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# Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 2003-2010

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# Summary

This report is prepared annually to provide Congress with official, unclassified, quantitative data on conventional arms transfers to developing nations by the United States and foreign countries for the preceding eight calendar years for use in its policy oversight functions. All agreement and delivery data in this report for the United States are government-to-government Foreign Military Sales (FMS) transactions. Similar data are provided on worldwide conventional arms transfers by all suppliers, but the principal focus is the level of arms transfers by major weapons suppliers to nations in the developing world.

Developing nations continue to be the primary focus of foreign arms sales activity by weapons suppliers. During the years 2003-2010, the value of arms transfer agreements with developing nations comprised 72.9% of all such agreements worldwide. More recently, arms transfer agreements with developing nations constituted 78.9% of all such agreements globally from 2007-2010, and 76.2% of these agreements in 2010.

The value of all arms transfer *agreements* with developing nations in 2010 was over $30.7 billion. This was a decline from $49.8 billion in 2009. In 2010, the value of all arms *deliveries* to developing nations was nearly $21.9 billion, the highest total in these deliveries values since 2006 (in *constant* 2010 dollars).

Recently, from 2007 to 2010, the United States and Russia have dominated the arms market in the *developing world*, with both nations either ranking first or second for each of these four years in the value of arms transfer *agreements*. From 2007 to 2010, the United States made nearly $72 billion in such agreements, 40.1% all these agreements expressed in *constant* 2010 dollars. Russia made $37.1 billion, 20.7% of these agreements. During this same period, collectively, the United States and Russia made 60.8% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations, ($109.1 billion [in *constant* 2010 dollars]) during this four-year period.

In 2010, the United States ranked first in arms transfer *agreements* with *developing nations* with over $14.9 billion or 48.6% of these agreements, a significant increase in market share from 2009, when the United States held a 30.3% market share. In second place was Russia with $7.6 billion or 24.7% of such agreements.

In 2010, the United States ranked first in the value of arms *deliveries* to *developing* nations at $8.6 billion, or 39.2% of all such deliveries. Russia ranked second in these deliveries at $4.8 billion or 21.4%.

In *worldwide* arms transfer *agreements* in 2010—to both developed and developing nations—the United States dominated, ranking first with $21.3 billion in such agreements or 52.7% of all such agreements. Ranking second in *worldwide* arms transfer *agreements* in 2010 was Russia with $7.8 billion in such *global* agreements or 19.3%. The value of all arms transfer *agreements worldwide* in 2010 was $40.4 billion. This was a substantial decrease in arms agreements values over 2009 of 38.1%, and the lowest worldwide arms agreements total since 2003.

In 2010, India ranked first in the value of arms transfer *agreements* among all *developing* nations weapons *purchasers*, concluding $5.8 billion in such agreements. Taiwan ranked second with $2.7 billion in such agreements. Saudi Arabia ranked third with $2.2 billion.

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# Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 2003-2010

## Introduction and Overview

This report provides Congress with official, unclassified, background data from U.S. government sources on transfers of conventional arms to developing nations by major suppliers for the period 2003 through 2010. It also includes some data on worldwide supplier transactions. It updates and revises CRS Report R41403, *Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 2002-2009*, by Richard F. Grimmett.

Data in this report provide a means for Congress to identify existing supplier-purchaser relationships in conventional weapons acquisitions. Use of these data can assist Congress in its oversight role of assessing whether the current nature of the international weapons trade affects U.S. national interests. For most of recent American history, maintaining regional stability and ensuring the security of U.S. allies and friendly nations throughout the world have been important elements of U.S. foreign policy. Knowing the extent to which individual arms suppliers are transferring arms to individual nations or regions provides Congress with a context for evaluating policy questions it may confront. Such policy questions may include, for example, whether or not to support specific U.S. arms sales to given countries or regions or to support or oppose such arms transfers by other nations. The data in this report may also assist Congress in evaluating whether multilateral arms control arrangements or other U.S. foreign policy initiatives are being supported or undermined by the actions of arms suppliers.

The principal focus of this report is the level of arms transfers by major weapons suppliers to nations in the developing world—where most of the potential for the outbreak of regional military conflicts currently exists, and where the greatest proportion of the conventional arms trade is conducted. For decades, during the height of the Cold War, providing conventional weapons to friendly states was an instrument of foreign policy utilized by the United States and its allies. This was equally true for the Soviet Union and its allies. The underlying rationale for U.S. arms transfer policy then was to help ensure that friendly states were not placed at risk through a military disadvantage created by arms transfers by the Soviet Union or its allies. Following the Cold War's end, U.S. arms transfer policy has been based on assisting friendly and allied nations in maintaining their ability to deal with regional security threats and concerns.

Data in this report illustrate how global patterns of conventional arms transfers have changed in the post-Cold War and post-Persian Gulf War years. Relationships between arms suppliers and recipients continue to evolve in the 21st century in response to changing political, military, and economic circumstances. Whereas the principal motivation for arms sales by key foreign suppliers in earlier years might have been to support a foreign policy objective, today that motivation may be based as much, if not more, on economic considerations as those of foreign or national security policy.

Nations in the developing world continue to be the primary focus of foreign arms sales activity by conventional weapons suppliers. During the period of this report, 2003-2010, conventional arms transfer agreements (which represent orders for future delivery) to developing nations comprised 69.6% of the value of all international arms transfer *agreements*. The portion of agreements with developing countries constituted 78.9% of all agreements globally from 2007-2010. In 2010 arms transfer agreements with developing countries accounted for 76.2% of the value of all such agreements globally. *Deliveries* of conventional arms to *developing* nations, from 2007 to 2010 constituted 55.9% of all international arms deliveries. In 2010, arms *deliveries* to *developing* nations constituted 62.6% of the value of all such arms deliveries worldwide.

The data in this new report supersede all data published in previous editions. Since these new data for 2003-2010 reflect potentially significant updates to and revisions of the underlying databases utilized for this report, only the data in this most recent edition should be used. The data are expressed in U.S. dollars for the calendar years indicated, and adjusted for inflation (see box note on page 3). U.S. commercially licensed arms export delivery values are excluded (see box note on page 18). Also excluded are arms transfers by any supplier to subnational groups. The definition of developing nations, as used in this report, and the specific classes of items included in its values totals are found in box notes below on page 2. The report's table of contents provides a detailed listing and description of the various data tables to guide the reader to specific items of interest.

## 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 U.S. and foreign data alike. United States government departments and agencies publish data on U.S. arms transfers and deliveries but generally use the United States fiscal year as the computational time period for these data. As a consequence, there are likely to be distinct differences noted in those published totals using a fiscal year basis and those provided in this report which use a calendar year basis. Details on data used are outlined in notes at the bottom of **Tables 3, 14, 30** and **35**.

## ARMS TRANSFER VALUES

The values of arms transfer agreements (or deliveries) in this report refer to the total values of conventional arms orders (or deliveries as the case may be), which include all categories of weapons and ammunition, military spare parts, military construction, military assistance and training programs, and all associated services.

## DEFINITION OF DEVELOPING NATIONS AND REGIONS

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

**CONSTANT 2010 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. The report converts these dollar amounts (current dollars) into constant 2010 dollars. Although this helps to eliminate the distorting effects of U.S. inflation to permit a more accurate comparison of various dollar levels over time, the effects of fluctuating exchange rates are not neutralized. The deflators used for the constant dollar calculations in this report are those provided by the U.S. Department of Defense and are set out at the bottom of **Tables 4, 15, 31**, and **36**. *Unless otherwise noted in the report*, all dollar values are stated in *constant* terms. The exceptions to this rule are all regional data tables that are composed of four-year aggregate dollar totals (2003-2006 and 2007-2010). These tables are expressed in *current* dollar terms. Where tables rank leading arms suppliers to developing nations or leading developing nation recipients using four-year aggregate dollar totals, these values are expressed in *current* dollars.

# Major Findings

## General Trends in Arms Transfers Worldwide

The value of all arms transfer agreements worldwide (to both developed and developing nations) in 2010 was $40.4 billion. This was a substantial decrease in arms agreements values over 2009 of 38.1%, and the lowest worldwide arms agreements total since 2003 (**Figure 1**) (**Table 31**).

In 2010, the United States led in arms transfer agreements worldwide, making agreements valued at $21.3 billion (52.7% of all such agreements), a decline from $22.6 billion in 2009. Russia ranked second with $7.8 billion in agreements (19.3% of these agreements globally), down from $12.8 billion in 2009. The United States and Russia collectively made agreements in 2010 valued at over $29 billion, 72% of all international arms transfer agreements made by all suppliers (**Figure 1**) (**Table 31**, **Table 32**, and **Table 34**).

For the period 2007-2010, the total value of all international arms transfer agreements ($239.7 billion) was higher than the worldwide value during 2003-2006 ($203.2 billion), an increase of 15.2%. During the period 2003-2006, developing world nations accounted for 63.4% of the value of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide. During 2007-2010, developing world nations accounted for 78.9% of all arms transfer agreements made globally. In 2010, developing nations accounted for 76.2% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide (**Figure 1**) (**Table 31**).

In 2010, the United States ranked first in the value of all arms deliveries worldwide, making nearly $12.2 billion in such deliveries or 34.8%. This is the eighth year in a row that the United States has led in global arms deliveries. Russia ranked second in worldwide arms deliveries in 2010, making $5.2 billion in such deliveries. Germany ranked third in 2010, making $2.6 billion in such deliveries. These top three suppliers of arms in 2010 collectively delivered nearly $20 billion, 57.1% of all arms delivered worldwide by all suppliers in that year (**Table 2**) (**Table 36**, **Table 37**, and **Table 39**).

The value of all international arms deliveries in 2010 was nearly $35 billion. This is a decrease in the total value of arms deliveries from the previous year (a decline from $38 billion). The total value of such arms deliveries worldwide in 2007-2010 (about $148 billion) was lower than the deliveries worldwide from 2003 to 2006 (about $156.6 billion, a decline of $8.6 billion) (**Table 2**) (**Table 36** and **Table 37**) (**Figure 7** and **Figure 8**).

Developing nations from 2007 to 2010 accounted for 55.9% of the value of all international arms deliveries. In the earlier period, 2003-2006, developing nations accounted for 66.2% of the value of all arms deliveries worldwide. In 2010, developing nations collectively accounted for 62.6% of the value of all international arms deliveries (**Table 2**) (**Table 15**, **Table 36**, and **Table 37**).

Worldwide weapons orders fell in 2010. The total of $40.4 billion was a significant decline from $65.2 billion in 2009, or 38.1%. While the United States' worldwide weapons agreements values decreased slightly in value from $22.6 billion in 2009 to $21.3 billion in 2010, its market share nonetheless increased significantly, from 34.7% in 2009 to 52.7% in 2010. Thus, while the demand for new weapons orders decreased substantially from 2009 to 2010, the United States retained its position as the leading arms supplying nation in the world. Meanwhile, Russia posted a significant decline in its global arms agreements values, falling from $12.8 billion in 2009 to $7.8 billion in 2010. But Russia experienced only a nominal decline in its market share of worldwide agreements, falling from 19.6% in 2009 to 19.3% in 2010. The collective market share of worldwide arms agreements for the four major West European suppliers—France, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy—fell significantly from 26.2% in 2009 to 11.4% in 2010.

Worldwide weapons sales declined generally in 2010 in response to the constraints created by the tenuous state of the global economy. In view of budget difficulties faced by many purchasing nations, they chose to defer or limit the purchase of new major weapons systems. Some nations chose to limit their buying to upgrades of existing systems or to training and support services. Others decided to emphasize the integration into their force structures of the major weapons systems they had previously purchased. That said, orders for weapons upgrades and support services can still be rather lucrative, and such sales can provide weapons suppliers with continued revenue, despite the reduction in demand for major weapons systems. Nonetheless, the international recession has clearly had a negative effect on the arms marketplace.

As new arms sales have become more difficult to conclude since the global recession began, competition among sellers has become increasingly intense. A number of weapons-exporting nations are focusing not only on the clients with whom they have held historic competitive advantages, due to well-established military-support relationships, but also on potential new clients in countries and regions where they have not been traditional arms suppliers.

With the market for weapons declining, at least in the short term, arms suppliers face the challenge of providing weapons in type and price that can provide them with a competitive edge. A key obstacle arms suppliers face in selling to developing countries is the limited budgets several of these nations have for defense procurement. As a result, arms suppliers have increasingly utilized flexible financing options, and guarantees of counter-trade, co-production, and co-assembly elements in their contracts to secure new orders.

Because there are some important limitations on significant growth of arms sales to developing nations—especially those that are less affluent—competition between European nations or consortia on the one hand and the United States on the other is likely to be especially intense where all these suppliers have previously concluded arms agreements with the more affluent states. These more affluent developing nations have been leveraging their attractiveness as clients by demanding greater cost offsetting elements in their arms contracts, as well as transfer of more advanced technology and provisions for domestic production options. Weapons contracts with the more wealthy developing nations in the in Near East and Asia appear to be especially significant to European weapons suppliers who have used foreign arms sales contracts as a means to support their own domestic weapons development programs, and need them to compensate, wherever possible, for declining arms orders from the rest of the developing world.

Nations in the developed world continue to pursue measures aimed at protecting important elements of their national military industrial bases by limiting arms purchases from other developed nations. This has resulted in several major arms suppliers emphasizing joint production of various weapons systems with other developed nations as an effective way to share the costs of developing new weapons, while preserving productive capacity. Some supplying nations have decided to manufacture items for niche weapons categories where their specialized production capabilities give them important advantages in the international arms marketplace. The strong competition for weapons contracts has also led to consolidation of certain sectors of the domestic defense industries of key weapons-producing nations to enhance their competiveness further.

While less affluent nations in the developing world may be compelled by financial considerations to limit their weapons purchases, others in the developing world with significant financial assets continue to launch new and costly weapons-procurement programs. The increases in the price of oil have provided a major advantage for major oil-producing states in funding their arms purchases. Yet, such oil price increases have also caused economic difficulties for many oil-consuming states, and contributed to their decisions to curtail or defer new weapons acquisitions.

Despite the volatility of the international economy in recent years, some nations in the Near East and Asia regions have resumed or continued large weapons purchases. These purchases have been made by a limited number of developing nations in these two regions. Most recently they have been made by India in Asia, and Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates in the Near East. For the larger group of developing nations in these regions, the strength of their individual economies appears to be the most significant factor in their decisions to make major arms purchases.

Some developing nations in Latin America, and, to a much lesser extent, in Africa, have sought to modernize key sectors of their military forces. In the last few years, some nations in these regions have placed large arms orders, by regional standards, to advance that goal. Many countries within these regions are significantly constrained by their financial resources and thus limited to the weapons they can purchase. Given the limited availability of seller-supplied credit and financing for weapons purchases, and their smaller national budgets, most of these countries will be forced to be selective in their military purchases. Consequently, few major weapons systems purchases are likely to be made in either region, but particularly not in Africa.

## General Trends in Arms Transfers to Developing Nations

The value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 2010 was $30.7 billion, a substantial decrease from the $49.8 billion total in 2009 (**Figure 1**) (**Table 1**) (**Table 3**) (**Table 4**). In 2010, the value of all arms *deliveries* to developing nations ($21.9 billion) was an increase over the value of 2009 deliveries (nearly $19.2 billion), and the highest delivery total since 2006 (**Figure 7** and **Figure 8**) (**Table 2**) (**Table 15**).

Recently, from 2007 to 2010, the United States and Russia have dominated the arms market in the developing world, with both nations either ranking first or second for all four years in terms of the value of arms transfer agreements. From 2007 to 2010, the United States made nearly $72 billion of these agreements, or 38%. During this same period, Russia made $37.1 billion, 19.6% of all such agreements, expressed in constant 2010 dollars. Collectively, the United States and Russia made 57.6% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations during this four-year period. France, the third-leading supplier, from 2007 to 2010 made nearly $11 billion or 5.8% of all such agreements with developing nations during these years. In the earlier period (2003-2006) Russia ranked first with $41.5 billion in arms transfer agreements with developing nations or 32.2%; the United States made $30.5 billion in arms transfer agreements during this period or 23.7%. The United Kingdom made $14.7 billion in agreements or 11.4% (**Table 4**).

From 2003 to 2010, in any given year, most arms transfers to developing nations were made by two or three major suppliers. The United States ranked first among these suppliers for five of the eight years of this period, notably the last four. Russia has been a strong competitor for the lead in arms transfer agreements with developing nations, ranking first every year from 2004 through 2006, and second from 2007 through 2009. While Russia has lacked the larger traditional client base for armaments held by the United States and the major West European suppliers, it has been a major source of weaponry for a few key purchasers in the developing world. Russia's most significant high-value arms transfer agreements continue to be with India. Russia has also had some success in concluding arms agreements with clients in the Near East, and in Southeast Asia.

Russia has increased its sales efforts in Latin America with a principal focus on Venezuela. With the strong support of its President Hugo Chavez, Venezuela has become Russia's major new arms client in this region. Russia has adopted more flexible payment arrangements, including loans, for its prospective customers in the developing world generally, including a willingness in specific cases to forgive outstanding debts owed to it by a prospective client in order to secure new arms purchases. At the same time Russia continues efforts to enhance the quality of its follow-on support services to make Russian weaponry more attractive and competitive, attempting to assure potential clients that it will provide timely and effective service and spare parts for the weapons systems it sells.

France and the United Kingdom, among the four major West European arms suppliers, have been most successful in concluding significant orders with developing countries from 2003 to 2010, based on either long-term supply relationships or their having specialized weapons systems available for sale. Germany, however, has shown particular success in selling naval systems customized for developing nations. The United Kingdom has had comparable successes with aircraft sales.

Although the United States faces ongoing competition from other major arms suppliers, it appears likely to hold its position as the principal supplier to key developing world nations, especially with those able to afford major new weapons. Beginning in the Cold War period, the United States developed an especially large and diverse base of arms equipment clients globally with whom it is able to conclude a continuing series of arms agreements annually. It has also for decades provided upgrades, spare parts, ordnance and support services for the wide variety of weapons systems it has previously sold to this large list of clients. This provides for a steady stream of orders from year to year, even when the United States does not conclude major new arms agreements for major weapons systems. It also makes the United States a logical supplier for new generation military equipment to these traditional purchasers.

The major arms-supplying nations continue to center their sales efforts on the wealthier developing countries, as arms transfers to the less affluent developing nations remain constrained by the scarcity of funds in their defense budgets and the unsettled state of the international economy. From 2003 to 2008, the value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations increased from year to year. These agreements reached a peak in 2008 at $54.6 billion. The increase in agreements with developing nations from 2003 to 2008 has been driven to an important degree by sales to the more affluent developing nations, particularly key oil-producing states, which were especially active in seeking new advanced weaponry during these years.

In recent years, the less traditional European and non-European suppliers, including China, have been successful in securing some agreements with developing nations, although at lower levels, and with uneven results, compared to the major weapons suppliers. Yet, these non-major arms suppliers have occasionally made arms deals of significance. While their agreement values appear larger when they are aggregated as a group, most of their annual arms transfer agreement values during 2003-2010 have been comparatively low when they are listed as individual suppliers. In various cases these suppliers have been successful in selling older generation or less advanced equipment. This group of arms suppliers is more likely to be the source of small arms and light weapons and associated ordnance, rather than routine sellers of major weapons systems. Most of these arms suppliers do not rank very high in the value of their arms agreements and deliveries, although some will rank among the top 10 suppliers from year to year (**Table 4**, **Table 9**, **Table 10**, **Table 15**, **Table 20** , and **Table 21**).

## United States

The total value—in real terms—of United States arms transfer agreements with developing nations fell slightly from $15.1 billion in 2009 to $14.9 billion in 2010. Nevertheless, the U.S. market share of the value of all such agreements was 48.6% in 2010, a substantial increase from a 30.3% share in 2009 (**Figure 1**, **Figure 7**, and **Figure 8**) (**Table 1**, **Table 4**, and **Table 5**).

In 2010, the total value of U.S. arms transfer agreements with developing nations was attributable to a couple of major new orders from clients in the Near East and Asia, but more broadly to the continuation of significant equipment and support services contracts with a broad number of U.S. clients globally. The $14.9 billion arms agreement total for the United States in 2010 illustrates dramatically the continuing U.S. advantage of having well-established defense support arrangements with many weapons purchasers worldwide, based upon the existing U.S. weapons systems that the militaries of these clients utilize. U.S. agreements with all of its customers in 2010 include not only sales of very costly major weapons systems, but also the upgrading and the support of systems previously provided. It is important to emphasize that arms agreements involving a wide variety of items such as spare parts, ammunition, ordnance, training, and support services can have significant costs associated with them.

Among the larger valued arms transfer agreements the United States concluded in 2010 with developing nations were: with Israel for 19 F-35 Joint Strike Fighter aircraft for $2.75 billion; with Taiwan for 60 UH-60M Blackhawk helicopters for $2.4 billion; with Saudi Arabia for M1A2 and M1AS tank support and spare parts for $384 million; with Saudi Arabia for maintenance, support, and spare parts for F-15 fighter aircraft for $250 million; with Egypt for one Fast Patrol Craft for $227 million, and for Harpoon Block II anti-ship missiles for $104 million; with Pakistan for mid-life upgrades and support for F-16 fighter aircraft for $220 million; with India for CBU-105 sensor fused bombs, and associated items, for $384 million; with Jordan for a M142 High Mobility Artillery Rocket system for $182 million, and for Javelin anti-tank missiles for

$124 million. Other 2010 U.S. contracts include several score of missile, ordnance, and weapons systems support cases worth tens of millions of dollars each with U.S. customers in every region of the developing world.

## Russia

The total value of Russia's arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 2010 was $7.6 billion, a substantial decrease from $12.6 billion in 2009, placing Russia second in such agreements with the developing world. Russia's share of all developing world arms transfer agreements also declined slightly from 25.3% in 2009 to 24.7% in 2010 (**Figure 1**, **Figure 7**, and **Figure 8**) (**Table 1**, **Table 4**, **Table 5**, and **Table 10**).

Russia's arms transfer agreement totals with developing nations have been notable during the last five years, reaching a peak total in 2006 with $16.1 billion. During the 2007-2010 period, Russia ranked second among all suppliers to developing countries, making nearly $37.1 billion in agreements (in current 2010 dollars) (**Table 9**). Russia's status as a leading supplier of arms to developing nations reflects a successful effort to overcome the significant problems associated with the dissolution of the former Soviet Union. The major arms clients of the former Soviet Union were generally less wealthy developing countries. In the Soviet era several client states received substantial military aid grants and significant discounts on their arms purchases. Confronted with a limited arms client base in the post-Cold War era, and stiff competition from Western arms suppliers for new markets, Russia adapted its selling practices in the developing world in an effort to regain and sustain an important share among previous and prospective clients in that segment of the international arms market.

Recently, Russia has made significant efforts to provide more creative financing and payment options for prospective arms purchasers. Russia has agreed to engage in counter-trade, offsets, debt-swapping, and, in key cases, to make significant licensed production agreements in order to sell its weapons. Russia's willingness to agree to licensed production has been a critical element in several cases involving important arms clients, particularly India and China. Russia's efforts to expand its arms customer base elsewhere have met with mixed results. Some successful Russian arms sales efforts have occurred in Southeast Asia. Here Russia has signed arms agreements with Malaysia, Vietnam, Burma, and Indonesia. Russia has also concluded major arms deals with Venezuela and Algeria. Elsewhere in the developing world, Russian military equipment continues to be competitive because it ranges from the most basic to the highly advanced. Russia's less expensive armaments have proven attractive to less affluent developing nations.

Aircraft and missiles have continued to provide a significant portion of Russia's arms exports. Nevertheless, the absence of substantial funding for new research and development efforts in this and other military equipment areas has hampered Russia's longer-term foreign arms sales prospects. Weapons research and development (R&D) programs exist in Russia, yet other major arms suppliers have advanced much more rapidly in developing and producing weaponry than have existing Russian military R&D programs, a factor that may deter expansion of the Russian arms client base. This was illustrated by Russia's decision to acquire French technology through purchase of the Mistral amphibious assault ship, rather than relying on Russian shipbuilding specialists to create a comparable ship for the Russian Navy.

Still, Russia has had important arms development and sales programs, particularly involving India and, to a lesser extent, China, which should provide it with sustained business for a decade. During the mid-1990s, Russia sold major combat fighter aircraft and main battle tanks to India, and has provided other major weapons systems through lease or licensed production. It continues to provide support services and items for these various weapons systems. Sales of advanced weaponry in South Asia by Russia have been a matter of ongoing concern to the United States because of long-standing tensions between Pakistan and India. One key U.S. policy objective is preventing a potentially destabilizing arms race in this region. To that end, the United States has recently expanded its military cooperation with and arms sales to India.[1]

One of Russia's key arms clients in Asia has been China, which purchased advanced aircraft and naval systems. Since 1996, Russia has sold China Su-27 fighter aircraft and agreed to their licensed production. It has sold the Chinese quantities of Su-30 multi-role fighter aircraft, Sovremenny-class destroyers equipped with Sunburn anti-ship missiles, and Kilo-class Project 636 diesel submarines. Russia has also sold the Chinese a variety of other weapons systems and missiles. Chinese arms acquisitions seem aimed at enhancing its military projection capabilities in Asia, and its ability to influence events throughout the region. One U.S. policy concern is to ensure that it provides appropriate military equipment to U.S. allies and friendly states in Asia to help offset any prospective threat China may pose to such nations.[2] There have been no especially large Russian arms agreements with China most recently. The Chinese military is currently focused on absorbing and integrating into its force structure the significant weapons systems previously obtained from Russia, and there has also been tension between Russia and China over efforts by China's apparent practice of reverse engineering and copying major combat systems obtained from Russia, in violation of their licensed production agreements. However, there is currently the prospect of Chinese purchases of new Russian fighter aircraft, if agreement on terms protecting Russian technology can be reached.

The most significant arms transfer agreements Russia made in 2010 were with India for 29 MiG-29K fighters for $1.5 billion. Algeria purchased 16 Su-30 MKI fighters and Uganda 6 Su30 MK2 fighters for a collective value of over $1.2 billion. Other arms contracts of varying sizes and values for Russian equipment were made with a number of traditional Russian clients in the developing world.

## China

China did not become an important arms supplier until it proved able to provide weaponry during the Iran-Iraq war in the 1980s, when other major suppliers withheld sales to both belligerents. During that conflict, China demonstrated that it was willing to provide arms to both combatants in quantity and without conditions. Subsequently, China's arms sales have been more regional and targeted in the developing world. From 2007 to 2010, the value of China's arms transfer agreements with developing nations has averaged over $1.9 billion annually. During the period of this report, the value of China's arms transfer agreements with developing nations was highest in 2005 and 2007 at $2.8 billion and $2.7 billion, respectively. China's arms agreement total in 2010 ($900 million) was its lowest total since 2003. A significant portion of China's totals can be

[1] For detailed background see CRS Report RL33515, *Combat Aircraft Sales to South Asia: Potential Implications*, by Christopher Bolkcom, Richard F. Grimmett, and K. Alan Kronstadt; CRS Report RS22757, *U.S. Arms Sales to Pakistan*, by Richard F. Grimmett; CRS Report RL32115, *Missile Proliferation and the Strategic Balance in South Asia*, by Andrew Feickert and K. Alan Kronstadt; and CRS Report RL30427, *Missile Survey: Ballistic and Cruise Missiles of Selected Foreign Countries*, by Andrew Feickert.

[2] For detailed background see CRS Report RL30700, *China's Foreign Conventional Arms Acquisitions: Background and Analysis*, by Shirley A. Kan, Christopher Bolkcom, and Ronald O'Rourke; and CRS Report RL33153, *China Naval Modernization: Implications for U.S. Navy Capabilities—Background and Issues for Congress*, by Ronald O'Rourke.

attributed to a significant contract with Pakistan, a key client, associated with the production of the J-17 fighter aircraft. Generally, China's sales figures reflect several smaller valued weapons deals in Asia, Africa, and the Near East, rather than one or two especially large agreements for major weapons systems (**Table 4**, **Table 10**, and **Table 11**) (**Figure 7**).

Relatively few developing nations with significant financial resources have purchased Chinese military equipment during the eight-year period of this report. Most Chinese weapons for export are less advanced and sophisticated than weaponry available from Western suppliers or Russia. China, consequently, does not appear likely to be a key supplier of major conventional weapons in the developing world arms market in the immediate future. That said, China has indicated that increasingly it views foreign arms sales as an important market in which it wishes to compete, and has increased the promotion of its more advanced aircraft in an effort to secure contracts from developing countries. China's weapons systems for export seem based upon designs obtained from Russia through previous licensed production programs. Nonetheless, China's likely client base will be states in Asia and Africa seeking quantities of small arms and light weapons, rather than major combat systems.

China has also been an important source of missiles in the developing world arms market. China supplied Silkworm anti-ship missiles to Iran. Credible reports persist in various publications that China has sold surface-to-surface missiles to Pakistan. North Korea and Iran have also reportedly received Chinese missile technology, which may have increased their capabilities to threaten other countries in their respective neighborhoods. Such activities reported by credible sources raise important questions about China's stated commitment to the restrictions on missile transfers set out in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), including its pledge not to assist others in building missiles that could deliver nuclear weapons. Because China has military products—particularly its missiles—that some developing countries would like to acquire, it can present an obstacle to efforts to stem proliferation of advanced missile systems to some areas of the developing world where political and military tensions are significant, and where some nations are seeking to develop asymmetric military capabilities.[3]

China has been a key source of a variety of small arms and light weapons transferred to African states. The prospects for significant revenue earnings from these arms sales are limited. Thus China likely views such sales as one means of enhancing its status as an international political power, and increasing its ability to obtain access to significant natural resources, especially oil. The control of sales of small arms and light weapons to regions of conflict, especially to some African nations, has been a matter of concern to the United States. The United Nations also has undertaken an examination of this issue in an effort to achieve consensus on a path to curtail this weapons trade comprehensively. The U.N. is also exploring the possibility of reaching agreement in 2012 on the text of an Arms Trade Treaty, aimed at setting agreed standards, among member states, regarding what types of conventional arms sales should be made internationally.[4]

[3] For detailed background on the MTCR and proliferation control regimes and related policy issues see CRS Report RL31559, *Proliferation Control Regimes: Background and Status*, coordinated by Mary Beth Nikitin; and CRS Report RL31848, *Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and International Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (ICOC): Background and Issues for Congress*, by Andrew Feickert.

[4] For background on China's actions and motivations for increased activities in Africa see CRS Report RL33055, *China and Sub-Saharan Africa*, by Raymond W. Copson, Kerry Dumbaugh, and Michelle Weijing Lau. For background on U.S. Policy concerns regarding small arms and light weapons transfers see CRS Report RS20958, *International Small Arms and Light Weapons Transfers: U.S. Policy*, by Richard F. Grimmett.

## Major West European Suppliers

France, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy—the four major West European arms suppliers—have supplied a wide variety of more highly sophisticated weapons to would-be purchasers. They are alternative sources of armaments for nations that the United States chooses not to supply for policy reasons. The United Kingdom, for example, sold major combat fighter aircraft to Saudi Arabia in the mid-1980s, when the United States chose not to sell a comparable aircraft for policy reasons. More recently, European aircraft suppliers were made finalists in the competition for a major sale of combat aircraft to India, while the U.S. aircraft was rejected. These four NATO allies of the United States have generally supported the U.S. position in restricting arms sales to certain nations during the Cold War era. In the post-Cold War period, however, their national defense export policies have not been fully coordinated with the United States as was the case previously.

Leading European arms supplying states, especially France, view arms sales foremost as a matter for national decision. Economic considerations appear to be a greater driver in French arms sales decision-making than matters of foreign policy. France has also frequently used foreign military sales as an important means for underwriting development and procurement of new weapons systems for its own military forces. The potential for policy differences between the United States and major West European supplying states over conventional weapons transfers to specific countries has increased in recent years because of a divergence of views over what is an appropriate arms sale. Such a conflict resulted from an effort led by France and Germany in 2004-2005 to lift the arms embargo on arms sales to China adhered to by members of the European Union. The United States viewed this as a misguided effort, and vigorously opposed it. In the end, the proposal to lift the embargo was not adopted. However, it proved to be a source of significant tension between the United States and some members of the European Union. The arms sales activities of major European suppliers, consequently, will continue to be of interest to U.S. policymakers, given their capability to make sales of advanced military equipment to countries of concern to U.S. national security policy.[5]

The four major West European suppliers (France, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy), as a group, registered a notable decrease in their collective share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations between 2009 and 2010. This group's share fell from 24.5% in 2009 to 13.3% in 2010. The collective value of this group's arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 2010 was $4.1 billion compared to a total of nearly $12.2 billion in 2009. Of these four nations, Italy was the leading supplier with $1.7 billion in agreements in 2010. France, meanwhile registered $1.3 billion in arms agreements in 2010, down significantly from $7.9 billion in 2009 (**Figure 7** and **Figure 8**) (**Table 4** and **Table 5**).

The four major West European suppliers, collectively, held a 13.3% share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations during 2010. In the period from 2003 to 2010 they have generally been important participants in the developing world arms market. Individual suppliers within the major West European group have had notable years for arms agreements during this

[5] For detailed background see CRS Report RL32870, *European Union's Arms Embargo on China: Implications and Options for U.S. Policy*, by Kristin Archick, Richard F. Grimmett, and Shirley A. Kan. It should be noted that members of the European Union, and others, have agreed to a common effort to attempt some degree of control on the transfer of certain weapons systems, but the principal vehicle for this cooperation—the Wassenaar Arrangement—lacks a mechanism to enforce its rules. For detailed background see CRS Report RS20517, *Military Technology and Conventional Weapons Export Controls: The Wassenaar Arrangement*, by Richard F. Grimmett.

period: France in 2009 ($7.9 billion) and in 2005 ($5.7 billion); the United Kingdom in 2007 ($10.1 billion) and 2004 ($4.8 billion); Germany (over $4.8 billion) in 2008, and in 2006 ($2.6 billion); and Italy in 2009 ($.2.7 billion). In the case of all of these West European nations, large agreement totals in one year have usually resulted from the conclusion of large arms contracts with one or a small number of major purchasers in that particular year (**Table 4** and **Table 5**).

The major West European suppliers, individually, have enhanced their competitive position in weapons exports through strong government marketing support for their foreign arms sales. All of them can produce both advanced and basic air, ground, and naval weapons systems. The four major West European suppliers have competed successfully for arms sales contracts with developing nations against the United States, which has tended to sell to several of the same major clients. The continuing demand for U.S. weapons in the global arms marketplace, from a large established client base, has created a more difficult environment for individual West European suppliers to secure, on a sustained basis, large new contracts with developing nations. Yet, as the data indicate, the major West European suppliers continue to make significant arms transfer contracts each year.

Maintaining their market share of the arms trade in the face of the strong demand for U.S. defense equipment, among other considerations, was a key factor in inducing European Union (EU) member states to adopt a new code of conduct for defense procurement practices. This code was agreed on November 21, 2005, at the European Defense Agency's (EDA) steering board meeting. Currently voluntary, the EU hopes it will become mandatory, and through its mechanisms foster greater cooperation within the European defense equipment sector in the awarding of contracts for defense items. By successfully securing greater intra-European cooperation in defense program planning, and collaboration in defense contracting, the EU hopes that the defense industrial bases of individual EU states will be preserved, thereby enhancing the capability of European defense firms to compete for arms sales throughout the world. Some European arms companies have begun, and others completed the phasing out of production of certain types of weapons systems. These suppliers have increasingly sought to engage in joint production ventures with other key European weapons suppliers or even client countries in an effort to sustain major sectors of their individual defense industrial bases—even if a substantial portion of the weapons produced are for their own armed forces. Examples are the Eurofighter and Eurocopter projects. A few European suppliers have also adopted the strategy of cooperating in defense production ventures with the United States such as the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF), rather than attempting to compete directly, thus meeting their own requirements for advanced combat aircraft while positioning themselves to share in profits resulting from future sales of this new fighter aircraft.[6]

## Regional Arms Transfer Agreements

Historically, the leading markets for arms in regions of the developing world have been predominately in the Near East and Asia. Latin American and African nations, by contrast, have not been major purchasers of weapons, with rare exceptions. The regional arms agreement data tables in this report demonstrate this. United States policymakers have placed emphasis on helping to maintain stability throughout the regions of the developing world. Consequently, the

[6] For detailed background on issues relating to the Joint Strike Fighter program see CRS Report RL30563, *F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Program: Background and Issues for Congress*, by Jeremiah Gertler.

United States has made and supported arms sales and transfers it has believed would advance that goal, while discouraging significant sales by other suppliers to states and regions where military threats to nations in the area are minimal. Other arms suppliers do not necessarily share the U.S. perspective on what constitutes an appropriate arms sale, and in some instances the financial benefit of the sale to the supplier overrides other considerations. The regional and country specific arms-transfer data in this report provide an indication of where various arms suppliers are focusing their attention and who their principal clients are. By reviewing these data, policymakers can identify potential developments that may be of concern, and use this information to assist a review of options they may choose to consider, given the circumstances. What follows below is a review of data on arms-transfer agreement activities in the two regions that lead in arms acquisitions, the Near East and Asia. This is followed, in turn, by a review of data regarding the leading arms purchasers in the developing world more broadly.

## Near East[7]

The principal catalyst for major new weapons purchases in the Near East in recent decades was the Persian Gulf crisis of August 1990-February 1991. This crisis, culminating in a U.S.-led war to expel Iraq from Kuwait, created new demands by key purchasers such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, and other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) for a variety of advanced weapons systems. Subsequently, concerns over the growing strategic threat from Iran, which have continued into the 21st century, have become the principal basis of GCC states' advanced arms purchases. Because GCC states do not share a land border with Iran, their weapons purchases have focused primarily on air, naval, and missile defense systems. Egypt and Israel have also continued their military modernization programs by increasing their purchases of advanced weaponry, primarily from the United States.

Most recently, Saudi Arabia has been the principal arms purchaser in the Persian Gulf region. In the period from 2007 to 2010, Saudi Arabia's total arms agreements were valued at $28.9 billion (in current dollars). Also placing substantial orders during this same period was the UAE., making $15.1 billion in agreements (in current dollars) (**Table 11** and **Table 12**).

The Near East has generally been the largest arms market in the developing world. However, in the earlier period (2003-2006), it ranked second with 42.3% of the total value of all developing nations arms transfer agreements ($49.4 billion in current dollars). The Asia region ranked first in 2003-2006 with 47.2% of these agreements ($55.1 billion in current dollars). But, during 2007-2010, the Near East region again placed first with 51.1% of all developing nations agreements ($91.3 billion in current dollars). The Asia region ranked second in 2007-2010 with $59.2 billion of these agreements or 33.2% (**Table 6** and **Table 7**).

The United States ranked first in arms transfer agreements with the Near East during the 2003-2006 period with 32.5% of their total value ($16.1 billion in current dollars). Russia was second during these years with 24.5% ($12.1 billion in current dollars). Recently, from 2007 to 2010, the United States dominated in arms agreements with this region with $51.9 billion (in current dollars), a 56.8% share. The United Kingdom accounted for 11.7% of the region's agreements

[7] In this report the Near East region includes the following nations: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. The countries included in the other geographic regions are listed at the end of the report.

($10.7 billion in current dollars). Russia accounted for 9.1% of the region's agreements in the most recent period ($8.3 billion in current dollars) (**Figure 5**) (**Table 6** and **Table 8**).

## Asia

In Asia, several developing nations have been engaged in upgrading and modernizing defense forces, and this has led to new conventional weapons sales in that region. Beginning in the mid-1990s, Russia became the principal supplier of advanced conventional weaponry to China for about a decade—selling it fighters, submarines, destroyers, and missiles—while establishing itself as the principal arms supplier to India. Russian arms sales to these two countries have been primarily responsible for much of the increase in Asia's overall share of the arms market in the developing world during the period of this report. Russia has also expanded its client base in Asia, securing aircraft orders from Malaysia, Vietnam, Burma, and Indonesia. It is notable that India, while the principal Russian arms customer, during recent years has sought to diversify its weapons supplier base, purchasing the Phalcon early warning defense system aircraft in 2004 from Israel and numerous items from France in 2005, in particular six Scorpene diesel attack submarines. In 2008 India purchased six C130J cargo aircraft from the United States. In 2010, the United Kingdom sold India 57 Hawk jet trainers for $1 billion. In 2010 Italy also sold India 12 AW101 helicopters. This pattern of Indian arms purchases indicates that it is likely that Russia will face strong new competition from other major weapons suppliers for the India arms market, and it can no longer be assured that India will consistently purchase its major combat systems. Indeed, Russia was eliminated by India in 2011 from the international competition to supply a new-generation combat fighter aircraft.

In other major arms agreements with Asia more recently, the United States concluded a multi-billion dollar sale to Pakistan in 2006 of new F-16 fighter aircraft, weapons, and aircraft upgrades, while Sweden sold it a SAAB-2000 based AWACS airborne radar system. In 2007, Pakistan contracted with China for production of J-17 fighter aircraft; in 2008 it purchased an AWACS aircraft from China. In 2009, Pakistan also purchased J-10 fighters from China. Meanwhile, in 2010 the United States sold 60 UH-60M Blackhawk helicopters to Taiwan. The data on regional arms-transfer agreements from 2003 to 2010 continue to reflect that Asia and the Near East are the regions of the developing world that are the primary sources of orders for conventional weaponry.

Asia has traditionally been the second-largest developing-world arms market. In 2007-2010, Asia ranked second, accounting for 33.2% of the total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations ($59.3 billion in current dollars). Yet in the earlier period, 2003-2006, the Asia region ranked first, accounting for 47.2% of all such agreements ($55.1 billion in current dollars) (**Table 6** and **Table 7**).

In the earlier period (2003-2006), Russia ranked first in the value of arms transfer agreements with Asia with 36.5% ($20.1 billion in current dollars). The United States ranked second with 17% ($9.4 billion in current dollars). The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 22.5% of this region's agreements in 2003-2006. In the later period (2007-2010), Russia ranked first in Asian agreements with 30.7% ($18.2 billion in current dollars), primarily due to major combat aircraft and naval system sales to India and China. The United States ranked second with 25.6% ($15.2 billion in current dollars). The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 15% of this region's agreements in 2007-2010. (**Figure 6**) (**Table 8**).

## Leading Developing Nations Arms Purchasers

Saudi Arabia was the leading developing world arms purchaser from 2003 to 2010, making arms transfer agreements totaling $44.3 billion during these years (in current dollars). In the 2003-2006 period, India ranked first in arms transfer agreements at $21.1 billion (in current dollars). In 2007-2010 Saudi Arabia ranked first in arms transfer agreements, with a substantial increase to $28.9 billion from $15.4 billion in the earlier 2003-2006 period (in current dollars). These increases reflect the military modernization efforts by both Saudi Arabia and India, underway since the 1990s. The total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations from 2003 to 2010 was $284.6 billion (in current dollars). Thus Saudi Arabia alone accounted for 15.5% of all developing-world arms-transfer agreements during these eight years. In the most recent period, 2007-2010, Saudi Arabia made $28.9 billion in arms transfer agreements (in current dollars). This total constituted 16.6% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations during these four years ($174.1 billion in current dollars). India ranked second in arms transfer agreements during 2007-2010 with $17.4 billion (in current dollars), or about 10% of the value of all developing-world arms-transfer agreements (**Table 3**, **Table 6**, **Table 12**, and **Table 13**).

During 2003-2006, the top 10 recipients collectively accounted for 65.7% of all developing world arms transfer agreements. During 2007-2010, the top 10 recipients collectively accounted for 66.5% of all such agreements. Arms transfer agreements with the top 10 developing world recipients, as a group, totaled $8.1 billion in 2010 or 59% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations that year. These percentages reflect the continued concentration of major arms purchases by developing nations among a few countries (**Table 3**, **Table 12**, and **Table 13**).

India ranked first among all developing world recipients in the value of arms transfer agreements in 2010, concluding $5.8 billion in such agreements. Taiwan ranked second in agreements with $2.7 billion. Saudi Arabia ranked third with $2.2 billion in agreements. Six of the top 10 recipients were in the Near East region; four were in the Asian region (**Table 13**).

India was the leading recipient of arms *deliveries* among developing world recipients in 2010, receiving $3.6 billion in such deliveries. Saudi Arabia ranked second in arms deliveries in 2010 with $2.2 billion. Pakistan ranked third with $2.2 billion (**Table 24**).

Arms *deliveries* to the top 10 developing nation recipients, as a group, were valued at $13 billion, or 59.4% of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 2010. Six of these top 10 recipients were in the Near East; four were in Asia (**Table 14** and **Table 24**).

## Weapons Types Recently Delivered to Near East Nations

Regional weapons delivery data reflect the diverse sources of supply and type of conventional weaponry actually transferred to developing nations. Even though the United States, Russia, and the four major West European suppliers dominate in the delivery of the 14 classes of weapons examined, it is also evident that the other European suppliers and some non-European suppliers, including China, are capable of being leading suppliers of selected types of conventional armaments to developing nations (**Tables 25-29**) (pages 63-67).

Weapons deliveries to the Near East, historically the largest purchasing region in the developing world, reflect the quantities and types delivered by both major and lesser suppliers. The following is an illustrative summary of weapons deliveries to this region for the period 2007-2010 from **Table 27**:

**United States**

- 339 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 71 APCs and armored cars
- 3 minor surface combatants
- 38 supersonic combat aircraft
- 35 helicopters
- 397 surface-to-air missiles

**Russia**

- 270 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 250 APCs and armored cars
- 40 supersonic combat aircraft
- 20 helicopters
- 3,850 surface-to-air missiles
- 10 surface-to-surface missiles
- 40 anti-ship missiles

**China**

- 40 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 160 APCs and armored cars

**Major West European Suppliers**

- 100 APCs and armored cars
- 30 minor surface combatants
- 20 supersonic combat aircraft
- 20 helicopters
- 400 surface-to-air missiles
- 50 anti-ship missiles

**All Other European Suppliers**

- 80 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 300 APCs and armored cars
- 4 minor surface combatants
- 7 guided missile boats
- 50 supersonic combat aircraft
- 250 surface-to-air missiles
- 30 anti-ship missiles

**All Other Suppliers**

- 10 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 200 APCs and armored cars
- 16 minor surface combatants
- 30 helicopters
- 10 surface-to-surface missiles
- 20 anti-ship missiles

Notable quantities of major combat systems were delivered to the Near East region from 2007 to 2010, specifically tanks and self-propelled guns, armored vehicles, minor surface combatants, supersonic combat aircraft, helicopters, and air defense and anti-ship missiles. The United States, Russia, and European suppliers made deliveries of supersonic combat aircraft to the region. The United States, China, and the European suppliers delivered anti-ship missiles. The United States, Russia, and European suppliers in general were the principal suppliers of tanks and self-propelled guns, APCs and armored cars, surface-to-air missiles, as well as helicopters. Three of these weapons categories—supersonic combat aircraft, helicopters, and tanks and self-propelled guns—are especially costly and are a large portion of the dollar values of arms deliveries by the United States, Russia, and European suppliers to the Near East region during the 2007-2010 period.

The cost of naval combatant vessels can be high, and the European suppliers, in particular, had their delivery values increased due to their transfers of such vessels during this period. Some of the less expensive weapons systems delivered to the Near East are nonetheless possess significant deadly capabilities and can create important security threats within the region. For example, from 2007 to 2010, the four major West European suppliers collectively delivered 50 anti-ship missiles to the Near East region, Russia delivered 40, and the other European suppliers delivered 30. Russia delivered 10 surface-to-surface missiles. The United States delivered three minor surface combatants to the Near East, while the four major West European suppliers collectively delivered 30 of them. The other European suppliers collectively delivered 90 tanks and armored cars, 300 APCs and armored cars, 50 supersonic combat aircraft, 4 minor surface combatants, 7 guided missile boats, 250 surface-to-air missiles and 30 anti-ship missiles. Other non-European suppliers collectively delivered 200 APCs and armored cars, 16 minor surface combatants, 30 helicopters, 20 anti-ship missiles, as well as 10 surface-to-surface missiles.

**UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL ARMS EXPORTS**

United States commercially licensed arms deliveries data are not included in this report. The United States is the only major arms supplier that has two distinct systems for the export of weapons: the government-to-government Foreign Military Sales (FMS) system, and the licensed commercial export system. It should be noted that data maintained on U.S. commercial sales agreements and deliveries are incomplete, and are not collected or revised on an ongoing basis, making them significantly less precise than those for the U.S. FMS program—which accounts for the overwhelming portion of U.S. conventional arms transfer agreements and deliveries involving weapons systems. There are no official compilations of commercial agreement data comparable to that for the FMS program maintained on an annual basis. Once an exporter receives from the State Department a commercial license authorization to sell—valid for four years—there is no current requirement that the exporter provide to the State Department, on a systematic and ongoing basis, comprehensive details regarding any sales contract that results from the license authorization, including if any such contract is reduced in scope or cancelled. Nor is the exporter required to report that no contract with the prospective buyer resulted.

Annual commercially licensed arms deliveries data are obtained from shipper's export documents and completed licenses from ports of exit by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agency which are then provided to the U.S. Census Bureau. The Census Bureau takes these arms export data, and, following a minimal review of them, submits them to the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls in the Political-Military Bureau (PM/DDTC) of the State Department, which makes the final compilation of such data—details of which are not publicly available. Once compiled by the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls at the State Department, these commercially licensed arms deliveries data are not revised. By contrast, the U.S. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program data, for both agreements and deliveries, maintained by the Defense Department, are systematically collected, reviewed for accuracy on an on-going basis, and are revised from year-to-year as needed to reflect any changes or to correct any errors in the information. This report includes all FMS deliveries data. By excluding U.S. commercial licensed arms deliveries data, the U.S. arms delivery totals will be understated.

Some have suggested that a systematic data collection and reporting system for commercial licensed exports, comparable to the one which exists now in the Department of Defense, should be established by the Department of State. Having current and comprehensive agreement and delivery data on commercially licensed exports would provide a more complete picture of the U.S. arms export trade, in this view, and thus facilitate Congressional oversight of this sector of U.S. exports.

# Arms Values Data Tables and Charts for 2003-2010

**Tables 3** through **13** (pages 34-47) present data on arms transfer *agreements* with developing nations by major suppliers from 2003 to 2010. These data show the most recent trends in arms contract activity by major suppliers. *Delivery* data, which reflect implementation of sales previously concluded, are provided in **Tables 14** through **24** (pages 48-61). **Table 30**, **Table 31**, **Table 32**, **Table 33**, and **Table 34** (pages 69-74) provide data on *worldwide* arms transfer *agreements* from 2003-2010, while **Table 35**, **Table 36**, **Table 37**, **Table 38**, and **Table 39** (pages 75-80) provide data on *worldwide* arms *deliveries* during this period. To use these data regarding agreements for purposes other than assessing general trends in seller/buyer activity is to risk drawing conclusions that can be readily invalidated by future events—precise values and comparisons, for example, may change due to cancellations or modifications of major arms transfer agreements previously concluded.

These data sets reflect the comparative magnitude of arms transactions by arms suppliers with recipient nations expressed in *constant* dollar terms, unless otherwise noted. Illustrative pie and bar charts are provided in this section to give the relative market share of individual arms suppliers globally, to the developing world and to specific regions. **Table 1** (pages 26-27) provides the value of *worldwide* arms transfer *agreements* for 2003-2006. 2007-2010 and 2010, and the *suppliers' share of such agreements with the developing world*. **Table 2** (pages 32-33) provides the value of *worldwide* arms *deliveries* for 2003-2006, 2007-2010 and 2010, and the *suppliers' share of such deliveries with the developing world*. Specific content of other individual data tables is described below.

**Table 3** shows the annual current dollar values of arms transfer agreements to developing nations by major suppliers from 2003-2010. This table provides the data from which **Table 4** (constant dollars) and **Table 5** (supplier percentages) are derived.

- **Regional Arms Transfer Agreements, 2003-2010**

**Table 6** gives the values of arms transfer agreements between suppliers and individual regions of the developing world for the periods 2003-2006 and 2007-2010. These values are expressed in current U.S. dollars. **Table 7**, derived from **Table 6**, gives the percentage distribution of each supplier's agreement values within the regions for the two time periods. **Table 8**, also derived from **Table 6**, illustrates what percentage share of each developing world region's total arms transfer agreements was held by specific suppliers during the years 2003-2006 and 2007-2010.

- **Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations, 2003-2010: Leading Suppliers Compared**

**Table 9** gives the values of arms transfer agreements with the developing nations from 2003 to 2010 by the top 11 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—2003-2006, 2007-2010, and 2003-2010.

- **Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations in 2010: Leading Suppliers Compared**

**Table 10** ranks and gives for 2010 the values of arms transfer agreements with developing nations of the top 11 suppliers in current U.S. dollars.

- **Arms Transfer Agreements With Near East 2003-2010: Suppliers and Recipients**

**Table 11** gives the values of arms transfer agreements with the Near East nations by suppliers or categories of suppliers for the periods 2003-2006 and 2007-10. These values are expressed in current U.S. dollars. They are a subset of the data contained in **Table 3** and **Table 6**.

- **Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 2003-2010: Agreements With Leading Recipients**

**Table 12** gives the values of arms transfer agreements made by the top 10 recipients of arms in the developing world from 2003 to 2010 with all suppliers collectively. The table ranks recipients on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective agreements with all suppliers for each of three periods—2003-2006, 2007-2010 and 2003-2010.

- **Arms Transfers to Developing Nations in 2010: Agreements With Leading Recipients**

**Table 13** names the top 10 developing world recipients of arms transfer agreements in 2009. The table ranks these recipients on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective agreements with all suppliers in 2010.

- **Developing Nations Arms Delivery Values**

**Table 14** shows the annual current dollar values of arms deliveries (items actually transferred) to developing nations by major suppliers from 2003-2010. The utility of these particular data is that they reflect transfers that have occurred. They provide the data from which **Table 15** (constant dollars) and **Table 16** (supplier percentages) are derived.

- **Regional Arms Delivery Values, 2003-2010**

**Table 17** gives the values of arms deliveries by suppliers to individual regions of the developing world for the periods 2003-2006 and 2007-2010. These values are expressed in current U.S. dollars. **Table 18**, derived from **Table 17**, gives the percentage distribution of each supplier's deliveries values within the regions for the two time periods. **Table 19**, also derived from **Table 17**, illustrates what percentage share of each developing world region's total arms delivery values was held by specific suppliers during the years 2003-2006 and 2007-2010.

- **Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 2003-2010: Leading Suppliers Compared**

**Table 20** gives the values of arms deliveries to developing nations from 2003-2010 by the top 11 suppliers. The table ranks these suppliers on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective deliveries to the developing world for each of three periods—2003-2006, 2007-2010, and 2003-2010.

- **Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 2010: Leading Suppliers Compared**

**Table 21** ranks and gives for 2010 the values of arms deliveries to developing nations of the top 10 suppliers in current U.S. dollars.

- **Arms Deliveries to Near East, 2003-2010: Suppliers and Recipients**

**Table 22** gives the values of arms delivered to Near East nations by suppliers or categories of suppliers for the periods 2003-2006 and 2007-2010. These values are expressed in current U.S. dollars. They are a subset of the data contained in **Table 14** and **Table 17**.

- **Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 2003-2010: The Leading Recipients**

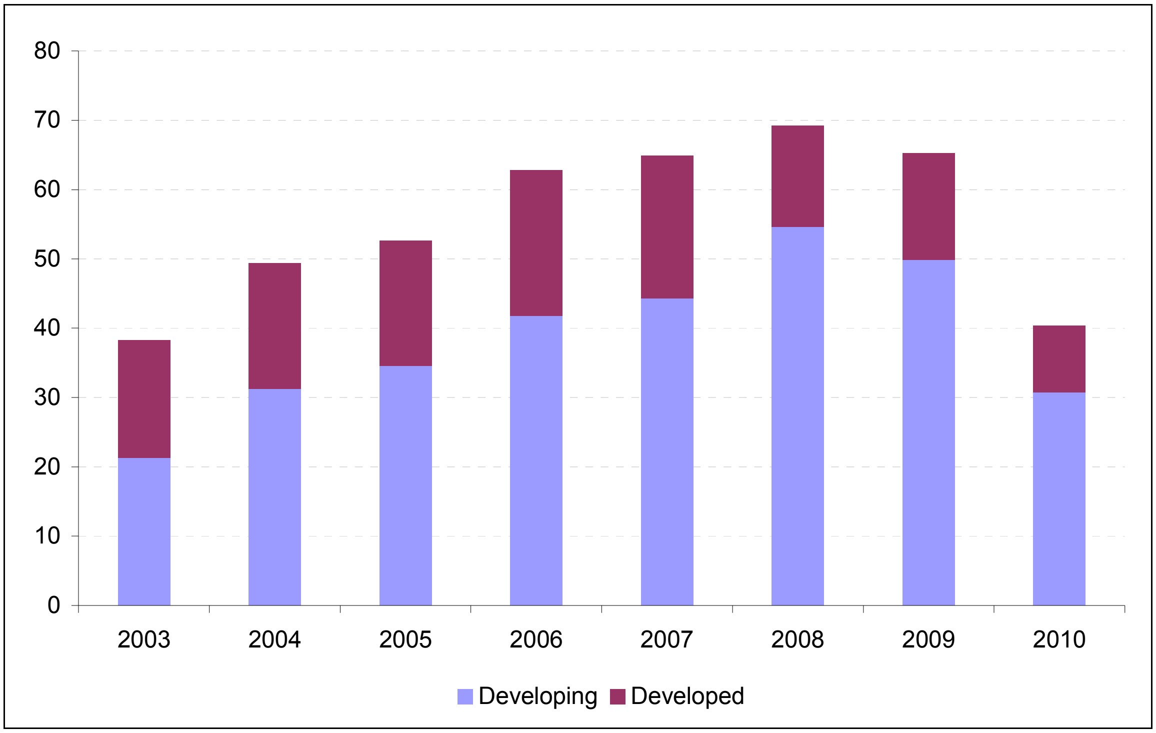
**Table 23** gives the values of arms deliveries made to the top 10 recipients of arms in the developing world from 2003 to 2010 by all suppliers collectively. The table ranks recipients on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective deliveries from all suppliers for each of three periods—2003-2006, 2007-2010 and 2003-2010.

- **Arms Transfers to Developing Nations in 2010: Agreements With Leading Recipients**

**Table 24** names the top 10 developing world recipients of arms transfer agreements in 2010. The table ranks these recipients on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective agreements with all suppliers in 2010.

**Figure 1. Arms Transfer Agreements Worldwide, 2003-2010 Developed and Developing Worlds Compared**

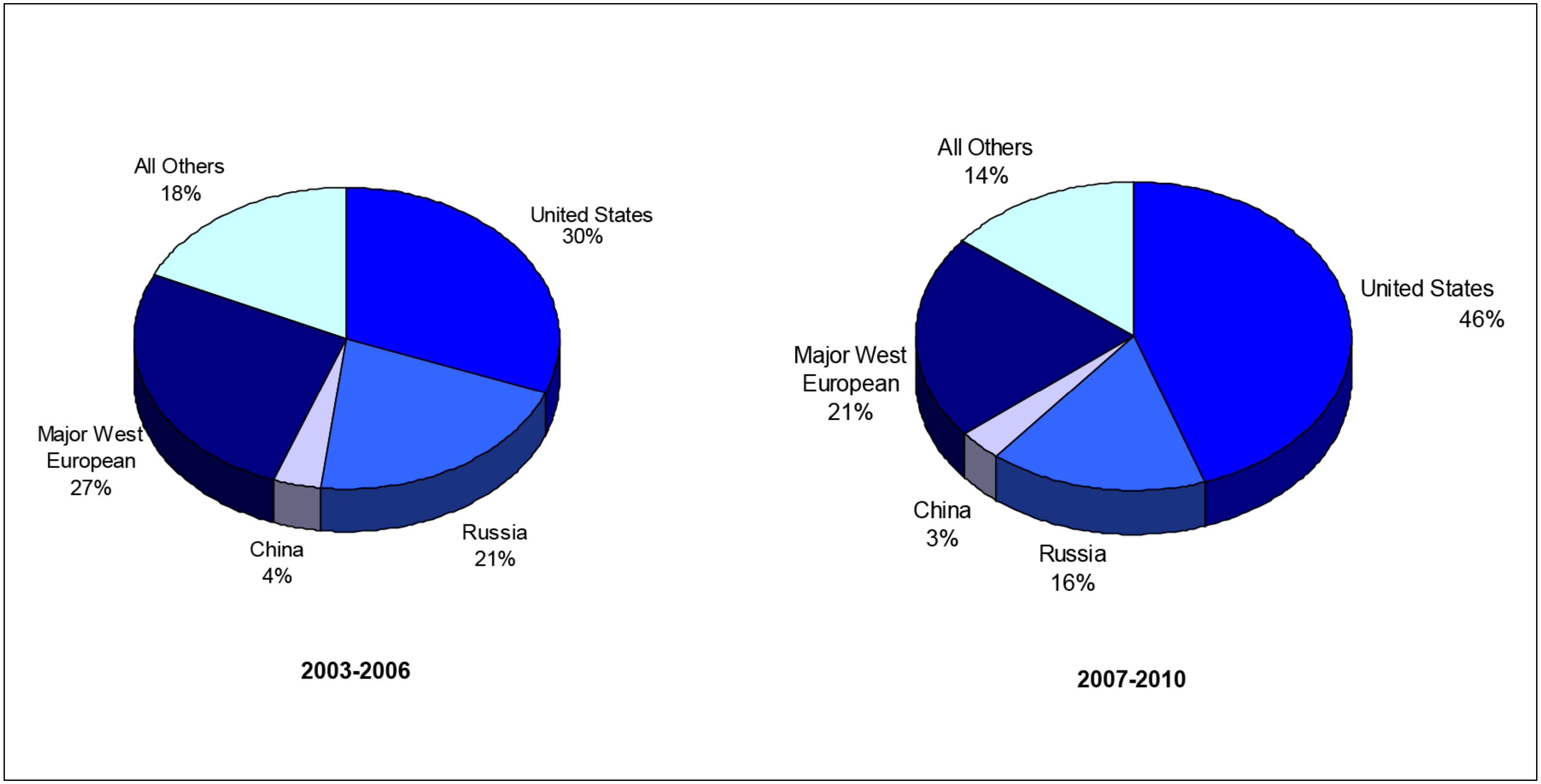
In billions of constant 2010 dollars




**Source:** U.S. Government

**Figure 2. Arms Transfer Agreements Worldwide**

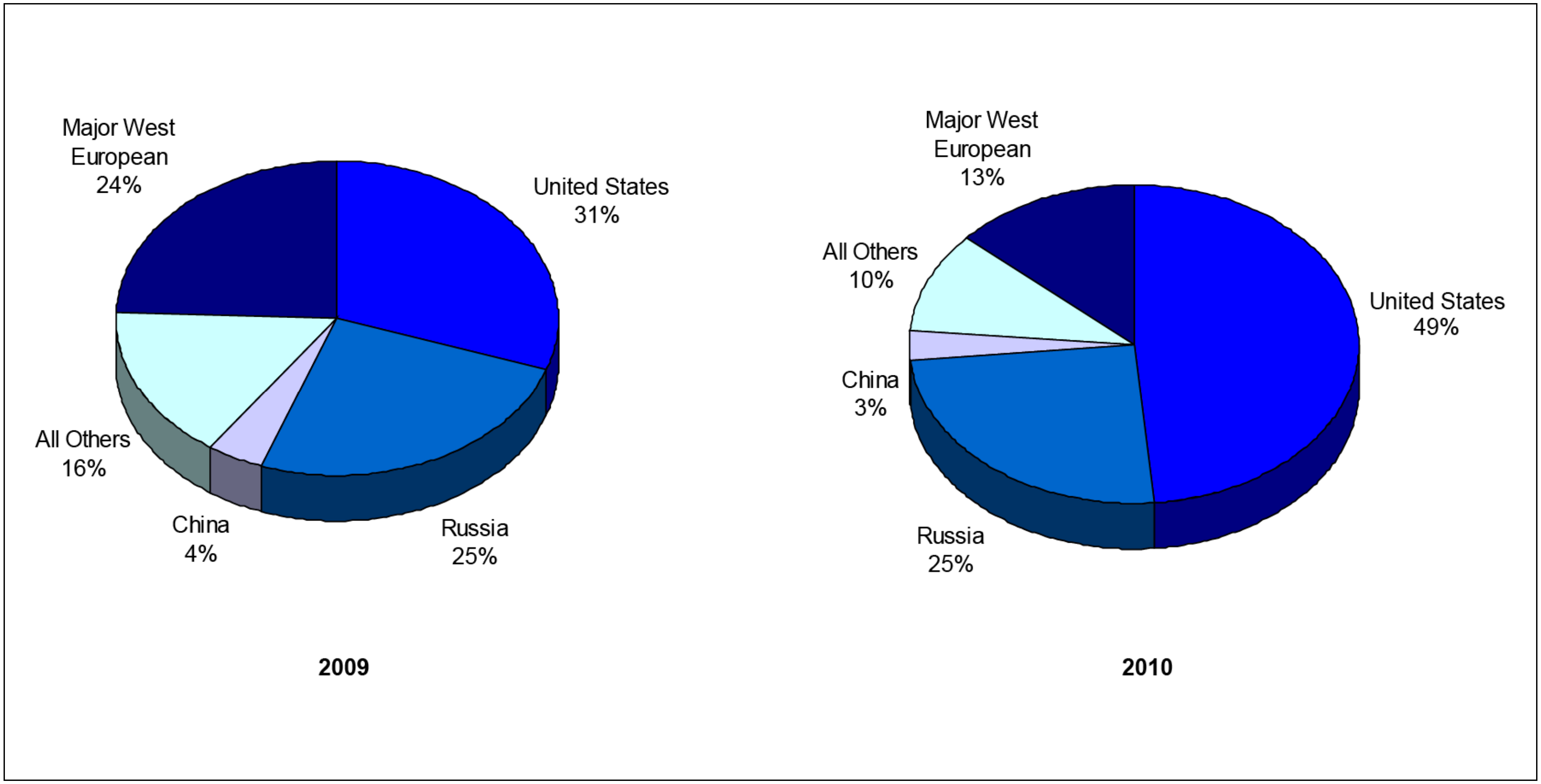
(supplier percentage of value)




**Source:** U.S. Government

**Figure 3. Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations**

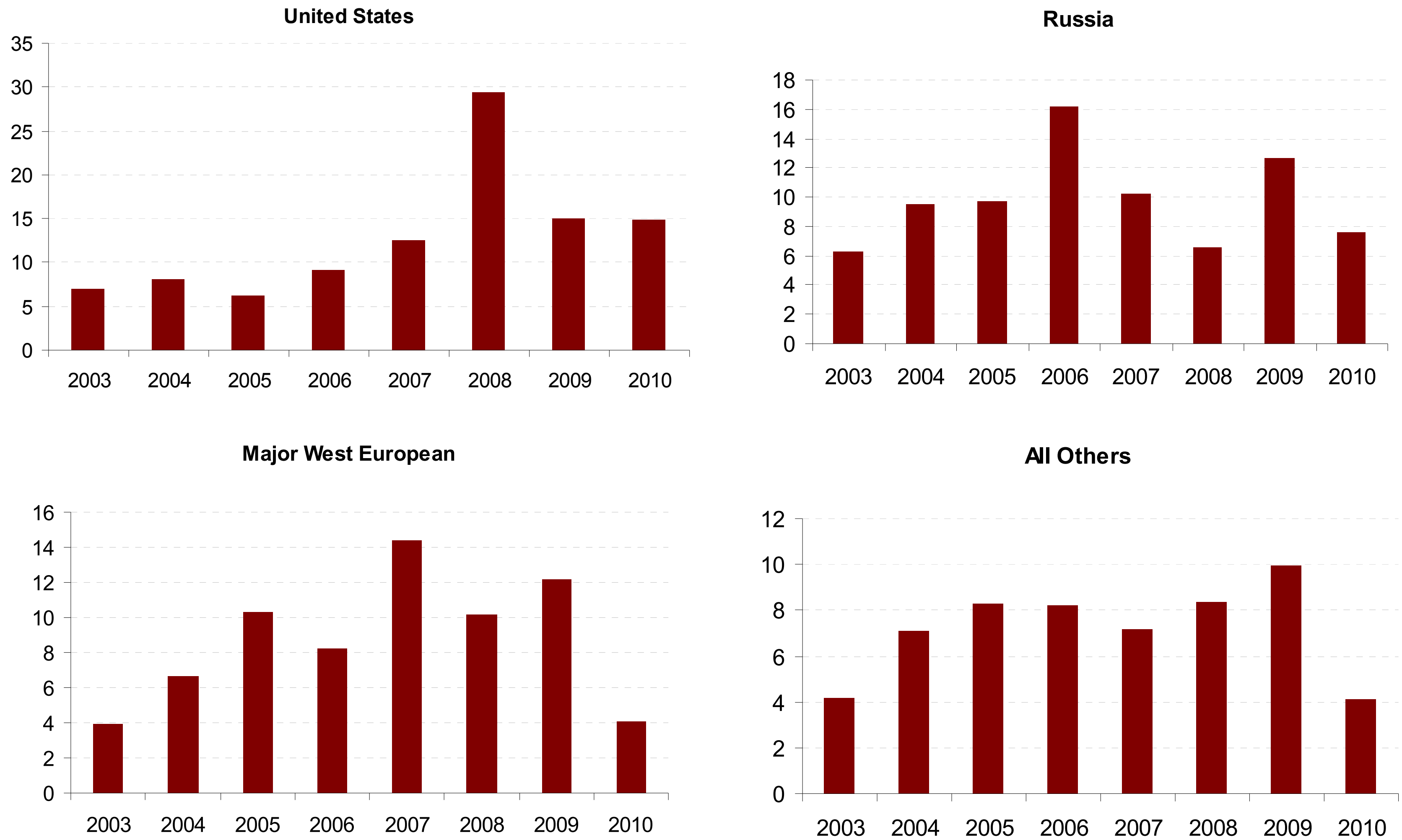
(supplier percentage of value)




**Source:** U.S. Government

**Figure 4. Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations by Major Supplier, 2003-2010**

(billions of constant 2010 dollars)




**Source:** U.S. Government

**Table 1. Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements, 2003-2010 and Suppliers' Share with Developing World**

(in millions of **constant 2010** U.S. dollars)

| Supplier | Worldwide Agreements Value 2003-2006 | Percentage of Total with Developing World |
|---|---|---|
| United States | 63,363 | 48.20% |
| Russia | 42,627 | 97.30% |
| France | 22,004 | 39.20% |
| United Kingdom | 16,426 | 89.70% |
| China | 7,182 | 100.00% |
| Germany | 10,932 | 33.60% |
| Italy | 4,340 | 47.40% |
| All Other European | 23,977 | 47.40% |
| All Others | 12,333 | 74.70% |
| **TOTAL** | **203,184** | **63.40%** |
| **Supplier** | **Worldwide Agreements Value 2007-2010** | **Percentage of Total with Developing World** |
| United States | 107,401 | 67.00% |
| Russia | 38,432 | 96.40% |
| France | 15,396 | 71.10% |
| United Kingdom | 13,377 | 93.20% |
| China | 8,090 | 98.80% |
| Germany | 11,875 | 60.50% |
| Italy | 10,794 | 66.40% |
| All Other European | 23,047 | 60.70% |
| All Others | 11,321 | 67.30% |
| **TOTAL** | **239,733** | **78.90%** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

**Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements, 2003-2010 and Suppliers' Share with Developing World (Continued)**

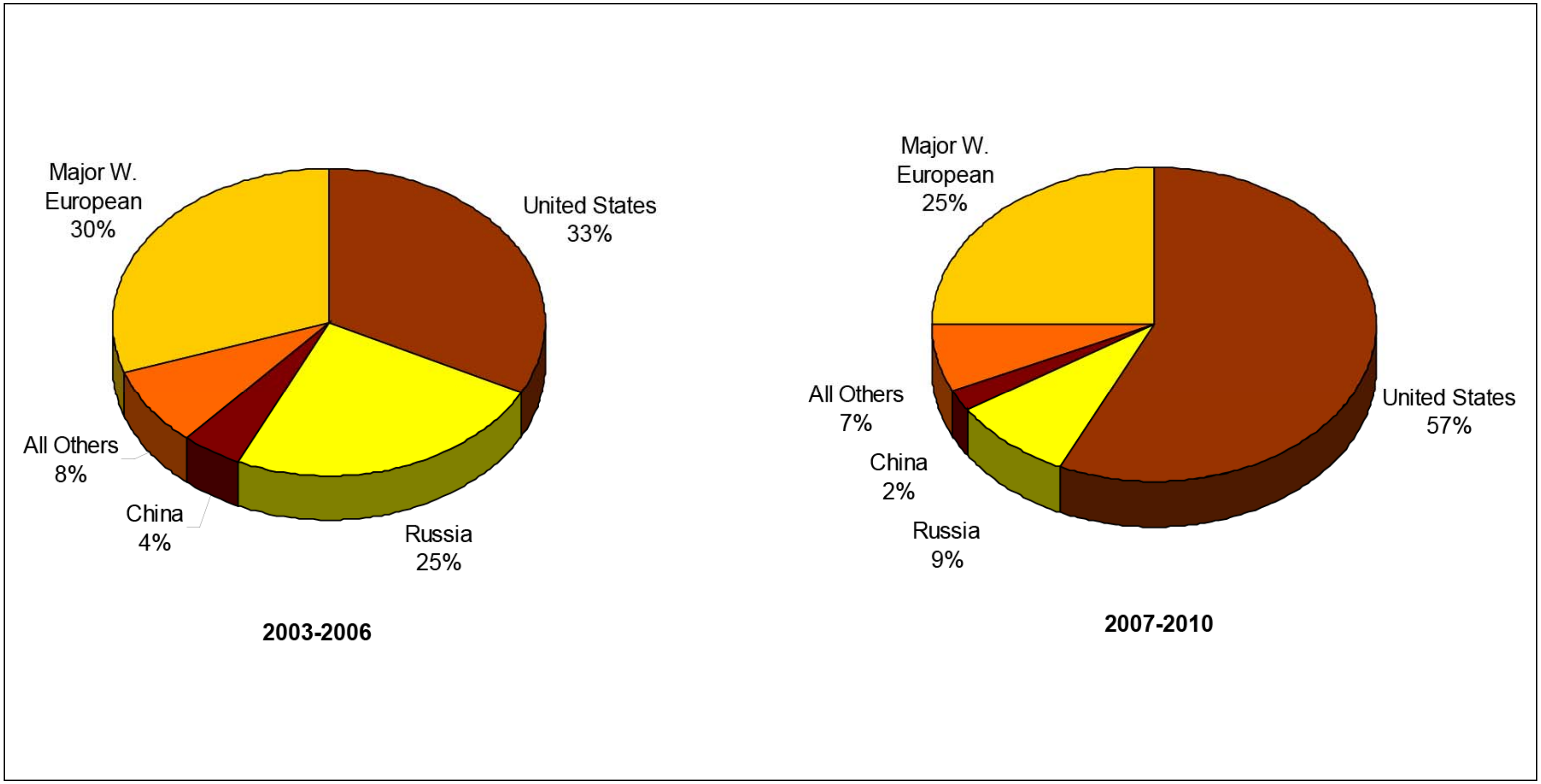
(in millions of **constant 2010** U.S. dollars)

| **Supplier** | **Worldwide Agreements Value 2010** | **Percentage of Total with Developing World** |
|---|---|---|
| United States | 21,255 | 70.30% |
| Russia | 7,800 | 97.40% |
| France | 1,300 | 100.00% |
| United Kingdom | 1,400 | 78.60% |
| China | 900 | 100.00% |
| Germany | 100 | 0.0% |
| Italy | 1,800 | 94.40% |
| All Other European | 3,300 | 60.60% |
| All Others | 2,500 | 48.00% |
| **TOTAL** | **40,355** | **76.20%** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

**Figure 5. Arms Transfer Agreements With Near East**

(supplier percentage of value)

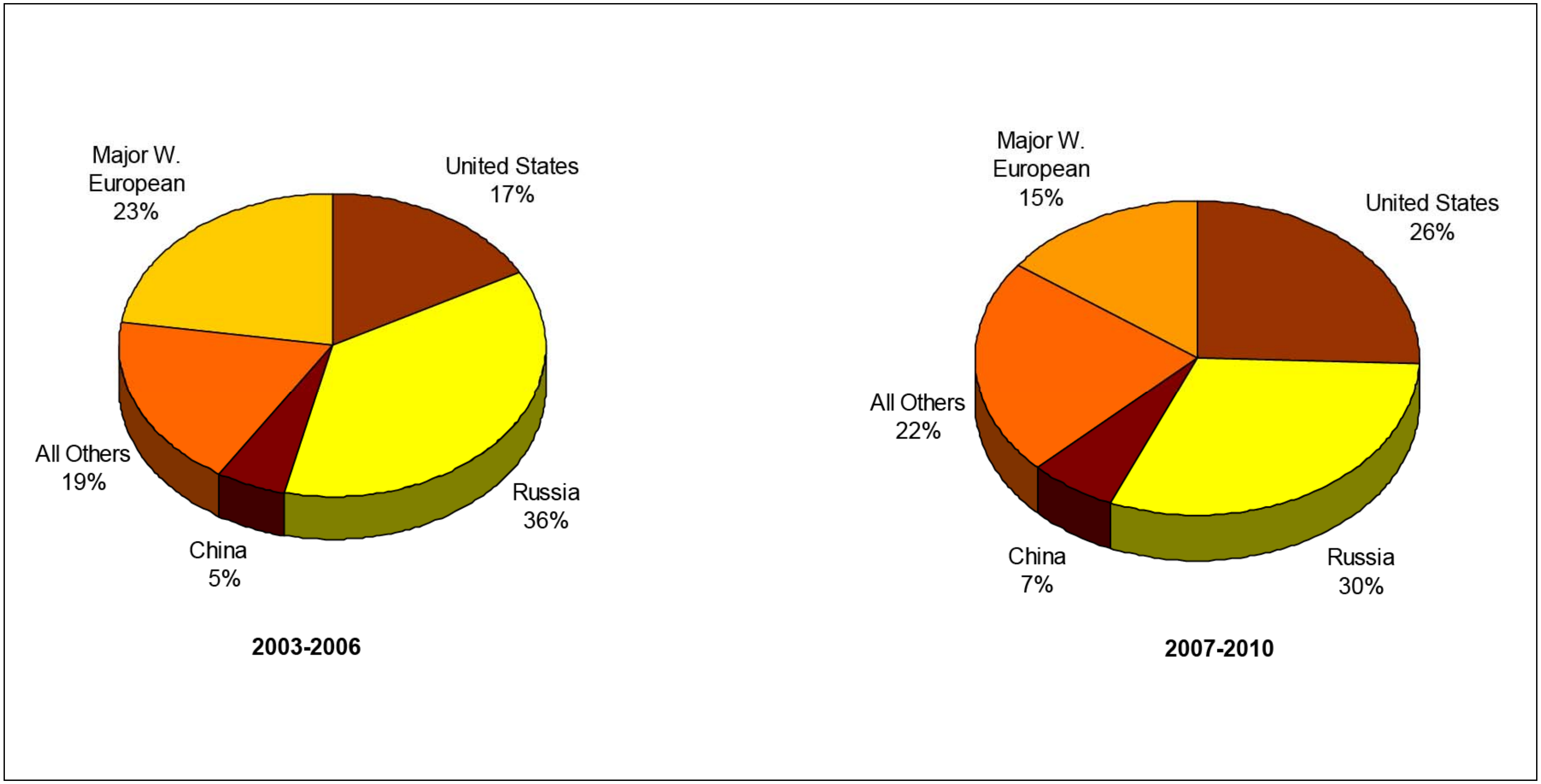



**Source:** U.S. Government

**Figure 6. Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations in Asia**

(supplier percentage of value)

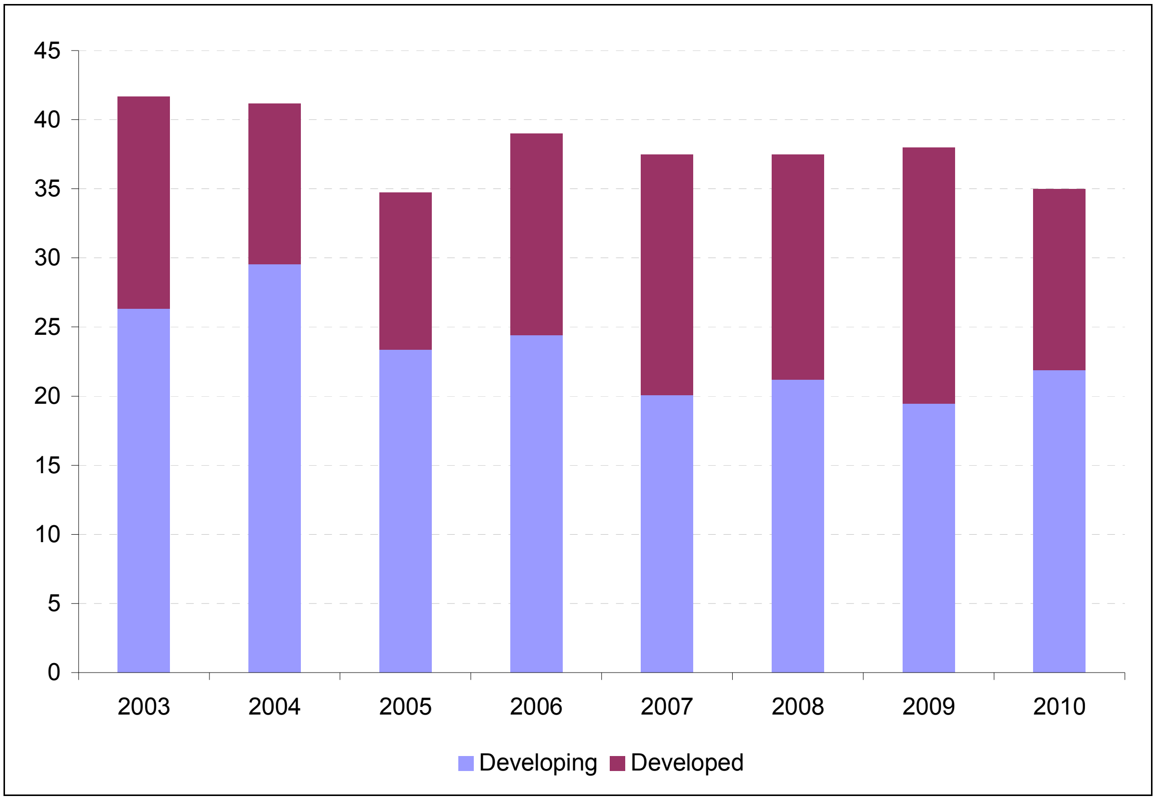
(excludes Japan, Australia, and New Zealand)




**Source:** U.S. Government

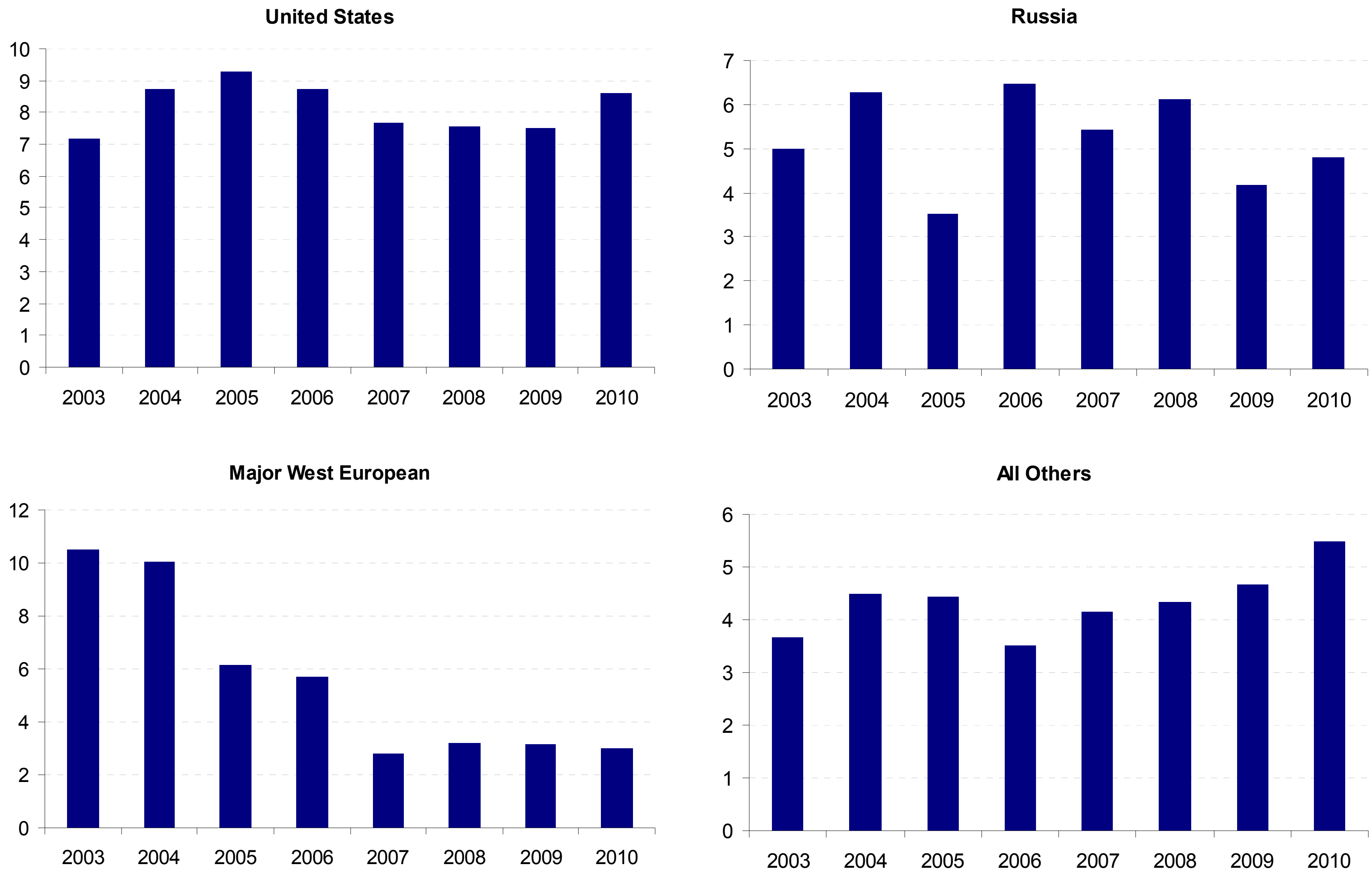
**Figure 7. Arms Deliveries Worldwide 2003-2010 Developed and Developing Worlds Compared**

(in billions of **constant 2010** dollars)




**Source:** U.S. Government

**Figure 8. Arms Deliveries to Developing Countries by Major Supplier, 2003-2010**
(in billions of constant 2010 dollars)




**Source:** U.S. Government

**Table 2. Worldwide Arms Deliveries, 2003-2010 and Suppliers' Share with Developing World**

(in millions of **constant 2010** U.S. dollars)

| Supplier | Worldwide Deliveries Value 2003-2006 | Percentage of Total to Developing World |
|---|---|---|
| United States | 53,879 | 62.90% |
| Russia | 22,415 | 94.90% |
| France | 14,597 | 76.60% |
| United Kingdom | 21,669 | 79.70% |
| China | 4,937 | 93.00% |
| Germany | 10,210 | 31.80% |
| Italy | 2,300 | 29.70% |
| All Other European | 15,061 | 37.70% |
| All Others | 11,520 | 50.60% |
| **TOTAL** | **156,587** | **66.20%** |
| **Supplier** | **Worldwide Deliveries Value 2007-2010** | **Percentage of Total to Developing World** |
| United States | 52,207 | 60.00% |
| Russia | 21,436 | 95.70% |
| France | 6,939 | 41.60% |
| United Kingdom | 9,467 | 45.60% |
| China | 8,029 | 97.30% |
| Germany | 12,579 | 27.80% |
| Italy | 3,081 | 46.20% |
| All Other European | 19,147 | 37.00% |
| All Others | 15,086 | 25.10% |
| **TOTAL** | **147,973** | **55.90%** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

**Worldwide Arms Deliveries, 2003-2010 and Suppliers' Share with Developing World (Continued)**

(in millions of constant 2010 U.S. dollars)

| Supplier | Worldwide Deliveries Value 2010 | Percentage of Total to Developing World |
|---|---|---|
| United States | 12,189 | 70.50% |
| Russia | 5,200 | 92.30% |
| France | 1,400 | 57.10% |
| United Kingdom | 2,300 | 47.80% |
| China | 2,200 | 100.00% |
| Germany | 2,600 | 19.20% |
| Italy | 900 | 66.70% |
| All Other European | 3,900 | 53.80% |
| All Others | 3,300 | 27.90% |
| **TOTAL** | **34,989** | **62.60%** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

**Table 3. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 2003-2010**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2003-2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 5,769 | 6,810 | 5,488 | 8,388 | 11,721 | 28,452 | 14,847 | 14,943 | **96,418** |
| Russia | 5,100 | 8,000 | 8,500 | 14,700 | 9,600 | 6,400 | 12,400 | 7,600 | **72,300** |
| France | 900 | 1,100 | 5,000 | 500 | 1,300 | 3,300 | 7,800 | 1,300 | **21,200** |
| United Kingdom | 1,900 | 4,100 | 2,800 | 4,000 | 9,500 | 200 | 1,000 | 1,100 | **24,600** |
| China | 600 | 1,000 | 2,800 | 1,900 | 2,700 | 2,100 | 2,000 | 900 | **14,000** |
| Germany | 100 | 100 | 700 | 2,400 | 1,700 | 4,700 | 500 | 0 | **10,200** |
| Italy | 300 | 300 | 600 | 600 | 1,000 | 1,600 | 2,700 | 1,700 | **8,800** |
| All Other European | 1,400 | 2,400 | 3,500 | 2,600 | 2,200 | 4,300 | 5,100 | 2,000 | **23,500** |
| All Others | 1,400 | 2,600 | 1,000 | 3,000 | 1,800 | 1,700 | 2,700 | 1,200 | **15,400** |
| **TOTAL** | **17,469** | **26,410** | **30,388** | **38,088** | **41,521** | **52,752** | **49,047** | **30,743** | **286,418** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

## Table 4. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 2003-2010

(in millions of **constant 2010** U.S. dollars)

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | TOTAL 2003-2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 7,041 | 8,056 | 6,236 | 9,205 | 12,514 | 29,444 | 15,088 | 14,943 | **102,530** |
| Russia | 6,225 | 9,464 | 9,659 | 16,133 | 10,250 | 6,623 | 12,602 | 7,600 | **78,555** |
| France | 1,098 | 1,301 | 5,682 | 549 | 1,388 | 3,415 | 7,927 | 1,300 | **22,660** |
| United Kingdom | 2,319 | 4,850 | 3,182 | 4,390 | 10,143 | 207 | 1,016 | 1,100 | **27,207** |
| China | 732 | 1,183 | 3,182 | 2,085 | 2,883 | 2,173 | 2,033 | 900 | **15,171** |
| Germany | 122 | 118 | 795 | 2,634 | 1,815 | 4,864 | 508 | 0 | **10,857** |
| Italy | 366 | 355 | 682 | 658 | 1,068 | 1,656 | 2,744 | 1,700 | **9,229** |
| All Other European | 1,709 | 2,839 | 3,977 | 2,853 | 2,349 | 4,450 | 5,183 | 2,000 | **25,360** |
| All Others | 1,709 | 3,076 | 1,136 | 3,292 | 1,922 | 1,759 | 2,744 | 1,200 | **16,838** |
| **TOTAL** | **21,322** | **31,243** | **34,532** | **41,800** | **44,332** | **54,592** | **49,845** | **30,743** | **308,408** |
| Dollar inflation Index::(2010= 1)[a] | 0.8193 | 0.8453 | 0.8800 | 0.9112 | 0.9366 | 0.9663 | 0.9840 | 1 | |

**Source:** U.S. Government

a. Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator

**Table 5. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 2003-2010**

(expressed as a **percent of total**, by year)

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 33.02% | 25.79% | 18.06% | 22.02% | 28.23% | 53.94% | 30.27% | 48.61% |
| Russia | 29.19% | 30.29% | 27.97% | 38.59% | 23.12% | 12.13% | 25.28% | 24.72% |
| France | 5.15% | 4.17% | 16.45% | 1.31% | 3.13% | 6.26% | 15.90% | 4.23% |
| United Kingdom | 10.88% | 15.52% | 9.21% | 10.50% | 22.88% | 0.38% | 2.04% | 3.58% |
| China | 3.43% | 3.79% | 9.21% | 4.99% | 6.50% | 3.98% | 4.08% | 2.93% |
| Germany | 0.57% | 0.38% | 2.30% | 6.30% | 4.09% | 8.91% | 1.02% | 0.00% |
| Italy | 1.72% | 1.14% | 1.97% | 1.58% | 2.41% | 3.03% | 5.50% | 5.53% |
| All Other European | 8.01% | 9.09% | 11.52% | 6.83% | 5.30% | 8.15% | 10.40% | 6.51% |
| All Others | 8.01% | 9.84% | 3.29% | 7.88% | 4.34% | 3.22% | 5.50% | 3.90% |
| Major West European**Error! Reference source not found.** | 18.32% | 21.20% | 29.95% | 19.69% | 32.51% | 18.58% | 24.47% | 13.34%] |
| **TOTAL** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

## Table 6. Regional Arms Transfer Agreements, by Supplier, 2003-2010

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| | Asia | | Near East | | Latin America | | Africa | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2003-2006** | **2007-2010** | **2003-2006** | **2007-2010** | **2003-2006** | **2007-2010** | **2003-2006** | **2007-2010** |
| United States | 9,366 | 15,155 | 16,059 | 51,865 | 892 | 2,746 | 140 | 198 |
| Russia | 20,100 | 18,200 | 12,100 | 8,300 | 3,700 | 8,200 | 400 | 1,400 |
| France | 8,100 | 1,800 | 2,100 | 5,000 | 300 | 7,100 | 100 | 100 |
| United Kingdom | 2,800 | 1,100 | 10,100 | 10,700 | 400 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| China | 3,000 | 3,900 | 2,100 | 2,000 | 200 | 600 | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| Germany | 1,000 | 3,500 | 2,000 | 3,200 | 300 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 500 | 2,500 | 800 | 4,000 | 100 | 300 | 400 | 200 |
| All Other European | 4,300 | 7,900 | 2,800 | 5,300 | 2,500 | 3,000 | 600 | 600 |
| All Others | 5,900 | 5,200 | 1,300 | 900 | 800 | 1,600 | 400 | 500 |
| Major West European[a] | 12,400 | 8,900 | 15,000 | 22,900 | 1,100 | 7,700 | 500 | 300] |
| **TOTAL** | **55,066** | **59,255** | **49,359** | **91,265** | **9,192** | **23,846** | **3,040** | **4,198** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

**Notes:** All foreign data rounded to the nearest $100 million.

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

## Table 7. Percentage of Each Supplier's Agreements Value by Region, 2003-2010

| | Asia | | Near East | | Latin America | | Africa | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2003-2006 | 2007-2010 | 2003-2006 | 2007-2010 | 2003-2006 | 2007-2010 | 2003-2006 | 2007-2010 | 2003-2006 | 2007-2010 |
| United States | 35.40% | 21.66% | 60.70% | 74.13% | 3.37% | 3.92% | 0.53% | 0.28% | **100 %** | **100%** |
| Russia | 55.37% | 50.42% | 33.33% | 22.99% | 10.19% | 22.71% | 1.10% | 3.88% | **100%** | **100%** |
| France | 76.42% | 12.86% | 19.81% | 35.71% | 2.83% | 50.71% | 0.94% | 0.71% | **100%** | **100%** |
| United Kingdom | 21.05% | 9.24% | 75.94% | 89.92% | 3.01% | 0.84% | 0.00% | 0.00% | **100%** | **100%** |
| China | 47.62% | 50.65% | 33.33% | 25.97% | 3.17% | 7.79% | 15.87% | 15.58% | **100%** | **100%** |
| Germany | 30.30% | 50.72% | 60.61% | 46.38% | 9.09% | 2.90% | 0.00% | 0.00% | **100%** | **100%** |
| Italy | 27.78% | 35.71% | 44.44% | 57.14% | 5.56% | 4.29% | 22.22% | 2.86% | **100%** | **100%** |
| All Other European | 42.16% | 47.02% | 27.45% | 31.55% | 24.51% | 17.86% | 5.88% | 3.57% | **100%** | **100%** |
| All Others | 70.24% | 63.41% | 15.48% | 10.98% | 9.52% | 19.51% | 4.76% | 6.10% | **100%** | **100%** |
| Major West European[a] | 42.76% | 22.36% | 51.72% | 57.54% | 3.79% | 19.35% | 1.72% | 0.75% | **100%** | **100%]** |
| **TOTAL** | **47.20%** | **33.18%** | **42.31%** | **51.11%** | **7.88%** | **13.35%** | **2.61%** | **2.35%** | **100%** | **100%** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

**Table 8. Percentage of Total Agreements Value by Supplier to Regions, 2003-2010**

| | Asia | | Near East | | Latin America | | Africa | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2003-2006 | 2007-2010 | 2003-2006 | 2007-2010 | 2003-2006 | 2007-2010 | 2003-2006 | 2007-2010 |
| United States | 17.01% | 25.58% | 32.54% | 56.83% | 9.70% | 11.52% | 4.61% | 4.72% |
| Russia | 36.50% | 30.71% | 24.51% | 9.09% | 40.25% | 34.39% | 13.16% | 33.35% |
| France | 14.71% | 3.04% | 4.25% | 5.48% | 3.26% | 29.77% | 3.29% | 2.38% |
| United Kingdom | 5.08% | 1.86% | 20.46% | 11.72% | 4.35% | 0.42% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| China | 5.45% | 6.58% | 4.25% | 2.19% | 2.18% | 2.52% | 32.89% | 28.59% |
| Germany | 1.82% | 5.91% | 4.05% | 3.51% | 3.26% | 0.84% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Italy | 0.91% | 4.22% | 1.62% | 4.38% | 1.09% | 1.26% | 13.16% | 4.76% |
| All Other European | 7.81% | 13.33% | 5.67% | 5.81% | 27.20% | 12.58% | 19.74% | 14.29% |
| All Others | 10.71% | 8.78% | 2.63% | 0.99% | 8.70% | 6.71% | 13.16% | 11.91% |
| Major West European[a] | 22.52% | 15.02% | 30.39% | 25.09% | 11.97% | 32.29% | 16.45% | 7.15%] |
| **TOTAL** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

**Table 9. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, 2003-2010: Leading Suppliers Compared**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Rank | Supplier | Agreement Value 2003-2006 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Russia | 36,300 |
| 2 | United States | 26,455 |
| 3 | United Kingdom | 12,800 |
| 4 | France | 7,500 |
| 5 | China | 6,300 |
| 6 | Israel | 4,700 |
| 7 | Germany | 3,300 |
| 8 | Italy | 1,800 |
| 9 | Spain | 1,800 |
| 10 | Ukraine | 1,600 |
| 11 | Netherlands | 1,500 |
| **Rank** | **Supplier** | **Agreement Value 2007-2010** |
| 1 | United States | 69,963 |
| 2 | Russia | 36,000 |
| 3 | France | 13,700 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 11,800 |
| 5 | China | 7,700 |
| 6 | Italy | 7,000 |
| 7 | Germany | 6,900 |
| 8 | Israel | 3,500 |
| 9 | Ukraine | 3,000 |
| 10 | Spain | 2,900 |
| 11 | Sweden | 2,200 |

**Source:** U. S. Government

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

**Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, 2003-2010: Leading Suppliers Compared (Continued)**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Rank | Supplier | Agreement Value 2003-2010 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 96,418 |
| 2 | Russia | 72,300 |
| 3 | United Kingdom | 24,600 |
| 4 | France | 21,200 |
| 5 | China | 14,000 |
| 6 | Germany | 10,200 |
| 7 | Italy | 8,800 |
| 8 | Israel | 8,200 |
| 9 | Spain | 4,700 |
| 10 | Ukraine | 4,600 |
| 11 | Sweden | 3,300 |

**Source:** U. S. Government

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

**Table 10. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations in 2010: Leading Suppliers Compared**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Rank | Supplier | Agreements Value 2010 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 14,943 |
| 2 | Russia | 7,600 |
| 3 | Italy | 1,700 |
| 4 | France | 1,300 |
| 5 | United Kingdom | 1,100 |
| 6 | China | 900 |
| 7 | Sweden | 700 |
| 8 | Israel | 700 |
| 9 | Netherlands | 500 |
| 10 | Spain | 400 |
| 11 | South Africa | 100 |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

## Table 11. Arms Transfer Agreements with Near East, by Supplier

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Recipient Country | U.S. | Russia | China | Major West European Error! Reference source not found. | All Other European | All Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2003-2006** | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 0 | 5,700 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **5,900** |
| Bahrain | 200 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | **300** |
| Egypt | 4,500 | 400 | 400 | 0 | 500 | 0 | **5,800** |
| Iran | 0 | 2,100 | 300 | 0 | 100 | 200 | **2,700** |
| Iraq | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 500 | 200 | **900** |
| Israel | 1,600 | 300 | 0 | 1,500 | 100 | 0 | **3,500** |
| Jordan | 800 | 200 | 100 | 0 | 400 | 0 | **1,500** |
| Kuwait | 2,100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2,100** |
| Lebanon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| Libya | 0 | 300 | 0 | 100 | 200 | 0 | **600** |
| Morocco | 0 | 200 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 100 | **700** |
| Oman | 200 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | **1,200** |
| Qatar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | **100** |
| Saudi Arabia | 4,200 | 0 | 800 | 10,000 | 300 | 100 | **15,400** |
| Syria | 0 | 2,100 | 300 | 0 | 100 | 400 | **2,900** |
| Tunisia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| U.A.E. | 1,400 | 300 | 0 | 1,500 | 300 | 100 | **3,600** |
| Yemen | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 100 | **800** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

**Notes:** 0=data less than $50 million or nil. All data are rounded to the nearest $100 million.

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

**Arms Transfer Agreements with Near East, by Supplier (Continued)**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Recipient Country | U.S. | Russia | China | Major West European[a] | All Other European | All Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2007-2010** | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 0 | 1,600 | 400 | 700 | 0 | 0 | **2,700** |
| Bahrain | 600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **600** |
| Egypt | 7,800 | 200 | 400 | 0 | 200 | 0 | **8,600** |
| Iran | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 100 | **700** |
| Iraq | 5,600 | 200 | 100 | 500 | 900 | 100 | **7,400** |
| Israel | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **3,000** |
| Jordan | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | **1,700** |
| Kuwait | 2,400 | 700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **3,100** |
| Lebanon | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 | **600** |
| Libya | 0 | 100 | 0 | 1,200 | 200 | 0 | **1,500** |
| Morocco | 2,600 | 0 | 400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | **5,000** |
| Oman | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1,300 | 0 | 0 | **1,400** |
| Qatar | 200 | 0 | 100 | 700 | 0 | 0 | **1,000** |
| Saudi Arabia | 13,800 | 0 | 100 | 13,800 | 1,100 | 100 | **28,900** |
| Syria | 0 | 4,700 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 300 | **5,300** |
| Tunisia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| U.A.E. | 10,400 | 100 | 100 | 3,400 | 1,100 | 0 | **15,100** |
| Yemen | 0 | 300 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | **600** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

**Notes:** 0=data less than $50 million or nil. All data are rounded to the nearest $100 million.

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

**Table 12. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, 2003-2010: Agreements by the Leading Recipients**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Rank | Recipient | Agreements Value 2003-2006 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | India | 21,100 |
| 2 | Saudi Arabia | 15,400 |
| 3 | China | 5,900 |
| 4 | Algeria | 5,900 |
| 5 | Egypt | 5,800 |
| 6 | Pakistan | 5,200 |
| 7 | Venezuela | 4,600 |
| 8 | U.A.E. | 3,600 |
| 9 | Israel | 3,500 |
| 10 | Syria | 2,900 |

| Rank | Recipient | Agreements Value 2007-2010 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Saudi Arabia | 28,900 |
| 2 | India | 17,400 |
| 3 | U.A.E. | 15,100 |
| 4 | Egypt | 8,600 |
| 5 | Brazil | 8,600 |
| 6 | Venezuela | 8,100 |
| 7 | Pakistan | 7,800 |
| 8 | Iraq | 7,400 |
| 9 | South Korea | 7,200 |
| 10 | Taiwan | 6,700 |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

**Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, 2003-2010: Agreements by the Leading Recipients (Continued)**

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

| Rank | Recipient | Agreements Value 2003-2010 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Saudi Arabia | 44,300 |
| 2 | India | 38,100 |
| 3 | U.A.E. | 18,700 |
| 4 | Egypt | 14,400 |
| 5 | Pakistan | 13,000 |
| 6 | Venezuela | 12,700 |
| 7 | South Korea | 10,000 |
| 8 | Brazil | 9,800 |
| 9 | Algeria | 8,700 |
| 10 | Iraq | 8,600 |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

**Table 13. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations in 2010: Agreements by Leading Recipients**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars

| Rank | Recipient | Agreement Value 2010 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | India | 5,800 |
| 2 | Taiwan | 2,700 |
| 3 | Saudi Arabia | 2,200 |
| 4 | Egypt | 1,800 |
| 5 | Israel | 1,100 |
| 6 | Algeria | 1,000 |
| 7 | Syria | 1,000 |
| 8 | South Korea | 900 |
| 9 | Singapore | 800 |
| 10 | Jordan | 800 |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

**Table 14. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 2003-2010**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2003-2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 5,865 | 7,386 | 8,165 | 7,942 | 7,204 | 7,307 | 7,373 | 8,594 | **59,836** |
| Russia | 4,100 | 5,300 | 3,100 | 5,900 | 5,100 | 5,900 | 4,100 | 4,800 | **38,300** |
| France | 1,900 | 5,200 | 2,000 | 400 | 800 | 700 | 500 | 800 | **12,300** |
| United Kingdom | 5,800 | 2,400 | 3,000 | 3,600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 1,100 | **19,000** |
| China | 700 | 900 | 1,000 | 1,400 | 1,800 | 1,900 | 1,700 | 2,200 | **11,600** |
| Germany | 800 | 800 | 300 | 900 | 600 | 1,300 | 1,000 | 500 | **6,200** |
| Italy | 100 | 100 | 100 | 300 | 200 | 100 | 500 | 600 | **2,000** |
| All Other European | 1,300 | 1,100 | 1,300 | 1,200 | 1,400 | 1,800 | 1,600 | 2,100 | **11,800** |
| All Others | 1,000 | 1,800 | 1,600 | 600 | 700 | 500 | 1,300 | 1,200 | **8,700** |
| **TOTAL** | **21,565** | **24,986** | **20,565** | **22,242** | **18,804** | **20,507** | **19,173** | **21,894** | **169,736** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

**Table 15. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 2003-2010**

(in millions of **constant 2010** U.S. dollars)

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2003-2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 7,159 | 8,738 | 9,278 | 8,716 | 7,692 | 7,562 | 7,493 | 8,594 | **65,231** |
| Russia | 5,004 | 6,270 | 3,523 | 6,475 | 5,445 | 6,106 | 4,167 | 4,800 | **41,790** |
| France | 2,319 | 6,152 | 2,273 | 439 | 854 | 724 | 508 | 800 | **14,069** |
| United Kingdom | 7,079 | 2,839 | 3,409 | 3,951 | 1,068 | 1,035 | 1,118 | 1,100 | **21,599** |
| China | 854 | 1,065 | 1,136 | 1,536 | 1,922 | 1,966 | 1,728 | 2,200 | **12,408** |
| Germany | 976 | 946 | 341 | 988 | 641 | 1,345 | 1,016 | 500 | **6,754** |
| Italy | 122 | 118 | 114 | 329 | 214 | 103 | 508 | 600 | **2,108** |
| All Other European | 1,587 | 1,301 | 1,477 | 1,317 | 1,495 | 1,863 | 1,626 | 2,100 | **12,766** |
| All Others | 1,221 | 2,129 | 1,818 | 658 | 747 | 517 | 1,321 | 1,200 | **9,613** |
| **TOTAL** | **26,321** | **29,559** | **23,369** | **24,410** | **20,077** | **21,222** | **19,485** | **21,894** | **186,337** |
| Dollar Inflation index: (2010=1)[a] | 0.8193 | 0.8453 | 0.88 | 0.9112 | 0.9366 | 0.9663 | 0.984 | 1 | |

**Source:** U.S. Government

a. Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

**Table 16. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 2003-2010**

(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 27.20% | 29.56% | 39.70% | 35.71% | 38.31% | 35.63% | 38.46% | 39.25% |
| Russia | 19.01% | 21.21% | 15.07% | 26.53% | 27.12% | 28.77% | 21.38% | 21.92% |
| France | 8.81% | 20.81% | 9.73% | 1.80% | 4.25% | 3.41% | 2.61% | 3.65% |
| United Kingdom | 26.90% | 9.61% | 14.59% | 16.19% | 5.32% | 4.88% | 5.74% | 5.02% |
| China | 3.25% | 3.60% | 4.86% | 6.29% | 9.57% | 9.27% | 8.87% | 10.05% |
| Germany | 3.71% | 3.20% | 1.46% | 4.05% | 3.19% | 6.34% | 5.22% | 2.28% |
| Italy | 0.46% | 0.40% | 0.49% | 1.35% | 1.06% | 0.49% | 2.61% | 2.74% |
| All Other European | 6.03% | 4.40% | 6.32% | 5.40% | 7.45% | 8.78% | 8.35% | 9.59% |
| All Others | 4.64% | 7.20% | 7.78% | 2.70% | 3.72% | 2.44% | 6.78% | 5.48% |
| Major West European[a] | 39.88% | 34.02% | 26.26% | 23.38% | 13.83% | 15.12% | 16.17% | 13.70%] |
| **TOTAL** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

## Table 17. Regional Arms Deliveries by Supplier, 2003-2010

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| | Asia | | Near East | | Latin America | | Africa | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2003-2006** | **2007-2010** | **2003-2006** | **2007-2010** | **2003-2006** | **2007-2010** | **2003-2006** | **2007-2010** |
| United States | 9,599 | 9,053 | 18,683 | 20,029 | 996 | 1,312 | 81 | 85 |
| Russia | 14,900 | 10,000 | 2,000 | 6,500 | 800 | 3,000 | 700 | 300 |
| France | 1,500 | 2,400 | 7,800 | 1,000 | 500 | 200 | 100 | 100 |
| United Kingdom | 900 | 1,200 | 13,500 | 2,300 | 100 | 300 | 300 | 500 |
| China | 1,800 | 4,000 | 1,400 | 2,200 | 100 | 500 | 600 | 800 |
| Germany | 2,700 | 2,200 | 300 | 300 | 0 | 200 | 900 | 600 |
| Italy | 100 | 500 | 100 | 400 | 200 | 0 | 100 | 300 |
| All Other European | 2,300 | 3,200 | 1,800 | 1,100 | 1,200 | 1,100 | 400 | 1,600 |
| All Others | 2,700 | 2,800 | 1,100 | 500 | 900 | 700 | 300 | 300 |
| Major West European[a] | 5,200 | 6,300 | 21,700 | 4,000 | 800 | 700 | 1,400 | 1,500] |
| **TOTAL** | **36,499** | **35,353** | **46,683** | **34,329** | **4,796** | **7,312** | **3,481** | **4,585** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

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

## Table 18. Percentage of Supplier Deliveries Value by Region, 2003-2010

| | Asia | | Near East | | Latin America | | Africa | | TOTAL 2003-2006 | TOTAL 2007-2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2003-2006 | 2007-2010 | 2003-2006 | 2007-2010 | 2003-2006 | 2007-2010 | 2003-2006 | 2007-2010 | | |
| United States | 32.70% | 29.70% | 63.64% | 65.71% | 3.39% | 4.30% | 0.28% | 0.28% | **100.00%** | **100.00%** |
| Russia | 80.98% | 50.51% | 10.87% | 32.83% | 4.35% | 15.15% | 3.80% | 1.52% | **100.00%** | **100.00%** |
| France | 15.15% | 64.86% | 78.79% | 27.03% | 5.05% | 5.41% | 1.01% | 2.70% | **100.00%** | **100.00%** |
| United Kingdom | 6.08% | 27.91% | 91.22% | 53.49% | 0.68% | 6.98% | 2.03% | 11.63% | **100.00%** | **100.00%** |
| China | 46.15% | 53.33% | 35.90% | 29.33% | 2.56% | 6.67% | 15.38% | 10.67% | **100.00%** | **100.00%** |
| Germany | 69.23% | 66.67% | 7.69% | 9.09% | 0.00% | 6.06% | 23.08% | 18.18% | **100.00%** | **100.00%** |
| Italy | 20.00% | 41.67% | 20.00% | 33.33% | 40.00% | 0.00% | 20.00% | 25.00% | **100.00%** | **100.00%** |
| All Other European | 40.35% | 45.71% | 31.58% | 15.71% | 21.05% | 15.71% | 7.02% | 22.86% | **100.00%** | **100.00%** |
| All Others | 54.00% | 65.12% | 22.00% | 11.63% | 18.00% | 16.28% | 6.00% | 6.98% | **100.00%** | **100.00%** |
| Major West European[a] | 17.87% | 50.40% | 74.57% | 32.00% | 2.75% | 5.60% | 4.81% | 12.00% | **100.00%** | **100.00%]** |
| **TOTAL** | **39.91%** | **43.34%** | **51.04%** | **42.08%** | **5.24%** | **8.96%** | **3.81%** | **5.62%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

**Table 19. Percentage of Total Deliveries Value by Supplier to Regions, 2003-2010**

| | Asia | | Near East | | Latin America | | Africa | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2003-2006** | **2007-2010** | **2003-2006** | **2007-2010** | **2003-2006** | **2007-2010** | **2003-2006** | **2007-2010** |
| United States | 26.30% | 25.61% | 40.02% | 58.34% | 20.77% | 17.94% | 2.33% | 1.85% |
| Russia | 40.82% | 28.29% | 4.28% | 18.93% | 16.68% | 41.03% | 20.11% | 6.54% |
| France | 4.11% | 6.79% | 16.71% | 2.91% | 10.43% | 2.74% | 2.87% | 2.18% |
| United Kingdom | 2.47% | 3.39% | 28.92% | 6.70% | 2.09% | 4.10% | 8.62% | 10.91% |
| China | 4.93% | 11.31% | 3.00% | 6.41% | 2.09% | 6.84% | 17.24% | 17.45% |
| Germany | 7.40% | 6.22% | 0.64% | 0.87% | 0.00% | 2.74% | 25.85% | 13.09% |
| Italy | 0.27% | 1.41% | 0.21% | 1.17% | 4.17% | 0.00% | 2.87% | 6.54% |
| All Other European | 6.30% | 9.05% | 3.86% | 3.20% | 25.02% | 15.04% | 11.49% | 34.90% |
| All Others | 7.40% | 7.92% | 2.36% | 1.46% | 18.77% | 9.57% | 8.62% | 6.54% |
| Major West European[a] | 14.25% | 17.82% | 46.48% | 11.65% | 16.68% | 9.57% | 40.22% | 32.72%] |
| **TOTAL** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

**Table 20. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 2003-2010 Leading Suppliers Compared**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Rank | Supplier | Deliveries Value 2003-2006 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 29,358 |
| 2 | Russia | 18,400 |
| 3 | United Kingdom | 14,800 |
| 4 | France | 9,500 |
| 5 | China | 4,000 |
| 6 | Germany | 2,800 |
| 7 | Israel | 1,700 |
| 8 | Ukraine | 1,100 |
| 9 | Italy | 600 |
| 10 | Brazil | 600 |
| 11 | Netherlands | 600 |
| **Rank** | **Supplier** | **Deliveries Value 2007-2010** |
| 1 | United States | 30,478 |
| 2 | Russia | 19,900 |
| 3 | China | 7,600 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 4,200 |
| 5 | Germany | 3,400 |
| 6 | France | 2,800 |
| 7 | Sweden | 1,900 |
| 8 | Israel | 1,800 |
| 9 | Italy | 1,400 |
| 10 | Spain | 1,000 |
| 11 | Netherlands | 1,000 |

**Source:** U. S. Government

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

**Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 2003-2010 Leading Suppliers Compared (Continued)**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Rank | Supplier | Deliveries Value 2003-2010 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 59,836 |
| 2 | Russia | 38,300 |
| 3 | United Kingdom | 19,000 |
| 4 | France | 12,300 |
| 5 | China | 11,600 |
| 6 | Germany | 6,200 |
| 7 | Israel | 3,500 |
| 8 | Sweden | 2,100 |
| 9 | Italy | 2,000 |
| 10 | Ukraine | 1,900 |
| 11 | Netherlands | 1,600 |

**Source:** U. S. Government

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

**Table 21. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 2010: Leading Suppliers Compared**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Rank | Recipient | Deliveries Value 2010 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 8,594 |
| 2 | Russia | 4,800 |
| 3 | China | 2,200 |
| 4 | Sweden | 1,100 |
| 5 | United Kingdom | 1,100 |
| 6 | France | 800 |
| 7 | Italy | 600 |
| 8 | Brazil | 500 |
| 9 | Germany | 500 |
| 10 | Spain | 500 |
| 11 | Israel | 400 |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

**Table 22. Arms Deliveries to Near East, by Supplier**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Recipient Country | U.S. | Russia | China | Major West European[a] | All Other European | All Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2003-2006** | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 0 | 200 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **300** |
| Bahrain | 300 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | **400** |
| Egypt | 6,300 | 200 | 500 | 100 | 300 | 0 | **7,400** |
| Iran | 0 | 300 | 200 | 0 | 100 | 200 | **800** |
| Iraq | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 300 | 100 | **500** |
| Israel | 5,300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | **5,400** |
| Jordan | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | **600** |
| Kuwait | 1,100 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **1,300** |
| Lebanon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| Libya | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | **200** |
| Morocco | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | **400** |
| Oman | 500 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | **800** |
| Qatar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| Saudi Arabia | 4,200 | 0 | 200 | 15,400 | 400 | 100 | **20,300** |
| Syria | 0 | 400 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 200 | **800** |
| Tunisia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| U.A.E. | 500 | 200 | 0 | 5,500 | 300 | 0 | **6,500** |
| Yemen | 0 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 100 | **700** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

**Notes:** 0=data less than $50 million or nil. All data are rounded to the nearest $100 million.

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

**Arms Deliveries to Near East, by Supplier (Continued)**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Recipient Country | U.S. | Russia | China | Major West European[a] | All Other European | All Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2007-2010** | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 0 | 3,600 | 400 | 200 | 0 | 0 | **4,200** |
| Bahrain | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **300** |
| Egypt | 4,000 | 200 | 200 | 0 | 300 | 0 | **4,700** |
| Iran | 0 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 200 | **700** |
| Iraq | 2,000 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 300 | 100 | **2,600** |
| Israel | 4,500 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | **4,900** |
| Jordan | 900 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | **1,300** |
| Kuwait | 1,300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **1,300** |
| Lebanon | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **100** |
| Libya | 0 | 100 | 0 | 300 | 100 | 0 | **500** |
| Morocco | 200 | 100 | 300 | 100 | 0 | 100 | **800** |
| Oman | 300 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | **800** |
| Qatar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | **100** |
| Saudi Arabia | 5,300 | 0 | 700 | 2,200 | 400 | 100 | **8,700** |
| Syria | 0 | 1,200 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 200 | **1,700** |
| Tunisia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| U.A.E. | 900 | 400 | 100 | 400 | 300 | 0 | **2,100** |
| Yemen | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 100 | **500** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

**Notes:** 0=data less than $50 million or nil. All data are rounded to the nearest $100 million.

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

**Table 23. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 2003-2010: The Leading Recipients**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Rank | Recipient | Deliveries Value 2003-2006 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Saudi Arabia | 20,300 |
| 2 | China | 9,500 |
| 3 | India | 7,900 |
| 4 | Egypt | 7,400 |
| 5 | U.A.E. | 6,500 |
| 6 | Israel | 5,400 |
| 7 | Taiwan | 4,100 |
| 8 | South Korea | 2,900 |
| 9 | Pakistan | 2,400 |
| 10 | Malaysia | 1,900 |
| **Rank** | **Recipient** | **Deliveries Value 2007-2010** |
| 1 | India | 9,000 |
| 2 | Saudi Arabia | 8,700 |
| 3 | Pakistan | 5,200 |
| 4 | Israel | 4,900 |
| 5 | Egypt | 4,700 |
| 6 | South Korea | 4,400 |
| 7 | Algeria | 4,200 |
| 8 | China | 3,700 |
| 9 | Venezuela | 3,400 |
| 10 | Taiwan | 3,000 |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

## Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 2003-2010: The Leading Recipients (Continued)

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Rank | Recipient | Deliveries Value 2003-2010 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Saudi Arabia | 29,000 |
| 2 | India | 16,900 |
| 3 | China | 13,200 |
| 4 | Egypt | 12,100 |
| 5 | Israel | 10,300 |
| 6 | U.A.E. | 8,600 |
| 7 | Taiwan | 8,300 |
| 8 | Pakistan | 7,600 |
| 9 | South Korea | 7,300 |
| 10 | Algeria | 4,500 |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

**Table 24. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 2010: The Leading Recipients**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Rank | Recipient | Deliveries Value 2010 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | India | 3,600 |
| 2 | Saudi Arabia | 2,200 |
| 3 | Pakistan | 2,200 |
| 4 | Egypt | 900 |
| 5 | Algeria | 900 |
| 6 | Israel | 700 |
| 7 | Taiwan | 700 |
| 8 | U.A.E. | 600 |
| 9 | South Korea | 600 |
| 10 | Iraq | 600 |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

# Selected Weapons Deliveries to Developing Nations, 2003-2010

Other useful data for assessing arms transfers are those that indicate who has actually delivered specific numbers of specific classes of military items to a region. These data are relatively "hard" in that they reflect actual transfers of military equipment. They have the limitation of not giving detailed information regarding either the sophistication or the specific name of the equipment delivered. However, these data show relative trends in the delivery of important classes of military equipment and indicate who the leading suppliers are from region to region over time. Data in the following tables set out actual deliveries of fourteen categories of weaponry to developing nations from 2003 to 2010 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. The tables show these deliveries data for all of the developing nations collectively, for Asia, for the Near East, for Latin America, and for Africa.

Care should be taken in using the quantitative data within these specific tables. Aggregate data on weapons categories delivered by suppliers do not provide precise indices of the quality and/or quantity of the weaponry delivered. The history of recent conventional conflicts suggests that quality and/or sophistication of weapons can offset quantitative advantage. Further, these data do not provide an indication of the relative capabilities of the recipient nations to use effectively the weapons delivered to them. Superior training—coupled with good equipment, tactical and operational proficiency, and sound logistics—may, in the last analysis, be a more important factor in a nation's ability to engage successfully in conventional warfare than the size of its weapons inventory.

**Table 25. Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Suppliers to Developing Nations**

| Weapons Category | U.S. | Russia | China | Major West European* | All Other European | All Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2003-2006** | | | | | | |
| Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns | 524 | 190 | 180 | 150 | 590 | 40 |
| Artillery | 223 | 0 | 1,410 | 50 | 1,520 | 130 |
| APCs and Armored Cars | 621 | 270 | 240 | 110 | 2,800 | 810 |
| Major Surface Combatants | 8 | 5 | 0 | 14 | 5 | 2 |
| Minor Surface Combatants | 20 | 3 | 57 | 81 | 61 | 124 |
| Guided Missile Boats | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 3 |
| Submarines | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Supersonic Combat Aircraft | 96 | 190 | 40 | 60 | 40 | 20 |
| Subsonic Combat Aircraft | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Other Aircraft | 80 | 40 | 160 | 20 | 100 | 120 |
| Helicopters | 73 | 210 | 0 | 80 | 50 | 30 |
| Surface-to-Air Missiles | 895 | 3,630 | 590 | 380 | 360 | 380 |
| Surface-to-Surface Missiles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Anti-Ship Missiles | 285 | 310 | 160 | 170 | 90 | 60 |
| **2007-2010** | | | | | | |
| Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns | 514 | 670 | 260 | 350 | 450 | 40 |
| Artillery | 167 | 50 | 480 | 10 | 250 | 1,050 |
| APCs and Armored Cars | 135 | 470 | 690 | 570 | 980 | 440 |
| Major Surface Combatants | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| Minor Surface Combatants | 3 | 8 | 54 | 43 | 14 | 67 |
| Guided Missile Boats | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Submarines | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Supersonic Combat Aircraft | 56 | 130 | 20 | 40 | 80 | 60 |
| Subsonic Combat Aircraft | 0 | 0 | 30 | 40 | 10 | 20 |
| Other Aircraft | 55 | 0 | 120 | 30 | 100 | 30 |
| Helicopters | 65 | 180 | 10 | 70 | 30 | 40 |
| Surface-to-Air Missiles | 532 | 6,940 | 740 | 620 | 540 | 60 |
| Surface-to-Surface Missiles | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Anti-Ship Missiles | 142 | 120 | 50 | 60 | 30 | 20 |

**Source:** U.S. Government

**Note:** Developing nations category excludes the United States, Russia, Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. All data are for calendar years given. * Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure. Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-ship missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

**Table 26. Number of Weapons Delivered by Suppliers to Asia and the Pacific**

| Weapons Category | U.S. | Russia | China | Major West European* | All Other European | All Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2003-2006** | | | | | | |
| Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns | 0 | 190 | 180 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Artillery | 108 | 0 | 1,190 | 10 | 260 | 20 |
| APCs and Armored Cars | 54 | 150 | 40 | 0 | 750 | 60 |
| Major Surface Combatants | 6 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Minor Surface Combatants | 6 | 3 | 11 | 15 | 18 | 19 |
| Guided Missile Boats | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Submarines | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Supersonic Combat Aircraft | 7 | 140 | 20 | 30 | 10 | 10 |
| Subsonic Combat Aircraft | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Aircraft | 20 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 20 | 40 |
| Helicopters | 22 | 90 | 0 | 30 | 10 | 0 |
| Surface-to-Air Missiles | 430 | 790 | 590 | 240 | 90 | 340 |
| Surface-to-Surface Missiles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anti-Ship Missiles | 199 | 310 | 50 | 60 | 40 | 0 |
| **2007-2010** | | | | | | |
| Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns | 115 | 300 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 0 |
| Artillery | 41 | 50 | 180 | 10 | 60 | 30 |
| APCs and Armored Cars | 25 | 190 | 110 | 120 | 510 | 90 |
| Major Surface Combatants | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Minor Surface Combatants | 0 | 6 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 27 |
| Guided Missile Boats | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Submarines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Supersonic Combat Aircraft | 18 | 70 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 30 |
| Subsonic Combat Aircraft | 0 | 0 | 20 | 30 | 0 | 20 |
| Other Aircraft | 0 | 0 | 60 | 20 | 50 | 0 |
| Helicopters | 6 | 60 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Surface-to-Air Missiles | 135 | 1,410 | 740 | 220 | 0 | 60 |
| Surface-to-Surface Missiles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anti-Ship Missiles | 132 | 80 | 50 | 10 | 0 | 0 |

**Source:** U.S. Government

**Note:** Developing nations category excludes the United States, Russia, Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. All data are for calendar years given. * Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure. Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-ship missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

**Table 27. Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Suppliers to Near East**

| Weapons Category | U.S. | Russia | China | Major West European* | All Other European | All Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2003-2006** | | | | | | |
| Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns | 524 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 300 | 0 |
| Artillery | 42 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 70 | 40 |
| APCs and Armored Cars | 567 | 120 | 0 | 60 | 1,830 | 640 |
| Major Surface Combatants | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Minor Surface Combatants | 5 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 20 | 99 |
| Guided Missile Boats | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 0 |
| Submarines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Supersonic Combat Aircraft | 79 | 20 | 0 | 30 | 20 | 0 |
| Subsonic Combat Aircraft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Aircraft | 40 | 0 | 80 | 10 | 50 | 40 |
| Helicopters | 40 | 50 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 10 |
| Surface-to-Air Missiles | 465 | 2,810 | 0 | 130 | 270 | 0 |
| Surface-to-Surface Missiles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Anti-Ship Missiles | 86 | 0 | 110 | 90 | 40 | 30 |
| **2007-2010** | | | | | | |
| Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns | 399 | 270 | 40 | 0 | 80 | 10 |
| Artillery | 97 | 0 | 220 | 0 | 40 | 50 |
| APCs and Armored Cars | 71 | 250 | 160 | 100 | 300 | 200 |
| Major Surface Combatants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Minor Surface Combatants | 3 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 4 | 16 |
| Guided Missile Boats | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Submarines | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Supersonic Combat Aircraft | 38 | 40 | 0 | 20 | 50 | 0 |
| Subsonic Combat Aircraft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Aircraft | 42 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Helicopters | 35 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 30 |
| Surface-to-Air Missiles | 397 | 3,850 | 0 | 400 | 250 | 0 |
| Surface-to-Surface Missiles | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Anti-Ship Missiles | 0 | 40 | 0 | 50 | 30 | 20 |

**Source:** U.S. Government

**Note:** Developing nations category excludes the United States, Russia, Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. All data are for calendar years given. * Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure. Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-ship missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

## Table 28. Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Suppliers to Latin America

| Weapons Category | U.S. | Russia | China | Major West European* | All Other European | All Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2003-2006** | | | | | | |
| Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Artillery | 73 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| APCs and Armored Cars | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Major Surface Combatants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Minor Surface Combatants | 9 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Guided Missile Boats | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Submarines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Supersonic Combat Aircraft | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Subsonic Combat Aircraft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Other Aircraft | 20 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 30 |
| Helicopters | 11 | 20 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Surface-to-Air Missiles | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Surface-to-Surface Missiles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anti-Ship Missiles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 30 |
| **2007-2010** | | | | | | |
| Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns | 0 | 50 | 0 | 250 | 10 | 0 |
| Artillery | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 |
| APCs and Armored Cars | 39 | 0 | 40 | 150 | 110 | 20 |
| Major Surface Combatants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Minor Surface Combatants | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Guided Missile Boats | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Submarines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Supersonic Combat Aircraft | 0 | 20 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Subsonic Combat Aircraft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Aircraft | 13 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 30 |
| Helicopters | 24 | 50 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Surface-to-Air Missiles | 0 | 1,560 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surface-to-Surface Missiles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anti-Ship Missiles | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Source:** U.S. Government

**Note:** Developing nations category excludes the United States, Russia, Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. All data are for calendar years given. * Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure. Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-ship missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

**Table 29. Number of Weapons Delivered by Suppliers to Africa**

| Weapons Category | U.S. | Russia | China | Major West European* | All Other European | All Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2003-2006** | | | | | | |
| Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 240 | 40 |
| Artillery | 0 | 0 | 190 | 20 | 1,190 | 70 |
| APCs and Armored Cars | 0 | 0 | 200 | 50 | 220 | 100 |
| Major Surface Combatants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Minor Surface Combatants | 0 | 0 | 36 | 13 | 21 | 4 |
| Guided Missile Boats | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Submarines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Supersonic Combat Aircraft | 0 | 30 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subsonic Combat Aircraft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Aircraft | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Helicopters | 0 | 50 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 10 |
| Surface-to-Air Missiles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Surface-to-Surface Missiles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anti-Ship Missiles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| **2007-2010** | | | | | | |
| Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns | 0 | 50 | 120 | 0 | 310 | 30 |
| Artillery | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 80 | 970 |
| APCs and Armored Cars | 0 | 30 | 380 | 200 | 60 | 130 |
| Major Surface Combatants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Minor Surface Combatants | 0 | 0 | 30 | 3 | 4 | 18 |
| Guided Missile Boats | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Submarines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Supersonic Combat Aircraft | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| Subsonic Combat Aircraft | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Other Aircraft | 0 | 0 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Helicopters | 0 | 50 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 |
| Surface-to-Air Missiles | 0 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 290 | 0 |
| Surface-to-Surface Missiles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anti-Ship Missiles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Source:** U.S. Government

**Note:** Developing nations category excludes the United States, Russia, Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. All data are for calendar years given. * Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure. Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-ship missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

# Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements and Deliveries Values, 2003-2010

Ten tables follow. **Table 30**, **Table 31**, **Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.**

**Table 32**, **Table 35**, **Table 36**, and **Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.**

**Table 37** provide the total dollar values for arms transfer agreements and arms deliveries *worldwide* for the years 2003-2010. These tables use the same format and detail as **Table 3**, **Table 4**, **Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator**

**Table 5**, **Table 14**, **Table 15**, and **Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.**

**Table 16**, which provide the total dollar values for arms transfer *agreements* with and arms deliveries to *developing nations*. **Table 33**, **Table 34**, **Table 38**, and **Table 39** provide a list of the top 11 arms suppliers to the world based on the total values (in **current** dollars) of their arms transfer agreements and arms deliveries worldwide during calendar years 2003-2006, 2007-2010, and 2010. These tables are set out in the same format and detail as **Table 9** and **Table 10** for arms transfer agreements with, and and **Table 21** for arms deliveries to developing nations, respectively.

- **Total Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements Values, 2003-2010**

a. **Table 30** 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 **Table 31** (**constant** dollars) and **Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.**

**Table 32** (supplier percentages) are derived.

- **Total Worldwide Delivery Values 2003-2010**

b. **Table 35** shows the annual **current** dollar values of arms *deliveries* (items actually transferred) worldwide by major suppliers from 2003-2010. The utility of these data is that they reflect transfers that have occurred. They provide the data from which **Table 36** (**constant** dollars) and **Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.**

**Table 37** (supplier percentages) are derived.

### Table 30. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 2003-2010

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | TOTAL 2003-2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 14,286 | 12,375 | 12,594 | 15,468 | 23,894 | 36,717 | 22,275 | 21,255 | **158,864** |
| Russia | 5,200 | 8,200 | 9,000 | 14,900 | 10,300 | 6,600 | 12,600 | 7,800 | **74,600** |
| France | 2,800 | 2,900 | 5,900 | 7,700 | 2,100 | 3,500 | 8,100 | 1,300 | **34,300** |
| United Kingdom | 3,000 | 4,200 | 2,900 | 4,100 | 9,500 | 300 | 1,500 | 1,400 | **26,900** |
| China | 600 | 1,000 | 2,800 | 1,900 | 2,700 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 900 | **14,100** |
| Germany | 700 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 2,800 | 1,700 | 5,500 | 4,200 | 100 | **21,000** |
| Italy | 600 | 400 | 1,600 | 1,200 | 1,400 | 4,300 | 3,000 | 1,800 | **14,300** |
| All Other European | 2,300 | 5,400 | 7,600 | 5,600 | 6,600 | 5,300 | 7,100 | 3,300 | **43,200** |
| All Others | 1,900 | 3,300 | 1,900 | 3,600 | 2,600 | 2,600 | 3,300 | 2,500 | **21,700** |
| **TOTAL** | **31,386** | **41,775** | **46,294** | **57,268** | **60,794** | **66,917** | **64,175** | **40,355** | **408,964** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

## Table 31. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 2003-2010

(in millions of **constant 2010** U.S. dollars)

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | TOTAL 2003-2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 17,437 | 14,640 | 14,311 | 16,975 | 25,511 | 37,998 | 22,637 | 21,255 | **170,765** |
| Russia | 6,347 | 9,701 | 10,227 | 16,352 | 10,997 | 6,830 | 12,805 | 7,800 | **81,059** |
| France | 3,418 | 3,431 | 6,705 | 8,450 | 2,242 | 3,622 | 8,232 | 1,300 | **37,399** |
| United Kingdom | 3,662 | 4,969 | 3,295 | 4,500 | 10,143 | 310 | 1,524 | 1,400 | **29,803** |
| China | 732 | 1,183 | 3,182 | 2,085 | 2,883 | 2,173 | 2,134 | 900 | **15,272** |
| Germany | 854 | 4,732 | 2,273 | 3,073 | 1,815 | 5,692 | 4,268 | 100 | **22,807** |
| Italy | 732 | 473 | 1,818 | 1,317 | 1,495 | 4,450 | 3,049 | 1,800 | **15,134** |
| All Other European | 2,807 | 6,388 | 8,636 | 6,146 | 7,047 | 5,485 | 7,215 | 3,300 | **47,025** |
| All Others | 2,319 | 3,904 | 2,159 | 3,951 | 2,776 | 2,691 | 3,354 | 2,500 | **23,653** |
| **TOTAL** | **38,308** | **49,420** | **52,607** | **62,849** | **64,909** | **69,251** | **65,218** | **40,355** | **442,918** |
| Dollar inflation index:(2010=1)[a] | 0.8193 | 0.8453 | 0.88 | 0.9112 | 0.9366 | 0.9663 | 0.984 | 1 | |

**Source:** U.S. Government

a. Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

## Table 32. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 2003-2010

(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 45.52% | 29.62% | 27.20% | 27.01% | 39.30% | 54.87% | 34.71% | 52.67% |
| Russia | 16.57% | 19.63% | 19.44% | 26.02% | 16.94% | 9.86% | 19.63% | 19.33% |
| France | 8.92% | 6.94% | 12.74% | 13.45% | 3.45% | 5.23% | 12.62% | 3.22% |
| United Kingdom | 9.56% | 10.05% | 6.26% | 7.16% | 15.63% | 0.45% | 2.34% | 3.47% |
| China | 1.91% | 2.39% | 6.05% | 3.32% | 4.44% | 3.14% | 3.27% | 2.23% |
| Germany | 2.23% | 9.58% | 4.32% | 4.89% | 2.80% | 8.22% | 6.54% | 0.25% |
| Italy | 1.91% | 0.96% | 3.46% | 2.10% | 2.30% | 6.43% | 4.67% | 4.46% |
| All Other European | 7.33% | 12.93% | 16.42% | 9.78% | 10.86% | 7.92% | 11.06% | 8.18% |
| All Others | 6.05% | 7.90% | 4.10% | 6.29% | 4.28% | 3.89% | 5.14% | 6.20% |
| Major West European[a] | 22.62% | 27.53% | 26.79% | 27.59% | 24.18% | 20.32% | 26.18% | 11.40%] |
| **TOTAL** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

**Note:** Columns may not total due to rounding.

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

**Table 33. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, 2003-2010: Leading Suppliers Compared**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Rank | Supplier | Agreements Value 2003-2006 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 54,723 |
| 2 | Russia | 37,300 |
| 3 | France | 19,300 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 14,200 |
| 5 | Germany | 9,500 |
| 6 | Israel | 6,500 |
| 7 | China | 6,300 |
| 8 | Sweden | 4,200 |
| 9 | Italy | 3,800 |
| 10 | Austria | 3,100 |
| 11 | Netherlands | 3,000 |
| **Rank** | **Supplier** | **Agreements Value 2007-2010** |
| 1 | United States | 104,141 |
| 2 | Russia | 37,300 |
| 3 | France | 15,000 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 12,700 |
| 5 | Germany | 11,500 |
| 6 | Italy | 10,500 |
| 7 | China | 7,800 |
| 8 | Spain | 6,200 |
| 9 | Israel | 5,500 |
| 10 | Ukraine | 3,100 |
| 11 | Sweden | 2,600 |

**Source:** U. S. Government

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

## Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, 2003-2010: Leading Suppliers Compared (Continued)

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Rank | Supplier | Agreements Value 2003-2010 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 158,864 |
| 2 | Russia | 74,600 |
| 3 | France | 34,300 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 26,900 |
| 5 | Germany | 21,000 |
| 6 | Italy | 14,300 |
| 7 | China | 14,100 |
| 8 | Israel | 12,000 |
| 9 | Spain | 8,500 |
| 10 | Sweden | 6,800 |
| 11 | Ukraine | 5,200 |

**Source:** U. S. Government

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

**Table 34. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World in 2010: Leading Suppliers Compared**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Rank | Supplier | Agreement Value 2010 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 21,255 |
| 2 | Russia | 7,800 |
| 3 | Israel | 2,000 |
| 4 | Italy | 1,800 |
| 5 | United Kingdom | 1,400 |
| 6 | France | 1,300 |
| 7 | China | 900 |
| 8 | Sweden | 700 |
| 9 | Spain | 700 |
| 10 | Netherlands | 500 |
| 11 | Finland | 300 |

**Source:** U. S. Government

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

## Table 35. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 2003-2010

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | TOTAL 2003-2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 10,845 | 11,614 | 11,775 | 12,320 | 12,308 | 11,923 | 14,305 | 12,189 | **97,279** |
| Russia | 4,200 | 5,600 | 3,300 | 6,300 | 5,200 | 6,200 | 4,200 | 5,200 | **40,200** |
| France | 2,400 | 5,600 | 2,700 | 1,800 | 2,400 | 1,600 | 1,300 | 1,400 | **19,200** |
| United Kingdom | 6,800 | 3,200 | 3,700 | 4,900 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,500 | 2,300 | **27,800** |
| China | 800 | 900 | 1100 | 1500 | 2000 | 1900 | 1700 | 2,200 | **12,100** |
| Germany | 2,500 | 2,000 | 1,900 | 2,400 | 3,000 | 3,700 | 2,900 | 2,600 | **21,000** |
| Italy | 400 | 200 | 1,000 | 400 | 700 | 600 | 800 | 900 | **5,000** |
| All Other European | 3,800 | 2,400 | 3,100 | 3,700 | 4,200 | 5,000 | 5,500 | 3,900 | **31,600** |
| All Others | 2,400 | 3,300 | 2,000 | 2,200 | 3,100 | 3,100 | 4,200 | 4,300 | **24,600** |
| **TOTAL** | **34,145** | **34,814** | **30,575** | **35,520** | **35,108** | **36,223** | **37,405** | **34,989** | **278,779** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

**Table 36. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 2003-2010**

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

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | TOTAL 2003-2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 13,237 | 13,740 | 13,381 | 13,521 | 13,141 | 12,339 | 14,538 | 12,189 | **106,084** |
| Russia | 5,126 | 6,625 | 3,750 | 6,914 | 5,552 | 6,416 | 4,268 | 5,200 | **43,852** |
| France | 2,929 | 6,625 | 3,068 | 1,975 | 2,562 | 1,656 | 1,321 | 1,400 | **21,537** |
| United Kingdom | 8,300 | 3,786 | 4,205 | 5,378 | 2,349 | 2,277 | 2,541 | 2,300 | **31,134** |
| China | 976 | 1,065 | 1,250 | 1,646 | 2,135 | 1,966 | 1,728 | 2,200 | **12,967** |
| Germany | 3,051 | 2,366 | 2,159 | 2,634 | 3,203 | 3,829 | 2,947 | 2,600 | **22,790** |
| Italy | 488 | 237 | 1,136 | 439 | 747 | 621 | 813 | 900 | **5,381** |
| All Other European | 4,638 | 2,839 | 3,523 | 4,061 | 4,484 | 5,174 | 5,589 | 3,900 | **34,209** |
| All Others | 2,929 | 3,904 | 2,273 | 2,414 | 3,310 | 3,208 | 4,268 | 4,300 | **26,607** |
| **TOTAL** | **41,676** | **41,185** | **34,744** | **38,982** | **37,485** | **37,486** | **38,013** | **34,989** | **304,560** |
| Dollar inflation index:(2010=1)[a] | 0.8193 | 0.8453 | 0.88 | 0.9112 | 0.9366 | 0.9663 | 0.984 | 1 | |

**Source:** U.S. Government

a. Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

## Table 37. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier 2003-2010

(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 31.76% | 33.36% | 38.51% | 34.68% | 35.06% | 32.92% | 38.24% | 34.84% |
| Russia | 12.30% | 16.09% | 10.79% | 17.74% | 14.81% | 17.12% | 11.23% | 14.86% |
| France | 7.03% | 16.09% | 8.83% | 5.07% | 6.84% | 4.42% | 3.48% | 4.00% |
| United Kingdom | 19.92% | 9.19% | 12.10% | 13.80% | 6.27% | 6.07% | 6.68% | 6.57% |
| China | 2.34% | 2.59% | 3.60% | 4.22% | 5.70% | 5.25% | 4.54% | 6.29% |
| Germany | 7.32% | 5.74% | 6.21% | 6.76% | 8.55% | 10.21% | 7.75% | 7.43% |
| Italy | 1.17% | 0.57% | 3.27% | 1.13% | 1.99% | 1.66% | 2.14% | 2.57% |
| All Other European | 11.13% | 6.89% | 10.14% | 10.42% | 11.96% | 13.80% | 14.70% | 11.15% |
| All Others | 7.03% | 9.48% | 6.54% | 6.19% | 8.83% | 8.56% | 11.23% | 12.29% |
| Major West European[a] | 35.44% | 31.60% | 30.42% | 26.75% | 23.64% | 22.36% | 20.05% | 20.58%] |
| **TOTAL** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** | **100.00%** |

**Source:** U.S. Government

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

**Table 38. Arms Deliveries to the World, 2003-2010: Leading Suppliers Compared**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Rank | Supplier | Deliveries Value 2003-2006 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 46,554 |
| 2 | Russia | 19,400 |
| 3 | United Kingdom | 18,600 |
| 4 | France | 12,500 |
| 5 | Germany | 8,800 |
| 6 | China | 4,300 |
| 7 | Canada | 2,900 |
| 8 | Israel | 2,800 |
| 9 | Ukraine | 2,500 |
| 10 | Sweden | 2,100 |
| 11 | Italy | 2,000 |
| **Rank** | **Supplier** | **Deliveries Value 2007-2010** |
| 1 | United States | 50,725 |
| 2 | Russia | 20,800 |
| 3 | Germany | 12,200 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 9,200 |
| 5 | China | 7,800 |
| 6 | France | 6,700 |
| 7 | Sweden | 4,800 |
| 8 | Canada | 4,400 |
| 9 | Israel | 3,900 |
| 10 | Italy | 3,000 |
| 11 | Spain | 2,200 |

**Source:** U. S. Government

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

**Arms Deliveries to the World, 2003-2010: Leading Suppliers Compared (Continued)**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Rank | Supplier | Deliveries Value 2003-2010 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 97,279 |
| 2 | Russia | 40,200 |
| 3 | United Kingdom | 27,800 |
| 4 | Germany | 21,000 |
| 5 | France | 19,200 |
| 6 | China | 12,100 |
| 7 | Canada | 7,300 |
| 8 | Sweden | 6,900 |
| 9 | Israel | 6,700 |
| 10 | Italy | 5,000 |
| 11 | Ukraine | 3,500 |

**Source:** U. S. Government

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

**Table 39. Arms Deliveries to the World in 2010: Leading Suppliers Compared**

(in millions of **current** U.S. dollars)

| Rank | Supplier | Deliveries Value 2010 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | United States | 12,189 |
| 2 | Russia | 5,200 |
| 3 | Germany | 2,600 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | 2,300 |
| 5 | China | 2,200 |
| 6 | France | 1,400 |
| 7 | Sweden | 1,300 |
| 8 | Canada | 1,200 |
| 9 | Israel | 1,100 |
| 10 | Italy | 900 |
| 11 | Brazil | 500 |

**Source:** U. S. Government

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

# Description of Items Counted in Weapons Categories, 2003-2010

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Surface-to-air Missiles:** This category includes all ground-based air defense missiles.

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

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

# Regions Identified in Arms Transfer Tables and Charts

**ASIA**
Afghanistan
Australia
Bangladesh
Brunei
Burma (Myanmar)
China
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Japan
Cambodia
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Laos
Malaysia
Nepal
New Zealand
North Korea
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Pitcairn
Singapore
South Korea
Sri Lanka
Taiwan
Tajikistan
Thailand
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan
Vietnam

**NEAR EAST**
Algeria
Bahrain
Egypt
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Morocco
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syria
Tunisia
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

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

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

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

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