from 1976-1983 expressed in constant 1983 U.S. dollars. Table 2B reduces the effect of annual fluctuations in the data by providing four

year rolling averages of arms deliveries to the Third World by supplier from 1976-1983. These are expressed as a percent of the grand total of deliveries and are based on the constant dollar figure.

Table 2C gives the values of arms deliveries from suppliers to individual regions of the Third World for the periods 1976-1979 and 1980-1983. These values are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Table 2D is derived from Table 2C and provides the percentage of each supplier's arms deliveries values by Third World region for the periods 1976-1979 and 1980-1983. Table 2D illustrates the percentage distribution of each supplier's arms deliveries values within the Third World regions during the two time periods. Table 2E, also derived from Table 2C, gives the percentage of the total arms deliveries values to the Third World regions of each supplier for the years 1976-1979 and 1980-1983. Table 2E illustrates what share of each Third World region's arms deliveries values was held by specific suppliers during the two time periods.

Tables 3 through 7 provide delivery data of major suppliers to the Third World and to specific regions from 1976-1979, 1980-1983 and 1976-1983. These tables give detailed totals of specific weapons categories actually delivered to either the Third World as a whole or to a specific region of it by the United States, the USSR, or the four Major Western European suppliers as a group. Regions are identified at the end of the tables as are descriptions of items included in the twelve specific weapons categories. None of the data included in the weapons deliveries tables includes items delivered to any country not defined as a Third World nation.

SELECTED SUMMARY OF DATA TRENDS, 1976-1983

## Table 1 - THIRD WORLD ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS VALUES

Table 1 shows the annual current dollar values of arms transfer agreements with Third World nations by major suppliers from 1976-1983. The basic utility of these dollar value data is reflecting what is in the delivery "pipeline," and indicating recent and historic trends in arms transfer activity by major suppliers. To use these data for purposes other than assessing general trends in seller/buyer activity is to risk drawing hasty conclusions that can be rapidly invalidated by events -- such as cancellations of major arms transfer agreements. Some of the more notable facts reflected by these data are summarized below.

- o Despite a notable decline between 1982 and 1983 in the value of U.S. arms transfer agreements the United States' share of agreements with the Third World increased from 32% to 39%.

- o Both the Soviet Union and France suffered substantial declines in their shares of Third World arms transfer agreements values in 1983 from the previous year. The Soviet Union's share of agreements declined from 26.9% in 1982 to 16.9% in 1983. France's share of agreements declined from 18% in 1982 to 4.8% in 1983.

- o In 1983 the United States continued to rank first in Third World arms transfer agreements at \$9.53 billion despite a notable drop from its record year total of \$14.9 billion in agreements in 1982. The Soviet Union ranked second at \$4.2 billion, while Italy ranked third at \$1.46 billion. Both the Soviets and the French registered substantially lower agreements totals compared to their 1982 levels. The only Major West European supplier not to register a decline in agreements was Italy -- making a modest increase over its 1982 total. Because of its particularly bad year for agreements, France dropped from its usual third place ranking behind the United States and the Soviet Union. In 1983 the non-Communist suppliers collectively made \$17.8 billion in agreements with the Third World compared to \$6.85 billion for all Communist suppliers.

- o The group that notably increased its share of Third World arms transfer agreements values in 1983 was non-Communist suppliers other than the United States and the four Major West European suppliers. The other non-Communist suppliers increased their agreements share from 7.6% in 1982 to 19.2% in 1983.



## Table 1A -- THIRD WORLD ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS IN CONSTANT 1983 DOLLARS

o Table 1A displays the data in Table 1 in constant 1983 U.S. dollars. The real value (constant dollars) of all Third World arms transfer agreements in 1983 was the lowest of any of the proceeding years since 1976. In real terms (constant dollars) there has been, on balance, a lack of growth in total Third World arms transfer agreements values from 1976 to 1983.

## Table 1B -- THIRD WORLD ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS: FOUR YEAR ROLLING AVERAGES, 1976-1983

This table gives the percentage of all Third World arms transfer agreement values held by suppliers in consecutive four year time periods from 1976-1983. This table is based on the constant dollar figures given in Table 1A. It permits one to see what relative changes in the percentage of Third World agreements held by suppliers occurred in four year increments.

o Table 1B shows that from the 1976-1979 period, the United States' percentage of agreements values has fallen from about 34.5% to 25.1% in the 1980-1983 period. Otherwise, the United States percentages figures are relatively level. By contrast, the Soviet Union's percentages show more fluctuation from 1976-1979 to 1980-1983 but with the Soviets seeming to change no more than about 3.5 percent up or down from one four year period to the next. The 27.8% figure for 1980-1983 is the Soviet's lowest of the series.

o The French agreements values percentages, while fluctuating from the 10% level in the 1976-1979 period, on the whole have increased--although the 1980-1983 percentage of 13.4 is down from the 1979-1982 high of 14.6%.

o The West German agreements values percentages reflect a general decline from 5.3% in 1976-1979 to the current low of 2.2% for 1980-1983.

o The Major West Europeans, as a group, show a general decline from the 1977-1980 to the 1980-1983 period. Their percentage dropped continually from 29.8% in 1977-1980 to 23.8% in 1980-1983.

o There has been a noticeable growth in the shares of Third World agreements values of the other non-Communist suppliers as well as Communist suppliers other than the Soviet Union. In 1976-1979, the other non-Communist suppliers held 6.2% of the

total agreement shares. In 1980-1983, this share had grown to 12.5%. In 1976-1979, the other Communist suppliers held 4.7% of the total agreement shares. In 1980-1983, this share had grown to 10.8%.

Tables 1C, 1D and 1E -- REGIONAL ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS VALUES,  
1976-1983

Table 1C gives the values of arms transfer agreements between suppliers and individual regions of the Third World for the periods 1976-1979 and 1980-1983. These values are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Table 1D, derived from Table 1C, gives the percentage distribution of each supplier's agreements values within the regions for the two time periods. Table 1E, also derived from Table 1C, illustrates what percentage share of each Third World region's total arms transfer agreements values was held by specific suppliers during the years 1976-1979 and 1980-1983. Among the facts reflected in these tables are the following:

- o The Near East and South Asia region has historically dominated in arms transfer agreement values within the Third World. In 1980-1983 it accounted for more than three quarters of the total Third World arms agreement values. (Table 1C).

- o The Near East and South Asia region ranked first in agreements values with all suppliers in both time periods, with only one exception (West Germany in 1976-1979) (Table 1D).

- o There have been notable increases in United States arms transfer agreement values in Latin America in recent years. In the 1980-1983 period, the Latin American share of all U.S. Third World agreements increased to 3.2% from 0.9% in the 1976-1979 period (Table 1D). In addition, the United States' share of Latin American arms transfer agreements increased to 12% in the 1980-1983 period from 4.1% in the 1976-1979 period (Table 1E).

- o In the earlier period (1976-1979), the United States ranked first in agreements with East Asia and the Pacific (47.2%). The Soviets ranked second with 27.6%. In the later period (1980-1983), the United States ranked first in East Asia and Pacific agreements with 38.9%. The Soviets again ranked second with 25.4%. (Table 1E).

- o In the earlier period (1976-1979), the United States ranked first in agreements with the Near East and South Asia (39.3%). The

Soviets ranked second with about 29%. The French ranked third with 9.9%. The Major West European suppliers, as a group, made 23% of this region's agreements in 1976-1979. In the later period (1980-1983), the United States ranked first in Near East and South Asian agreements with 26.5%. The Soviets ranked second with 25.7%. France ranked third with 15.3%. The Major West European suppliers, as a group, made 23.8% of this region's agreements in 1980-1983. (Table 1E).

o In the earlier period (1976-1979), the West Germans ranked first in agreements with Latin America (27.4%). The Soviets ranked second with 25.3%. The French ranked third with about 22%. The Major West European suppliers, as a group, made 55.4% of this region's agreements in 1976-1979. In the later period (1980-1983), the Soviet Union ranked first in Latin American agreements with 34.7%. The United States ranked second with 12.5%. France ranked third with about 11%. The Major West European suppliers, as a group, made 25% of this region's deliveries in 1980-1983. (Table 1E).

o In the earlier period (1976-1979), the Soviet Union ranked first in agreements with Africa (Sub-Saharan) with 46.9%. France ranked second with about 12%. The Major West European suppliers, as a group, made 29.5% of this region's agreements in 1976-1979. In the later period (1980-1983), the Soviet Union continued to rank first in Sub-Saharan African agreements with 44.4%. Italy ranked second with 11.1%. France ranked third with 10.9%. The Major West European suppliers, as a group, made 30.9% of this region's agreements in 1980-1983. (Table 1E).

o Sub-Saharan Africa was the only region where the value of the agreements by the Communist suppliers collectively exceeded the values of those of all non-Communist suppliers for either time period. Communist suppliers, as a group, made 55.5% of this region's agreements in 1976-1979 and 52.8% of its agreements in 1980-1983. (Table 1E).

#### Table 2 - THIRD WORLD ARMS DELIVERIES VALUES

Table 2 shows the annual current values of arms deliveries (items actually transferred) to Third World nations by major suppliers from 1976-1983. The value of these particular data is that they reflect events that have occurred. Some of the more notable facts illustrated by these data are summarized below.

o In 1983 the United States ranked first in Third World delivery values at \$9.68 billion. This was the first time the U.S. has ranked first in deliveries since 1977. The Soviet Union ranked second at \$7.83 billion a--noticeable decline from its 1982 level

of \$9.95 billion. France ranked third with over \$3 billion in deliveries--a slight increase over its 1982 total. In 1983 the non-Communist suppliers collectively made \$17.8 billion in deliveries compared to \$13.7 billion for all Communist suppliers.

Table 2A -- THIRD WORLD ARMS DELIVERIES VALUES IN CONSTANT 1983 DOLLARS

o Table 2A displays the data in Table 2 in constant 1983 U.S. dollars. In 1983, the real value (constant dollars) of United States arms deliveries values to the Third World exceeded those of the Soviet Union for the first time since 1977. The real value (constant dollars) of all Third World arms deliveries values in 1983 was the lowest of any year since 1977.

Table 2B -- THIRD WORLD ARMS DELIVERIES: FOUR YEAR ROLLING AVERAGES, 1976-1983

This table gives the percentage of all Third World deliveries values held by suppliers in consecutive four year time periods from 1976-1983. This table is based on the constant dollar figures given in Table 2A. It permits one to see what relative changes in the percentage of Third World agreements held by suppliers occurred in four year increments.

o Table 2B shows that from the 1976-1979 period, the United States' percentage of deliveries values has fallen for every time period until the most recent (1980-1983). The U.S. percentages drop from 33.1% in the 1976-1979 period until the 1980-1983 period when the percentage increased to 25.3% -- up from 23.5% in 1979-1982. The Soviet Union's percentage of deliveries values increases from 36.4% in 1976-1979 to 38.8% in 1977-1980. From 1978-1981, however, the Soviet percentages decline for each period until reaching their low point in the series at 33.2% for 1980-1983.

o The French deliveries values percentages reflect a continual increase from 7.3% in the 1976-1979 period to 11.4% in the 1980-1983 period.

o The Major West European suppliers, as a group, show a general increase in their percentage of deliveries values from 18.4% in the 1976-1979 period to 23.1% in 1980-1983.

o The other non-Communist suppliers, as a group, show a general increase in their deliveries values percentages from 1976-1979 (6.8%) to 9.9% in 1979-1982. In the 1980-1983 period this percentage declined slightly to 9.7%.

- o The other Communist suppliers, as a group, show a general increase in their percentage of deliveries values from 5.3% in 1976-1979 to 8.6% in 1980-1983.

- o The non-Communist suppliers, as a group, since 1976-1979 have held no less than 55.1% of the deliveries values and have had their percentage fluctuate up or down no more than about 3% from any one period to the next. After having continuing declines in their percentages from the 1976-1979 high at 58.25%, the non-Communist suppliers registered a 58.2% percentage for 1980-1983 -- up from the 55.1% low in 1979-1982.

Tables 2C, 2D, and 2E -- REGIONAL ARMS DELIVERIES VALUES, 1976-1983

Table 2C gives the values of arms deliveries between suppliers and individual regions of the Third World for the periods 1976-1979 and 1980-1983. These values are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Table 2D, derived from Table 2C, gives the percentage distribution of each supplier's deliveries values within the regions for the two time periods. Table 2E, also derived from Table 2C, illustrates what percentage share of each Third World region's total arms deliveries values was held by specific suppliers during the years 1976-1979 and 1980-1983. Among the facts reflected in these tables are the following:

- o The Near East and South Asia region has historically dominated in arms deliveries values made to the Third World. In 1980-1983, it accounted for more than 73% of the total Third World arms deliveries values (Table 2C).

- o The Near East and South Asia region ranked first in deliveries values with all suppliers in both time periods. (Table 2D).

- o In the earlier period (1976-1979), the United States ranked first in deliveries values to East Asia and the Pacific (38.3%). The Soviets ranked second with 37.2%. In the later period (1980-1983), the United States ranked first in East Asia and Pacific agreements with 35.77%. The Soviets ranked a close second with 35.74%. (Table 2E).

- o In the earlier period (1976-1979), the United States ranked first in deliveries values to the Near East and South Asia (38.2%). The Soviets ranked second with 35.7%. France ranked third with 7.1%. The Major West European suppliers, as a group, made 16.9%

of this region's deliveries in 1976-1979. In the later period (1980-1983), the Soviet Union ranked first in near East and South Asian deliveries values with 30.6%. The United States ranked second with 28.6%. France ranked third with 12.4%. The Major West European suppliers, as a group, made 22.4% of this region's deliveries in 1980-1983. (Table 2E).

o In the earlier period (1976-1979), the Soviet Union ranked first in deliveries values to Latin America (35.5%). France ranked second with 12.6%. The United Kingdom ranked third with about 11.5%. The Major West European suppliers, as a group, made 36.3% of this region's deliveries in 1976-1979. In the later period (1980-1983), the Soviet Union ranked first in Latin American deliveries with 33.3%. France ranked second with 14.6%. West Germany ranked third with 10.4%. The Major West European suppliers, as a group, made 38.8% of this region's deliveries in 1980-1983. (Table 2E).

o In the earlier period (1976-1979), the Soviet Union ranked first in deliveries values to Africa (Sub-Saharan) with 47%. France ranked second with 9.9%. The Major West European suppliers, as a group, made 23.6% of this region's deliveries in 1980-1983. In the later period (1980-1983), the Soviet Union ranked first in Sub-Saharan Africa agreements with 51.5%. France ranked second with 10.2%. The Major West European suppliers, as a group, made 28.6% of this region's deliveries in 1980-1983. (Table 2E).

o Sub-Saharan Africa was the only region where the value of the agreements by the Communist suppliers collectively exceeded the value of those of all non-Communist suppliers for either time period. Communist suppliers, as a group, made 57.6% of the deliveries in 1976-1979 and 59.1% in 1980-1983. (Table 2E).

Another type of useful data for assessing arms transfers to the Third World by suppliers are those that indicate who has actually delivered 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 the sophistication level of the equipment delivered. However, these data will show relative trends in the delivery of various classes of military equipment and will also indicate who the leading suppliers are from region to region over time. These data can also indicate who has developed a market for a category of weapon in a

region, and perhaps suggest whether or not regional arms races are emerging. For these reasons, the following tables set out actual deliveries of 12 separate categories of weaponry to the Third World from 1976-1983 by the United States, the Soviet Union, and the four Major West European suppliers as a group.

Table 3 -- WEAPONS DELIVERED TO THE THIRD WORLD

o The data in Table 3 show that from 1976-1983 the Soviet Union led in 6 of the 12 categories of weapons delivered to the Third World as a whole, while the Major West European suppliers led in 4 and the United States in 2. In the most recent four year period (1980-1983), the Soviet Union led in 6 categories, the Major West Europeans in 5, and the United States in one.

o Table 3 illustrates that from 1976-1983, the Soviets led in deliveries of tanks and self-propelled guns, artillery, APCs and armored cars, supersonic combat aircraft, surface-to-air missiles, and guided missile boats. In the 1976-1983 period the Major West European suppliers led in deliveries of both major and minor surface combatants, submarines, and helicopters. The United States from 1976-1983 led in deliveries of subsonic combat aircraft, and other aircraft.

o Table 3 shows that in the most recent period (1980-1983) the Soviets led in deliveries of tanks and self-propelled guns, artillery, supersonic combat aircraft, helicopters, guided missile boats and surface-to-air missiles. The Major West European suppliers led in deliveries of major and minor surface combatants, submarines, subsonic combat aircraft and other aircraft. The United States from 1980-1983 led only in the delivery of APCs and armored cars.

Breaking the Third World delivery data into major regions gives an indication of which supplier or suppliers are dominating in deliveries of specific classes of equipment and in general. The regions examined are East Asia and the Pacific, Near East and South Asia, Latin America, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Table 4 -- WEAPONS DELIVERED TO EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

o The data in Table 4 show that from 1976-1983, the United States led in 7 of the 12 categories of major weapons deliveries to East Asia and the Pacific. The Soviets led in 3 categories, while the Major West Europeans led in 2. In the most recent period (1980-1983) the delivery picture became much more competitive. The United States led in 5 categories to 4 for the Soviet Union and 3 for the Major West Europeans.

o Table 4 illustrates that from 1976-1983, the United States led in the delivery of artillery, APCs and armored cars, major surface combatants, supersonic and subsonic aircraft, other aircraft and surface-to-air missiles. The Soviet Union led in deliveries of tanks and self-propelled guns, minor surface combatants, and guided missile boats. The Major West European suppliers led in deliveries of submarines and helicopters.

o Table 4 shows that in the most recent period (1980-1983), the United States led in deliveries of artillery, APCs and armored cars, major surface combatants, subsonic combat aircraft, and surface-to-air missiles. The Soviet Union led in deliveries of tanks and self-propelled guns, minor surface combatants, supersonic combat aircraft, and guided missile boats. The Major West European suppliers led in the delivery of submarines, other aircraft and helicopters.

Table 5 -- WEAPONS DELIVERED TO NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

o The data in Table 5 show that from 1976-1983, the Soviet Union dominated the delivery of major weapons to the Near East and South Asian region, leading in 9 of the 12 categories. The United States led in 2 categories. The Major West European suppliers led in one. In the most recent period (1980-1983), the Soviet Union led in 9 categories. The Major West Europeans led in two categories, while the United States led in one.

o Table 5 illustrates that from 1976-1983, the Soviet Union led in the delivery of tanks and self-propelled guns, artillery, major surface combatants, submarines, supersonic and subsonic combat aircraft, helicopters, guided missile boats, and surface-to-air missiles. The United States led in the delivery of APCs and armored cars, and other aircraft. The Major West European suppliers led in the delivery of minor surface combatants.

o Table 5 shows that in the most recent period (1980-1983), the Soviet Union led in deliveries of tanks and self-propelled guns, artillery, major surface combatants, submarines, supersonic and subsonic combat aircraft, other aircraft, helicopters, and surface-to-air missiles. The Major West European suppliers led in deliveries of minor surface combatants and guided missile boats. The United States led in the delivery of APCs and armored cars.



## Table 6 -- WEAPONS DELIVERED TO LATIN AMERICA

o The data in Table 6 show that from 1976-1983 the Major West European suppliers led in 6 categories of weapons delivered to Latin America. The Soviet Union led in 4 categories and the United States in 2. In the most recent period (1980-1983), the Major West European suppliers led in 5 categories and tied with the Soviet Union in one. The Soviet Union led in 5 categories, while the United States led in one.

o Table 6 illustrates that from 1976-1983, the Major West European suppliers led in the delivery of APCs and armored cars, major and minor surface combatants, submarines, other aircraft and helicopters. The Soviet Union led in the delivery of tanks and self-propelled guns, supersonic combat aircraft, guided missile boats and surface-to-air missiles. The United States led in deliveries of artillery and subsonic combat aircraft.

o Table 6 shows that in the most recent period (1980-1983) the Major West European suppliers led in deliveries of major surface combatants, submarines, subsonic combat aircraft, other aircraft, helicopters, and tied with the Soviet Union in the deliveries of APCs and armored cars. The Soviet Union led in deliveries of tanks and self-propelled guns, artillery, minor surface combatants, supersonic combat aircraft and guided missile boats. The United States led in the delivery of surface-to-air missiles.

## Table 7 -- WEAPONS DELIVERED TO AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN)

o The data in Table 7 show that from 1976-1983, the Soviet Union led in 8 categories of weapons delivered to Sub-Saharan Africa. The Major West European suppliers led in 3 categories. The United States led in none. In the most recent period (1980-1983), the Soviet Union led in 6 categories, while the Major West European suppliers led in 5. The United States led in none.

o Table 7 illustrates that from 1976-1983, the Soviet Union led in the delivery of tanks and self-propelled guns, artillery, APCs and armored cars, supersonic and subsonic combat aircraft, helicopters, guided missile boats and surface-to-air missiles. The Major West European suppliers led in deliveries of major and minor surface combatants, and other aircraft. The United States led in no delivery category.

o Table 7 shows in the most recent period (1980-1983) the Soviet Union led in the delivery of tanks and self-propelled guns, artillery, supersonic combat aircraft, helicopters, guided missile boats, and surface-to-air missiles. The Major West European suppliers led in deliveries of APCs and armored cars, major and minor surface combatants, subsonic combat aircraft and other aircraft. The United States led in no delivery category.

REGIONAL SUMMARY 1980-1983

o The regional weapons delivery data collectively show that the Soviet Union was the leading arms supplier to the Third World of several major classes of conventional weaponry from 1980-1983. The United States also transferred substantial quantities of many of the same weapons classes, but did not match the Soviets in sheer numbers delivered during this period. The Major West European suppliers were serious competitors of the two superpowers in weapons deliveries from 1980-1983, making notable deliveries of certain categories of armaments to every region of the Third World, but most particularly to Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa.

In spite of these various trends a note of caution is warranted.

Aggregate data on weapons categories delivered by suppliers do not provide specific indices of the quality or level of sophistication of the weaponry actually provided. As the history of recent conventional conflicts suggests, quality and/or sophistication of weapons can offset a quantitative disadvantage. The fact that the United States, for example, may not "lead" in quantities of weapons delivered to a region does not necessarily mean that the weaponry it has transferred cannot compensate, to an important degree, for larger quantities of less capable weapons systems delivered by the Soviet Union or others.

Further, these data do not provide an indication of the capabilities of the recipient nations to use effectively the weapons actually delivered to them. Superior training -- coupled with quality 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.

Table 1

ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH THE THIRD WORLD, BY SUPPLIER 1/  
 [In millions of current U.S. dollars]  
 Source: U.S. Government

	1976	<sup>2/</sup> 1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Non-communist								
Of which:								
United States	12,493	5,670	5,812	9,812	9,468	4,518	14,901	9,528
France	1,040	3,070	1,970	4,125	8,295	1,655	8,455	1,185
United Kingdom	500	1,410	2,520	1,270	2,140	1,980	1,325	745
West Germany	725	1,225	2,510	875	795	1,770	455	175
Italy	360	1,035	1,400	610	2,875	360	1,185	1,455
Other	1,380	1,230	1,435	2,155	4,285	6,260	3,575	4,740
<b>Total non-communist</b>	<b>16,498</b>	<b>13,640</b>	<b>15,647</b>	<b>18,847</b>	<b>27,858</b>	<b>16,543</b>	<b>29,896</b>	<b>17,828</b>
Communist								
Of which:								
U.S.S.R.	6,550	10,075	3,570	9,815	16,040	7,935	12,575	4,165
Other	1,215	935	1,385	1,115	2,310	7,030	4,325	2,680
<b>Total Communist</b>	<b>7,765</b>	<b>11,010</b>	<b>4,955</b>	<b>10,930</b>	<b>18,350</b>	<b>14,965</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>6,845</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>24,263</b>	<b>24,650</b>	<b>20,602</b>	<b>29,777</b>	<b>46,208</b>	<b>31,508</b>	<b>46,796</b>	<b>24,673</b>
*Dollar inflation index(1983=100)-----	57	61	65	70	78	88	96	100

\* Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator (minus pension funds).

1/ U.S. data are for fiscal year given (and cover the period from July 1, 1975 through September 30, 1983). U.S. agreement figures reflect those sales consummated during the fiscal year indicated. Foreign data are for the calendar year given. Statistics shown for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. All prices given include the values of weapons, spare parts, construction, all associated services, military assistance and training programs. U.S. commercial sales contract values are excluded, as are MASF (Military Assistance Service Funded) related grant transfers to South Korea and Thailand. The values of these latter transfers were \$11,000,000 in FY1979; \$132,000,000 in FY1980; \$100,000,000 for FY1981, \$130,000,000 in FY1982. All data reflect termination of sales contract. The value of Iranian contracts cancelled but not included in the U.S. data above are as follows: FY1976 and transitional quarter (\$236,000,000); FY1977(\$2,953,000,000); FY1978 (\$1,673,000,000); FY1979 (\$6,000,000). Third World category excludes Warsaw Pact nations, NATO nations, Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

2/ U.S. data for FY1976 includes the transitional quarter (FY 197T).

Table 1A

ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH THE THIRD WORLD, BY SUPPLIER  
(In millions of constant 1983 U.S. dollars)

	1976*	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
<b>Non-communist</b>								
Of which:								
United States	21,988	9,326	8,895	14,040	12,075	5,130	15,518	9,528
France	1,830	5,050	3,015	5,902	10,579	1,879	8,805	1,185
United Kingdom	880	2,319	3,857	1,817	2,729	2,248	1,380	745
West Germany	1,276	2,015	3,841	1,252	1,014	2,010	474	175
Italy	634	1,702	2,143	873	3,667	409	1,234	1,455
Other	2,429	2,023	2,196	3,084	5,465	7,108	3,723	4,740
Total non-communist	29,036	22,436	23,947	26,968	35,529	18,784	31,134	17,828
<b>Communist</b>								
Of which:								
U.S.S.R.	11,528	16,572	5,464	14,044	20,457	9,010	13,096	4,165
Other	2,138	1,538	2,120	1,595	2,946	7,982	4,504	2,680
Total Communist	13,666	18,110	7,583	15,640	23,403	16,993	17,600	6,845
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>42,703</b>	<b>40,546</b>	<b>31,530</b>	<b>42,608</b>	<b>58,932</b>	<b>35,777</b>	<b>48,734</b>	<b>24,673</b>

\*Includes the transitional quarter (197T).

Table 1B

ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH THE THIRD WORLD, BY SUPPLIER:  
 FOUR YEAR ROLLING AVERAGES, 1976-1983  
 (As percent of Grant Total, based on constant U.S. dollars)

	'76-79	'77-80	'78-81	'79-82	'80-83
Non-communist	65.05%	62.71%	62.32%	60.42%	61.43%
Communist	34.95%	37.29%	37.68%	39.58%	38.57%
U.S.	34.47%	25.54%	23.77%	25.13%	25.13%
U.S.S.R	30.25%	32.56%	29.01%	30.43%	27.79%
France	10.04%	14.14%	12.66%	14.60%	13.35%
United Kingdom	5.64%	6.18%	6.31%	4.39%	4.22%
West Germany	5.33%	4.68%	4.81%	2.55%	2.18%
Italy	3.40%	4.83%	4.20%	3.32%	4.02%
(Major West European)*	24.40%	29.82%	27.98%	24.87%	23.79%
Other non-communist	6.18%	7.35%	10.57%	10.42%	12.51%
Other Communist	4.70%	4.72%	8.67%	9.15%	10.77%

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

Table 1C

REGIONAL ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS BY SUPPLIER, 1976-1983  
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	East Asia/Pacific		Near East/So. Asia		Latin America		Africa(Sub-Saharan)	
	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83
Non-communist								
Of which:								
United States	4,671	6,272	28,456	30,467	316	1,227	344	449
France	210	380	7,180	17,540	1,705	1,080	1,110	590
United Kingdom	235	975	5,100	3,985	85	320	280	910
West Germany	230	705	2,120	1,670	2,130	665	855	155
Italy	255	370	2,280	4,175	380	400	490	930
Other	300	2,890	2,675	12,590	1,280	2,465	1,045	915
Total non-communist	11,592	11,592	47,811	70,427	5,796	6,157	4,124	3,949
(Major West European)*	2,430	2,430	16,680	27,370	4,300	2,465	2,735	2,585
Communist								
Of which								
U.S.S.R	2,735	4,090	20,960	29,500	1,965	3,410	4,350	3,715
Other	260	440	3,585	14,925	5	270	800	710
Total Communist	2,995	4,530	24,545	44,425	1,970	3,680	5,150	4,425
GRAND TOTAL	9,896	16,122	72,356	114,852	7,766	9,837	9,274	8,374

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

Table 1D

## PERCENTAGE OF SUPPLIER AGREEMENTS VALUE BY REGION, 1976-1983

	East Asia/Pacific		Near East/So. Asia		Latin America		Africa(Sub-Saharan)	
	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83
Non-communist								
Of which:								
United States	13.82%	16.33%	84.22%	79.31%	.94%	3.19%	1.02%	1.17%
France	2.06%	1.94%	70.36%	89.54%	16.71%	5.51%	10.88%	3.01%
United Kingdom	4.12%	15.75%	89.47%	64.38%	1.49%	5.17%	4.91%	14.70%
West Germany	4.31%	22.07%	39.74%	52.27%	39.93%	20.81%	16.03%	4.85%
Italy	7.49%	6.30%	66.96%	71.06%	11.16%	6.81%	14.39%	15.83%
Other	20.97%	15.32%	43.15%	66.76%	19.03%	13.07%	16.85%	4.85%
Total non-communist	10.68%	12.58%	73.97%	76.45%	8.97%	6.68%	6.38%	4.29%
(Major West European)*	3.77%	6.97%	67.68%	78.54%	17.45%	7.07%	11.10%	7.42%
Communist								
Of which								
U.S.S.R	9.11%	10.05%	69.84%	72.45%	6.55%	8.38%	14.50%	9.12%
Other	5.59%	2.69%	77.10%	91.31%	.11%	1.65%	17.20%	4.34%
Total Communist	8.64%	7.94%	70.82%	77.86%	5.68%	6.45%	14.86%	7.75%
GRAND TOTAL	9.97%	10.81%	72.87%	76.99%	7.82%	6.59%	9.34%	5.61%

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

Table 1E

## PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AGREEMENTS VALUE BY SUPPLIER TO REGIONS, 1976-1983

	East Asia/Pacific		Near East/So. Asia		Latin America		Africa (Sub-Saharan)	
	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83
Non-communist								
Of which:								
United States	47.20%	38.90%	39.33%	26.53%	4.07%	12.47%	3.71%	5.36%
France	2.12%	2.36%	9.92%	15.27%	21.95%	10.98%	11.97%	7.05%
United Kingdom	2.37%	6.05%	7.05%	3.47%	1.09%	3.25%	3.02%	10.87%
West Germany	2.32%	4.37%	2.93%	1.45%	27.43%	6.76%	9.22%	1.85%
Italy	2.58%	2.30%	3.15%	3.64%	4.89%	4.07%	5.28%	11.11%
Other	13.14%	17.93%	3.70%	10.96%	15.19%	25.06%	11.27%	10.93%
Total non-communist	69.74%	71.90%	66.08%	61.32%	74.63%	62.59%	44.47%	47.16%
(Major West European)*	9.40%	15.07%	23.05%	23.83%	55.37%	25.06%	29.49%	30.87%
Communist								
Of which								
U.S.S.R	27.64%	25.37%	28.97%	25.69%	25.30%	34.67%	46.91%	44.36%
Other	2.63%	2.73%	4.95%	12.99%	.06%	2.74%	8.63%	8.48%
Total Communist	30.26%	28.10%	33.92%	38.68%	25.37%	37.41%	55.53%	52.84%
GRAND TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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



Table 2

ARMS DELIVERIES TO THE THIRD WORLD, BY SUPPLIER <sup>1/</sup>  
 [In millions of current U.S. dollars]  
 Source: U.S. Government

	1976	<sup>2/</sup> 1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Non-communist								
Of which:								
United States	4,645	5,931	6,571	6,445	4,979	6,011	7,547	9,684
France	970	1,050	1,755	1,445	2,665	3,805	2,920	3,025
United Kingdom	575	805	1,140	920	1,580	2,280	1,500	655
West Germany	515	655	660	755	980	1,030	400	865
Italy	195	350	760	620	625	1,015	970	770
Other	835	1,075	1,250	1,730	1,790	2,885	4,505	1,525
<b>Total non-communist</b>	<b>7,735</b>	<b>9,866</b>	<b>11,136</b>	<b>11,915</b>	<b>12,619</b>	<b>17,026</b>	<b>17,842</b>	<b>16,524</b>
Communist								
Of which:								
U.S.S.R.	3,445	5,065	7,195	10,875	9,540	8,730	9,945	7,825
Other	825	730	1,195	1,045	1,300	2,470	3,750	2,105
<b>Total Communist</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>5,795</b>	<b>8,390</b>	<b>11,920</b>	<b>10,840</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>13,695</b>	<b>9,930</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>12,005</b>	<b>15,661</b>	<b>19,526</b>	<b>23,835</b>	<b>23,459</b>	<b>28,226</b>	<b>31,537</b>	<b>26,454</b>
*Dollar inflation index(1983=100)-----	57	61	65	70	78	88	96	100

\* Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator (minus pension funds).

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. data are for fiscal year given (and cover the period from July 1, 1975 through September 30, 1983). Foreign data are for the calendar year given. Statistics shown for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. All prices given include the values of weapons, spare parts, construction, all associated services, military assistance and training programs. U.S. commercial sales delivery values are excluded, as are values of MASF (Military Assistance Service Funded) related grant transfers to South Korea and Thailand. The values of these latter transfers were \$11,000,000 in FY1979; \$132,000,000 in FY1980; \$100,000,000 in FY1981; \$130,000,000 in FY1982. Third World category excludes Warsaw Pact nations, NATO nations, Europe, Japan, Australia, New Zealand.

<sup>2/</sup> United States data for FY1976 include the transitional quarter (FY1977T).

Table 2A

ARMS DELIVERIES TO THE THIRD WORLD, BY SUPPLIER  
(In millions of constant 1983 U.S. dollars)

	1976*	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Non-communist								
Of which:								
United States	8,175	9,756	10,087	9,222	6,350	6,825	7,860	9,684
France	1,707	1,727	2,686	2,068	3,399	4,321	3,041	3,025
United Kingdom	1,012	1,324	1,745	1,316	2,015	2,589	1,562	655
West Germany	906	1,077	1,010	1,080	1,250	1,170	417	865
Italy	343	576	1,163	887	797	1,153	1,010	770
Other	1,470	1,768	1,913	2,475	2,283	3,276	4,692	1,525
Total non-communist	13,614	16,228	18,604	17,049	16,094	19,333	18,581	16,524
Communist								
Of which	6,063	8,331	11,011	15,561	12,167	9,913	10,357	7,825
U.S.S.R.	1,452	1,201	1,829	1,495	1,658	2,805	3,905	2,105
Other	7,515	9,532	12,840	17,056	13,825	12,717	14,262	9,930
Total Communist								
GRAND TOTAL	21,129	25,760	31,444	34,105	29,919	32,050	32,843	26,454

\*Includes the transitional quarter (197T).

Table 2B

ARMS DELIVERIES TO THE THIRD WORLD, BY SUPPLIER:  
 FOUR YEAR ROLLING AVERAGES, 1976-1983  
 (As percent of Grant Total, based on constant U.S. dollars)

	'76-79	'77-80	'78-81	'79-82	'80-83
Non-communist	58.25%	56.07%	55.74%	55.12%	58.16%
Communist	41.75%	43.93%	44.26%	44.88%	41.84%
U.S.	33.12%	29.21%	25.47%	23.47%	25.33%
U.S.S.R	36.43%	38.83%	38.15%	37.23%	33.20%
France	7.28%	8.15%	9.78%	9.95%	11.37%
United Kingdom	4.80%	5.28%	6.01%	5.80%	5.62%
West Germany	3.62%	3.64%	3.54%	3.04%	3.05%
Italy	2.64%	2.82%	3.14%	2.98%	3.08%
(Major West European)*	18.35%	19.90%	22.47%	21.78%	23.12%
Other non-communist	6.78%	6.96%	7.80%	9.87%	9.71%
Other Communist	5.32%	5.10%	6.11%	7.65%	8.64%

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

Table 2C

REGIONAL ARMS DELIVERIES BY SUPPLIER, 1976-1983  
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	East Asia/Pacific		Near East/So. Asia		Latin America		Africa (Sub-Saharan)	
	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83
Non-communist								
Of which:								
United States	2,651	4,413	20,215	22,940	476	529	250	349
France	105	335	3,760	9,925	680	1,390	675	765
United Kingdom	345	440	2,315	4,775	620	350	160	450
West Germany	130	220	1,610	1,575	375	990	470	490
Italy	85	265	1,260	1,725	285	950	295	440
Other	795	1,865	2,020	6,355	1,045	1,910	1,030	575
Total non-communist	4,111	7,538	31,180	47,295	3,481	6,119	2,880	3,069
(Major West European)*	665	1,260	8,945	18,000	1,960	3,680	1,600	2,145
Communist								
Of which								
U.S.S.R	2,575	4,410	18,895	24,600	1,920	3,160	3,190	3,870
Other	245	390	2,820	8,450	5	215	725	570
Total Communist	2,820	4,800	21,715	33,050	1,925	3,375	3,915	4,440
GRAND TOTAL	6,931	12,338	52,895	80,345	5,406	9,494	6,795	7,509

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

Table 2D

## PERCENTAGE OF SUPPLIER DELIVERIES VALUES BY REGION, 1976-1983

	East Asia/Pacific		Near East/So. Asia		Latin America		Africa (Sub-Saharan)	
	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83
Non-communist								
Of which:								
United States	11.24%	15.63%	85.69%	81.26%	2.02%	1.87%	1.06%	1.24%
France	2.01%	2.70%	72.03%	79.94%	13.03%	11.20%	12.93%	6.16%
United Kingdom	10.03%	7.32%	67.30%	79.38%	18.02%	5.82%	4.65%	7.48%
West Germany	5.03%	6.72%	62.28%	48.09%	14.51%	30.23%	18.18%	14.96%
Italy	4.42%	7.84%	65.45%	51.04%	14.81%	28.11%	15.32%	13.02%
Other	16.26%	17.42%	41.31%	59.36%	21.37%	17.84%	21.06%	5.37%
Total non-communist	9.87%	11.77%	74.86%	73.87%	8.36%	9.56%	6.91%	4.79%
(Major West European)*	5.05%	5.02%	67.92%	71.76%	14.88%	14.67%	12.15%	8.55%
Communist								
Of which								
U.S.S.R.	9.69%	12.24%	71.09%	68.26%	7.22%	8.77%	12.00%	10.74%
Other	6.46%	4.05%	74.31%	87.79%	.13%	2.23%	19.10%	5.92%
Total Communist	9.28%	10.51%	71.49%	72.37%	6.34%	7.39%	12.89%	9.72%
GRAND TOTAL	9.62%	11.25%	73.44%	73.25%	7.51%	8.66%	9.43%	6.85%

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

Table 2E

## PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DELIVERIES VALUES BY SUPPLIER TO REGIONS, 1976-1983

	East Asia/Pacific		Near East/So. Asia		Latin America		Africa (Sub-Saharan)	
	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83	'76-79	'80-83
Non-communist								
Of which:								
United States	38.25%	35.77%	38.22%	28.55%	8.81%	5.57%	3.68%	4.65%
France	1.51%	2.72%	7.11%	12.35%	12.58%	14.64%	9.93%	10.19%
United Kingdom	4.98%	3.57%	4.38%	5.94%	11.47%	3.69%	2.35%	5.99%
West Germany	1.88%	1.78%	3.04%	1.96%	6.94%	10.43%	6.92%	6.53%
Italy	1.23%	2.15%	2.38%	2.15%	5.27%	10.01%	4.34%	5.86%
Other	11.47%	15.12%	3.82%	7.91%	19.33%	20.12%	15.16%	7.66%
Total non-communist	59.31%	61.10%	58.95%	58.86%	64.39%	64.45%	42.38%	40.87%
(Major West European)*	9.59%	10.21%	16.91%	22.40%	36.26%	38.76%	23.55%	28.57%
Communist								
Of which:								
U.S.S.R.	37.15%	35.74%	35.72%	30.62%	35.52%	33.28%	46.95%	51.54%
Other	3.53%	3.16%	5.33%	10.52%	.09%	2.26%	10.67%	7.59%
Total Communist	40.69%	38.90%	41.05%	41.14%	35.61%	35.55%	57.62%	59.13%
GRAND TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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

Table 3

NUMBERS OF WEAPONS DELIVERED BY MAJOR SUPPLIERS TO THE THIRD WORLD 1/

Weapons Category	United States	U.S.S.R	Major Western European <u>2/</u>
1976-1979			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns-----	3,121	6,165	725
Artillery-----	2,179	7,000	1,190
APCs and Armored Cars-----	6,893	7,650	2,920
Major Surface Combatants-----	25	21	28
Minor Surface Combatants-----	36	85	161
Submarines-----	3	5	17
Supersonic Combat Aircraft-----	713	1,625	240
Subsonic Combat Aircraft-----	309	310	15
Other Aircraft-----	736	255	475
Helicopters-----	271	610	940
Guided Missile Boats-----	0	45	14
Surface-To-Air Missiles (SAMs)-----	4,959	6,745	1,550
1980-1983			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns-----	2,679	4,200	420
Artillery-----	2,351	5,700	790
APCs and Armored Cars-----	6,743	6,350	2,260
Major Surface Combatants-----	18	24	43
Minor Surface Combatants-----	43	87	132
Submarines-----	0	6	7
Supersonic Combat Aircraft-----	403	1,575	230
Subsonic Combat Aircraft-----	133	80	140
Other Aircraft-----	163	265	370
Helicopters-----	151	790	630
Guided Missile Boats-----	0	33	29
Surface-To-Air Missiles (SAMs)-----	3,435	6,735	1,325
1976-1983			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns-----	5,800	10,365	1,145
Artillery-----	4,530	12,700	1,980
APCs and Armored Cars-----	13,636	14,000	5,180
Major Surface Combatants-----	43	45	71
Minor Surface Combatants-----	79	172	293
Submarines-----	3	11	24
Supersonic Combat Aircraft-----	1,116	3,200	470
Subsonic Combat Aircraft-----	442	390	155
Other Aircraft-----	899	520	845
Helicopters-----	422	1,400	1,570
Guided Missile Boats-----	0	78	43
Surface-To-Air Missiles (SAMs)-----	8,394	13,480	2,875

1/ Third World category excludes Warsaw Pact nations, NATO nations, Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. U.S. data are for fiscal years given (and cover the period from July 1, 1975 through September 30, 1983). Foreign data are for calendar years given.

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

Source: U.S. Government

Table 4

NUMBERS OF WEAPONS DELIVERED BY MAJOR SUPPLIERS TO EAST ASIA & THE PACIFIC 1/

Weapons Category	United States	U.S.S.R	Major Western European <u>2/</u>
1976-1979			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns-----	701	500	40
Artillery-----	247	490	40
APCs and Armored Cars-----	197	420	90
Major Surface Combatants-----	19	5	1
Minor Surface Combatants-----	11	24	0
Submarines-----	0	0	5
Supersonic Combat Aircraft-----	258	160	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft-----	85	50	0
Other Aircraft-----	174	85	80
Helicopters-----	91	55	100
Guided Missile Boats-----	0	2	1
Surface-To-Air Missiles (SAMs)-----	350	260	0
1980-1983			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns-----	372	770	25
Artillery-----	967	525	110
APCs and Armored Cars-----	1,537	460	250
Major Surface Combatants-----	11	1	0
Minor Surface Combatants-----	26	31	26
Submarines-----	0	0	2
Supersonic Combat Aircraft-----	123	155	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft-----	103	10	15
Other Aircraft-----	78	75	100
Helicopters-----	101	110	120
Guided Missile Boats-----	0	6	2
Surface-To-Air Missiles (SAMs)-----	1,461	350	85
1976-1983			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns-----	1,073	1,270	65
Artillery-----	1,214	1,015	150
APCs and Armored Cars-----	1,734	880	340
Major Surface Combatants-----	30	6	1
Minor Surface Combatants-----	37	55	26
Submarines-----	0	0	7
Supersonic Combat Aircraft-----	381	315	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft-----	188	60	15
Other Aircraft-----	252	160	180
Helicopters-----	192	165	220
Guided Missile Boats-----	0	8	3
Surface-To-Air Missiles (SAMs)-----	1,811	610	85

1/ Excludes Japan, Australia and New Zealand. U.S. data are for fiscal years given (and cover the period from July 1, 1975 through September 30, 1983). Foreign data are for calendar years given.

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

Source: U.S. Government



Table 5

NUMBERS OF WEAPONS DELIVERED BY MAJOR SUPPLIERS TO NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA 1/

Weapons Category	United States	U.S.S.R	Major Western European <u>2/</u>
1976-1979			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns-----	2,383	4,325	600
Artillery-----	865	4,275	775
APCs and Armored Cars-----	6,498	5,450	2,200
Major Surface Combatants-----	5	12	10
Minor Surface Combatants-----	24	3	78
Submarines-----	1	3	4
Supersonic Combat Aircraft-----	416	1,225	160
Subsonic Combat Aircraft-----	101	135	10
Other Aircraft-----	434	50	200
Helicopters-----	121	440	590
Guided Missile Boats-----	0	35	9
Surface-To-Air Missiles (SAMs)-----	4,609	5,575	1,450
1980-1983			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns-----	2,259	2,775	220
Artillery-----	847	3,200	400
APCs and Armored Cars-----	5,117	5,115	885
Major Surface Combatants-----	3	17	8
Minor Surface Combatants-----	13	17	42
Submarines-----	0	5	1
Supersonic Combat Aircraft-----	254	1,125	210
Subsonic Combat Aircraft-----	6	65	50
Other Aircraft-----	17	125	65
Helicopters-----	3	525	325
Guided Missile Boats-----	0	12	27
Surface-To-Air Missiles (SAMs)-----	1,974	5,500	1,000
1976-1983			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns-----	4,642	7,100	820
Artillery-----	1,712	7,475	1,175
APCs and Armored Cars-----	11,615	10,565	3,085
Major Surface Combatants-----	8	29	18
Minor Surface Combatants-----	37	20	120
Submarines-----	1	8	5
Supersonic Combat Aircraft-----	670	2,350	370
Subsonic Combat Aircraft-----	107	200	60
Other Aircraft-----	451	175	265
Helicopters-----	124	965	915
Guided Missile Boats-----	0	47	36
Surface-To-Air Missiles (SAMs)-----	6,583	11,075	2,450

1/ U.S. data are for fiscal years given (and cover the period from July 1, 1975 through September 30, 1983). Foreign data are for calendar years given.

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

Source: U.S. Government

Table 6

NUMBERS OF WEAPONS DELIVERED BY MAJOR SUPPLIERS TO LATIN AMERICA 1/

Weapons Category	United States	U.S.S.R	Major Western European <u>2/</u>
1976-1979			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns-----	14	90	75
Artillery-----	852	110	175
APCs and Armored Cars-----	187	30	180
Major Surface Combatants-----	1	0	10
Minor Surface Combatants-----	1	17	44
Submarines-----	2	2	8
Supersonic Combat Aircraft-----	18	80	40
Subsonic Combat Aircraft-----	123	5	0
Other Aircraft-----	123	60	70
Helicopters-----	55	35	110
Guided Missile Boats-----	0	7	3
Surface-To-Air Missiles (SAMs)-----	0	500	100
1980-1983			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns-----	28	315	20
Artillery-----	438	675	150
APCs and Armored Cars-----	0	150	150
Major Surface Combatants-----	4	3	25
Minor Surface Combatants-----	4	25	13
Submarines-----	0	1	4
Supersonic Combat Aircraft-----	22	125	15
Subsonic Combat Aircraft-----	24	0	25
Other Aircraft-----	33	25	100
Helicopters-----	47	60	150
Guided Missile Boats-----	0	6	0
Surface-To-Air Missiles (SAMs)-----	600	510	40
1976-1983			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns-----	42	405	95
Artillery-----	1,290	785	325
APCs and Armored Cars-----	187	180	330
Major Surface Combatants-----	5	3	35
Minor Surface Combatants-----	5	42	57
Submarines-----	2	3	12
Supersonic Combat Aircraft-----	40	205	55
Subsonic Combat Aircraft-----	147	5	25
Other Aircraft-----	156	85	170
Helicopters-----	102	95	260
Guided Missile Boats-----	0	13	3
Surface-To-Air Missiles (SAMs)-----	600	1,010	140

1/ Excludes Canada. U.S. data are for fiscal years given (and cover the period from July 1, 1975 through September 30, 1983). Foreign data are for calendar years given.

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

Source: U.S. Government

Table 7

NUMBERS OF WEAPONS DELIVERED BY MAJOR SUPPLIERS TO AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN) 1/

Weapons Category	United States	U.S.S.R	Major Western European <u>2/</u>
1976-1979			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns-----	23	1,250	10
Artillery-----	852	2,125	200
APCs and Armored Cars-----	11	1,750	450
Major Surface Combatants-----	0	4	7
Minor Surface Combatants-----	0	41	39
Submarines-----	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft-----	21	160	40
Subsonic Combat Aircraft-----	0	120	5
Other Aircraft-----	5	60	125
Helicopters-----	4	80	140
Guided Missile Boats-----	0	1	1
Surface-To-Air Missiles (SAMs)-----	0	410	0
1980-1983			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns-----	20	340	150
Artillery-----	99	1,300	130
APCs and Armored Cars-----	89	625	975
Major Surface Combatants-----	0	3	10
Minor Surface Combatants-----	0	14	51
Submarines-----	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft-----	4	170	5
Subsonic Combat Aircraft-----	0	5	50
Other Aircraft-----	35	40	95
Helicopters-----	0	100	35
Guided Missile Boats-----	0	9	0
Surface-To-Air Missiles (SAMs)-----	0	375	200
1976-1983			
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns-----	43	1,590	160
Artillery-----	951	3,425	330
APCs and Armored Cars-----	100	2,375	1,425
Major Surface Combatants-----	0	7	17
Minor Surface Combatants-----	0	55	90
Submarines-----	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft-----	25	330	45
Subsonic Combat Aircraft-----	0	125	55
Other Aircraft-----	40	100	220
Helicopters-----	4	180	175
Guided Missile Boats-----	0	10	1
Surface-To-Air Missiles (SAMs)-----	0	785	200

1/ U.S. data are for fiscal years given (and cover the period from July 1, 1975 through September 30, 1983). Foreign data are for calendar years given.

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

Source: U.S. Government

DESCRIPTION OF ITEMS COUNTED IN WEAPONS CATEGORIES, 1976-1983

Tanks and Self-propelled Guns

Light, medium and heavy tanks  
Self-propelled artillery  
Self-propelled assault guns

Artillery

Field and air defense artillery, mortars, rocket launchers, and recoilless rifles -- 100 mm. and over  
FROG launchers -- 100 mm. and over

Armored Personnel Carrier (APCs) and Armored Cars

Personnel carriers, armored and amphibious  
Armored infantry fighting vehicles  
Armored reconnaissance and command vehicles

Major Surface Combatants

Aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, frigates

Minor Surface Combatants

Minesweepers, subchasers, motor torpedo boats  
Patrol craft, motor gunboats

Submarines

All submarines, including midget submarines

Guided Missile Patrol Boats

All boats in this class

Supersonic Combat Aircraft

All fighters and bombers designed to function operationally at speeds above Mach 1.

Subsonic Combat Aircraft

All fighters and bombers, including propeller driven, designed to function operationally at speeds below Mach 1.

Other Aircraft

All other fixed-wing aircraft, including trainers, transports, reconnaissance aircraft, and communications/utility aircraft

Helicopters

All helicopters, including combat and transport.

Surface-to-air Missiles (SAMs)

All air defense missiles.

## REGIONS IDENTIFIED IN ARMS DELIVERY TABLES AND CHARTS

## EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

Australia  
 Brunei  
 Burma  
 China  
 Fiji  
 French Polynesia  
 Gilbert Islands  
 Hong Kong  
 Indonesia  
 Japan  
 Kampuchea (Cambodia)  
 North Korea  
 North Vietnam  
 Laos  
 Macao  
 Malaysia  
 Nauru  
 New Caledonia  
 New Hebrides  
 New Zealand  
 Norfolk Islands  
 Papua New Guinea  
 Philippines  
 Pitcairn  
 Singapore  
 Solomon Islands  
 South Korea  
 South Vietnam  
 Taiwan  
 Thailand  
 Western Samoa

## NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan  
 Algeria  
 Bahrain  
 Bangladesh  
 Egypt  
 India  
 Iran  
 Iraq  
 Israel  
 Jordan  
 Kuwait  
 Lebanon  
 Libya  
 Morocco  
 Nepal  
 North Yemen (Sana)  
 Oman  
 Pakistan  
 Qatar  
 Saudi Arabia  
 South Yemen (Aden)  
 Sri Lanka  
 Syria  
 Tunisia  
 United Arab Emirates

## EUROPE

Albania  
 Austria  
 Bulgaria  
 Belgium  
 Canada  
 Czechoslovakia  
 Cyprus  
 Denmark  
 Finland  
 France  
 Germany, Democratic  
 Republic  
 Germany, Federal  
 Republic  
 Greece  
 Hungary  
 Iceland  
 Ireland  
 Italy  
 Liechtenstein  
 Luxembourg  
 Malta  
 Netherlands  
 Norway  
 Poland  
 Portugal  
 Romania  
 Spain  
 Sweden  
 Switzerland  
 Turkey  
 United Kingdom  
 U.S.S.R.  
 Yugoslavia

## REGIONS IDENTIFIED IN ARMS DELIVERY TABLES AND CHARTS (cont.)

## AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN)

Angola  
Benin  
Botswana  
Burundi  
Cameroon  
Cape Verde  
Central African Empire/Republic  
Chad  
Congo  
Djibouti  
Equatorial Guinea  
Ethiopia  
Gabon  
Gambia  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau  
Ivory Coast  
Kenya  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Mozambique  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Reunion  
Rwanda  
Senegal  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Somalia  
South Africa  
St. Helena  
Sudan  
Swaziland  
Tanzania  
Togo  
Uganda  
Upper Volta  
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  
Falkland Islands  
French Guiana  
Grenada  
Guadeloupe  
Guatemala  
Guyana  
Haiti  
Honduras  
Jamaica  
Martinique  
Mexico  
Monteserrat  
Netherlands Antilles  
Nicaragua  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Peru  
St. Christ-Nevis  
St. Lucia  
St. Pierre and Miquelon  
St. Vincent  
Suriname  
Trinidad-Tobago  
Turks and Caicos  
Uruguay  
Venezuela