

# CRS Report for Congress

## Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1987-1994

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August 4, 1995



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# CONVENTIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS TO DEVELOPING NATIONS, 1987-1994

## SUMMARY

Developing nations continue to be the primary focus of foreign arms sales activity by weapons suppliers. During the years 1987-1994, the value of arms transfer agreements with developing nations comprised, on average, 72% of all such agreements worldwide. In 1994, the value of arms transfer agreements with developing nations constituted 71% of all arms transfer agreements worldwide.

The value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1994 was \$25.4 billion. This was the lowest yearly total, in real terms, for any of the years during the 1987-1994 period. It is, however, only a slight reduction (-0.2%) from 1993. The general decline in the value of new arms transfer agreements with the developing nations seen in recent years was dramatically reversed in 1990 as the result of major new arms agreements related to the Gulf War. However, in 1991 the pattern of overall decline in the value of arms transfer agreements with developing nations resumed. This pattern of decline continued in 1994. Notably, in 1994 the value of all arms deliveries to developing nations (\$14.4 billion) was the lowest total for any year during the 1987-1994 period. This is the seventh consecutive year since 1987 that the value of all arms deliveries to developing nations declined from the previous year's total.

The United States has been the predominant arms supplier to developing nations since the Cold War's end. During the 1991-1994 period, the United States accounted for 47.7% of the value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations.

The total value, in real terms, of U.S. arms transfer agreements with developing nations declined dramatically from \$15.4 billion in 1993 to \$6.1 billion in 1994. This is the lowest level, in real terms, of United States arms transfer agreements with developing nations during the last eight years. The U.S. share of all such agreements was 24.1% in 1994, down sharply from 60.5% in 1993.

In 1994, France ranked first in arms transfer agreements with developing nations at \$11.4 billion, holding 44.9% of such agreements. The United States ranked second with \$6.1 billion in arms transfer agreements.

The total value of Russia's arms transfer agreements with developing nations rose notably from \$1.2 billion in 1993 to \$4.6 billion in 1994, ranking it third among all suppliers--with a 18.1% market share (in constant 1994 dollars).

Saudi Arabia ranked first among all developing nations in the value of their arms transfer agreements in 1994, concluding \$9.5 billion in such agreements. China ranked a distant second in agreements in 1994 at \$2.5 billion. Israel ranked third with \$2.4 billion.

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# **CONVENTIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS TO DEVELOPING NATIONS 1987-1994**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Cold War's end continues to have a significant effect on the global conventional arms marketplace, including arms transfers to developing nations. Arms supply relationships continue to undergo adjustments as do the arms acquisition levels of many purchasing states. Despite these changes, for the period covered by this report, conventional arms sales to developing nations have comprised, on average, over 72% of all arms sales made internationally. And, in 1994 alone, both arms transfer agreements with and arms deliveries to developing countries comprised 71% of all such arms trade activity worldwide.

The significance of economic considerations in the arms sales activities of most traditional weapons suppliers is formidable. Reductions in national defense spending by most arms exporting nations have placed considerable pressures on arms industries to seek foreign weapons sales to compensate for declining domestic orders. To this end, the greatest attention has been given to achieving arms sales agreements with wealthy developing nations in the Near East and Asia. Since 1990 the United States has been notably successful in securing new arms sales orders from countries in these regions. A significant factor in stimulating demands for U.S. weapons systems was their performance during the Persian Gulf War and the heightened interest of Gulf states in upgrading their military capabilities in the wake of that war.

As international competition in the foreign conventional arms market intensifies, the limited financial resources of many developing nations places a brake on the overall growth of international arms sales. Few developing nations have large cash reserves with which to pay for major arms purchases. This makes them ever more dependent on securing credit from arms suppliers in order to make new purchases. In a number of cases, such credits will not be forthcoming because some important supplying nations are not prepared to provide arms purchase loans to countries judged unlikely to repay them. As a consequence, there continues to be a concentration of conventional arms sales to a small number of wealthy developing nations. At the same time, most of the smaller arms suppliers are increasingly only able to compete for sales to developing nations of less expensive weapons at the medium to lower end of the technology spectrum.

For arms suppliers such as Russia, increased international competition for a decreasing number of conventional arms contracts has created difficulties. Most of Russia's historic arms clients have not been wealthy nations. Indeed,

many of them until the last years of the former Soviet Union received substantial amounts of arms on a highly subsidized or a grant basis. Russia can no longer afford to provide such subsidies and has found it necessary to seek cash paying arms customers wherever it can. The result has been establishment of an important supplier relationship with countries such as Iran and China, nations that seek Russian advanced weaponry and technological expertise and are willing to pay for it. Russia has also managed to obtain smaller arms contracts with nations such as the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Malaysia. These countries have traditionally obtained most of their weapons from Western nations, but more recently are seeking to diversify their suppliers. Despite such arms contracts, Russia has fallen dramatically from its once preeminent status as the leading arms supplier to developing nations.

Because of the costs associated with purchases of modern conventional weapons systems, an increasing number of developing nations will probably insist, as a condition of purchase, that weapon production knowledge be made a part of any major arms deal in the future. This development may accelerate as more developing nations seek not only more sophisticated weapons but also a means of achieving greater independence from major arms suppliers over the long term. In an era when some arms suppliers are very dependent on arms sales to maintain their domestic military industrial base, there is every prospect that they will be willing to agree to many such arms sales arrangements in the future.

In the period since the end of the Persian Gulf War, efforts were undertaken to seek strong measures to prevent massive, destabilizing, arms transfers such as Iraq had received in the years prior to its invasion of Kuwait. Beginning in May 1991, President Bush launched an effort, endorsed by many in Congress, to secure agreement among the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to limit the nature and size of their weapons sales to the Near East region, and to set in place a procedure for these five nations (the United States, France, the United Kingdom, China and Russia) to notify each other before they made any arms sales to Near Eastern states.

By the fall of 1992, President Bush's initiative had failed due to the inability of the participating countries to agree on how best to achieve the overall goal of reducing arms transfers to the Near East, and to China's withdrawal from the talks following a major combat fighter aircraft sale to Taiwan by the United States. The collapse of the Bush initiative, however, has not deterred other efforts by some Members of Congress to gain support for a variety of measures aimed at curtailing the conventional arms trade, especially with developing nations, and the nature of American participation in it.

On February 17, 1995, President Clinton released details of his Conventional Arms Transfer Policy, which are embodied in Presidential Decision Directive 34 (PDD-34). This was the first detailed examination of U.S. conventional arms transfer policy since the Cold War's end. As outlined, by the Clinton Administration, the United States continues to view transfers of conventional arms as a legitimate instrument of U.S. foreign policy when they

enable the United States to help friends and allies deter aggression, promote regional security and increase interoperability of U.S. forces and allied forces.

President Clinton's Conventional Arms Transfer Policy represents a public articulation of a policy approach that has governed United States arms transfers at least since the Reagan Administration, if not earlier. Decisions to sell or not to sell American weapons will be made on an ad-hoc, case-by-case basis. The policy guidelines set out in the policy are sufficiently broad so as to permit most U.S. sales on the grounds of advancing the national interest. The policy guidelines do not reflect more tightly drawn criteria for U.S. arms transfers such as the strict "code of conduct" test that potential arms recipients would have to meet under a proposal by some Congressional arms control advocates. The central multilateral arms control element of the policy is itself a continuation of general United States policy in this area. And, as with other efforts of this type undertaken in the past, it is essentially dependent for its success on securing the agreement of other major weapons suppliers to forego activities that might otherwise be to their financial benefit.

Although the Administration has emphasized that its decisions on arms transfers will not be driven by commercial considerations but primarily by national security, the Clinton arms transfer policy holds that supporting a strong, sustainable American defense-industrial base is a key national security concern, rather than a purely commercial matter. In so doing, the Clinton policy publicly elevates the significance of domestic economic considerations in the arms transfer decision-making process to a higher degree than has been the case in previous administrations.

The American defense industry continues to seek support in Congress for legislation that would provide loan guarantees to assist them in their efforts to sell American weapons abroad and the stage is set for further debate over how best to reconcile the economic interests of American defense companies and their employees with the goal of reducing potentially destabilizing weapons transfers to developing nations.

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 1987 through 1994. It updates and revises the report entitled "Conventional Arms Transfers to the Third World, 1986-1993," published by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) on July 29, 1994 (CRS Report 94-612F). The data in this new report completely supersede all data published in previous editions. Since these new data for 1987-1994 reflect potentially significant updates to and revisions in the underlying databases utilized for this report, only the data in this most recent edition should be used.

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### CONSTANT 1994 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 1994 dollars. Although this helps to eliminate the distorting effects of inflation to permit a more accurate comparison of various dollar levels over time, the effects of fluctuating exchange rates are not necessarily neutralized. The deflators used for the constant dollar calculations in this report are those provided by the Department of Defense and are set out at the bottom of Tables 1 and 2. Unless otherwise noted in the report all dollar values are stated in constant terms. Because all regional data tables are composed of four-year aggregate dollar totals (1987-1990 and 1991-1994), 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 totaled and expressed in current dollars.

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### 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. As a consequence, there are likely to be distinct differences noted in those published totals and those provided in this report which uses a calendar year basis for its figures. These differences result from using two very different twelve month tabulation periods. (A U.S. fiscal year covers the period from October 1 until September 30).

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## MAJOR FINDINGS

### GENERAL TRENDS IN ARMS TRANSFERS TO DEVELOPING NATIONS

The value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1994 was \$25.4 billion. This was the lowest yearly total, in real terms, for arms transfer agreements with developing nations for any of the years during the 1987-1994 period. It is, however only a slight reduction (-0.2%) from 1993. The general decline in the value of new arms transfer agreements with developing nations during the late 1980s was dramatically reversed in 1990 as the result of major new arms agreements related to the Gulf War. In 1991, however, the pattern of overall decline in the value of arms transfer agreements with developing nations resumed. Since that year overall arms agreements have declined from each year to the next. (table 1A) (chart 1).

In 1994, the value of all arms deliveries to developing nations (\$14.4 billion) was the lowest total by far for any year during the 1987-1994 period. This is the seventh consecutive year that the value of all arms deliveries to developing nations dropped significantly from the previous year. Deliveries values in 1994 (in real terms) were slightly more than a quarter of what they were in 1987. This pattern reflects the impact of the end of the Iran-Iraq war and the Cold War, and a winding down of other regional conflicts (table 2A) (charts 10, and 11).

The United States has dominated the much reduced developing world arms market in the most recent period. From 1991-1994, the United States made \$50.7 billion in arms transfer agreements with developing nations, 47.7% of all such agreements. In the earlier period before the Cold War had ended (1987-1990), the Soviet Union was the single leading supplier, making \$70.3 billion in arms transfer agreements with developing nations or 36.9% (in constant 1994 dollars).

Since 1990, arms transfers to developing nations have come from three basic tiers of suppliers. The United States occupies the first tier. With the exception of 1994, the United States has surpassed all other arms suppliers in the value of arms transfer agreements by a large margin. In the second tier are France, the United Kingdom and Russia whose levels of arms transfers to developing nations are distinctly higher than those of suppliers other than the United States. On occasion, as was the case in 1994 with France, and in 1988 with the United Kingdom, a nation in this second tier of suppliers surpasses the United States in arms transfer agreements to a significant degree. This tier of suppliers provides the greatest competition for the United States in the

international arms marketplace. Historically, the nations in the first and second tiers have had the ability to supply the most sophisticated (and costly) weaponry to developing countries. As a consequence, they are the suppliers whose arms sales values tend to be the highest from one year to the next. As competition over a shrinking international arms market intensifies, it is likely that suppliers in these two tiers will regularly shift in their rankings relative to one another. It is also conceivable that as large new arms orders from developing nations become less common during the rest of this decade, that these two tiers of suppliers may merge into one, with no single country dominating in the total value of arms agreements from year to year as was the case in the 1980s and early 1990s.

Nations in the third tier of suppliers are China, other European and non-European suppliers that have usually been sporadic participants in the arms trade with developing nations. The list of country names in this tier are most likely to change annually, particularly at its lower end. 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. Nonetheless, some of them are capable of having an important effect on conflicts in regions where other key arms suppliers are unwilling to sell weapons for policy reasons (tables 1A, 1F, 1G, 2A, 2F and 2G).

The developing world continues to be the primary focus of foreign arms sales activity by conventional weapons suppliers. During the period from 1987-1994, the value of arms transfer agreements with developing nations comprised, on average, over 72% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide. In 1994 alone, the value of arms transfer agreements with developing nations constituted 71% of all arms transfer agreements worldwide (tables 1A and 8A).

## **UNITED STATES**

In 1994, the total value, in real terms, of U.S. arms transfer agreements with developing nations decreased dramatically from the previous year's total, falling from \$15.4 billion in 1993 to \$6.1 billion in 1994. This is the lowest level, in real terms, of United States arms transfer agreements with developing nations during the last eight years. The U.S. share of the value of all such agreements was 24.1% in 1994, a precipitous drop from 60.5% in 1993 (in constant 1994 dollars) (tables 1A and 1B) (charts 1 and 2).

The United States' lower ranking in arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1994 is due to the fact that the United States did not make a series of large, costly, arms transfer agreements during that year, as it did during the period from 1991-1994. Most of the key United States arms clients have apparently made their major weapons purchases for the foreseeable future, and are now in the process of absorbing the equipment they have previously ordered. Saudi Arabia, the largest U.S. client in recent years is also having notable budget difficulties. This situation suggests that for much of the remainder of this decade there are likely to be fewer major weapons orders for

the United States from nations in the developing world on a par with those placed in the period during and soon after the Persian Gulf War. In 1994, the largest U.S. arms transfer agreements with developing nations were with Israel for up to 25 F-15I fighter aircraft at an estimated price of \$2.4 billion, and with Singapore for 18 F-16C/D fighter aircraft for an estimated price of \$890 million.

The fact that the United States ranked second to France in 1994 in the value of its arms transfer agreements with developing nations (\$11.4 billion for France, \$6.1 billion for the U.S.) demonstrates how a few especially large weapons contracts can determine whether the value of one nation's arms transfer agreements in any given year is high relative to other years. As is noted below in the Major West European suppliers discussion, France had an extraordinary year for arms sales in 1994.

## **RUSSIA\***

The total value of Russia's agreements with developing nations rose notably from \$1.2 billion in 1993, to \$4.6 billion in 1994. Russia's share of all developing world arms transfer agreements increased as well, rising from 4.8% in 1993, to 18.1% in 1994 (in constant 1994 dollars) (tables 1A and 1B) (charts 1 and 2).

During the 1987-1994 period, Russian arms transfer agreements with developing nations ranged from a high of \$27.3 billion in 1987 to a low of \$1.2 billion in 1993 (in constant 1994 dollars). Each year after 1987, Russian arms transfer agreement totals progressively declined from those of the previous year, until 1994. These figures reflect the impact of the political and economic difficulties that existed in the last years of the former Soviet Union which hastened the decision to dissolve the Union into independent states at the end of 1991. Russia no longer plays the dominant role in arms transfers to developing nations as it once did. Nonetheless, because Russia has demonstrated that it can provide purchasers with a wide range of armaments from the highly sophisticated to the most basic, some developing nations still consider Russia a potential major source of their weapons.

Due to the domestic economic problems in recent years, and to the end of the Cold War, Russia has terminated its grant military assistance program with most of its traditional arms clients in the developing world. It now actively seeks to export weapons as a key means of securing hard currency. To this end, Russia has sought arms deals with countries with the means to pay for their weapons purchases. Iran has been an important client in recent years, acquiring Russian MiG-29 fighter aircraft, Su-24 fighter bombers, T-72 main battle tanks and Kilo class attack submarines. More recently, Russia has reestablished an important

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\*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 1992-1994 are for Russia exclusively.

arms supplying relationship with China. In 1994, Russia sold China 26 Su-27 fighter aircraft as well as Kilo class attack submarines. These sales account for a notable portion of Russia's 1994 sales total. Russia continues to explore prospects for new weapons sales to China, a nation that has shown keen interest in obtaining the means to manufacture advanced Russian combat aircraft. While Russia continues to seek additional cash paying clients among other developing nations, the success of this effort appears to be limited. It has sold Malaysia Mig-29 fighter aircraft and armored fighting vehicles to Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. Western arms suppliers still maintain an advantage over Russia in the competition for new arms sale agreements because Russia still has the image of a nation in the midst of tremendous internal transition. As such Russia creates concerns among prospective arms buyers that it may not be a reliable supplier of the spare parts and support services needed to utilize weapons systems it may sell (tables 1C and 1H).

## CHINA

During the 1980s, China emerged as an important supplier of arms to developing nations, primarily due to agreements with Iran and Iraq during their war. The value of China's agreements with developing nations peaked at \$5.9 billion in 1987. Since 1990, the value of Chinese arms transfer agreements with developing nations has fallen dramatically and remained at a low level for the last four years. China registered only \$500 million in arms transfer agreements in 1994 compared with \$2.6 billion in 1990. China ranked fifth among all suppliers to developing nations in 1994, and for the entire period 1987-1994 (in constant 1994 dollars) (tables 1A, 1G and 1H).

China's arms transfer agreements with developing nations fell sharply after 1990 because Russia displaced China as Iran's preferred arms supplier. Iraq, another important Chinese client, was barred from arms purchases by the U.N. embargo after August 1990. Outside the Near East region, China has had few arms clients with large financial resources or major weapons purchasing programs. China seems ill-placed to sustain a high level of arms sales to the Near East region with stiff competition from suppliers such as Russia and other Western nations that can provide more modern and sophisticated weaponry.

Nevertheless, China's missiles have been of continuing interest to certain developing nations. It is in this area that China is likely to continue to be an important factor in arms sales to developing countries. In the 1980s, China sold and delivered CSS-2 Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles to Saudi Arabia, Silkworm anti-shiping missiles to Iran, and anti-tank and other surface-to-surface missiles to various purchasers in developing nations. Published reports persist that China has transferred M-11 medium-range surface-to-surface missiles to a traditional client Pakistan. Such reports and China's official statements on the subject suggest that China's willingness to abide by the guidelines on missile transfers set out in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) is ambiguous at best. China is especially sensitive to measures that it perceives infringe on its rights as a sovereign nation. With a need to obtain hard



currency, China's seems prepared to pursue arms sales opportunities it deems appropriate wherever they present themselves. China appears most reluctant to commit itself to any arms control regime that would undermine its ability to market military items or technology that are especially attractive to its prospective buyers in developing nations.

## **MAJOR WEST EUROPEANS**

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 1993 and 1994. This group's share rose from 28.6% in 1993 to 48% in 1994. The collective value of this group's arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1994 was \$12.2 billion compared with a total of \$7.2 billion in 1993. Of these four suppliers, France was primarily responsible for this substantial increase. France posted a tremendous rise in the value of its agreements to \$11.4 billion in 1994 from \$3.8 billion in 1993, boosted by orders for Agosta 90 class submarines from Pakistan, Mirage 2000-5 fighter aircraft from Qatar, and La Fayette class frigates from Saudi Arabia. The value of France's arms transfer agreements in 1994 with developing nations was nearly double that of the United States. The value of the United Kingdom's agreements, by contrast, decreased significantly from \$2.4 billion in 1993 to \$600 million in 1994. Italy registered a decrease from over \$300 million in 1993 to \$200 million in 1994. Germany's agreements with developing nations in 1994 were effectively nil, down from over \$700 million in 1993 (in constant 1994 dollars) (tables 1A, 1B) (charts 1, 2, 3, and 4).

During the period from 1987-1994, the major West European suppliers, as a group, averaged 25.8% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations. Despite the end of the Cold War, the major West European suppliers have generally maintained a notable share of arms transfer agreements. For the 1991-1994 period, they collectively averaged 29.8% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations. Individual suppliers within the major West European group have had exceptional years for arms agreements, such as France in 1989, 1992 and 1994 (\$4.6 billion, \$4.2 billion and \$11.4 billion respectively); and the United Kingdom in 1988 (\$25 billion) (in constant 1994 dollars). Such totals have reflected the conclusion of a few large arms contracts with one or more major purchaser (tables 1A, 1B, 1C and 1H).

Due to their ability to produce both advanced and basic ground, air, 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. Since major West European suppliers, such as France and the United Kingdom, do not often tie their arms sales decisions to foreign policy considerations but rather to economic ones, they provide a viable alternative source of arms for some nations to whom the United States will not sell for policy reasons. Strong government marketing support for foreign arms sales enhances the competitiveness of weapons produced by these major West European suppliers. At the same time, with a shrinking global marketplace for conventional weapons, individual West European suppliers may

be hard pressed to secure large new arms contracts with developing nations as was the case in the past. As a consequence, some of these suppliers may choose not to compete for sales of some weapons categories, reducing or eliminating some weapons categories actually produced. They may also seek to engage in joint production ventures with other weapons suppliers in order to maintain some elements of their defense industrial base.

## **REGIONAL ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENT VALUES**

The Persian Gulf crisis from August 1990-February 1991, and the Iran-Iraq war before it, played a major role in stimulating high levels of arms transfer agreements with nations in that region. The Persian Gulf war, in particular, created new demand by key nations such as Saudi Arabia and other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), for a variety of advanced weapons systems, not only in response to Iraq's aggression against Kuwait, but also to address concerns regarding potential threats from a hostile Iran. Efforts aimed at upgrading defense forces in several countries in Asia have led to important new conventional weapons sales in that region. Data on regional arms transfer agreements from 1987-1994 reflect the continuing importance of these two regions of the developing world as international arms markets:

### **Near East**

- The Near East is the largest developing world arms market. In 1987-1990 it accounted for 58.3% of the total value of all developing nations arms transfer agreements. During 1991-1994, the region accounted for 55.7% of all such agreements (tables 1C and 1D).
- The United States has dominated arms transfer agreements with the Near East during the 1991-1994 time period with 56% of their total value. France was second during 1991-1994 with 23.8%. In 1987-1990, the United States and the United Kingdom collectively accounted for over 50% of agreements, while Russia held 18% (table 1E).

### **Asia**

- Asia is the second largest developing world arms market. In the earlier period (1987-1990), Asia accounted for 26.3% of the total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations. During 1991-1994, the region accounted for 39% of all such agreements (tables 1C and 1D).
- In the earlier period (1987-1990), Russia ranked first in arms transfer agreements with Asia with 59.9%. This region includes some of Russia's traditionally largest arms clients such as India, Afghanistan and Vietnam. The United States ranked second with 17.3%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 11.7% of this region's agreements in 1987-1990. In the later period (1991-1994), the

United States ranked first in Asian agreements with 43% on the strength of major aircraft sales to Taiwan and South Korea. Russia ranked second with 20.9%. France ranked third with 18.9%, primarily due to a major aircraft sale to Taiwan. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 26.3% of this region's agreements in 1991-1994 (table 1E) (chart 6).

## **LEADING DEVELOPING NATIONS ARMS PURCHASERS**

Saudi Arabia has been, by a wide margin, the leading developing world arms purchaser from 1987-1994, making arms transfer agreements totaling \$75.9 billion during these years (in current dollars). In both the 1987-1990 and 1991-1994 periods, the value of its arms transfer agreements was very high (\$45.7 billion in 1987-1990 and \$30.2 billion in 1991-1994). The total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations from 1987-1994 was \$261 billion (in current dollars). Thus, Saudi Arabia alone was responsible for over 29% of all developing world arms transfer agreements during these eight years. In the most recent period--1991-1994--Saudi Arabia alone accounted for 29.6% of all developing world arms transfer agreements (\$30.2 billion out of \$102.1 billion). Saudi Arabia ranked first among all developing world recipients in the value of arms transfer agreements in 1994, concluding \$9.5 billion in such agreements (in current dollars) (tables 1, 1H, 1I and 1J)(chart 9).

Nine of the ten leading Developing nations arms recipients during the 1987-1994 period registered declines in the value of their arms transfer agreements from the 1987-1990 period to the 1991-1994 period. Six of these were traditional customers of Russia. Iraq, which purchased \$10.5 billion in 1987-1990, bought nothing in the next four years, reflecting the cutoff of its arms supplies after its invasion of Kuwait in August 1990; Cuba declined 88.3%, Afghanistan 85.3%, Syria 83.9%, Angola 82.8% and India by 68.5%. These figures reflect the diminished financial support for these countries by Russia in the post-Cold War era. One major U.S. customer registered an increase in the value of its arms transfer agreements from 1987-1990 to 1991-1994. Taiwan rose by a very dramatic amount (252.2%) due to a major aircraft purchase in 1992. Egypt, by contrast, fell 26.2% (tables 1H and 1I).

Despite some large decreases in the values of the arms transfer agreements of specific nations from 1987-1990 to 1991-1994, the top ten developing world recipient nations in both time periods still accounted for the major portion of the total developing nations arms market. During 1987-1990 the top ten collectively accounted for 70.7% of all developing world arms transfer agreements. During 1991-1994 the top ten collectively accounted for 66.1% of all such agreements. Arms transfer agreements with the top ten developing world recipients, as a group, totaled \$20.8 billion in 1994 or 81.9% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations in that year (tables 1, 1I and 1J). This reflects a growing concentration of total developing world arms purchases by relatively few countries. Between 1987-1994 the top ten nations collectively made 68.9% of all arms transfer agreements in the developing world (\$179.8 billion out of \$261 billion)(in current dollars)(tables 1 and 1I).

Saudi Arabia ranked first among all developing world recipients in the value of arms transfer agreements in 1994, concluding \$9.5 billion in such agreements. China, ranked a distant second in agreements in 1994 at \$2.5 billion, and Israel ranked third with \$2.4 billion in agreements (table 1J).

Saudi Arabia was by far the leading recipient of arms deliveries among developing world recipients in 1994, receiving \$5.2 billion in such deliveries. Saudi Arabia alone received 36.1% of the total value of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 1994 (tables 2 and 2J).

Arms deliveries to the top ten developing nation recipients, as a group, constituted \$11.4 billion, or 79.2% of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 1994. Five of the top ten recipients were in the Asian region (tables 2 and 2J)

### **WEAPON TYPES RECENTLY DELIVERED TO DEVELOPING 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 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 by supplier from table 5 for the period **1991-1994**:

#### **Russia:**

- 450 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 120 artillery pieces
- 420 APCs and armored cars
- 1 major surface combatant
- 2 submarines
- 30 supersonic combat aircraft
- 20 helicopters
- 150 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs)
- 20 anti-shiping missiles

#### **United States:**

- 1,281 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 1,320 APCs and armored cars

- 201 supersonic combat aircraft
- 97 helicopters
- 1,040 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs)

**China:**

- 190 artillery pieces
- 60 supersonic combat aircraft
- 80 surface-to-surface missiles
- 50 anti-shipping missiles

**Major West European suppliers:**

- 190 artillery pieces
- 35 minor surface combatants
- 20 supersonic combat aircraft
- 900 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs)
- 30 anti-shipping missiles

**All other European suppliers:**

- 190 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 750 artillery pieces
- 610 APCs and armored cars

**All other suppliers:**

- 290 tanks and self propelled guns
- 120 supersonic combat aircraft
- 90 surface-to-surface missiles

Large quantities of major combat systems were delivered to the Near East region from 1991-1994, in particular, tanks and self-propelled guns, armored vehicles, artillery pieces, supersonic combat aircraft, and air defense missiles. While a number of the deliveries totals to the Near East in certain categories during 1991-1994 are lower than those made during the 1987-1990 period--at a time when the Iran-Iraq war and the Cold War were critical factors in precipitating them--they still represent significant levels of arms transfers. The United States, the major West Europeans, Russia, China, and all other non-European suppliers collectively, 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, the United States, and the major West European suppliers to the Near East region during the 1991-1994 period. The cost of naval combatants is also significant and the delivery of two submarines and one major surface combatant by Russia and thirty-five minor surface combatants by the major West European suppliers during this period also contributed notably to the total value of their respective deliveries to the Near East for these years.

It should be noted that some of the less expensive weapons systems delivered to the Near East are deadly and can create significant security threats within the region. In particular, from 1991-1994, China delivered 50 anti-shiping missiles, Russia delivered 20, and the major West Europeans, collectively, delivered 30. China also delivered 80 surface-to-surface missiles, while all other non-European suppliers collectively delivered 90.

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 1991-1994. China delivered 190 artillery pieces, European suppliers--excluding the four major West Europeans--delivered 750 artillery pieces and 610 APCs and armored cars, as well as 190 tanks and self-propelled guns. All other non-European suppliers collectively delivered 290 tanks and self-propelled guns, 120 supersonic combat aircraft and 90 surface-to-surface missiles.

## DEFINITION OF THE DEVELOPING NATIONS AND REGIONS

The developing nations category includes all countries except the United States, Russia, the former Soviet Union, Europe, 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, sub-Saharan 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 significantly incomplete and are less precise than those for the U.S. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program, which accounts for the overwhelming portion of U.S. conventional arms transfer agreements and deliveries. There are no commercial agreement data comparable to that for the FMS program maintained on an annual basis. Annual commercial deliveries data are obtained from shipper's export documents and completed licenses returned from ports of exit by the U.S. Customs Service to the Office of Defense Trade Controls (PM/DTC) of the State Department, which makes the final compilation. This approach to obtaining commercial deliveries data is less systematic than that taken by the Department of Defense for government-to-government transactions.

The annual rank of the United States in the period from 1987-1994 has possibly been affected once--in 1991--by exclusion of the existing data on U.S. commercial arms deliveries to developing nations. Since the total values of all U.S. deliveries are understated somewhat by exclusion of commercial arms deliveries figures, those commercial data are provided here to complete this portion of the available record. The values of U.S. commercial arms deliveries to developing nations for fiscal years 1987-1994, according to the State Department, were as follows:

<b>FY 1987</b>	<b>\$2,876,269</b>
<b>FY 1988</b>	<b>\$2,101,208</b>
<b>FY 1989</b>	<b>\$2,642,105</b>
<b>FY 1990</b>	<b>\$1,784,970</b>
<b>FY 1991</b>	<b>\$1,672,727</b>
<b>FY 1992</b>	<b>\$635,586</b>
<b>FY 1993</b>	<b>\$548,682</b>
<b>FY 1994</b>	<b>\$289,242</b>

(In thousands of current U.S. dollars)

## SUMMARY OF DATA TRENDS, 1987-1994

Tables 1 through 1J (pages 49-59) present data on arms transfer agreements with developing nations by major suppliers from 1987-1994. 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 60-70). 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 of major arms transfer agreements. Both data sets reflect the comparative order of magnitude of arms transactions by arms suppliers with developing nations buyers expressed in dollar terms.

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 notable facts reflected by these data are summarized below.

- The value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1994 was \$25.4 billion. This was the lowest yearly total, in real terms, for arms transfer agreements with developing nations for any of the years during the 1987-1994 period. It is, however, virtually the same (-0.2%) as the level for 1993 (tables 1 and 1A) (chart 1).
- France, in 1994, held 44.9% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations, up dramatically from 14.9% in 1993 (tables 1A and 1B).
- In 1994, the total value, in real terms, of United States arms transfer agreements with developing nations declined dramatically from the previous year, falling from \$15.4 billion in 1993 to \$6.1 billion in 1994. This is the lowest level, in real terms, of United States arms transfer agreements with developing nations during the last eight years (tables 1A and 1B) (chart 4).
- The total value of U.S. arms transfer agreements with developing nations decreased significantly from 1993 to 1994, the U.S. share of all such agreements fell from 60.5% in 1993, to 24.1% in 1994 (tables 1A and 1B) (charts 1, 2).



Chart 1

# ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS, 1987-1994

## UNITED STATES, MAJOR W. EUROPEAN, RUSSIA, ALL OTHERS COMPARED

(billions of constant 1994 dollars and % of total agreements)

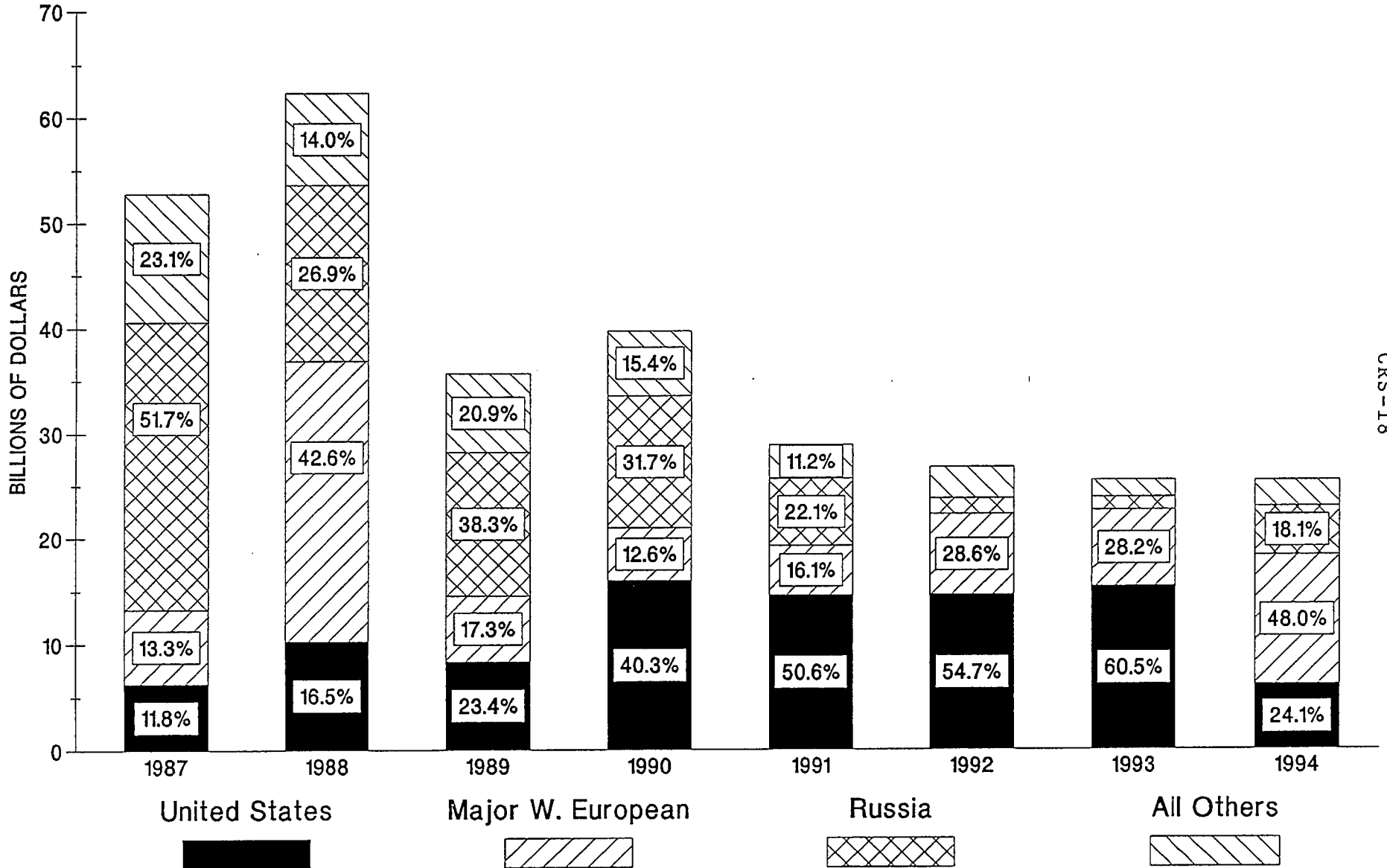
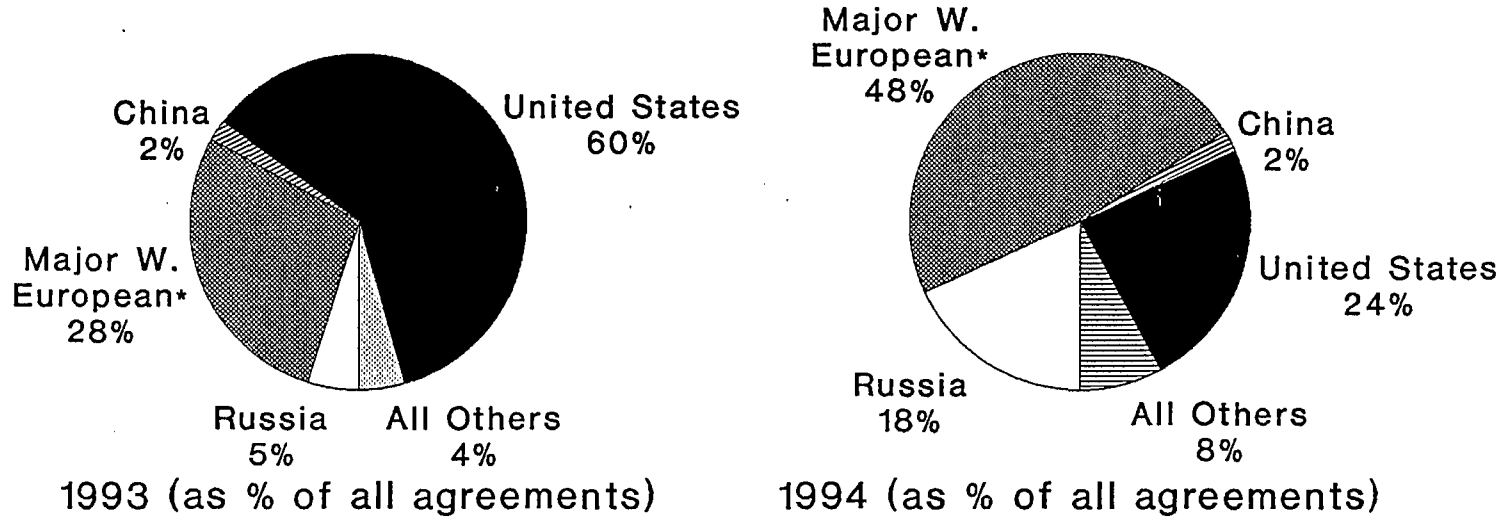


Chart 2

# ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS



\* (France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy)

Chart 3

# ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS, 1987-1994 U.S., RUSSIA, AND MAJOR W. EUROPEAN

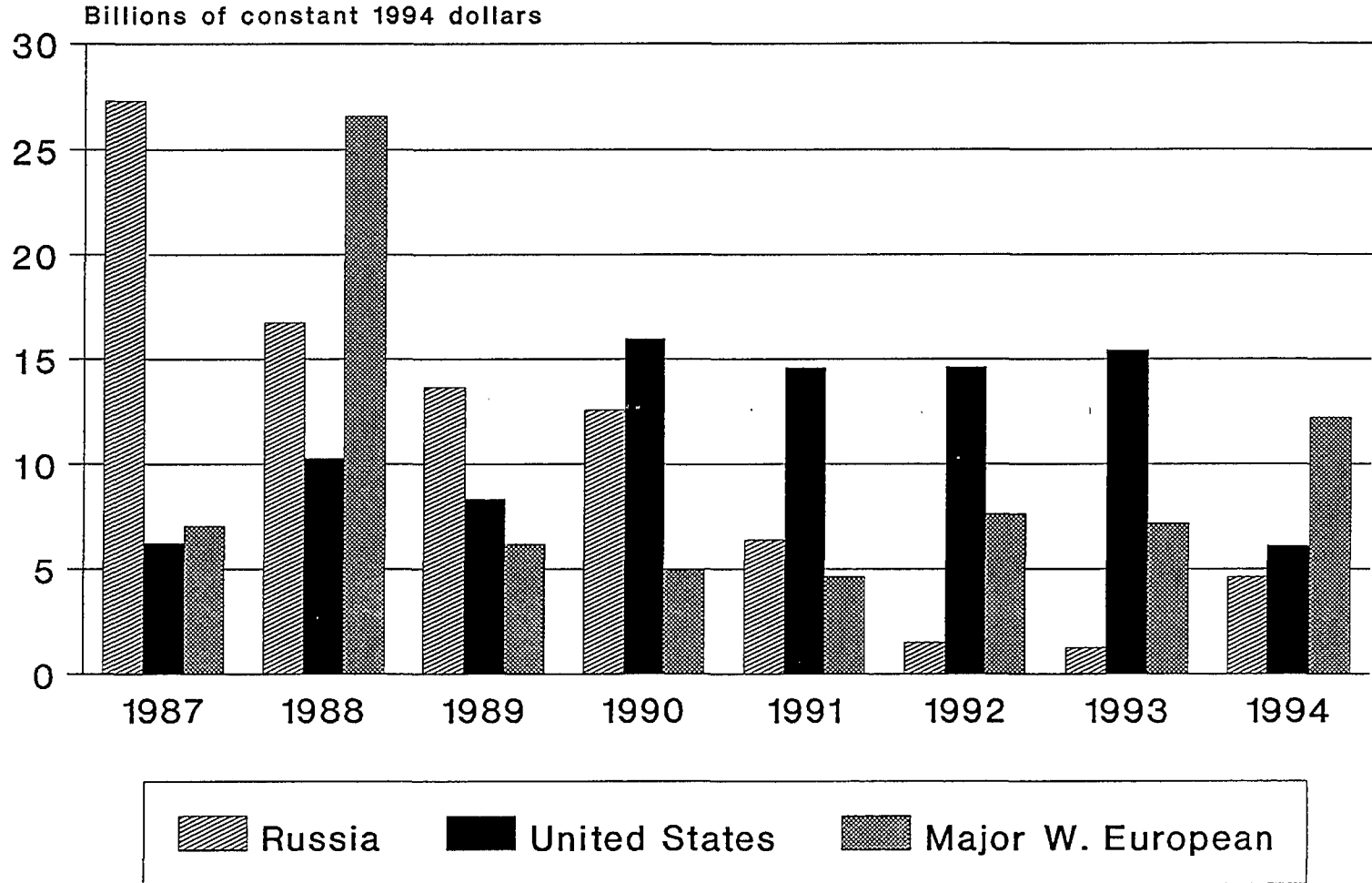
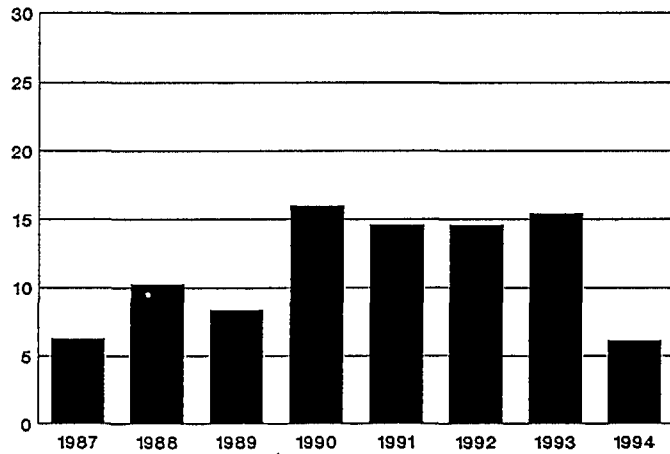


Chart 4

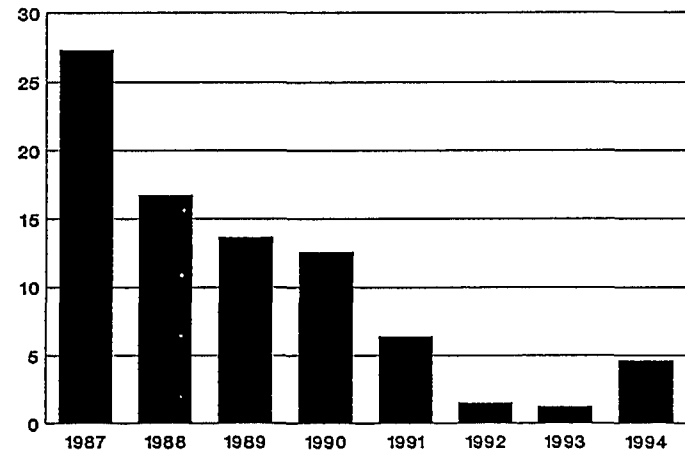
# ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS, 1987-1994: BY MAJOR SUPPLIER

(billions of constant 1994 dollars)

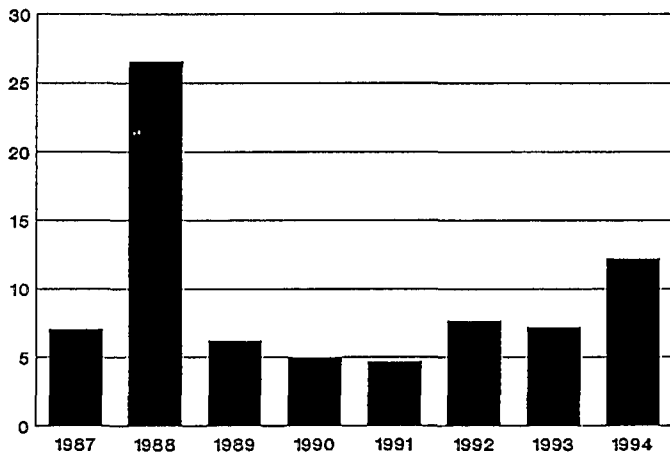
## United States



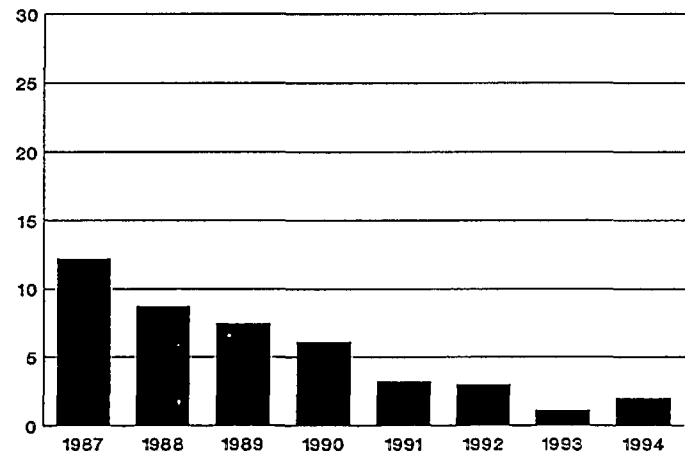
## Russia



## Major Western European



## All Others



- The total value of Russia's agreements with developing nations rose notably from \$1.2 billion in 1993, to \$4.6 billion in 1994. Russia's share of all developing world arms transfer agreements increased as well, rising from 4.8% in 1993, to 18.1% in 1994 (in constant 1994 dollars) (tables 1A and 1B) (charts 1 and 2).
- 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 1993 and 1994. This group's share rose from 28.2% in 1993 to 48% in 1994. The collective value of this group's arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1994 was \$12.2 billion compared with a total of \$7.2 billion in 1993 (in constant 1994 dollars) (tables 1A and 1B) (charts 1, 2, 3 and 4).
- In 1994 France ranked first in arms transfer agreements with developing nations at \$11.4 billion. The United States ranked second at \$6.1 billion, while Russia ranked third at \$4.6 billion (tables 1A, 1B and 1G) (charts 1 and 2).

#### **REGIONAL ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENT VALUES, 1987-1994**

Table 1C gives the values of arms transfer agreements between suppliers and individual regions of the developing world for the periods 1987-1990 and 1991-1994. 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 1987-1990 and 1991-1994. Among the facts reflected in these tables are the following:

##### **Near East**

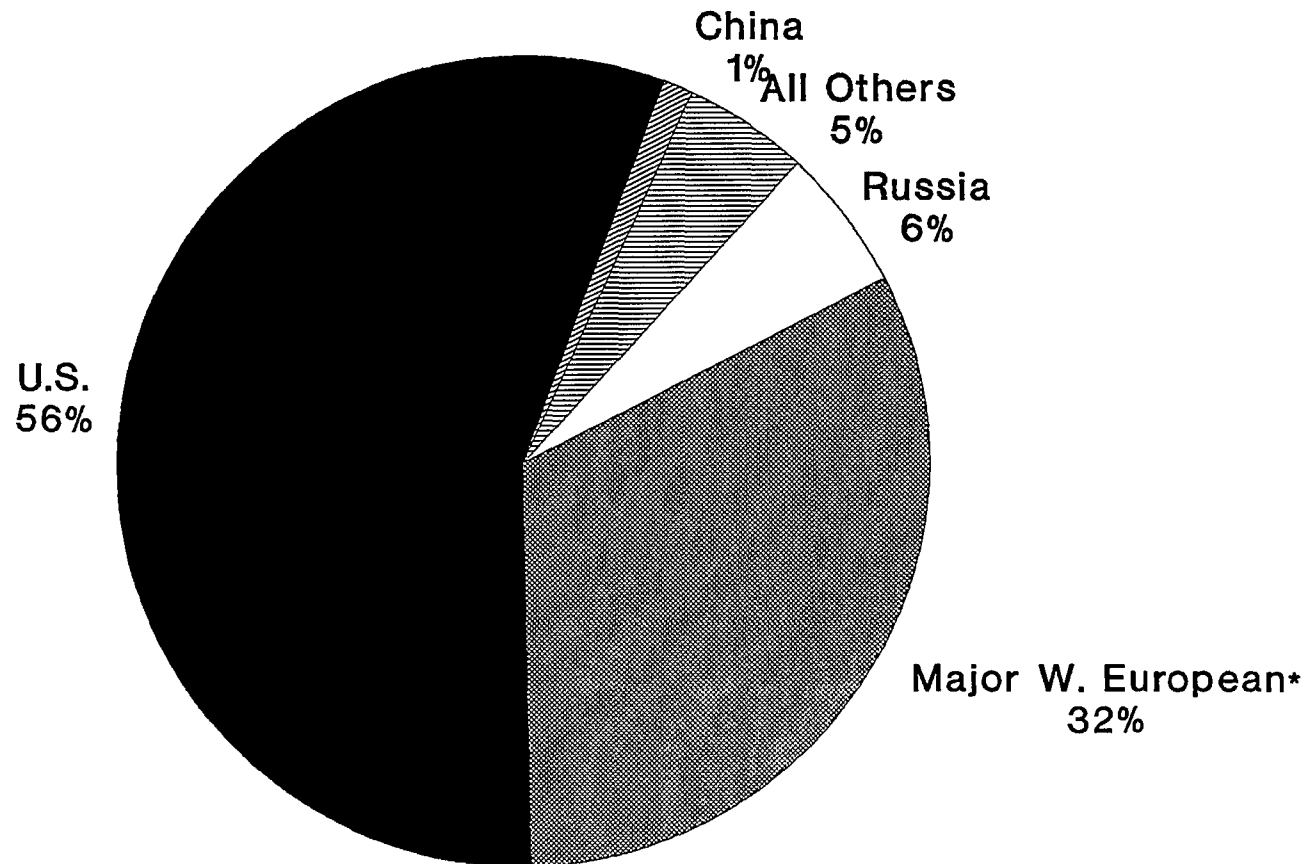
- The Near East is the largest developing world arms market. In 1987-1990 it accounted for 58.3% of the total value of all developing nations arms transfer agreements. During 1991-1994, the region accounted for 55.7% of all such agreements (tables 1C and 1D).
- The United States has dominated arms transfer agreements with the Near East during the 1991-1994 time period with 56% of their total value. In 1987-1990, the United States and the United Kingdom collectively accounted for over 50% of agreements, while Russia held 18% (table 1E).

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

Chart 5

# ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS, 1991-1994 WITH NEAR EAST (SUPPLIER PERCENTAGE OF VALUE)

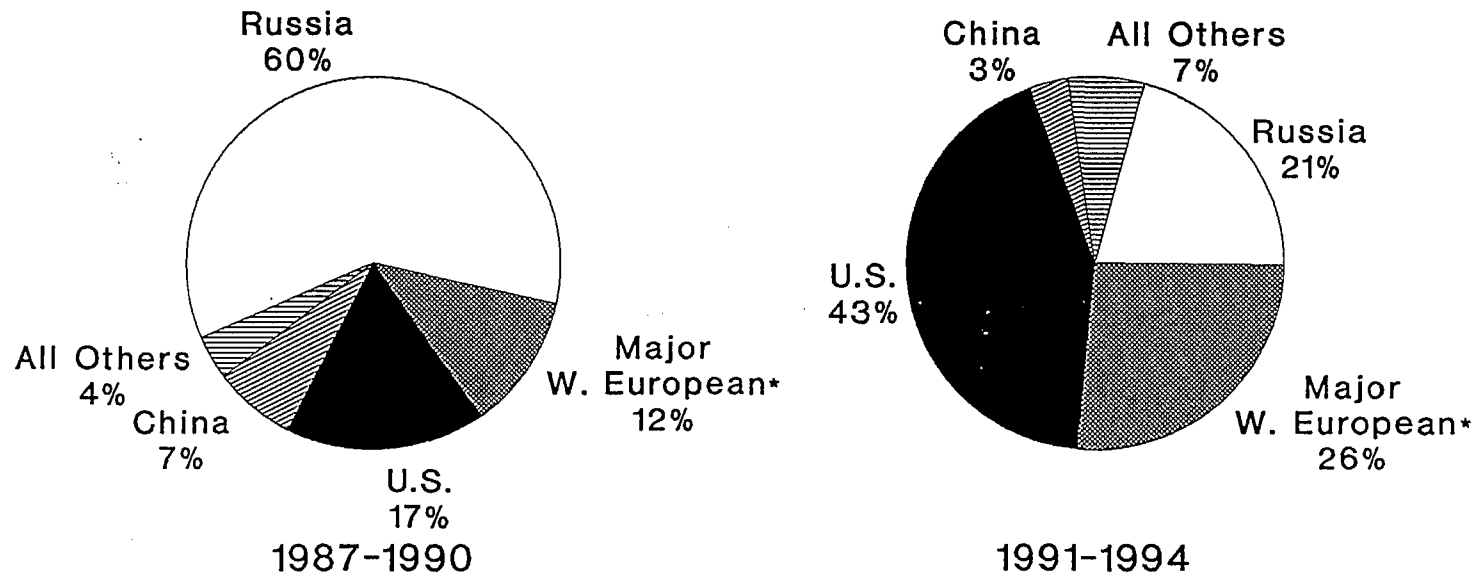


\* (France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy)

- For the period 1987-1990, the United States concluded nearly 75% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1991-1994, the U.S. concluded 63.5% of its arms agreements with this region (table 1D).
- For the period 1987-1990, the four major West European suppliers collectively made 80% of their arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1991-1994, the major West Europeans made 61.7% of their arms agreements with the Near East (table 1D).
- For the period 1987-1990, China concluded 68.5% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with nations in the Near East. For the more recent period, 1991-1994, China concluded 33.3% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with nations in the Near East (table 1D).
- For the period 1987-1990, Russia concluded 28.7% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East region. For the period 1991-1994, Russia concluded 25% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East region (table 1D).
- In the earlier period (1987-1990), the United States ranked first in arms transfer agreements with the Near East with 28%. The United Kingdom ranked second with 22.3%. Russia ranked third with 18%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 32.3% of this region's agreements in 1987-1990. In the later period (1991-1994), the United States remained first in Near East agreements with 56%. France displaced Russia to rank second with 23.8%. Russia ranked third with 5.7%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 32.2% of this region's agreements in 1991-1994 (table 1E) (chart 5).

Chart 6

# ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH ASIA (SUPPLIER PERCENTAGE OF VALUE)



\* (France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy)

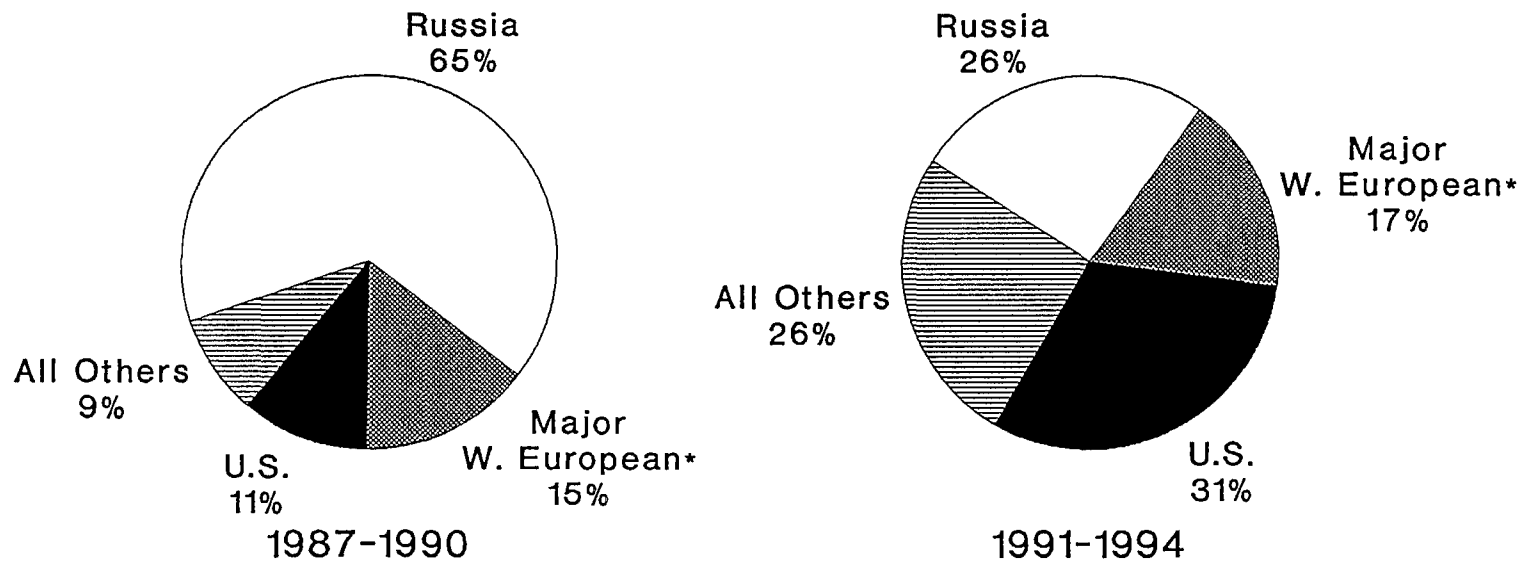


**Asia**

- Asia is the second largest developing world arms market. In the 1987-1990 period Asia accounted for 26.3% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations. In the more recent period, 1991-1994, it accounted for 35.3% of all developing nations arms transfer agreements (tables 1D and 1E)(chart 6).
- In the earlier period (1987-1990), Russia ranked first in arms transfer agreements with Asia with 59.9%. This region includes some of Russia's traditionally largest arms clients such as India, Afghanistan and Vietnam. The United States ranked second with 17.3%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 11.7% of this region's agreements in 1987-1990. In the later period (1991-1994), the United States ranked first in Asian agreements with 43% on the strength of major aircraft sales to Taiwan and South Korea. Russia ranked second with 20.9%. France ranked third with 18.9%, primarily due to a major aircraft sale to Taiwan. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 26.3% of this region's agreements in 1991-1994 (table 1E)(chart 6).

Chart 7

# ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH LATIN AMERICA (SUPPLIER PERCENTAGE OF VALUE)



\* (France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy)

### **Latin America**

- In the earlier period (1987-1990), Russia ranked first in arms transfer agreements with Latin America with 62.2%; the greatest portion of which were with Cuba. The United States ranked second with 10.5%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 14.1% of this region's agreements in 1987-1990. In the later period (1991-1994), the United States ranked first in Latin American agreements with 31.3%. Russia ranked second with 25.8%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 17.2% of this region's agreements in 1991-1994. Latin America also registered a major decline in the total value of its arms transfer agreements from 1987-1990 to 1991-1994, dropping from about \$12.1 billion in the earlier period to about \$3.5 billion in the latter. This decline is attributable to termination of the Soviet military aid program to Cuba, and the end of the Cold War related conflict in Nicaragua (tables 1C and 1E) (chart 6).

### **Africa (sub-Saharan)**

- In the earlier period (1987-1990), Russia ranked an overwhelming first in agreements with Africa (sub-Saharan) with 72.1%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 7.2% of this region's agreements in 1987-1990. The United States made 1.5%. In the later period (1991-1994), Russia ranked first, although its share of sub-Saharan African agreements notably declined to 23.8%. France ranked second with 9.5%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 14.3% of this region's agreements in 1991-1994. Sub-Saharan Africa was the largest regional market in the developing world for all other non-European suppliers more recently. This group of suppliers collectively made 33.4% of this region's agreements in 1991-1994. Africa (sub-Saharan) also registered a major decline in the total value of its arms transfer agreements from 1987-1990 to 1991-1994, dropping from \$12.5 billion in the earlier period to \$2.1 billion in the latter. This decline reflects the ending of major Cold War related conflicts in this region (tables 1C and 1E).

### **ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS, 1987-1994: LEADING SUPPLIERS COMPARED**

Table 1F gives the values of arms transfer agreements with the Developing nations from 1987-1994 by the developing world's 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--1987-1990, 1991-1994 and 1987-1994. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- The United States ranked first among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1991-1994, and first for the entire period from 1987-1994.
- France ranked second among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1991-1994, and third from 1987-1994.
- The United Kingdom ranked fourth among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1991-1994, and fourth from 1987-1994.
- Russia ranked third among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1991-1994, and second from 1987-1994.
- China ranked sixth among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1991-1994, and fifth from 1987-1994.
- Of the top eleven arms suppliers to developing nations from 1987-1994, only the United States and France registered substantial increases in the value of arms transfer agreements with developing nations from the period 1987-1990 to the period 1991-1994. (The United States increased 39.6%. France registered an increase of 116.8%).
- Eight of the top eleven arms suppliers to developing nations from 1987-1994 registered significant decreases in the value of their arms transfer agreements from 1987-1990 to 1991-1994. Of the largest arms suppliers, China registered the largest percentage decline from 1987-1990 to 1991-1994 at 81.1%, while the United Kingdom fell 77.7%. Russia declined 62.2%. Of the lesser suppliers, North Korea registered a 57.1.% decline between these two time periods.

#### **ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS IN 1994: LEADING SUPPLIERS COMPARED**

Table 1G ranks and gives the values of 1994 arms transfer agreements with developing nations by the top ten suppliers. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- France, the United States, and Russia, the top three arms suppliers to developing nations in 1994--ranked by the value of their arms transfer agreements--collectively made agreements in 1994 valued at \$22.1 billion, 87% of all arms transfer agreements made with developing nations by all suppliers.

- In 1994, France was by far the leader in arms transfer agreements with developing nations, making \$11.4 billion in such agreements, or nearly 45% of all such arms transfer agreements.
- The United States ranked second and Russia third in arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1994, making \$6.1 billion and \$4.6 billion in such agreements respectively.
- The United Kingdom ranked a distant fourth in arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1994, making only \$600 million in such agreements, while China ranked sixth with \$500 million.

### **ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH NEAR EAST 1987-1994: 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 1987-1990, 1991-1994 and 1987-1994. 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:

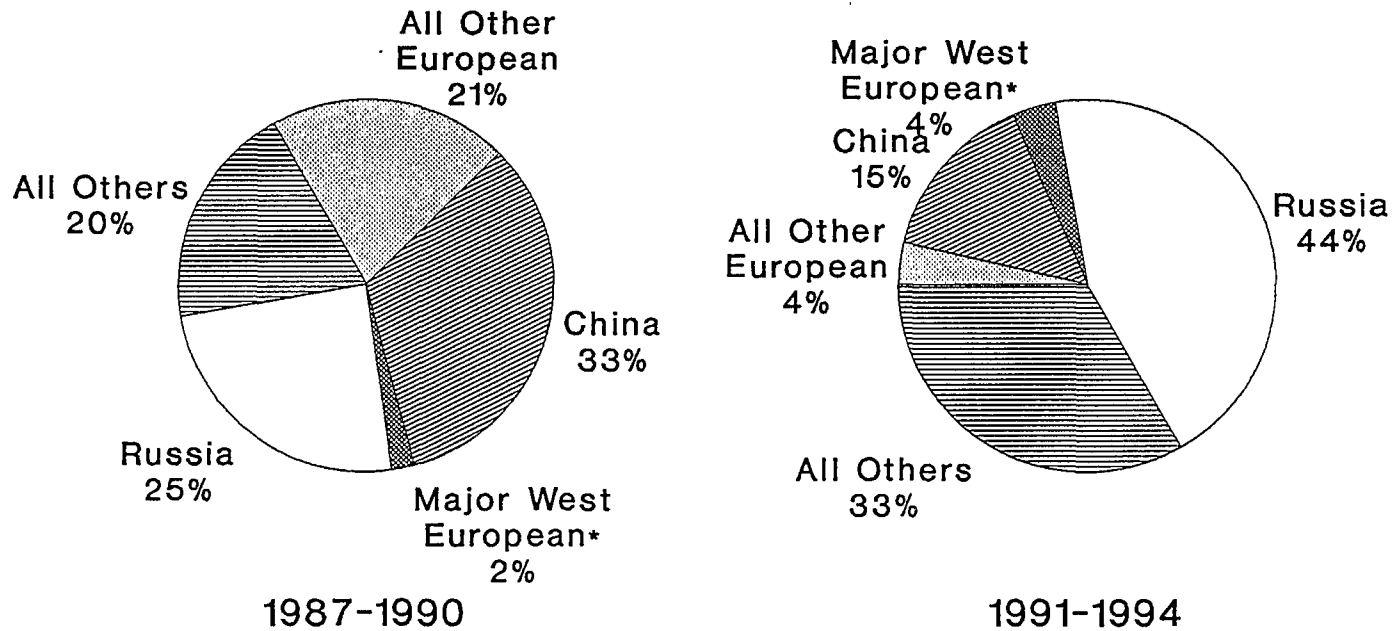
- For the most recent period, 1991-1994, the principal arms purchasers of the United States in the Near East region, based on the value of agreements, were: Saudi Arabia (\$20.2 billion), Egypt (\$4 billion), Kuwait (\$3.9 billion) and Israel (\$3 billion). The principal arms purchasers of Russia were: Iran (\$1.2 billion), Kuwait (\$600 million), and Syria (\$500 million). The principal arms purchaser of China was Iran (\$400 million). The principal arms purchasers of the four major West European suppliers, as a group, were: Saudi Arabia (\$9.5 billion), the United Arab Emirates (\$3.6 billion), and Qatar (\$2 billion). The principal arms purchasers of all other European suppliers collectively were: Yemen (\$1 billion) and Saudi Arabia (\$500 million). The principal purchasers of all other suppliers, as a group, were Iran (\$900 million), Syria (\$200 million) and Egypt (\$200 million) (in current dollars).
- For the period from 1991-1994, Saudi Arabia made \$30.2 billion in arms transfer agreements. Its principal suppliers were: the United States (\$20.2 billion) and the four major West European suppliers, as a group, (\$9.5 billion). Kuwait made \$5.7 billion in arms transfer agreements. Its principal suppliers were the United States (\$3.9 billion) and the major West Europeans (\$1.2 billion). The United Arab Emirates made \$5 billion in arms transfer agreements. The major West Europeans were its largest supplier (\$3.6 billion) (in current dollars). Egypt made \$4.8 billion in arms transfer agreements. Its major supplier was the United States (\$4 billion).

- The value of arms transfer agreements by Russia to major clients in the Near East fell dramatically from the 1987-1990 period to the 1991-1994 period. The largest percentage declines involved arms agreements with Libya, falling from \$3 billion to nil, Iraq, falling from \$4.1 billion to nil, Syria, falling from \$5.3 billion to \$500 million (-90.6%), and Iran, falling from \$2.5 billion to \$1.2 billion (-52%) (in current dollars).
- The value of arms sales agreements by the United States with Saudi Arabia and with Kuwait rose significantly from the 1987-1990 period to the 1991-1994 period. Agreements with Saudi Arabia rose from \$14.3 billion in the earlier period to \$20.2 billion in the later period, over a 41.3% increase. Saudi Arabia made 66.9% of its arms transfer agreements with the United States during 1991-1994. Agreements with Kuwait rose from \$2.1 billion in the earlier period to \$3.9 billion in the later period (an 85.7% increase)(in current dollars). These increases are generally attributable to the Persian Gulf crisis following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990.

Chart 8

# ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH IRAN

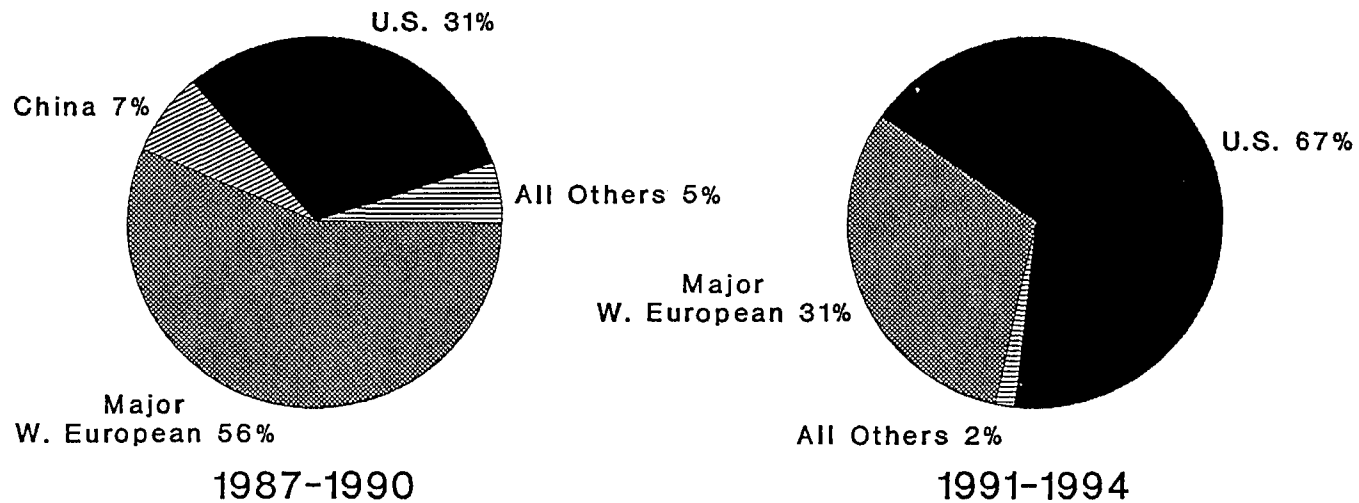
(SUPPLIER PERCENTAGE OF VALUE)



\* (France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy)

Chart 9

# ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH SAUDI ARABIA (SUPPLIER PERCENTAGE OF VALUE)



\* (France, United Kingdom,  
Germany, and Italy)



## ARMS TRANSFERS TO DEVELOPING NATIONS, 1987-1994: 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 1987-1994 with all suppliers collectively. The table ranks these recipients on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective agreements with all suppliers for each of three periods--1987-1990, 1991-1994 and 1987-1994. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Saudi Arabia has been, by a wide margin, the leading developing world arms purchaser from 1987-1994, making arms transfer agreements totaling \$75.9 billion during these years (in current dollars). In both the 1987-1990 and 1991-1994 periods, the value of its arms transfer agreements was very high (\$45.7 billion in 1987-1990 and \$30.2 billion in 1991-1994). The total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations from 1987-1994 was \$261 billion (in current dollars). Thus, Saudi Arabia alone was responsible for over 29% of all developing world arms transfer agreements during these eight years. In the most recent period--1991-1994--Saudi Arabia alone accounted for 29.6% of all developing world arms transfer agreements (\$30.2 billion out of \$102.1 billion). Saudi Arabia ranked first among all developing world recipients in the value of arms transfer agreements in 1994, concluding \$9.5 billion in such agreements (in current dollars) (tables 1, 1H, 1I and 1J)(chart 9).
- Nine of the ten leading developing nations arms recipients during the 1987-1994 period registered declines in the value of their arms transfer agreements from the 1987-1990 period to the 1991-1994 period. Six of these were traditional customers of Russia. Iraq, which purchased \$10.5 billion in 1987-1990, bought nothing in the next four years, reflecting the cutoff of its arms supplies after its invasion of Kuwait in August 1990; Cuba declined 88.3%, Afghanistan 85.3%, Syria 83.9%, Angola 82.8% and India by 68.5%. These figures reflect the diminished financial support for these countries by Russia in the post-Cold War era. One major U.S. customer registered an increase in the value of its arms transfer agreements from 1987-1990 to 1991-1994. Taiwan rose by a very dramatic amount (252.2%) due to a major aircraft purchase in 1992. Egypt, by contrast, fell 26.2% (tables 1H and 1I).
- Despite some large decreases in the values of the arms transfer agreements of specific nations from 1987-1990 to 1991-1994, the top ten developing world recipient nations in both time periods still accounted for the major portion of the total developing nations arms market. During 1987-1990 the top ten collectively accounted for 70.7% of all developing world arms transfer agreements. During 1991-1994 the top ten collectively accounted for 66.1% of all such

agreements. Arms transfer agreements with the top ten developing world recipients, as a group, totaled \$20.8 billion in 1994 or 81.9% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations in that year (tables 1, 1I and 1J). This reflects a growing concentration of total developing world arms purchases by relatively few countries. Between 1987-1994 the top ten nations collectively made 68.9% of all arms transfer agreements in the developing world (\$179.8 billion out of \$261 billion)(in current dollars)(tables 1 and 1I).

#### **ARMS TRANSFERS TO DEVELOPING NATIONS IN 1994: AGREEMENTS WITH LEADING RECIPIENTS**

Table 1J names the top ten developing world recipients of arms transfer agreements in 1994. The table ranks these recipients on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective agreements with all suppliers in 1994. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Half of the top ten developing world recipients of arms transfer agreements in 1994 were in the Near East. The other half were in Asia.
- Saudi Arabia ranked first among all developing nations recipients in the value of arms transfer agreements in 1994, concluding \$9.5 billion in such agreements.
- Arms transfer agreements with the top ten developing world recipients, as a group, in 1994 totaled \$20.8 billion or 81.9% of all arms transfer agreements with the developing world.

#### **TOTAL 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 1987-1994. 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 1994, the value of all arms deliveries to developing nations (roughly \$14.4 billion) was the lowest of any year during the period from 1987-1994. This is the seventh year in a row when arms deliveries to developing nations declined from the previous year's total. This pattern reflects the impact of the end of the Iran-Iraq war and the winding down of other major regional conflicts in developing nations as well as the end of the Cold War (table 2A) (charts 10 and 11).

- The U.S. share of all deliveries to developing nations in 1994 was 46.5%, up from 44.5% in 1993. The United Kingdom's share of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 1994 was 20.8%, down from 22.1% in 1993. In 1994, the United States, for the third year in a row in the 1987-1994 period, ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to developing nations (table 2B).
- The total value of all arms deliveries by all suppliers to developing nations from 1991-1994 (\$75.1 billion) was substantially less than the value of arms deliveries by all suppliers to developing nations from 1987-1990 (\$179.4 billion)(in constant 1994 dollars), a decline of 58.1% (table 2A).
- During the years 1987-1994, arms deliveries to developing nations comprised 74.4% of all arms deliveries worldwide. In 1994, the percentage of arms deliveries to developing nations was 70.9% of all arms deliveries worldwide (tables 2A and 9A).

Chart 10

# ARMS DELIVERIES TO DEVELOPING NATIONS, 1987-1994

## UNITED STATES, MAJOR W. EUROPEAN, RUSSIA, ALL OTHERS COMPARED

(billions of constant 1994 dollars and % of total deliveries)

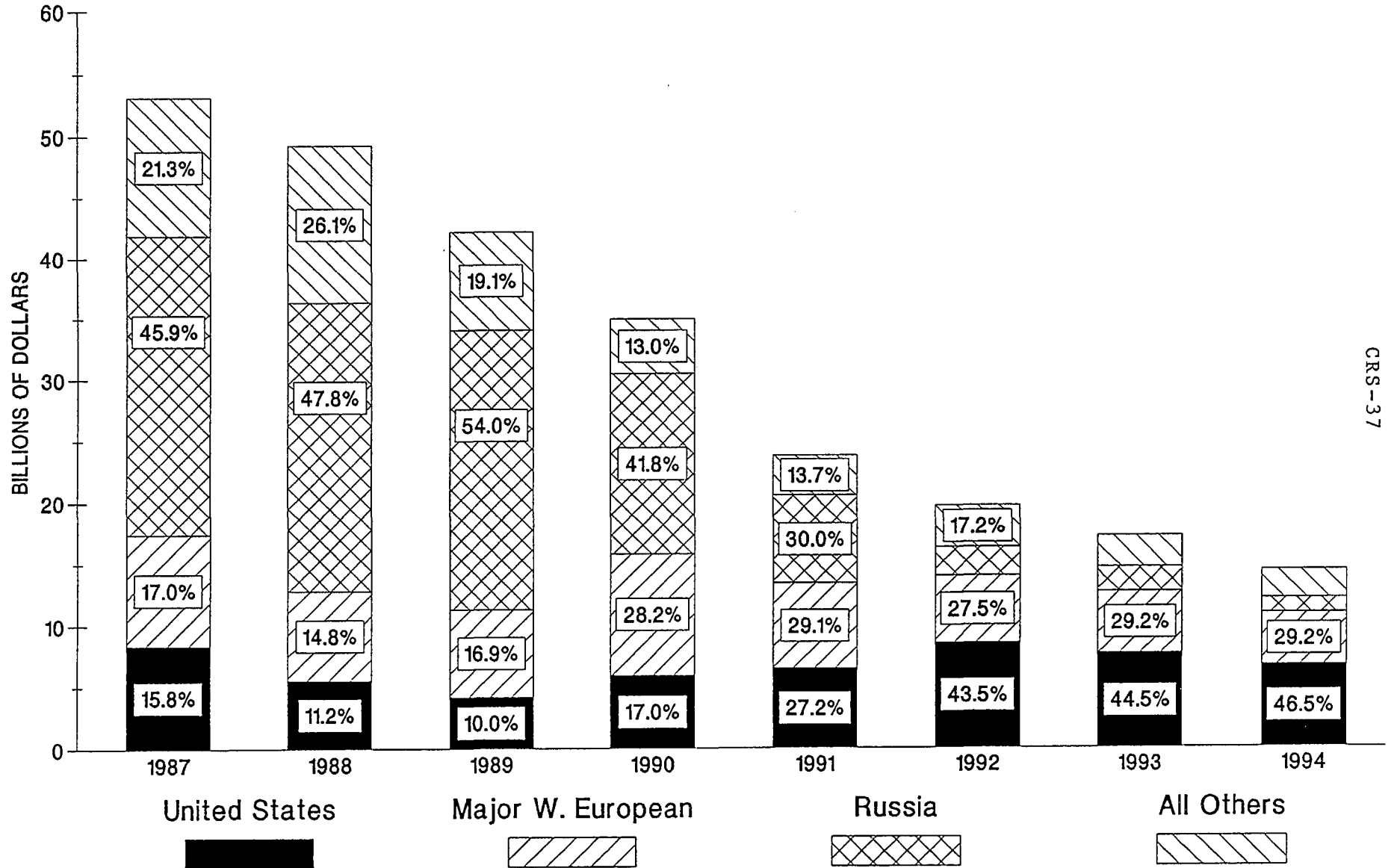
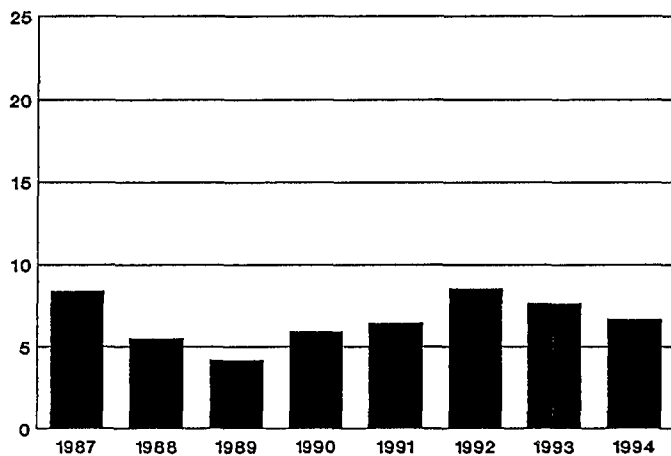


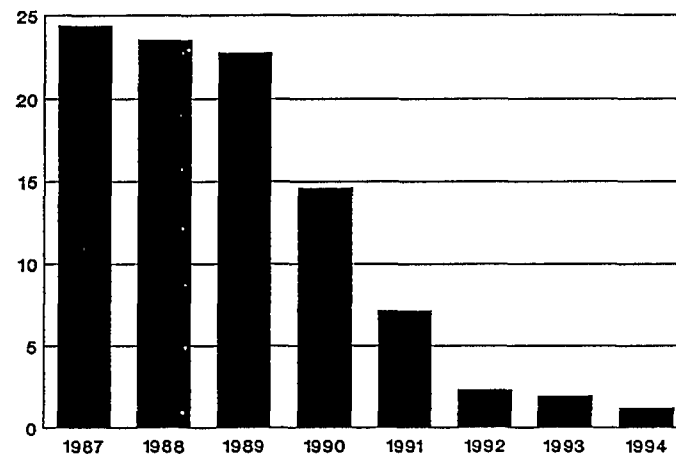
Chart 11

# ARMS DELIVERIES TO DEVELOPING NATIONS, 1987-1994: BY MAJOR SUPPLIER (in Constant 1994 Dollars)

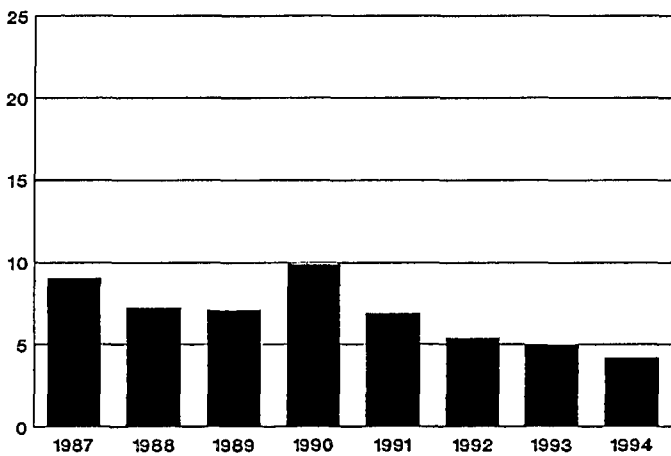
## United States



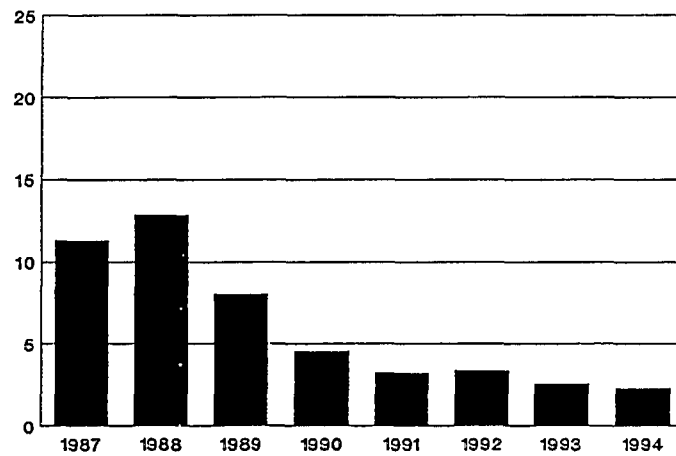
## Russia



## Major Western European



## All Others



## REGIONAL ARMS DELIVERY VALUES, 1987-1994

Table 2C gives the values of arms deliveries between suppliers and individual regions of the developing world for the periods 1987-1990, and 1991-1994. 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 1987-1990 and 1991-1994. 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 1987-1990, it accounted for 53.1% of the total value of all developing world arms deliveries. During 1991-1994, the Near East region accounted for 66.2% of all such deliveries (tables 2C and 2D).
- For the period 1987-1990, the United States made 63.4% of its developing world arms deliveries to the Near East region. In 1991-1994, the U.S. made 76.8% of such arms deliveries to the Near East region (table 2D).
- For the period 1987-1990, the United Kingdom made 92.3% of its developing world deliveries to the Near East region. In 1991-1994, the United Kingdom made 89% of such deliveries to the Near East region (table 2D).
- For the period 1987-1990, 84.4% of China's arms deliveries to the developing world were to nations in the Near East region. In the more recent period, 1991-1994, 40% of China's developing world arms deliveries were to nations of this region (table 2D).
- For the period 1987-1990, Russia made 31.6% of its developing world arms deliveries to the Near East region. In 1991-1994, Russia made 37.8% of such arms deliveries to the Near East (table 2D).
- In the earlier period (1987-1990), Russia ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to the Near East with 27.8%. The United Kingdom ranked second with 18.3%. The United States ranked third with 16.3%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 28.7% of this region's delivery values in 1987-1990. In the later period (1991-1994), the United States ranked first in Near East delivery values with 45.8%. The United Kingdom ranked second with 27.3%. Russia ranked third with 9.5%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 33.2% of this region's delivery values in 1991-1994 (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, 1987-1990, 29.4% of all arms deliveries to developing nations were to those in Asia. In the later period, 1991-1994, Asia accounted for 26.1% of such arms deliveries. For the period 1991-1994, Russia made 50.4% of its developing world deliveries to the Asia region. Germany made 58.6%, while China made 55% (Table 2D).
- In the period from 1987-1990, Russia ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to Asia with 67.8%. The United States ranked a close second with 13.7%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 6% of this region's delivery values in 1987-1990. In the later period (1991-1994), Russia ranked first in Asian delivery values with 32.2%. The United States ranked second with 29.2%. China ranked third with 11.8%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 18.2% of this region's delivery values in 1991-1994 (table 2E).

**Latin America**

- In the earlier period (1987-1990), Russia ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to Latin America with 63.3%. The United States ranked second with 9.2%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 15.8% of this region's delivery values in 1987-1990. In the later period (1991-1994), The United States ranked first in Latin American delivery values with 31%. Russia ranked second with 25.1%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 22% of this region's delivery values in 1991-1994 (table 2E).

**Africa (sub-Saharan)**

- In the earlier period (1987-1990), Russia ranked an overwhelming first in the value of arms deliveries to Africa (sub-Saharan) with 72.8%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 7.3% of this region's delivery values in 1987-1990. The United States made 2.4% of these arms deliveries. In the later period (1991-1994), Russia still ranked first in sub-Saharan Africa delivery values, but with a significantly lower percentage of 25.8%. The United Kingdom ranked second with 12.9%. The other non-European suppliers as a group collectively held 21.5% of this region's delivery values in 1991-1994. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 25.8%. The United States held 5.3% (table 2E).

### **ARMS DELIVERIES TO DEVELOPING NATIONS, 1987-1994: LEADING SUPPLIERS COMPARED**

Table 2F gives the values of arms deliveries to developing nations from 1987-1994 by the developing nations's 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--1987-1990, 1991-1994, and 1987-1994. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Nine of the eleven leading suppliers of arms to developing nations during 1987-1994 registered moderate to substantial declines in the values of their deliveries from 1987-1990 to 1991-1994 (in current dollars). Only the United States and Germany registered increases, rising 40.6% and 37.5% respectively.
- Russia was the leading supplier of arms to developing nations from 1987-1994. The value of its deliveries to developing nations fell from \$68.4 billion in 1987-1990 to \$11.9 billion in 1991-1994, an 82.6% decrease (in current dollars). The United States ranked second during 1987-1994. The value of its arms deliveries to developing nations increased from over \$20 billion in 1987-1990 to \$28.2 billion in 1991-1994 (in current dollars).
- The United Kingdom, the third leading supplier, registered a slight decrease (-8.4%) in the value of its deliveries to developing nations, falling from \$15.5 billion in 1987-1990 to \$14.2 billion in 1991-1994 (in current dollars).
- Of the leading arms suppliers to developing nations from 1987-1994, Poland registered the greatest percentage decline (93.8%) in the value of its arms deliveries to developing nations from the period 1987-1990 to the period 1991-1994. Russia registered the second greatest percentage decline (82.6%) in the value of its arms deliveries to developing nations between the two time periods.

### **ARMS DELIVERIES TO DEVELOPING NATIONS IN 1994: LEADING SUPPLIERS COMPARED**

Table 2G gives the values of arms deliveries to developing nations in 1994 by the top ten suppliers. The table ranks these suppliers on the basis of the total dollar values of their respective deliveries to developing nations in 1994. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- The top three suppliers of arms to the developing nations in 1994 collectively delivered nearly \$10.9 billion in arms to developing



countries in 1994, 75.7% of all arms deliveries made to developing nations by all suppliers.

- In 1994, the United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to developing nations, making nearly \$6.7 billion in such deliveries. This is the third year in a row the United States has led in such deliveries during the 1987-1994 period (and possibly the fourth year if commercial arms deliveries during fiscal year 1991 are included in U.S. totals).
- The United Kingdom ranked second in arms deliveries to developing nations in 1994, making \$3 billion in such deliveries.
- Russia ranked a distant third in arms deliveries to developing nations in 1994, making \$1.2 billion in such deliveries. This is the seventh year in a row that Russian arms deliveries have declined from the previous year.

#### **ARMS DELIVERIES TO NEAR EAST, 1987-1994: SUPPLIERS AND RECIPIENTS**

Table 2H gives the values of arms delivered to Near East nations by suppliers or categories of suppliers for the periods 1987-1990, 1991-1994 and 1987-1994. 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:

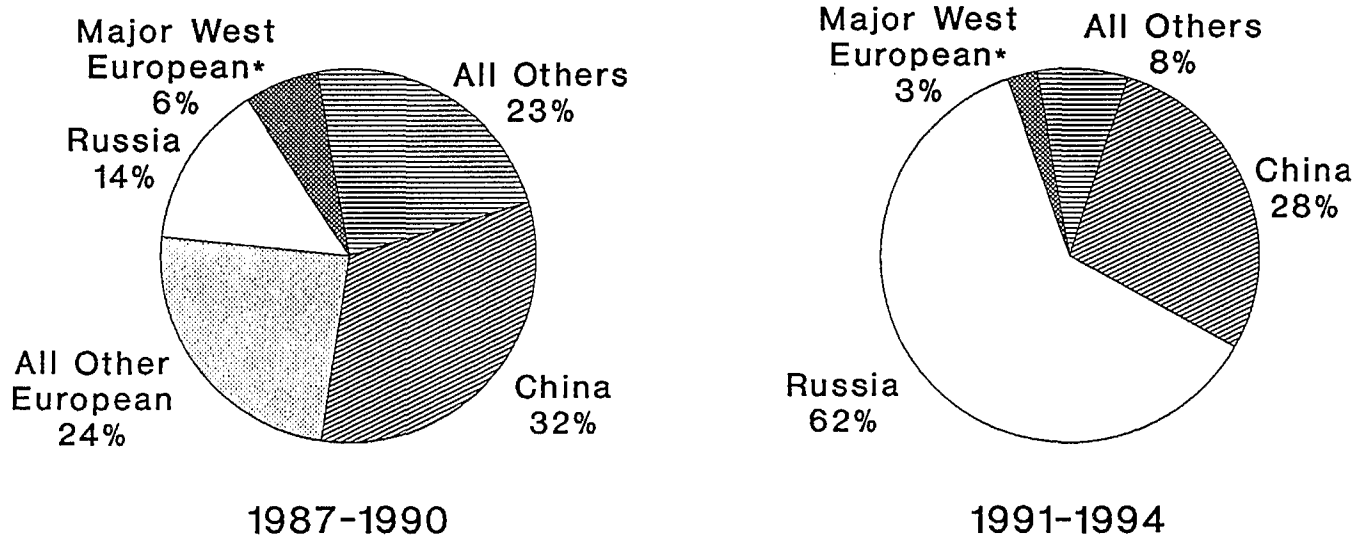
- For the most recent period, 1991-1994, the principal arms recipients of the United States in the Near East region, based on the value of their arms deliveries were: Saudi Arabia (\$10.9 billion), Egypt (\$4.4 billion), Israel (\$2.8 billion) and Kuwait \$2.1 billion). The principal arms recipients of Russia were Iran (\$2.4 billion), Syria (\$1 billion), Libya (\$400 million) and the U.A.E. (\$300 million). The principal arms recipients of China were: Iran (\$1.1 billion) and Saudi Arabia (\$300 million). The principal arms recipients of the four major West European suppliers, as a group, was Saudi Arabia (\$14.7 billion). The principal arms recipient of all other European suppliers collectively was: Saudi Arabia (\$1.8 billion). The principal arms recipients of all other suppliers, as a group, were: Iran (\$300 million) and Syria (\$300 million)(in current dollars).
- For the period from 1991-1994, Saudi Arabia received \$27.9 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal suppliers were the four major West Europeans, as a group, (\$14.7 billion) and the United States (\$10.9 billion). Egypt received \$4.8 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal supplier was the United States (\$4.4 billion). Iran received \$3.9 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal suppliers were Russia (\$2.4 billion), and China (\$1.1 billion). Israel received \$3.3 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal suppliers were the United States (\$2.8 billion)

and the four major West Europeans collectively (\$400 million). Kuwait received \$2.5 billion in arms deliveries. The United States was its principal supplier (\$2.1 billion). Syria received \$1.4 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal supplier was Russia (\$1.0 billion)(in current dollars).

- The value of arms deliveries by most suppliers to the majority of their clients in the Near East region fell notably from the 1987-1990 period to the 1991-1994 period. An especially dramatic decline in the value of arms deliveries by Russia to Iraq occurred, falling from \$7.4 billion to nil, as sanctions on trade with Iraq took effect (in current dollars).
- The value of arms deliveries by Russia to Iran increased significantly during the period from 1987-1990 and the 1991-1994 period, rising from \$1.1 billion in the earlier period to \$2.4 billion in the later period. In the most recent period (1991-1994), Russia ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to Iran. China ranked second in 1991-1994 with \$1.1 billion in deliveries. Russia and China together delivered nearly 90% of Iran's arms during 1991-1994 (in current dollars).

Chart 12

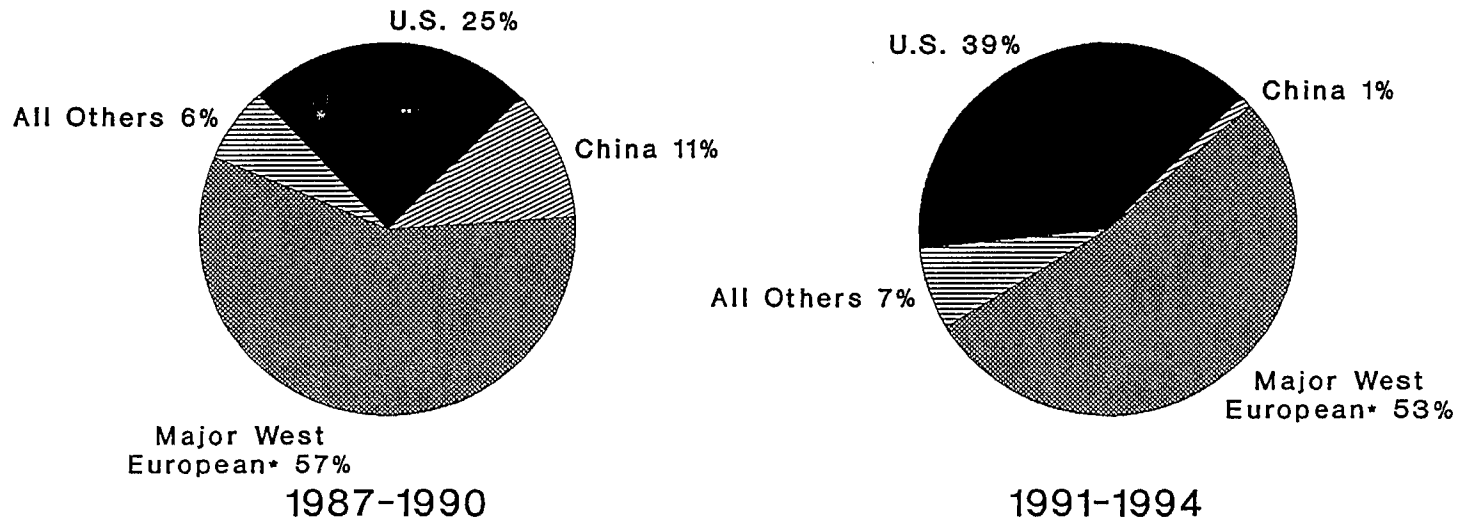
# ARMS DELIVERIES TO IRAN (SUPPLIER PERCENTAGE OF VALUE)



\* (France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy)

Chart 13

# ARMS DELIVERIES TO SAUDI ARABIA (SUPPLIER PERCENTAGE OF VALUE)



\* (France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy)

- The group of all other European suppliers registered a massive decline in the total value of its arms deliveries to Iran from 1987-1990 to 1991-1994, falling from \$1.9 billion in the earlier period to nil in 1991-1994.

#### **ARMS DELIVERIES OF DEVELOPING NATIONS, 1987-1994: DELIVERIES TO THE LEADING RECIPIENTS**

Table 2I gives the values of arms deliveries made to the top ten recipients of arms in the developing world from 1987-1994 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--1987-1990, 1991-1994 and 1987-1994. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Saudi Arabia and Iraq, were, by a wide margin, the top two developing world arms recipients from 1987-1994, receiving deliveries valued at \$54.2 billion and \$16.6 billion, respectively, during these years (in current dollars). This despite the fact that Iraq's deliveries were entirely concentrated in the first of the two four year periods. The total value of all arms deliveries to developing nations from 1987-1994 was \$218.4 billion (in current dollars) (see table 2). Thus, Saudi Arabia and Iraq were responsible for 24.8% and 7.6%, respectively, of all developing world arms deliveries during the 1987-1994 time period--nearly one-third of the total.
- Eight of the top ten developing world arms recipients registered declines in the values of their arms deliveries from 1987-1990 to 1991-1994, and most of these were traditional customers of Russia and the former Soviet Union. Nearly all of these declines were substantial and some were enormous. Iraq fell from \$16.6 billion to nil. Vietnam fell 94.7%, from \$5.7 billion to \$300 million; Cuba fell 88.3% from \$6 billion to \$700 million; Angola fell 85.9%, from \$6.4 billion to \$900 million; Afghanistan fell 83.2% from \$11.3 billion to \$1.9 billion; India fell 82.4% from \$10.8 billion to \$1.9 billion. Syria fell 73.1% from \$5.2 billion to \$1.4 billion; Iran fell 50% from \$7.8 billion to \$3.9 billion; (in current dollars).
- The two developing countries that registered an increase in the value of arms delivered to them were Saudi Arabia (+6.1%) from 1987-1990 to 1991-1994, a rise from \$26.3 billion to \$27.9 billion, and Egypt, increasing 29.7% from \$3.7 billion to \$4.8 billion. Both nations have been close associates of the United States (in current dollars).

**ARMS DELIVERIES OF DEVELOPING NATIONS IN 1994:  
DELIVERIES TO THE LEADING RECIPIENTS**

Table 2J gives the names of the top ten developing world recipients of arms delivered in 1994. The table ranks these recipients on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective deliveries from all suppliers in 1994. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Saudi Arabia was by far the leading recipient of arms deliveries among developing nations in 1994, receiving \$5.2 billion in such deliveries. Saudi Arabia alone received 36.1% of the total value of all arms deliveries to the developing nations in 1994 (tables 2 and 2J).
- Arms deliveries to the top ten developing nation recipients, as a group, constituted \$11.4 billion, or 79.2% of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 1994. Five of the top ten recipients were in the Asian region (tables 2 and 2J)
- Some developing nations, other than Saudi Arabia, received significant arms deliveries in 1994. Egypt received \$1.5 billion. Israel received \$1.1 billion in arms deliveries.

Table 1

**ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS, BY SUPPLIER, 1987-1993\***  
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL 1987-1994
United States	4,956	8,473	7,154	14,094	13,498	13,790	15,002	6,113	83,080
Russia**	21,700	13,800	11,700	11,100	5,900	1,400	1,200	4,600	71,400
France	2,800	900	3,900	2,500	2,800	4,000	3,700	11,400	32,000
United Kingdom	500	20,600	800	1,300	300	1,900	2,300	600	28,300
China	4,700	2,500	1,600	2,300	600	500	500	500	13,200
Germany	2,100	200	300	400	1,100	800	700	0	5,600
Italy	200	200	300	200	100	500	300	200	2,000
All Other European	2,500	1,900	3,100	1,300	1,200	1,000	200	1,000	12,200
All Others	2,500	2,800	1,700	1,800	1,200	1,300	900	1,000	13,200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,956</b>	<b>51,373</b>	<b>30,554</b>	<b>34,994</b>	<b>26,698</b>	<b>25,190</b>	<b>24,802</b>	<b>25,413</b>	<b>260,980</b>
Dollar inflation index (1994=1.00)***	0.7950	0.8243	0.8571	0.8825	0.9250	0.9436	0.9737	1.0000	

\*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

Source: U.S. Government

Table 1A

**ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS, BY SUPPLIER, 1987-1994**  
(in millions of constant 1994 U.S. dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL 1987-1994
United States	6,234	10,279	8,347	15,971	14,592	14,614	15,407	6,113	91,557
Russia	27,296	16,741	13,651	12,578	6,378	1,484	1,232	4,600	83,960
France	3,522	1,092	4,550	2,833	3,027	4,239	3,800	11,400	34,463
United Kingdom	629	24,991	933	1,473	324	2,014	2,362	600	33,326
China	5,912	3,033	1,867	2,606	649	530	514	500	15,610
Germany	2,642	243	350	453	1,189	848	719	0	6,443
Italy	252	243	350	227	108	530	308	200	2,217
All Other European	3,145	2,305	3,617	1,473	1,297	1,060	205	1,000	14,102
All Others	3,145	3,397	1,983	2,040	1,297	1,378	924	1,000	15,164
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52,775</b>	<b>62,323</b>	<b>35,648</b>	<b>39,653</b>	<b>28,863</b>	<b>26,696</b>	<b>25,472</b>	<b>25,413</b>	<b>296,843</b>



Table 1B

**ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS, BY SUPPLIER, 1987-1994**

(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
United States	11.81%	16.49%	23.41%	40.28%	50.56%	54.74%	60.49%	24.05%
Russia	51.72%	26.86%	38.29%	31.72%	22.10%	5.56%	4.84%	18.10%
France	6.67%	1.75%	12.76%	7.14%	10.49%	15.88%	14.92%	44.86%
United Kingdom	1.19%	40.10%	2.62%	3.71%	1.12%	7.54%	9.27%	2.36%
China	11.20%	4.87%	5.24%	6.57%	2.25%	1.98%	2.02%	1.97%
Germany	5.01%	0.39%	0.98%	1.14%	4.12%	3.18%	2.82%	0.00%
Italy	0.48%	0.39%	0.98%	0.57%	0.37%	1.98%	1.21%	0.79%
All Other European	5.96%	3.70%	10.15%	3.71%	4.49%	3.97%	0.81%	3.93%
All Others	5.96%	5.45%	5.56%	5.14%	4.49%	5.16%	3.63%	3.93%
<hr/>								
<i>[ Major West European*</i>	<i>13.35%</i>	<i>42.63%</i>	<i>17.35%</i>	<i>12.57%</i>	<i>16.11%</i>	<i>28.58%</i>	<i>28.22%</i>	<i>48.01% ]</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 1C

**REGIONAL ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS, BY SUPPLIER, 1987-1994\***  
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa (Sub-Saharan)	
	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94
United States	7,230	17,526	25,996	32,512	1,260	1,094	190	98
Russia**	25,000	8,500	16,700	3,300	7,500	900	9,000	500
France	400	7,700	8,500	13,800	900	100	400	200
United Kingdom	2,100	2,000	20,700	2,500	200	500	300	0
China	3,000	1,300	7,600	700	0	0	500	100
Germany	2,200	700	500	1,700	300	0	0	0
Italy	200	300	200	700	300	0	200	100
All Other European	800	1,400	6,900	1,100	600	400	500	400
All Others	800	1,300	5,600	1,800	1,000	500	1,400	700
<hr/>								
<i>[ Major West European***</i>	<i>4,900</i>	<i>10,700</i>	<i>29,900</i>	<i>18,700</i>	<i>1,700</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>300 ]</i>
<hr/>								
TOTAL	41,730	40,726	92,696	58,112	12,060	3,494	12,490	2,098

\* 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.)

Source: U.S. Government

Table 1D

## PERCENTAGE OF EACH SUPPLIER'S AGREEMENTS VALUE BY REGION, 1987-1994

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa (Sub-Saharan)		TOTAL	TOTAL
	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94
United States	20.85%	34.21%	74.97%	63.46%	3.63%	2.14%	0.55%	0.19%	100.00%	100.00%
Russia	42.96%	64.39%	28.69%	25.00%	12.89%	6.82%	15.46%	3.79%	100.00%	100.00%
France	3.92%	35.32%	83.33%	63.30%	8.82%	0.46%	3.92%	0.92%	100.00%	100.00%
United Kingdom	9.01%	40.00%	88.84%	50.00%	0.86%	10.00%	1.29%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
China	27.03%	61.90%	68.47%	33.33%	0.00%	0.00%	4.50%	4.76%	100.00%	100.00%
United States	73.33%	29.17%	16.67%	70.83%	10.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Italy	22.22%	27.27%	22.22%	63.64%	33.33%	0.00%	22.22%	9.09%	100.00%	100.00%
All Other European	9.09%	42.42%	78.41%	33.33%	6.82%	12.12%	5.68%	12.12%	100.00%	100.00%
All Others	9.09%	30.23%	63.64%	41.86%	11.36%	11.63%	15.91%	16.28%	100.00%	100.00%
<hr/>										
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>13.10%</i>	<i>35.31%</i>	<i>79.95%</i>	<i>61.72%</i>	<i>4.55%</i>	<i>1.98%</i>	<i>2.41%</i>	<i>0.99%</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>100.00%</i>
<hr/>										
TOTAL	26.25%	39.00%	58.31%	55.65%	7.59%	3.35%	7.86%	2.01%	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, 1987-1994

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa (Sub-Saharan)	
	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94
United States	17.33%	43.03%	28.04%	55.95%	10.45%	31.31%	1.52%	4.67%
Russia	59.91%	20.87%	18.02%	5.68%	62.19%	25.76%	72.06%	23.83%
France	0.96%	18.91%	9.17%	23.75%	7.46%	2.86%	3.20%	9.53%
United Kingdom	5.03%	4.91%	22.33%	4.30%	1.66%	14.31%	2.40%	0.00%
China	7.19%	3.19%	8.20%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%	4.77%
United States	5.27%	1.72%	0.54%	2.93%	2.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Italy	0.48%	0.74%	0.22%	1.20%	2.49%	0.00%	1.60%	4.77%
All Other European	1.92%	3.44%	7.44%	1.89%	4.98%	11.45%	4.00%	19.07%
All Others	1.92%	3.19%	6.04%	3.10%	8.29%	14.31%	11.21%	33.37%
<i>[ Major West European*</i>	<i>11.74%</i>	<i>26.27%</i>	<i>32.26%</i>	<i>32.18%</i>	<i>14.10%</i>	<i>17.17%</i>	<i>7.21%</i>	<i>14.30% ]</i>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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

**TABLE 1F. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, 1987-1994:  
Leading Suppliers Compared**  
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)\*

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>Agreements Value 1987-1990</b>
1	U.S.S.R.	58,000
2	U.S.	34,677
3	U.K.	23,300
4	China	11,100
5	France	10,100
6	Germany (FRG)	3,000
7	North Korea	2,100
8	Spain	1,400
9	Yugoslavia	1,400
10	Canada	1,000
11	Italy	1,000

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>Agreements Value 1991-1994</b>
1	U.S.	48,402
2	France	21,900
3	Russia/U.S.S.R.	13,000
4	U.K.	5,200
5	Germany (FRG & Unified)	2,600
6	China	2,100
7	Italy	1,000
8	Spain	1,000
9	Yugoslavia	900
10	North Korea	600
11	Israel	500

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>Agreements Value 1987-1994</b>
1	U.S.	83,080
2	Russia/U.S.S.R.	71,400
3	France	32,000
4	U.K.	28,500
5	China	13,200
6	Germany	5,600
7	North Korea	2,700
8	Spain	2,400
9	Yugoslavia	2,300
10	Italy	2,000
11	Israel	1,500

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

Source: U.S. Government

**TABLE 1G. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations in 1994:  
Leading Suppliers Compared**  
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)\*

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>Agreements Value 1994</b>
1	France	11,400
2	U.S.	6,113
3	Russia	4,600
4	U.K.	600
5	China	500
6	Ukraine	200
7	Netherlands	200
8	Canada	200
9	Italy	200
10	Sweden	200
11	Indonesia	100

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

Source: U.S. Government

Table 1H  
 Arms Transfer Agreements with Near East, by Supplier 1/  
 (in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Recipient Country	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European 2/	All Other European	All Others	Total
1987-1990							
Algeria	0	600	0	0	100	0	700
Bahrain	600	0	0	0	0	0	600
Egypt	5,900	500	0	0	100	0	6,500
Iran	0	2,500	3,400	200	2,100	2,000	10,200
Iraq	0	4,100	800	2,700	1,200	1,700	10,500
Israel	2,300	0	0	0	0	0	2,300
Jordan	100	200	100	100	200	100	800
Kuwait	2,100	200	0	200	500	500	3,500
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	3,000	0	0	100	400	3,500
Morocco	200	0	0	100	600	0	900
Oman	100	0	0	300	0	0	400
Qatar	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
Saudi Arabia	14,300	200	3,300	25,700	2,000	200	45,700
Syria	0	5,300	0	0	100	200	5,600
Tunisia	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
U.A.E.	300	0	0	300	0	400	1,000
Yemen	0	100	0	0	100	100	300
1991-1994							
Algeria	0	200	0	0	0	0	200
Bahrain	200	0	0	0	0	0	200
Egypt	4,000	300	0	200	100	200	4,800
Iran	0	1,200	400	100	100	900	2,700
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	3,000	0	100	1,200	0	0	4,300
Jordan	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Kuwait	3,900	600	0	1,200	0	0	5,700
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	100	0	0	100	200
Morocco	100	0	0	300	0	0	400
Oman	0	0	0	600	0	0	600
Qatar	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000
Saudi Arabia	20,200	0	0	9,500	500	0	30,200
Syria	0	500	0	0	200	200	900
Tunisia	100	0	0	0	0	100	200
U.A.E.	800	400	0	3,600	100	100	5,000
Yemen	0	0	100	0	1,000	100	1,200
1987-1994							
Algeria	0	800	0	0	100	0	900
Bahrain	800	0	0	0	0	0	800
Egypt	9,900	800	0	200	200	200	11,300
Iran	0	3,700	3,800	300	2,200	2,900	12,900
Iraq	0	4,100	800	2,700	1,200	1,700	10,500
Israel	5,300	0	100	1,200	0	0	6,600
Jordan	200	200	100	100	200	100	900
Kuwait	6,000	800	0	1,400	500	500	9,200
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	3,000	100	0	100	500	3,700
Morocco	300	0	0	400	600	0	1,300
Oman	100	0	0	900	0	0	1,000
Qatar	0	0	0	2,100	0	0	2,100
Saudi Arabia	34,500	200	3,300	35,200	2,500	200	75,900
Syria	0	5,800	0	0	300	400	6,500
Tunisia	200	0	0	0	0	100	300
U.A.E.	1,100	400	0	3,900	100	500	6,000
Yemen	0	100	100	0	1,100	200	1,500

0=data less than \$50 million or nil.

1/ All data are rounded to nearest \$100 million.

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

**TABLE II. Arms Transfer Agreements of Developing Nations, 1987-1994:  
Agreements by the Leading Recipients  
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)\***

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Agreements Value 1987-1990</b>
1	Saudi Arabia	45,700
2	Afghanistan	10,900
3	Iraq	10,500
4	Iran	10,200
5	Egypt	6,500
6	Cuba	6,000
7	Angola	5,800
8	Vietnam	5,700
9	Syria	5,600
10	India	5,400

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Agreements Value 1991-1994</b>
1	Saudi Arabia	30,200
2	Taiwan	8,100
3	Kuwait	5,700
4	Egypt	4,800
5	South Korea	4,800
6	China	4,500
7	Malaysia	2,800
8	Iran	2,700
9	Pakistan	2,200
10	Singapore	1,700

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Agreements Value 1987-1994</b>
1	Saudi Arabia	75,900
2	Iran	12,900
3	Afghanistan	12,500
4	Egypt	11,300
5	Iraq	10,400
6	Taiwan	10,400
7	India	7,100
8	Angola	6,800
9	Cuba	6,700
10	Syria	6,500

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

Source: U.S. Government



**TABLE 1J. Arms Transfer Agreements of Developing Nations in 1994:  
Agreements by Leading Recipients  
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)\***

1	Saudi Arabia	9,500
2	China	2,500
3	Israel	2,400
4	Qatar	1,300
5	Pakistan	1,200
6	Egypt	1,000
7	Malaysia	1,000
8	Kuwait	800
9	Singapore	600
10	Thailand	500

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

Source: U.S. Government

Table 2

**ARMS DELIVERIES TO DEVELOPING NATIONS, BY SUPPLIER, 1987-1994\***  
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL 1987-1994
United States	6,659	4,562	3,594	5,244	5,979	8,075	7,468	6,696	48,277
Russia**	19,400	19,500	16,600	12,900	6,600	2,200	1,900	1,200	80,300
France	2,200	1,100	1,500	4,500	1,300	600	400	600	12,200
United Kingdom	3,900	3,600	4,100	3,800	3,900	3,900	3,700	3,000	29,900
China	2,100	3,000	2,400	1,500	1,500	900	1,000	800	13,200
Germany	600	700	300	300	1,100	500	800	600	4,900
Italy	500	300	200	100	100	100	0	0	1,300
All Other European	4,600	4,300	2,200	1,500	700	1,500	700	600	16,100
All Others	2,300	3,300	2,300	1,000	800	800	800	900	12,200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42,259</b>	<b>40,362</b>	<b>33,194</b>	<b>30,844</b>	<b>21,979</b>	<b>18,575</b>	<b>16,768</b>	<b>14,396</b>	<b>218,377</b>
Dollar inflation index (1994=1.00)***	0.795	0.8243	0.8571	0.8825	0.925	0.9436	0.9737	1	

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

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

\*\*\*Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Source: U.S. Government

Table 2A

**ARMS DELIVERIES TO DEVELOPING NATIONS, BY SUPPLIER, 1987-1994**

(in millions of constant 1994 dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL 1987-1994
United States	8,376	5,534	4,193	5,942	6,464	8,558	7,670	6,696	53,433
Russia	24,403	23,535	22,751	14,618	7,135	2,331	1,951	1,200	97,924
France	2,767	1,334	1,750	5,099	1,405	636	411	600	14,003
United Kingdom	4,906	4,731	4,784	4,306	4,216	4,133	3,800	3,000	33,876
China	2,642	3,639	2,800	1,700	1,622	954	1,027	800	15,183
Germany	755	849	350	340	1,189	530	822	600	5,435
Italy	629	364	233	113	108	106	0	0	1,554
All Other European	5,786	5,217	2,567	1,700	757	1,590	719	600	18,935
All Others	2,893	4,003	2,683	1,133	865	848	822	900	14,147
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53,156</b>	<b>49,208</b>	<b>42,112</b>	<b>34,951</b>	<b>23,761</b>	<b>19,685</b>	<b>17,221</b>	<b>14,396</b>	<b>254,490</b>

Table 2B

**ARMS DELIVERIES TO DEVELOPING NATIONS, BY SUPPLIER, 1987-1994**  
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
United States	15.76%	11.30%	10.83%	17.00%	27.20%	43.47%	44.54%	46.51%
Russia	45.91%	48.31%	50.01%	41.82%	30.03%	11.84%	11.33%	8.34%
France	5.21%	2.73%	4.52%	14.59%	5.91%	3.23%	2.39%	4.17%
United Kingdom	9.23%	8.92%	12.35%	12.32%	17.74%	21.00%	22.07%	20.84%
China	4.97%	7.43%	7.23%	4.86%	6.82%	4.85%	5.96%	5.56%
Germany	1.42%	1.73%	0.90%	0.97%	5.00%	2.69%	4.77%	4.17%
Italy	1.18%	0.74%	0.60%	0.32%	0.45%	0.54%	0.00%	0.00%
All Other European	10.89%	10.65%	6.63%	4.86%	3.18%	8.08%	4.17%	4.17%
All Others	5.44%	8.18%	6.93%	3.24%	3.64%	4.31%	4.77%	6.25%
<i>[ Major West European* ]</i>	<i>17.04%</i>	<i>14.12%</i>	<i>18.38%</i>	<i>28.21%</i>	<i>29.12%</i>	<i>27.46%</i>	<i>29.22%</i>	<i>29.17%</i>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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

Table 2C

**REGIONAL ARMS DELIVERIES, BY SUPPLIER, 1987-1994\***

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa (Sub-Saharan)	
	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94
United States	5,908	5,437	12,718	21,670	1,105	989	330	123
Russia**	29,300	6,000	21,700	4,500	7,600	800	10,000	600
France	800	400	7,200	1,800	900	400	400	200
United Kingdom	800	1,200	14,300	12,900	100	100	300	300
China	1,000	2,200	7,600	1,600	0	0	400	200
Germany	700	1,700	600	1,000	600	200	0	0
Italy	300	100	300	0	300	0	300	100
All Other European	3,200	800	8,200	2,300	500	200	700	300
All Others	1,200	800	5,500	1,500	900	500	1,300	500
<hr/>								
<i>[ Major West European***</i>	<i>2,600</i>	<i>3,400</i>	<i>22,400</i>	<i>15,700</i>	<i>1,900</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>600 ]</i>
<hr/>								
TOTAL	43,208	18,637	78,118	47,270	12,005	3,189	13,730	2,323

\*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.)

Source: U.S. Government

Table 2D

## PERCENTAGE OF SUPPLIER DELIVERIES VALUE BY REGION, 1987-1994

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa (Sub-Saharan)		TOTAL	TOTAL
	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94
United States	29.45%	19.27%	63.40%	76.79%	5.51%	3.50%	1.64%	0.44%	100.00%	100.00%
Russia	42.71%	50.42%	31.63%	37.82%	11.08%	6.72%	14.58%	5.04%	100.00%	100.00%
France	8.60%	14.29%	77.42%	64.29%	9.68%	14.29%	4.30%	7.14%	100.00%	100.00%
United Kingdom	5.16%	8.28%	92.26%	88.97%	0.65%	0.69%	1.94%	2.07%	100.00%	100.00%
China	11.11%	55.00%	84.44%	40.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.44%	5.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Germany	36.84%	58.62%	31.58%	34.48%	31.58%	6.90%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Italy	25.00%	50.00%	25.00%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%	25.00%	50.00%	100.00%	100.00%
All Other European	25.40%	22.22%	65.08%	63.89%	3.97%	5.56%	5.56%	8.33%	100.00%	100.00%
All Others	13.48%	24.24%	61.80%	45.45%	10.11%	15.15%	14.61%	15.15%	100.00%	100.00%
<hr/>										
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>9.32%</i>	<i>16.67%</i>	<i>80.29%</i>	<i>76.96%</i>	<i>6.81%</i>	<i>3.43%</i>	<i>3.58%</i>	<i>2.94%</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>100.00%</i>
<hr/>										
TOTAL	29.38%	26.10%	53.12%	66.19%	8.16%	4.47%	9.34%	3.25%	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, 1987-1994**

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa (Sub-Saharan)	
	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94	1987-90	1991-94
United States	13.67%	29.17%	16.28%	45.84%	9.20%	31.01%	2.40%	5.29%
Russia	67.81%	32.19%	27.78%	9.52%	63.31%	25.09%	72.83%	25.83%
France	1.85%	2.15%	9.22%	3.81%	7.50%	12.54%	2.91%	8.61%
United Kingdom	1.85%	6.44%	18.31%	27.29%	0.83%	3.14%	2.18%	12.91%
China	2.31%	11.80%	9.73%	3.38%	0.00%	0.00%	2.91%	8.61%
Germany	1.62%	9.12%	0.77%	2.12%	5.00%	6.27%	0.00%	0.00%
Italy	0.69%	0.54%	0.38%	0.00%	2.50%	0.00%	2.18%	4.30%
All Other European	7.41%	4.29%	10.50%	4.87%	4.16%	6.27%	5.10%	12.91%
All Others	2.78%	4.29%	7.04%	3.17%	7.50%	15.68%	9.47%	21.52%
<hr/>								
<i>[ Major West European*</i>	<i>6.02%</i>	<i>18.24%</i>	<i>28.67%</i>	<i>33.21%</i>	<i>15.83%</i>	<i>21.95%</i>	<i>7.28%</i>	<i>25.83%</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, 1987-1994:  
Leading Suppliers Compared**  
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)\*

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>Deliveries Value 1987-1990</b>
1	U.S.S.R.	68,400
2	U.S.	20,059
3	U.K.	15,500
4	France	9,200
5	China	9,000
6	Germany (FRG)	2,400
7	North Korea	1,700
8	Spain	1,600
9	Poland	1,600
10	Czechoslovakia	1,500
11	Brazil	1,400

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>Deliveries Value 1991-1994</b>
1	U.S.	28,218
2	U.K.	14,200
3	Russia/U.S.S.R.	11,900
4	China	4,300
5	Germany (Unified & FRG)	3,300
6	France	2,700
7	Canada	800
8	Czechoslovakia (Unified & Separate)	800
9	Israel	700
10	Spain	500
11	North Korea	400

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>Deliveries Value 1987-1994</b>
1	Russia/U.S.S.R.	80,300
2	U.S.	48,277
3	U.K.	29,900
4	China	13,100
5	France	12,100
6	Germany	5,400
7	North Korea	2,100
8	Spain	2,100
9	Israel	1,900
10	Brazil	1,700
11	Poland	1,700

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

Source: U.S. Government



**TABLE 2G. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 1994:  
Leading Suppliers Compared**  
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)\*

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>Deliveries Value 1994</b>
1	U.S.	6,696
2	United Kingdom	3,000
3	Russia	1,200
4	China	800
5	France	600
6	Germany	600
7	Czech Republic	300
8	Israel	200
9	Spain	200
10	Switzerland	100

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

Source: U.S. Government

Table 2H  
Arms Deliveries to Near East, by Supplier 1/  
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Recipient Country	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European 2/	All Other European	All Others	Total
1987-1990							
Algeria	0	2000	0	0	400	0	2,400
Bahrain	500	0	0	300	0	0	800
Egypt	2300	500	100	400	200	200	3,700
Iran	0	1100	2500	500	1900	1800	7,800
Iraq	0	7400	1800	2900	3000	1500	16,600
Israel	2400	0	0	0	0	0	2,400
Jordan	200	400	100	400	100	100	1,300
Kuwait	200	200	0	200	200	500	1,300
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	2000	0	0	600	300	2,900
Morocco	200	0	0	100	600	0	900
Oman	0	0	0	200	0	0	200
Qatar	0	0	0	300	0	0	300
Saudi Arabia	6500	100	3000	15100	900	700	26,300
Syria	0	5000	0	0	200	0	5,200
Tunisia	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
U.A.E.	300	0	0	2100	0	100	2,500
Yemen	0	2800	0	0	0	0	2,800
1991-1994							
Algeria	0	200	0	0	0	0	200
Bahrain	300	0	0	0	0	0	300
Egypt	4400	100	0	0	100	200	4,800
Iran	0	2400	1100	100	0	300	3,900
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	2800	0	100	400	0	0	3,300
Jordan	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Kuwait	2100	0	0	200	100	100	2,500
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	400	100	0	0	0	500
Morocco	100	0	0	100	0	0	200
Oman	100	0	0	200	0	0	300
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	10900	100	300	14700	1800	100	27,900
Syria	0	1000	0	0	100	300	1,400
Tunisia	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
U.A.E.	600	300	0	200	0	200	1,300
Yemen	0	0	100	0	100	100	300
1987-1994							
Algeria	0	2200	0	0	400	0	2,600
Bahrain	800	0	0	300	0	0	1,100
Egypt	6700	600	100	400	300	400	8,500
Iran	0	3500	3600	600	1900	2100	11,700
Iraq	0	7400	1800	2900	3000	1500	16,600
Israel	5200	0	100	400	0	0	5,700
Jordan	300	400	100	400	100	100	1,400
Kuwait	2300	200	0	400	300	600	3,800
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	2400	100	0	600	300	3,400
Morocco	300	0	0	200	600	0	1,100
Oman	100	0	0	400	0	0	500
Qatar	0	0	0	300	0	0	300
Saudi Arabia	17400	200	3300	29800	2700	800	54,200
Syria	0	6000	0	0	300	300	6,600
Tunisia	200	0	0	0	0	0	200
U.A.E.	900	300	0	2300	0	300	3,800
Yemen	0	2800	100	0	100	100	3,100

0=data less than \$50 million or nil.

1/ All data are rounded to nearest \$100 million.

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

**TABLE 2I. Arms Deliveries of Developing Nations, 1987-1994:  
Deliveries to the Leading Recipients**  
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)\*

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Deliveries Value 1987-1990</b>
1	Saudi Arabia	26,300
2	Iraq	16,600
3	Afghanistan	11,300
4	India	10,800
5	Iran	7,800
6	Angola	6,400
7	Cuba	6,000
8	Vietnam	5,700
9	Syria	5,200
10	Egypt	3,700

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Deliveries Value 1991-1994</b>
1	Saudi Arabia	27,900
2	Egypt	4,800
3	Iran	3,900
4	South Korea	3,200
5	Israel	3,300
6	Taiwan	3,000
7	Kuwait	2,500
8	China	2,000
9	Afghanistan	1,900
10	India	1,900

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Deliveries Value 1987-1994</b>
1	Saudi Arabia	54,200
2	Iraq	16,600
3	Afghanistan	13,200
4	India	12,700
5	Iran	11,700
6	Egypt	8,500
7	Angola	7,300
8	Cuba	6,700
9	Syria	6,600
10	Vietnam	6,000

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

Source: U.S. Government

**TABLE 2J. Arms Deliveries of Developing Nations in 1994:  
Deliveries to the Leading Recipients  
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)\***

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Deliveries Value 1994</b>
1	Saudi Arabia	5,200
2	Egypt	1,500
3	Israel	1,100
4	South Korea	900
5	Taiwan	700
6	Angola	600
7	Iran	400
8	Thailand	400
9	Malaysia	300
10	Pakistan	300

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

Source: U.S. Government

## **SELECTED WEAPONS DELIVERIES TO DEVELOPING NATIONS, 1987-1994**

Other useful data for assessing arms transfers to developing nations 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 either the sophistication or the specific name of the equipment delivered. However, these data will show relative trends in the delivery of important classes of military equipment and will also 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 1987-1994 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.

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 level of sophistication of the weaponry delivered. The history of recent conventional conflicts suggests, quality and/or sophistication of weapons can offset a quantitative disadvantage. Another important factor 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, to an important degree, for larger quantities of less capable weapons systems delivered by Russia, the major West Europeans or other suppliers. U.S. arms deals historically have also included significant amounts of follow-on support, in addition to the basic finished items of equipment.

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 of 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, 1991-1994**

- The regional weapons delivery data collectively show that the United States was the leading arms supplier to developing nations of several major classes of conventional weaponry from 1991-1994. Russia also transferred substantial quantities of many of the same weapons classes, delivering more than the United States in others.

- The major West European suppliers were serious competitors in weapons deliveries from 1991-1994, 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 sub-Saharan Africa, the major Western European suppliers were a principal competitor 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.
- It is noteworthy that there have been substantial quantities of specific categories of weapons delivered to individual regions of the developing world by specific suppliers from 1991-1994. Among such notable deliveries, by region, are the following:

### Asia

**Russia** delivered 330 tanks and self-propelled guns; 520 artillery pieces; 910 APCs and armored cars; eight minor surface combatants; one submarine; 40 supersonic combat aircraft; 110 helicopters; 730 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs); 150 surface-to-surface missiles and 40 anti-shiping missiles. The **United States** delivered 86 tanks and self-propelled guns; 29 supersonic combat aircraft; 15 helicopters; and 351 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) and 76 anti-shiping missiles. **China** delivered 470 tanks and self-propelled guns; 320 artillery pieces; five major surface combatants; 7 minor surface combatants; two guided missile boats; 70 supersonic combat aircraft; and 40 anti-shiping missiles. The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered 22 major surface combatants; 10 minor surface combatants; one submarine, 50 helicopters, and 410 surface-to-air missiles. **All other European suppliers** as a group delivered 140 artillery pieces; 40 helicopters, and 300 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs). **All other non-European suppliers** collectively delivered 60 tanks and self-propelled guns; 22 minor surface combatants; 50 supersonic aircraft and 160 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs).

### Near East

**Russia** delivered 450 tanks and self-propelled guns; 120 artillery pieces; 420 APCs and armored cars; one major surface combatant; two submarines; 30 supersonic combat aircraft; 20 helicopters; 150 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs); and 20 anti-shiping missiles. The **United States** delivered 1,281 tanks and self-propelled guns; 1,320 APCs and armored cars; 213 artillery pieces; 201 supersonic combat aircraft; 97 helicopters, and 1,040 surface-to-air missiles

(SAMs). **China** delivered 190 artillery pieces; 60 supersonic combat aircraft; 80 surface-to-surface missiles and 50 anti-shiping missiles. The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered 190 artillery pieces; 35 minor surface combatants; 20 supersonic combat aircraft; 900 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) and 30 anti-shiping missiles. **All other European suppliers** as a group delivered 190 tanks and self-propelled guns, 750 artillery pieces and 610 APCs and armored cars. **All other suppliers** collectively delivered 290 tanks and self-propelled guns; 120 supersonic combat aircraft; and 90 surface-to-surface missiles.

### **Latin America**

**Russia** delivered 120 tanks and self-propelled guns; 130 artillery pieces; 130 APCs and armored cars; one submarine; 10 helicopters; and 60 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs). The **United States** delivered 54 subsonic combat aircraft and 62 helicopters. The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered 40 tanks and self-propelled guns; 70 APCs and armored cars; three major surface combatants; 10 supersonic combat aircraft and 50 helicopters. **All other European suppliers** collectively delivered 110 APCs and armored cars. **All other non-European suppliers** as a group delivered 2 guided missile boats and 60 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs).

### **Africa (sub-Saharan)**

**Russia** delivered 70 tanks and self-propelled guns; 60 artillery pieces; 500 APCs and armored cars; one major surface combatant; 2,000 other aircraft and 10 helicopters. **China** delivered 550 artillery pieces; 20 supersonic combat aircraft and 30 surface-to-surface missiles (SAMs). The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered 70 tanks and self-propelled guns; 10 helicopters and 20 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs). **All other European suppliers** collectively delivered 140 APCs and armored cars. **All other non-European suppliers** as a group delivered 50 tanks and self-propelled guns; 100 artillery pieces; 110 APCs and armored cars and 10 helicopters.

Table 3

## Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Developing Nations 1/

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European 2/	All Other European	All Others
<b>1987-1990</b>						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	442	3860	230	70	600	400
Artillery	443	3820	2340	260	790	1220
APCs and Armored Cars	588	6150	500	370	1290	430
Major Surface Combatants	0	8	1	9	6	6
Minor Surface Combatants	7	60	29	63	47	115
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	4	4	0	2
Submarines	0	9	0	5	2	1
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	383	440	140	130	10	170
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	27	90	0	70	0	0
Other Aircraft	171	230	50	100	320	190
Helicopters	141	610	0	260	50	30
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1916	9910	530	1430	190	1520
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	1860	160	0	0	250
Anti-Shipping Missiles	92	530	210	240	0	10
<b>1991-1994</b>						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	1367	970	470	130	240	400
Artillery	260	830	1110	260	910	150
APCs and Armored Cars	1369	1960	20	180	860	270
Major Surface Combatants	0	2	5	25	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	3	12	15	51	17	41
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	9	0	0	2
Submarines	0	4	0	1	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	230	70	150	30	0	180
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	104	0	0	50	0	20
Other Aircraft	86	2050	80	70	130	190
Helicopters	174	150	0	110	50	20
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1391	940	100	1330	300	220
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	150	80	0	0	90
Anti-Shipping Missiles	76	60	90	30	0	0
<b>1987-1994</b>						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	1809	4830	700	200	840	800
Artillery	703	4650	3450	520	1700	1370
APCs and Armored Cars	1957	8110	520	550	2150	700
Major Surface Combatants	0	10	6	34	6	6
Minor Surface Combatants	10	72	44	114	64	156
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	13	4	0	4
Submarines	0	13	0	6	2	1
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	613	510	290	160	10	350
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	131	90	0	120	0	20
Other Aircraft	257	2280	130	170	450	380
Helicopters	315	760	0	370	100	50
Surface-to-Air Missiles	3307	10850	630	2760	490	1740
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	2010	240	0	0	340
Anti-Shipping Missiles	168	590	300	270	0	10

1/ Developing nations category excludes the U.S., Russia, former U.S.S.R., Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. All data are for calendar years given.

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

NOTE: Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-shipping missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

Source: U.S. Government



Table 4

## Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Asia and the Pacific 1/

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European 2/	All Other European	All Others
<b>1987-1990</b>						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	147	2190	200	0	0	0
Artillery	295	2150	270	30	440	170
APCs and Armored Cars	145	4510	430	30	0	0
Major Surface Combatants	0	6	1	3	6	6
Minor Surface Combatants	0	20	17	8	11	46
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	4	0	0	0
Submarines	0	7	0	4	2	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	180	210	110	10	0	120
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	60	0	10	0	0
Other Aircraft	37	140	20	10	30	0
Helicopters	88	240	0	40	0	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	977	4910	150	890	80	0
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	1510	0	0	0	0
Anti-Shipping Missiles	82	280	0	40	0	0
<b>1991-1994</b>						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	86	330	470	0	40	60
Artillery	28	520	320	40	140	10
APCs and Armored Cars	46	910	20	70	0	80
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	5	22	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	0	8	7	10	1	22
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	2	0	0	0
Submarines	0	1	0	1	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	29	40	70	0	0	50
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	50	0	0	20	0	0
Other Aircraft	36	40	60	50	60	40
Helicopters	15	110	0	50	40	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	351	730	0	410	300	160
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	150	0	0	0	0
Anti-Shipping Missiles	76	40	40	0	0	0
<b>1987-1994</b>						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	233	2520	670	0	40	60
Artillery	323	2670	590	70	580	180
APCs and Armored Cars	191	5420	450	100	0	80
Major Surface Combatants	0	6	6	25	6	6
Minor Surface Combatants	0	28	24	18	12	68
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	6	0	0	0
Submarines	0	8	0	5	2	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	209	250	180	10	0	170
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	50	60	0	30	0	0
Other Aircraft	73	180	80	60	90	40
Helicopters	103	350	0	90	40	20
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1328	5640	150	1300	380	160
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	1660	0	0	0	0
Anti-Shipping Missiles	158	320	40	40	0	0

1/ Excludes Japan, Australia and New Zealand. All data are for calendar years given.

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

NOTE: Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-shipping missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

Table 5

## Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Near East 1/

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European 2/	All Other European	All Others
<b>1987-1990</b>						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	272	830	30	0	510	160
Artillery	64	750	1490	160	320	490
APCs and Armored Cars	380	1020	30	60	1260	220
Major Surface Combatants	0	1	0	1	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	0	9	5	42	19	35
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	4	0	0
Submarines	0	2	0	0	0	1
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	165	150	10	110	0	10
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	20	0	40	0	0
Other Aircraft	19	20	20	60	170	80
Helicopters	1	200	0	60	30	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	724	3060	380	540	110	1220
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	350	160	0	0	250
Anti-Shipping Missiles	10	170	210	140	0	10
<b>1991-1994</b>						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	1281	450	0	20	190	290
Artillery	213	120	190	190	750	40
APCs and Armored Cars	1320	420	0	40	610	50
Major Surface Combatants	0	1	0	0	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	3	1	5	35	0	4
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	7	0	0	0
Submarines	0	2	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	201	30	60	20	0	120
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	10
Other Aircraft	16	10	0	20	10	90
Helicopters	97	20	0	0	10	0
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1040	150	70	900	0	0
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	80	0	0	90
Anti-Shipping Missiles	0	20	50	30	0	0
<b>1987-1994</b>						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	1553	1280	30	20	700	450
Artillery	277	870	1680	350	1070	530
APCs and Armored Cars	1700	1440	30	100	1870	270
Major Surface Combatants	0	2	0	1	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	3	10	10	77	19	39
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	7	4	0	0
Submarines	0	4	0	0	0	1
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	366	180	70	130	0	130
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	20	0	40	0	10
Other Aircraft	35	30	20	80	180	170
Helicopters	98	220	0	60	40	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1764	3210	450	1440	110	1220
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	350	240	0	0	340
Anti-Shipping Missiles	10	190	260	170	0	10

1/ All data are for calendar years given.

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

NOTE: Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-shipping missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

Source: U.S. Government

Table 6

## Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Latin America 1/

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European 2/	All Other European	All Others
<b>1987-1990</b>						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	23	280	0	0	0	40
Artillery	49	330	0	70	30	60
APCs and Armored Cars	4	310	0	40	0	20
Major Surface Combatants	0	1	0	5	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	7	15	0	0	0	16
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	2
Submarines	0	0	0	1	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	38	10	0	10	10	10
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	27	0	0	10	0	0
Other Aircraft	112	50	0	20	40	80
Helicopters	52	70	0	120	20	0
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	1250	0	0	0	0
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Shipping Missiles	0	60	0	60	0	0
<b>1991-1994</b>						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	120	0	40	0	0
Artillery	19	130	50	20	0	0
APCs and Armored Cars	0	130	0	70	110	30
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	3	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	0	2	0	6	1	0
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	2
Submarines	0	1	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	10	0	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	54	0	0	20	0	10
Other Aircraft	19	0	10	0	40	40
Helicopters	62	10	0	50	0	0
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	60	0	0	0	60
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Shipping Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>1987-1994</b>						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	23	400	0	40	0	40
Artillery	68	460	50	90	30	60
APCs and Armored Cars	4	440	0	110	110	50
Major Surface Combatants	0	1	0	8	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	7	17	0	6	1	16
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	4
Submarines	0	1	0	1	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	38	10	0	20	10	10
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	81	0	0	30	0	10
Other Aircraft	131	50	10	20	80	120
Helicopters	114	80	0	170	20	0
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	1310	0	0	0	60
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Shipping Missiles	0	60	0	60	0	0

1/ All data are for calendar years given.

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

NOTE: Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-shipping missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

Source: U.S. Government

Table 7

## Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Africa (Sub-Saharan) 1/

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European 2/	All Other European	All Others
<b>1987-1990</b>						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	560	0	70	90	200
Artillery	35	590	580	0	0	500
APCs and Armored Cars	59	310	40	240	30	190
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	0	16	7	13	17	18
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	70	20	0	0	30
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	10	0	10	0	0
Other Aircraft	3	20	10	10	80	30
Helicopters	0	100	0	40	0	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	215	690	0	0	0	300
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Shipping Missiles	0	20	0	0	0	0
<b>1991-1994</b>						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	70	0	70	10	50
Artillery	0	60	550	10	20	100
APCs and Armored Cars	3	500	0	0	140	110
Major Surface Combatants	0	1	0	0	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	0	1	3	0	15	15
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	20	0	0	10
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	10	0	0
Other Aircraft	15	2000	10	0	20	20
Helicopters	0	10	0	10	0	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	0	30	20	0	0
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Shipping Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>1987-1994</b>						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	630	0	140	100	250
Artillery	35	650	1130	10	20	600
APCs and Armored Cars	62	810	40	240	170	300
Major Surface Combatants	0	1	0	0	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	0	17	10	13	32	33
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	70	40	0	0	40
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	10	0	20	0	0
Other Aircraft	18	2020	20	10	100	50
Helicopters	0	110	0	50	0	20
Surface-to-Air Missiles	215	690	30	20	0	300
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Shipping Missiles	0	20	0	0	0	0

1/ All data are for calendar years given.

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

NOTE: Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-shipping missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

Source: U.S. Government

## WORLDWIDE ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS AND DELIVERIES VALUES, 1987-1994

This report deals with conventional arms transfers to developing nations and all data tables to this point have reflected information relating to developing nations arms transfer activity exclusively. The six tables set out below provide the total dollar values of arms transfer agreements and arms deliveries worldwide in the exact same format and detail as tables 1, 1A and 1B and tables 2, 2A and 2B do for arms transfer agreements and arms deliveries to developing nations.

### TOTAL WORLDWIDE ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS VALUES, 1987-1994

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 1994 dollars.

- The United States ranked first among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1991-1994, and first for the entire period from 1987-1994.
- France ranked second among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1991-1994, and third from 1987-1994.
- Russia ranked third among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1991-1994, and second from 1987-1994.
- The United Kingdom ranked fourth among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1991-1994, and fourth from 1987-1994.
- Of the named arms suppliers and supplying groups to the world from 1987-1994, only the United States registered an increase in the value of arms transfer agreements with the world from the period 1987-1990 to the period 1991-1994 (The United States increased 62.8%).
- Other named arms suppliers during 1987-1994 registered significant decreases in the value of their arms transfer agreements worldwide from 1987-1990 to 1991-1994. China registered the largest percentage decline from 1987-1990 to 1991-1994 at 80.4%, while Russia fell 78.6%. The United Kingdom fell 70.6%. France declined 51.6%.

- In 1994, the United States was the leader in arms transfer agreements with the world, making nearly \$12.5 billion in such agreements, or 35% of all arms transfer agreements. France ranked a close second with \$12 billion in arms transfer agreements, or 33.7% of all such agreements. However, U.S. arms transfer agreements dropped significantly from 1993 to 1994, from \$23.5 billion to \$12.5 billion (in constant 1994 dollars).
- The United States, France, and Russia, the top three arms suppliers to the world in 1994 respectively--ranked by the value of their arms transfer agreements--collectively made agreements in 1994 valued at \$29.2 billion, 81.8% of all arms transfer agreements made with the world by all suppliers.
- Russia ranked third and Germany fourth in arms transfer agreements with the world in 1994, making \$4.7 billion and \$1.3 billion in such agreements respectively.
- The total value of all arms transfer agreements worldwide from 1991-1994 (\$152.2 billion) was substantially less than the value of arms transfer agreements by all suppliers worldwide from 1987-1990 (\$255 billion)(in constant 1994 dollars), a decline of 40.3%.
- In 1994, developed nations as recipients accounted for 28.7% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide, a decrease from 34.1% in 1993, and 33.7% in 1992.

#### **TOTAL WORLDWIDE ARMS DELIVERY VALUES, 1987-1994**

Table 9 shows the annual current dollar values of arms deliveries (items actually transferred) worldwide by major suppliers from 1987-1994. The utility of these particular 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 1994 dollars.

- In 1994, the United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries worldwide, making \$10.5 billion in such deliveries. This is the fourth year in a row the United States has led in such deliveries.
- The United Kingdom ranked second in arms deliveries to worldwide in 1994, making \$3.4 billion in such deliveries.
- Russia ranked a distant third in arms deliveries worldwide in 1994, making \$1.4 billion in such deliveries.

- The top three suppliers of arms to the world in 1994 collectively delivered over \$15.3 billion, 75.4% of all arms deliveries made worldwide by all suppliers.
- The U.S. share of all arms deliveries worldwide in 1994 was 51.8%, up from 43.4% in 1993. The United Kingdom's share was 16.7%, down from 17.7% in 1993. Russia's share of all arms deliveries to the world in 1994 was 6.9%, down from 12% in 1993 (table 2B).
- In 1994, the value of all arms deliveries worldwide (\$20.3 billion) was the lowest of any year during the period from 1987-1994. This is the seventh year in a row when worldwide arms deliveries have declined from the previous year's total. This pattern reflects the impact of the end of the Iran-Iraq war, the winding down of other major regional conflicts, as well as the end of the Cold War (table 2A) (charts 10 and 11).
- The total value of all arms deliveries by all suppliers worldwide from 1991-1994 (\$106.1 billion) was substantially less than the value of arms deliveries by all suppliers worldwide from 1987-1990 (\$236.1 billion)(in constant 1994 dollars), a decline of 55.1% (table 9A).

Table 8

**ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH THE WORLD BY SUPPLIER, 1987-1994\***

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL 1987-1994
United States	7,241	11,250	9,848	18,347	18,144	22,582	22,849	12,453	122,714
Russia**	24,700	16,300	15,500	12,100	6,000	1,700	2,300	4,700	83,300
France	3,600	1,900	4,400	2,900	3,300	4,400	4,700	12,000	37,200
United Kingdom	1,700	21,600	1,800	2,100	1,100	2,500	3,300	1,100	35,200
China	4,700	2,500	1,600	2,400	600	500	600	500	13,400
Germany	2,600	1,300	5,900	1,500	1,300	2,100	1,000	1,300	17,000
Italy	200	300	600	500	400	600	400	200	3,200
All Other European	8,800	4,000	4,900	1,800	1,900	1,700	700	1,700	25,500
All Others	4,200	3,900	3,200	2,600	2,100	1,900	1,800	1,700	21,400
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57,741</b>	<b>63,050</b>	<b>47,748</b>	<b>44,247</b>	<b>34,844</b>	<b>37,982</b>	<b>37,649</b>	<b>35,653</b>	<b>358,914</b>
Dollar inflation index (1994=1.00)***	0.795	0.8243	0.8571	0.8825	0.925	0.9436	0.9737	1	

\*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.

Source: U.S. Government.



Table 8A

**ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH THE WORLD, BY SUPPLIER, 1987-1994**

(in millions of constant 1994 U.S. dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL 1987-1994
United States	9,108	13,648	11,490	20,790	19,615	23,932	23,466	12,453	134,502
Russia	31,069	19,774	18,084	13,711	6,486	1,802	2,362	4,700	97,989
France	4,528	2,305	5,134	3,286	3,568	4,663	4,827	12,000	40,311
United Kingdom	2,138	26,204	2,100	2,380	1,189	2,649	3,389	1,100	41,150
China	5,912	3,033	1,867	2,720	649	530	616	500	15,826
Germany	3,270	1,577	6,884	1,700	1,405	2,226	1,027	1,300	19,389
Italy	252	364	700	567	432	636	411	200	3,561
All Other European	11,069	4,853	5,717	2,040	2,054	1,802	719	1,700	29,953
All Others	5,283	4,731	3,734	2,946	2,270	2,014	1,849	1,700	24,526
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72,630</b>	<b>76,489</b>	<b>55,709</b>	<b>50,138</b>	<b>37,669</b>	<b>40,252</b>	<b>38,666</b>	<b>35,653</b>	<b>407,207</b>

Table 8B

**ARMS TRANSFER AGREEMENTS WITH THE WORLD, BY SUPPLIER, 1987-1994**  
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
United States	12.54%	17.84%	20.62%	41.46%	52.07%	59.45%	60.69%	34.93%
Russia	42.78%	25.85%	32.46%	27.35%	17.22%	4.48%	6.11%	13.18%
France	6.23%	3.01%	9.22%	6.55%	9.47%	11.58%	12.48%	33.66%
United Kingdom	2.94%	34.26%	3.77%	4.75%	3.16%	6.58%	8.77%	3.09%
China	8.14%	3.97%	3.35%	5.42%	1.72%	1.32%	1.59%	1.40%
Germany	4.50%	2.06%	12.36%	3.39%	3.73%	5.53%	2.66%	3.65%
Italy	0.35%	0.48%	1.26%	1.13%	1.15%	1.58%	1.06%	0.56%
All Other European	15.24%	6.34%	10.26%	4.07%	5.45%	4.48%	1.86%	4.77%
All Others	7.27%	6.19%	6.70%	5.88%	6.03%	5.00%	4.78%	4.77%
<i>[ Major West European*</i>	<i>14.03%</i>	<i>39.81%</i>	<i>26.60%</i>	<i>15.82%</i>	<i>17.51%</i>	<i>25.28%</i>	<i>24.97%</i>	<i>40.95% ]</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 9

**ARMS DELIVERIES TO THE WORLD, BY SUPPLIER, 1987-1994**

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL 1987-1994
United States	10,706	8,655	7,404	8,903	9,469	10,812	10,817	10,514	77,280
Russia**	23,100	22,000	18,900	15,200	6,800	2,300	3,000	1,400	92,700
France	2,900	2,000	2,300	5,100	1,800	1,500	800	700	17,100
United Kingdom	5,100	4,800	4,900	4,600	4,900	4,600	4,400	3,400	36,700
China	2,100	3,000	2,400	1,500	1,400	900	1,100	800	13,200
Germany	1,500	1,800	1,300	1,600	2,400	1,400	1,600	700	12,300
Italy	700	500	200	200	300	300	400	0	2,600
All Other European	7,300	6,700	3,900	2,400	1,400	2,900	1,400	1,000	27,000
All Others	3,800	4,400	3,300	1,800	1,600	1,400	1,400	1,800	19,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57,206</b>	<b>53,855</b>	<b>44,604</b>	<b>41,303</b>	<b>30,069</b>	<b>26,112</b>	<b>24,917</b>	<b>20,314</b>	<b>298,380</b>
Dollar inflation index (1994=1.00)***	0.795	0.8243	0.8571	0.8825	0.925	0.9436	0.9737	1	

\*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.

Source: U.S. Government

Table 9A

**ARMS DELIVERIES TO THE WORLD, BY SUPPLIER, 1987-1994**

(in millions of constant 1994 dollars)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL 1987-1994
United States	13,467	10,500	8,638	10,088	10,237	11,458	11,109	10,514	86,011
Russia	29,057	26,689	22,051	17,224	7,351	2,437	3,081	1,400	109,291
France	3,648	2,426	2,683	5,779	1,946	1,590	822	700	19,594
United Kingdom	6,415	5,823	5,717	5,212	5,297	4,875	4,519	3,400	41,259
China	2,642	3,639	2,800	1,700	1,514	954	1,130	800	15,178
Germany	1,887	2,184	1,517	1,813	2,595	1,484	1,643	700	13,822
Italy	881	607	233	227	324	318	411	0	3,000
All Other European	9,182	8,128	4,550	2,720	1,514	3,073	1,438	1,000	31,605
All Others	4,780	5,338	3,850	2,040	1,730	1,484	1,438	1,800	22,459
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71,957</b>	<b>65,334</b>	<b>52,041</b>	<b>46,802</b>	<b>32,507</b>	<b>27,673</b>	<b>25,590</b>	<b>20,314</b>	<b>342,218</b>

Table 9B

**ARMS DELIVERIES TO THE WORLD, BY SUPPLIER, 1987-1994**

(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
United States	18.71%	16.07%	16.60%	21.56%	31.49%	41.41%	43.41%	51.76%
Russia	40.38%	40.85%	42.37%	36.80%	22.61%	8.81%	12.04%	6.89%
France	5.07%	3.71%	5.16%	12.35%	5.99%	5.74%	3.21%	3.45%
United Kingdom	8.92%	8.91%	10.99%	11.14%	16.30%	17.62%	17.66%	16.74%
China	3.67%	5.57%	5.38%	3.63%	4.66%	3.45%	4.41%	3.94%
Germany	2.62%	3.34%	2.91%	3.87%	7.98%	5.36%	6.42%	3.45%
Italy	1.22%	0.93%	0.45%	0.48%	1.00%	1.15%	1.61%	0.00%
All Other European	12.76%	12.44%	8.74%	5.81%	4.66%	11.11%	5.62%	4.92%
All Others	6.64%	8.17%	7.40%	4.36%	5.32%	5.36%	5.62%	8.86%
<i>[ Major West European*</i>	<i>17.83%</i>	<i>16.90%</i>	<i>19.50%</i>	<i>27.84%</i>	<i>31.26%</i>	<i>29.87%</i>	<i>28.90%</i>	<i>23.63% ]</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.)

**DESCRIPTION OF ITEMS COUNTED IN  
WEAPONS CATEGORIES, 1987-1994**

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

**SUBSONIC COMBAT AIRCRAFT:** This category includes all fighters and bombers, including propeller driven, designed to function operationally at speeds below Mach 1.

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

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

**SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES (SAMs):** This category includes all air defense missiles.

**SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILES:** This category includes all surface-to-surface missiles without regard to range, such as SCUDs and CSS-2s. It excludes all anti-tank missiles and all anti-shipping missiles.

**ANTI-SHIPING 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 Republic
Hong Kong	Libya	Cyprus
India	Morocco	Denmark
Indonesia	Oman	Estonia
Japan	Qatar	Finland
Kampuchea (Cambodia)	Saudi Arabia	France
Kazakhstan	Syria	Georgia
Kyrgyzstan	Tunisia	Germany
Laos	United Arab Emirates	Greece
Macao	Yemen	Hungary
Malaysia		Iceland
Mongolia		Ireland
Nauru		Italy
Nepal		Latvia
New Caledonia		Liechtenstein
New Hebrides		Lithuania
New Zealand		Luxembourg
Norfolk Islands		Malta
North Korea		Moldova
Pakistan		Netherlands
Papua New Guinea		Norway
Philippines		Poland
Pitcairn		Portugal
Singapore		Romania
Solomon Islands		Russia
South Korea		Slovak Republic
Sri Lanka		Spain
Taiwan		Sweden
Tajikistan		Switzerland
Thailand		Turkey
Turkmenistan		Ukraine
Uzbekistan		United Kingdom
Vietnam		Yugoslavia/former Yugoslavia
Western Samoa		

**REGIONS IDENTIFIED IN ARMS TRANSFER  
TABLES AND CHARTS (cont.)**

## AFRICA (SUB-SAHARAN)

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