Research Report:

AN EVALUATION OF THE SECOND YEAR OF REPORTING TO THE UNITED NATIONS REGISTER OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS

by Edward J. Laurance and Christina K. Woodward

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BACKGROUND

In December 1991, the United Nations General Assembly passed resolution 46/36L, which established the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. Member States were requested to submit data by April 30 each year on conventional arms exported or imported in the previous year.

In its present form, the Register records and makes public data on major weapons systems in seven major categories: battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, large caliber artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, and missiles and missile launchers. The main purpose of this Register is to make arms transfers transparent and to ultimately lead to the prevention of excessive and destabilizing accumulations of conventional arms.

In October 1993, the Secretary-General released a report that for the first time made public government-supplied data on arms transfers, based on reports submitted to the U.N. Register from over 80 countries for the calendar year 1992.[1] On October 12, 1994, the Secretary-General made public and presented to the General Assembly the second annual report, which covers arms transfers for the calendar year 1993.

EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION BY U.N. MEMBER STATES

Participation: One of the central goals of the U.N. Register is universal participation. As of September 1994, the United Nations had received replies from 82 countries for calendar year 1993 (90 for 1992). This represents 44 percent and 47 percent, respectively, of U.N. membership.

Regional distribution: The regional distribution of the replies for 1992 and 1993 is shown in Table 1. These data are taken from the report of the 1994 Group of Experts, which evaluated the first two years of operation of the Register.[2] For political reasons, this Group was restricted to using U.N. regional groupings. Even with this somewhat artificial aggregation of states, it can be seen that the highest participation was achieved in Western Europe, and the lowest in Africa. When the data are aggregated by more functional and strategic regional groupings, it becomes clear that very few states from the Middle East submitted data in either year (except for Israel in 1992 and 1993; Egypt in 1992).

Table 1: Regional Distribution of Member States Reporting to the U.N. Register
(as of August 1, 1994)

U.N. Region	Submissions by Governments		% of Participation in the U.N. Groupings	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
African States	10 of 51	9 of 52	20	17
Asian States	22 of 47	19 of 47	47	40
Eastern European States	14 of 19	11 of 20	74	55
Latin American and Caribbean	15 of 33	11 of 33	45	33
Western Europe and Other States	24 of 24	24 of 27	100	89
Other States	3 of 5	2 of 5	60	40
(not Member of any Group)				

Continuity in participation: There was continuity in reporting from 1992 to 1993. Sixty-seven (67) of the 82 countries reporting for 1993 also reported in 1992. Sixteen (16) Member States, which did not report in 1992, are included in the 1993 returns. These new participants included Armenia, Jordan, and Kenya. Of the 90 Member States that reported in 1992, 24 have not yet reported in 1993. Table 2 lists these Member States which, for a variety of reasons, have discontinued their participation in the Register.

Table 2. States Participating in Calendar Year 1992 But *Not* 1993

Albania	Nigeria
Bolivia	Oman
Colombia	Panama
Egypt	Papua New Guinea
Grenada	Paraguay
Kazakhstan	Qatar
Lebanon	Senegal
Lesotho	Seychelles
Libya	Solomon Islands
Lithuania	South Africa
Namibia	Sri Lanka
Nicaragua	Tunisia

Exporters: In both 1992 and 1993, most of the exporters of weapons in the seven U.N. categories, as identified in public sources, reported to the United Nations: 24 for 1992 and 23 for 1994. The only notable exception is North Korea. As a result, most of the arms trade for these two years has been made transparent.

Importers: Twenty-eight (28) countries reported imports for 1993, as compared with 36 countries for 1992. Important importing countries have not participated in the Register process—neither in 1992 nor in 1993. Since all of the major exporters reported, it is possible to identify from exporter returns those states listed as importers in 1993 that did not participate in the Register.

Table 3. Weapons Importers Not Participating in Register for Calendar year 1993
(according to exporter submissions)

Saudi Arabia	Venezuela
United Arab Emirates	Mauritius
Nigeria	Myanmar
Egypt	Oman
Iran	Qatar
Angola	Syria
Latvia	Bangladesh
Thailand	Estonia
Kuwait	Morocco
Lithuania	Philippines
Azerbaijan	Uzbekistan
Bahrain	

As a result, more information on the arms trade was revealed on export forms than on import forms. For 1993, exporters have reported 149 transfers (a single line entry on the form). This compares to 157 transfers in 1992. Importers have reported 86 imports (120 in 1992).

Background information: While forms are provided for states to submit data on arms transfers, states can provide "background information" on military holdings, procurement through national production, and relevant policies in any form they wish. Submission of such information is therefore more "voluntary." In both 1992 and 1993, 34 Member States submitted such information. The number of Member States submitting information on military holdings was 22 for 1992 and 24 for 1993, while the number of Member States submitting information on procurement through national production increased slightly from 14 in 1992 to 17 for 1993.

EXTENT OF THE ARMS TRADE MADE TRANSPARENT BY THE U.N. REGISTER

As with the 1992 data, the 1993 Register uncovered some previously unknown transfers, especially those exports from states less open with security information, such as China, Russia, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria, and Ukraine. Among the importer reports, Malaysia stood out as submitting a complete and detailed list of its arms imports, to include orders to be delivered after 1993. As in 1992, the 1993 Register produced more precise data on actual deliveries, both quantities and dates, than the currently existing public information.

Number of items transferred by weapons type: Given that most major exporting states reported, it is possible to estimate the amount of the trade by weapon type. For 1993 data, a serious measurement problem occurs. In 17 of the transfers reported to the U.N. Register in 1993, exporters and importers submitted different numbers for what appeared to be the same transfer. Therefore, in the table below the number of items transferred were divided into "High" and "Low" categories. For example, the number of tanks transferred is 3066, if one accepts the highest figures submitted, or 2144 if the lowest figures are accepted. As discussed later in this report, there is no way to verify which of these figures is "correct." Despite this problem, the table reveals that the number of weapon systems (items) transferred has increased in several of the seven categories, when comparing the results of 1992 and 1993.

Table 4. Total Number of Items Transferred by Weapon Type

	1992	1993 High	1993 Low
Category			
Tanks	1733	3066	2144
ACV	1625	2421	2283
LCA	1682	417	266
Combat Aircraft	270	446	441
Attack Helicopters	40	127	119
Ships	40	42	39
Missiles and Missile Launchers	67,878*	5620	3043

* Includes delivery of 50,382 ASTROS rockets to Saudi Arabia by Brazil.

Regional distribution: The above arms transfers were distributed regionally as indicated below. As in 1992, a significant percentage of the arms delivered in 1993 were within Western Europe as part of the cascading process that stems from the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty provisions. The "High" and "Low" categories reflect the previously described problem of exporters and importers submitting different numbers for the same transfer.

Table 5. Total Number of Weapons Imported in 1993 by Region of Importer State

Region	Tanks H	Tanks L	ACV H	ACV L	LCA H	LCA L	Cbt Acft H	Cbt Acft L	Attack Helo H	Attack Helo L	Ships H	Ships L	M/ML H	M/ML L
Africa	161	.	45	.	38	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Asia	35	.	119	.	139	133	126	123	19	.	22	.	1270	855
Latin America	.	.	13	.	.	.	3	.	4	.	1	.	10	.
Middle East	437	.	709	.	43	.	126	124	42	.	1	.	583	.
Western Europe	2282	1360	1193	1055	183	42	133	.	60	52	13	10	2689	1478
CIS and EE	124	.	298	.	.	.	43	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
North America	27	.	44	.	14	10	15	.	1	.	.	.	1068	117
World Total	**3066**	**2144**	**2421**	**2283**	**417**	**266**	**446**	**441**	**127**	**119**	**42**	**39**	**5620**	**3043**

Leading exporters: As in 1992, the United States was the dominant arms supplier in 1993. Germany continued to actively export as part of the cascading process. Russia has returned to the ranks of major arms exporters.

Table 6. The Major Weapon Exporters in 1993
(numbers of weapon systems transferred)

Country	Tanks		ACV		LCA		Cbt. Acft.		Attack Helo		Ships		M/ML	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
USA	2393	1471	832	694	296	155	106	104	78	75	7	4	3150	317
Germany	242	.	214	.	13	.	93	.	.	.	27	.	1260	.
U.K.	22	.	72	.	3	.	54	.	.	.	6	.	1102	.
Russia	120	.	357	.	14	.	33	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
China	35	.	.	.	.	.	77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
France	.	.	42	.	48	42	3	.	13	.	.	.	50	47
World Total	**2812**	**1890**	**1517**	**1379**	**374**	**227**	**366**	**364**	**91**	**88**	**41**	**38**	**5562**	**2726**

Leading importers: As in 1992, Greece, Turkey, and Spain were major recipients as a result of the cascading process.

Table 7. The Major Weapon Importers in 1993
(numbers of weapon systems transferred)

Country	Tanks		ACV		LCA		Cbt. Acft.		Attack Helo.		Ships		M/ML	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Angola	44	.	92	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iran	100	.	80	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1296	.
Greece	797	450	150	.	84	12	41	.	.	.	5	.	101	.
Malaysia	.	.	.	.	3	.	36	.	.	.	2	.	703	.
Saudi Arabia	251	.	334	.	34	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	206	.
Spain	311	214	100	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	131	.
Portugal	80	.	104	.	.	.	50	.	.	.	1	.	40	.
Turkey	1017	539	571	433	72	3	40	.	25	22	5	2	680	10
UAE	.	.	100	.	.	.	16	.	6	.	.	.	336	.
World Total	**2600**	**1678**	**1531**	**1393**	**231**	**90**	**208**	**.**	**43**	**40**	**14**	**11**	**3493**	**2823**

Details on types of weapons transferred: Many of the Member States made use of the optional weapons description column (type or model of weapon). Sixteen (16) of the 23 countries that reported exports used this column. All but four of the 28 countries reporting imports made use of the description column. In both years, the major arms exporters— the United States, France, the United Kingdom, Russia, and China— did not reveal any information on the type or description of the weapons transferred. (See Annex to this report). One exception was Germany, which submitted detailed information on all of its transfers.

EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN EXPORTER AND IMPORTER ON ARMS TRANSFERS

Cross checking: The Register allows for cross-checking, as it asks Member States to report both exports and imports. It is possible to determine the extent to which the report of exports and imports match, especially when reporting the same transfer. Discounting duplicate transfers (exporters and importers reporting the same transfer), the U.N. Register recorded 183 arms transfers or deals for calendar year 1993 (197 in 1992).

Four types of cases occurred in the reports:

A. The transfer was reported by both exporter and importer and the same number of items matched (designated by "M" in the table below and the Annex to this report).
    1992: 54 (27 percent) of the 197 transfers reported.
    1993: 42 (22 percent) of the 183 transfers reported.

B. The transfer was reported by both exporter and importer but the number of items reported did not match (designated by "Diff. # " in the table below and the Annex to this report).
    1992: 16 (8 percent) of the 197 transfers reported.
    1993: 17 (9 percent) of the 183 transfers reported.

C. The transfer was reported by only the exporter or the importer, since the other party participated in the Register process but did not report this particular transfer (designated by "NR" in the table below and the Annex to this report.)
    1992: 70 (36 percent) of the 197 transfers reported.
    1993: 61 (33 percent) of the 183 transfers reported.
  In 1993, thirty-three (33) of the 64 transfers in this category were reported by exporters and the remaining 28 by importers. This means that although exporters and importers have made the decision to participate in the Register, there is an apparent disagreement on what constitutes a transfer or when a transfer takes place.

D. The transfer was reported by only the exporter or importer, since the other party did not participate in the Register process (designated by "NP" in the table below and the Annex to this report).
    1992: 57 (29 percent) of the 197 transfers reported.
    1993: 60 (33 percent) of the 183 transfers reported.

  In 1993, all 60 of the transfers in this category were reported by exporters and could not be cross-checked due to nonparticipation by importers. The results of the cross-checking for the 1993 data, by deal (transfer) and number of items, is contained in Table 8 below.

Table 8. Results of Cross-Checking 1993 Data

Category	# (%Match)	# (%Diff#)	# (%NR)	# (%NP)
Transfers (N=183)	42 (22%)	17 (9%)	61 (33%)	63 (34%)
Items				
(N=12,144)**High**	2642 (22%)	5187 (43%)	1855 (15%)	2460 (20%)
(N=3999) **Low**	2610 (65%)	1389 (35%)	.	.

Differences in reporting number of items: As indicated in the "Diff #" type above, exporters and importers reported different numbers on the same deal. The cross-checking mechanism does not explain which of these numbers is correct.
    When both importer and exporter reported the same transfer in many cases the number of items reported was significantly different. For example, in just three large transfers, the number of tanks reported by exporters was 1914, but only 992 for the same deals when reported by the importers. Therefore, the total number of tanks transferred in 1993, according to the submissions of Member States, could have been as high as 3066,or as low as 2144, a difference of 922. In five large transfers in the missile and missile launcher category, the numbers reported were 2701 by exporters and 202 by importers.

Differences in reporting occur for categories II and III as well. Since no weapon descriptions were given in most of these cases, it was often difficult to determine whether it was the same transfer. The details of all 17 cases are compiled in the Annex to this report.

Quality of reporting: The need for improved quality of reporting is underlined also by assessing individual country reports. As in 1992, some states submitted data that did not correspond to the Register procedures. For example, it is apparent from public sources that Malaysia reported mainly *orders* and not deliveries. Procurement through national production was reported in the standardized form for imports. In addition, exporters and importers did not always use the same category of weapons, especially using either category III or VII for the same transfer.

Possible reasons for discrepancies: Based on an assessment of the data and research on specific cases, the following possible reasons for discrepancies in reporting emerge:

    1. <u>Lack of participation</u>: Since 34 percent of the arms deals for 1993 could not be cross-checked due to the non-participation of importers, increased participation by importers could significantly increase the level of transparency of the arms trade. Interviews and observations reveal that a variety of reasons exist for this lack of participation. These include concern for national security, a lack of political will, difficulties in compiling national statistics, and, in some cases, legal obstacles.

    2. <u>Conflicting interpretations of category definitions</u>: Some of the discrepancies in reporting were due to differences between exporters and importers as to whether a particular transfer fell within the category definition. For example, one state may report ground-to-air missiles, even though these are specifically excluded from the definition of missiles to be reported. In another case, there was an apparent difference of interpretation regarding the range of the missiles involved in the transfer. This problem is exacerbated when one party to the transfer does not submit information regarding model type or weapon description. Absent a multilateral consultative mechanism these discrepancies can only be resolved at the national diplomatic level. In a few cases states consulted with their partners prior to reporting and were able to iron out discrepancies. In other cases states consulted after submission of the data and changed their submissions.

    3. <u>Conflicting interpretations of whether or not a transfer has occurred</u>: As in 1992, a few states submitted data on events which were clearly not a transfer as defined by the U.N. Register. Examples include reporting procurement through national production, orders as opposed to deliveries, components as opposed to end-items, and co-produced equipment.

    4. <u>Conflicting interpretations as to when a transfer has occurred</u>: The reality of the international arms trading system is that it continues to be regulated by national laws and procedures. As a result, one state may report that a transfer occurs in 1992 while the partner to this transaction reports its delivery in the following year.

    5. <u>Poorly defined category (missiles and missile launchers)</u>: This category continues to create problems. Since missiles and their launchers are not required to be reported separately, data submitted in this category that is not accompanied by details on weapon model, type or other description, creates confusion. For example, the transfer of 100 "Missiles and missile launchers" to country X could be any combination of either missiles or launchers, and may not even be related to the same missile system. The result is a definite lack of transparent data in this category. This conclusion confirms what many states have stated, that when it comes to missiles, national security is paramount and they are quite reluctant to reveal much information.

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[1] For in-depth description and analysis of the first year of operation of the UN Register see: Edward J. Laurance and Herbert Wulf, *An Evaluation of the First Year of Reporting to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms* (Monterey: Monterey Institute of International Studies, October 1993); Edward J. Laurance, Siemon T. Wezeman and Herbert Wulf, *Arms Watch: SIPRI Report on the First Year of the UN Register of Conventional Arms* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1993); Ian Anthony, "Assessing the UN Register of Conventional Arms, *Survival,* 35 (Winter 1993), pp. 113-129; Malcolm Chalmers, Owen Greene, Edward J. Laurance, and Herbert Wulf (eds.), *Developing the UN Register of Conventional Arms* (Bradford: University of Bradford, 1994).

[2] *United Nations Register of Conventional Arms: Report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development.* (New York: United Nations, 5 August 1994).

ANNEX

Reports Submitted to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms Calendar Year 1993

The following data on arms deliveries were submitted by Member States of the United Nations to the Register of Conventional Arms, covering exports and imports.

NOTES:
1. Data in the EXPORTS section represent data submitted using the Export form. Data in the IMPORTS section were submitted by states using the Import form.
2. For the purposes of this publication, data on "State of Origin" and "Intermediate Location" are not included. They are listed on the actual report issued by the U.N. Secretary-General.
3. The entries in the column "Verification Status" are developed by the authors and are not part of the officially submitted data. They reflect the following situations:

   Match: The data entered have been reported by the other state in the transaction (# of items reported by exporter and   importer do not vary by more than 10%).

   Diff. #: The data entered have been reported by the other state in the transaction (# of items reported by exporter and importer vary by more than 10%).

   NR: Not reported. The other state in the transaction (exporter or importer) has participated in the Register but has not reported this particular transfer.

   NP: Non-participation. The other state in the transaction (exporter or importer) did not participate in or submit any data to the Register.

   NA: Not applicable. The recipient is not a country. (eg., U.N. Peacekeeping Forces)

EXPORTS

Country	Category	Importer Country	# of Items (exporter)	Cross-Check Status	# of Items (importer)	Description/Comments
Belarus	ACV	Bulgaria	21	M	.	
Bulgaria	Tank	Angola	24	NP	.	T-62
Bulgaria	ACV	Angola	29	NP	.	BMP-1
Bulgaria	ACV	Angola	21	NP	.	BMP-1
Canada	ACV	Saudia Arabia	263	NP	.	Wheeled armoured personnel carrier
China	Tank	Pakistan	35	M	.	
China	Cbt Acft	Iran	25	NP	.	
China	Cbt Acft	Myanmar	12	NP	.	
China	Cbt Acft	Pakistan	40	M	.	
Czech Republic	Cbt Acft	Thailand	8	NP	.	Adv. jet trainer L- 39 ZA
Czech Republic	ACV	Angola	7	NP	.	ICV type BMP-2
Czech Republic	ACV	Slovakia	1	NR	.	APC type OT-64
Czech Republic	Cbt Acft	Egypt	25	NP	.	Adv. jet trainer L-59
Denmark	Cbt Acft	USA	4	NR	.	SAAB T.F 35
Finland	ACV	UNDOF	3	NA	.	SISU XA-180 DRAKEN
Finland	ACV	Sweden	15	M	.	SISU XA-180
Finland	ACV	UNPROFOR	13	NA	.	SISU XA-180 DRAKEN
France	M/Ml	UAE	8	NP	.	
France	LCA	Saudia Arabia	34	NP	.	
France	Atk Helo	Singapore	8	NR	.	

France	Cbt Acft	Venezuela	3	NP	.	
France	ACV	Singapore	24	M	.	
France	Atk Helo	Malawi	1	NR	.	
France	M/Ml	Greece	5	Diff#	8	
France	LCA	Singapore	7	Diff#	13	
France	Atk Helo	Chile	1	NR	.	
France	M/Ml	Saudi Arabia	8	NP	.	
France	ACV	Qatar	18	NP	.	
France	M/Ml	Venezuela	10	NP	.	
Germany	ACV	Kuwait	15	NP	.	TM 170
Germany	ACV	Finland	110	M	.	BMP 1
Germany	Ship	Latvia	3	NP	.	Fast patrol boats
Germany	ACV	Turkey	187	M	.	MTW M-113
Germany	ACV	Thailand	18	NP	.	APC CONDOR
Germany	Ship	Latvia	2	NP	.	Mine sweeper
Germany	Tank	Greece	54	M	.	Leopard 1
Germany	Ship	Indonesia	3	M	.	Coastal patrol boats
Germany	ACV	Sweden	9	M	.	MT-LB
Germany	Ship	Greece	1	M	.	Corvette anti-submarine
Germany	LCA	USA	6	M	.	Armoured howitzer 2S1
Germany	Cbt Acft	Greece	17	M	.	F-4
Germany	Cbt Acft	Turkey	15	M	.	F-4
Germany	Tank	Norway	76	M	.	Leopard 1
Germany	Tank	USA	27	M	.	T 72
Germany	Ship	Indonesia	9	M	.	Mine sweeper
Germany	Cbt Acft	USA	2	NR	.	SU-22
Germany	Tank	Turkey	85	M	.	Leopard 1
Germany	Ship	Greece	2	M	.	Fast patrol boat
Germany	ACV	USA	2	NR	.	BTR 70
Germany	ACV	USA	40	NR	.	APC FUCHS
Germany	LCA	USA	4	NR	.	Armoured howitzer 2S3
Germany	Ship	Rep. of Korea	1	NR	.	1 Submarine kit
Germany	Ship	Indonesia	2	M	.	Landing craft
Germany	Cbt Acft	Portugal	50	M	.	Alpha jet
Germany	Cbt Acft	USA	9	NR	.	MIG-23
Germany	ACV	USA	2	NR	.	BMP
Germany	M/Ml	Italy	1020	M	.	Missiles RP/C-M 26
Germany	Ship	Turkey	1	M	.	Training ship
India	Ship	Mauritius	1	NP	.	Seaward defense boat T-61
Israel	M/Ml	USA	30	M	32	"Popeye"
Italy	LCA	Nigeria	2	NP	.	Self propelled guns 155/39 PALMARIA
Italy	Atk Helo	Belgium	31	M	36	A-109 Scout
Italy	Cbt Acft	New Zealand	6	Diff#	3	M.B.339 version C.A.S. and Trainer
Italy	ACV	Nigeria	3	NP	.	Armoured reconnaissance vehicle GORGONA/Gift
Netherlands	ACV	Portugal	104	M	.	M113-A1/APC/CFE Cascading
Netherlands	Tank	Greece	2	M	.	Leopard 1
Netherlands	Ship	Greece	1	M	.	Standard frigate
Netherlands	Tank	Greece	70	M	.	Leopard 1/CFE Cascading
Poland	ACV	Sweden	1	NR	.	Type MTL B
Poland	ACV	Lithuania	10	NP	.	Type BRDM-2/Free of charge
Rep. of Korea	ACV	Malaysia	42	NR	.	IFV (K-200)
Romania	LCA	Nigeria	7	NP	.	130 mm towed gun

Romania	LCA	Nigeria	11	NP	.	122 mm reactive projects launcher with 40 guidance tubes
Romania	LCA	Israel	1	NR	.	100 mm anti-tank towed gun
Romania	LCA	Nigeria	4	NP	.	152 mm towed howitzer
Romania	LCA	Israel	1	NR	.	152 mm towed howitzer
Romania	LCA	Israel	1	NR	.	125 mm towed gun
Russia	Ship	Iran	1	NP	.	
Russia	Cbt Acft	Hungary	28	M	.	
Russia	Cbt Acft	Slovakia	5	M	.	
Russia	ACV	Turkey	115	M	.	With ammunition
Russia	Tank	Iran	100	NP	.	Without ammunition
Russia	ACV	Angola	35	NP	.	With ammunition
Russia	ACV	Uzbekistan	20	NP	.	
Russia	ACV	Bangladesh	12	NP	.	With ammunition
Russia	ACV	Iran	80	NP	.	Without ammunition
Russia	ACV	UAE	95	NP	.	Without ammunition
Russia	Tank	Angola	20	NP	.	With ammunition
Russia	LCA	Angola	14	NP	.	
Slovakia	ACV	Pakistan	6	NR	.	
Slovakia	Tank	Syria	58	NP	.	
Slovakia	LCA	Indonesia	12	NR	.	
Slovakia	ACV	Chile	1	NR	.	
Slovakia	ACV	UNPROFOR	67	NA	.	
Sweden	ACV	Lithuania	13	NP	.	Armoured wheel personnel carrier 1942 model
Sweden	ACV	Estonia	13	NP	.	Armoured wheel personnel carrier 1942 model
Sweden	ACV	Latvia	13	NP	.	Armoured wheel personnel carrier 1942 model
Switzerland	ACV	Saudi Arabia	6	NP	.	MOWAG Piranha
UK	Tank	Nigeria	21	NP	.	
UK	Ship	Pakistan	2	M	.	
UK	Cbt Acft	Finland	2	NR	.	
UK	Ship	Portugal	1	NR	.	
UK	Cbt Acft	Oman	1	NP	.	
UK	Cbt Acft	UAE	16	NP	.	
UK	ACV	Saudia Arabia	65	NP	.	
UK	M/Ml	Saudi Arabia	198	NP	.	
UK	ACV	Philippines	7	NP	.	
UK	M/Ml	UAE	328	NP	.	
UK	Cbt Acft	Rep. of Korea	10	M	.	
Ukraine	ACV	Russia	144	NR	.	
Ukraine	Tank	Azerbaijan	100	NP	.	
Ukraine	Cbt Acft	Azerbaijan	10	NP	.	
USA	Cbt Acft	Israel	27	M	29	
USA	Cbt Acft	Australia	6	M	.	
USA	LCA	Turkey	72	Diff#	3	
USA	Tank	Spain	311	Diff#	214	
USA	Tank	Greece	671	Diff#	324	
USA	M/Ml	Singapore	20	Diff#	.	
USA	Tank	Portugal	80	M	.	
USA	ACV	Norway	136	M	.	

USA	M/Ml	Australia	106	Diff#	7
USA	Ship	Greece	1	NR	.
USA	M/Ml	Canada	998	Diff#	45
USA	Tank	Turkey	932	Diff#	454
USA	M/Ml	Netherlands	477	Diff#	4
USA	M/Ml	Turkey	680	Diff#	10
USA	Atk Helo	Israel	24	M	.
USA	LCA	Spain	24	M	.
USA	ACV	Spain	100	M	.
USA	Ship	Turkey	1	Diff#	4
USA	ACV	Turkey	269	Diff#	131
USA	LCA	Greece	84	Diff#	12
USA	M/Ml	Greece	96	Diff#	25
USA	M/Ml	Japan	440	Diff#	136
USA	Atk Helo	Turkey	22	M	25
USA	ACV	UAE	5	NP	.
USA	Atk Helo	Saudia Arabia	12	NP	.
USA	ACV	Thailand	10	NP	.
USA	Tank	Saudi Arabia	251	NP	.
USA	Tank	Morocco	120	NP	.
USA	M/Ml	Israel	8	NR	.
USA	M/Ml	Rep. of Korea	1	NR	.
USA	Atk Helo	Japan	11	NR	.
USA	Cbt Acft	Japan	8	NR	.
USA	LCA	Rep. of Korea	110	NR	.
USA	M/Ml	Portugal	40	NR	.
USA	Cbt Acft	Egypt	15	NP	.
USA	ACV	Saudi Arabia	160	NP	.
USA	LCA	Egypt	6	NP	.
USA	Atk Helo	UAE	6	NP	.
USA	Cbt Acft	Turkey	25	NR	.
USA	Cbt Acft	Kuwait	15	NP	.
USA	ACV	Bahrain	2	NP	.
USA	M/Ml	Egypt	7	NP	.
USA	ACV	Greece	150	NR	.
USA	M/Ml	Bahrain	26	NP	.
USA	Tank	Egypt	28	NP	.
USA	Ship	Australia	1	NR	.

IMPORTS

Country	Category	Exporter Country	# of Items (importer)	Cross-check Status	# of Items (exporter)	Description/Comments
Argentina	Ship	USA	1	NR	.	ATF former USA 'TAKELMA" Class Cherokee
Australia	Cbt Acft	USA	6	M	.	F-111 type
Australia	M/Ml	USA	7	Diff#	106	
Belgium	Tank	UK	1	NR	.	Chieftain
Belgium	ACV	Netherlands	3	NR	.	YP 408
Belgium	Atk Helo	Italy	36	M	31	Antitank helicopter A-109 BA
Brazil	Atk Helo	France	3	NR	.	Esquilo HB-350L1
Canada	M/Ml	USA	45	Diff#	998	
Czech Republic	ACV	Hungary	7	NR	.	ICV type BMP-2
Finland	ACV	Germany	110	M	.	BMP-1
Greece	Ship	Germany	1	NR	.	Corvette/Aid
Greece	Cbt Acft	USA	24	NR	.	A-7/Grant
Greece	LCA	USA	12	Diff#	84	M110 AR/Imported to replace equal number of older equipment that will be destroyed in the context of the CFE treaty limited equipment transfer and destruction project
Greece	Tank	Netherlands	72	M	70	Leopard 1/Same as above
Greece	Tank	Germany	54	M	.	Leopard 1/Same as above
Greece	Tank	USA	324	Diff#	671	M60/Same as above
Greece	Cbt Acft	Germany	17	M	.	RF-4/Grant
Greece	Ship	Germany	2	M	.	FPBG/Aid
Greece	Ship	Netherlands	1	M	.	Frigate/Purchase
Greece	M/Ml	France	8	Diff#	5	Exocet/Purchase
Greece	M/Ml	USA	25	Diff#	96	Seasparrow/Purchase
Hungary	Cbt Acft	Russia	28	M	.	MIG-29
Indonesia	Ship	Germany	3	M	.	Parchim (Corvette)
Indonesia	Ship	Germany	2	M	.	Frosch (LST)
Indonesia	Ship	Germany	9	M	.	Condor (Mine Sweeper)
Israel	Cbt Acft	USA	29	M	27	F-16
Israel	Atk Helo	USA	24	M	.	Apache
Italy	LCA	Germany	3	NR	.	MLRS/12 Rocket launchers of caliber: 227 mm
Italy	M/Ml	Germany	1020	M	.	MLRS (type M26)
Italy	M/Ml	Germany	240	NR	.	MLRS (type M28)
Japan	LCA	France	1	NR	.	
Japan	M/Ml	USA	136	Diff#	440	
Malaysia	Cbt Acft	UK	28	NR	.	Hawk aircraft series 100 & 200/Procurement through contract
Malaysia	LCA	UK	3	NR	.	Large caliber system-155mm into medium guns/Procurement through contract
Malaysia	M/Ml	France	16	NR	.	Exocet MM40/Procurement through contract
Malaysia	M/Ml	USA	20	NR	.	Sparrow
Malaysia	M/Ml	UK	40	NR	.	Sidewinder/Procurement through FMS
Malaysia	M/Ml	USA	25	NR	.	Harpoon
Malaysia	M/Ml	UK	32	NR	.	Seawolf missiles (weapon system for the 2 frigates)

Malaysia	M/Ml	UK	504	NR	.	Starburst weapon system/Procurement through contract
Malaysia	Cbt Acft	USA	8	NR	.	F/A-18D aircraft/Procurement through FMS
Malaysia	M/Ml	USA	30	NR	.	Maverick
Malaysia	M/Ml	Italy	36	NR	.	Torpedoes (Whitehead A 244S MOD)
Malaysia	Ship	UK	2	NR	.	Frigate/Procurement through contract
Netherlands	M/Ml	USA	4	Diff#	477	Harpoon
New Zealand	Cbt Acft	Italy	3	Diff#	6	Macchi MB-339CB (trainer)
Norway	Tank	Germany	76	M	.	
Norway	ACV	USA	136	M	.	CFE M-113
Pakistan	Tank	China	35	M	.	
Pakistan	Cbt Acft	China	40	M	.	F-7P/No weapons were transferred with the aircraft
Pakistan	Ship	UK	2	M	.	Ex-RN type-21 frigates/No missiles are installed
Peru	ACV	USA	12	NR	.	
Philippines	ACV	UK	7	NP	.	"SIMBA" armoured fighting vehicle/Multi-year contract
Philippines	Cbt Acft	Italy	4	NP	.	SF-260 TP (trainer aircraft)/"-"
Philippines	Ship	USA	1	NP	.	Logistic Spt vessel/FMS
Philippines	Ship	Rep. of Korea	12	NP	.	Patrol boat/Sale transfer
Portugal	Tank	USA	80	M	.	MDTs M60A3/CFE/CASCADING
Portugal	ACV	Netherlands	104	M	.	ACV M113A1/"-"
Portugal	Cbt Acft	Germany	50	M	.	Alpha jet
Rep. of Korea	Cbt Acft	UK	10	M	.	Hawk-60/For training purposes
Rep. of Korea	Ship	Germany	1	NR	.	Class 209 submarine
Singapore	ACV	France	24	M	.	
Singapore	LCA	France	13	Diff#	7	
Singapore	M/Ml	USA	8	Diff#	20	
Slovakia	Cbt Acft	Russia	5	M	.	
Spain	M/Ml	USA	31	NR	.	Sea-Sparrow
Spain	M/Ml	USA	100	NR	.	Standard SM-1 Block 5
Spain	Tank	USA	214	Diff#	311	M-60 (A1 Y A3 TTS)
Spain	ACV	USA	100	M	.	M-113 APC
Spain	LCA	USA	24	M	.	M-110 SFP-203 M/M
Sweden	ACV	Germany	9	M	.	MT-LB
Sweden	ACV	Finland	15	M	.	SISU
Turkey	Ship	Germany	1	NR	.	Training ship/Leasing grant
Turkey	Tank	Germany	85	M	.	Leopard 1A1/CFE Cascading
Turkey	Tank	USA	454	Diff#	932	M60A1/A3/CFE Cascading
Turkey	ACV	USA	131	Diff#	269	M113A2/CFE Cascading
Turkey	ACV	Germany	187	M	.	M113/CFE Cascading
Turkey	ACV	Russia	115	M	.	BTR-60/80/Procurement
Turkey	LCA	USA	3	Diff#	72	M110 howitzer/CFE cascading
Turkey	Cbt Acft	Germany	15	M	.	RF-4E/CFE Cascading
Turkey	Atk Helo	USA	25	M	22	AH-1W/P/South Region aid
Turkey	Ship	USA	4	Diff#	1	KNOX class frigate/Leasing grant
Turkey	M/Ml	USA	10	Diff#	680	Harpoon/FMS
USA	Tank	Germany	27	M	.	
USA	LCA	Germany	6	M	.	
USA	M/Ml	Israel	32	M	30	
USA	M/Ml	Norway	40	NR	.	