

THE UNITED NATIONS REGISTER OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS: INCREASING TRANSPARENCY FOR FOUR YEARS

by Tracy M. Keith

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On August 20 1996, the United Nations Secretary-General released the fourth report on the U.N. Register of Conventional Arms, covering data on the transfer of weapons during 1995.¹ The Secretary-General established the Register in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/36 L of December 9, 1991 (on transparency in armaments) in order to identify excessive and destabilizing buildups of conventional weapons by promoting transparency in armaments. The Register requests governments to annually submit data in seven categories of major conventional weapons: battle tanks (Tank), armored combat vehicles (ACV), large-caliber artillery systems (LCA), combat aircraft (Cbt Acft), attack helicopters (Helo), warships (Ship), and missiles and missile launchers (M/MI). With four annual reports available, a sufficient amount of data exists to begin identification of any trends that may exist.

Participation in the Register, while far from universal, shows positive trends. Participation in the Register process has increased slightly over previous years, with regional participation being roughly equivalent to previous years. Exporters continue to attain higher levels of participation than importers. Only three exporters were identified by importer submissions as not participating in the Register, whereas 25 importers were identified by exporter submissions as not taking part. However, a few

major exporters who made large numbers of deals did not provide information on the types of weapons transferred. A notable recent exception is France, which submitted data on the types of weapons transferred for the first time.

Overall transfers of weapons within the Register categories have declined over the past four years. Regionally, most weapons have been transferred to Asia and Oceania, the Middle East, and Western Europe. Transfers to Asia and Oceania increased for three years, and then decreased in the fourth reporting. Transfers to the Middle East reported to the Register have remained relatively stable. However, imports to the region are generally only identified from the submissions of exporting states; participation is extremely low among Middle Eastern countries. Transfers to Western Europe have declined due to the waning of the "cascading" phenomenon that occurred in the aftermath of implementation of the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty.²

The United States continued in 1995 as the major weapons supplier in the seven categories of the Register. The major exporters: China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, generate between 65 percent and 80 percent of world exports in these categories. Importers are more diversified, with only 32 percent to 50 percent of world imports being

received by the major importers: Egypt, Greece, Israel, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey.

The percentage of the transfers for which the importer and exporter agree on the transfer *and* the number of weapons involved remains low, at only 23 percent. The expansion of the Register to include either a consulting mechanism between states, or the right of the U.N. Secretariat to clarify submissions to the Register would seem necessary to rectify this situation.

EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION BY U.N. MEMBER STATES

Participation. For 1995, more countries have submitted replies prior to, or soon after, the initial deadline than for any other year of the Register's existence. The number of states which submitted reports by November 14th of the year in which they were due are 82, 84, 87, and 92 for 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995 respectively. Nevertheless, a number of key countries have not participated

this year, including most of the countries in the Middle East and Pakistan, an important importer and a participant in every previous year of the Register. Overall, participation in the fourth year of the Register appears to be increasing over previous years, given the fact that returns are often submitted long after the initial deadline. The number of states which eventually submitted reports for 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995 are 93, 92, 96, and 93 (at present) respectively.

Regional distribution. Participation among the U.N. regional groups is roughly equivalent to previous years, except for the Latin America and Caribbean group, which saw a drop to 39 percent from their 1994 high of 55 percent participation (see Table 1). The percentage of African states that participate is small, possibly because the categories of weapons that are covered by the Register are not critical in most of Africa. If geographical groupings are used, as opposed to U.N. groupings, the Middle East can also be identified as a region with little participation overall.

Table 1: Regional Distribution of Member States Reporting to the U.N. Register

U.N. Region	Submissions by Governments				% of Participation in the U.N. Groupings			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
African States	10 of 51	9 of 52	8 of 63	9 of 63	20	17	13	14
Asian States	22 of 47	20 of 47	25 of 48	25 of 48	47	43	52	52
Eastern European States	14 of 19	11 of 20	14 of 20	15 of 20	74	55	70	75
Latin American and Caribbean	15 of 33	11 of 33	18 of 33	13 of 33	45	33	55	39
Western Europe and Other States	24 of 24	24 of 27	24 of 27	26 of 27	100	89	89	96
Other Member States	3 of 5	2 of 5	3 of 4	3 of 4	60	40	75	75
Non-Member States			1	2				

Continuity in participation. Sixty of the 93 states that participated this year have done so continuously since the start of the Register (see Table 2). Nevertheless, there are still many states that have either never participated,

or have participated in a sporadic manner. Over all four years, 135 states have participated at least once (see Tables 2 and 3).

Table 2: States that Participated all Four Years (Total = 60)

Argentina	China	Hungary	Luxembourg	Papua New Guinea	Slovenia
Australia	Cuba	Iceland	Malaysia	Peru	Spain
Austria	Czech Republic	India	Maldives	Philippines	Sri Lanka
Belarus	Denmark	Indonesia	Malta	Poland	Sweden
Belgium	Dominica	Ireland	Mexico	Portugal	Switzerland
Bhutan	Fiji	Israel	Mongolia	Rep. of Korea	Tanzania
Brazil	Finland	Italy	Nepal	Romania	Turkey
Bulgaria	France	Jamaica	Netherlands	Russia	United Kingdom
Canada	Germany	Japan	New Zealand	Singapore	Ukraine
Chile	Greece	Liechtenstein	Norway	Slovakia	United States

Table 3: States with Partial Participation by Calendar Year

	1992	1993	1994	1995		1992	1993	1994	1995
Afghanistan	no	yes	no	no	Libya	yes	no	yes	no
Albania	yes	no	no	yes	Lithuania	yes	no	no	yes
Andorra	no	no	yes	yes	Madagascar	no	yes	no	yes
Antigua and Barbuda	yes	yes	no	no	Malawi	no	yes	no	no
Armenia	no	yes	yes	yes	Marshall Islands	no	yes	yes	no
Azerbaijan	no	no	no	yes	Mauritania	no	yes	yes	no
Bahamas	no	no	yes	yes	Mauritius	yes	yes	no	yes
Barbados	no	no	yes	yes	Monaco	no	no	no	yes
Belize	no	no	yes	no	Namibia	yes	no	no	yes
Benin	yes	yes	yes	no	Nepal	no	no	yes	no
Bolivia	yes	no	no	no	Nicaragua	yes	no	no	no
Burkina Faso	no	yes	yes	yes	Niger	yes	yes	yes	no
Cameroon	no	no	yes	no	Nigeria	yes	no	no	no
Central African Rep.	no	no	no	yes	Oman	yes	no	no	no
Chad	no	yes	yes	no	Pakistan	yes	yes	yes	no
Colombia	yes	no	no	no	Panama	yes	no	yes	no
Comoros	no	yes	no	no	Paraguay	yes	yes	yes	no
Cook Islands	no	no	no	yes	Qatar	yes	no	no	no
Croatia	yes	yes	yes	no	Rep. of Moldova	no	no	yes	yes
Cyprus	no	yes	yes	yes	Saint Kitts and Nevis	no	no	no	yes
Côte d'Ivoire	no	yes	no	no	Saint Lucia	yes	yes	yes	no
Dominican Republic	no	yes	no	no	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	no	yes	no	yes
Ecuador	no	no	yes	no	Samoa	no	yes	yes	yes
El Salvador	no	no	yes	no	Senegal	yes	no	no	no
Egypt	yes	no	no	no	Seychelles	yes	no	no	no
Estonia	no	no	yes	yes	Sierra Leone	no	yes	no	no
Ethiopia	no	no	no	yes	Solomon Islands	yes	no	yes	no
Gabon	no	no	no	yes	South Africa	yes	no	yes	yes
Georgia	yes	yes	yes	no	Tajikistan	no	no	yes	yes
Grenada	yes	yes	yes	no	Thailand	no	yes	yes	yes
Guyana	no	no	yes	no	Trinidad and Tobago	no	yes	no	yes
Iran	yes	yes	yes	no	Tunisia	yes	no	no	no
Jordan	no	yes	no	yes	Turkmenistan	no	no	no	yes
Kazakstan	yes	no	yes	yes	Vanuatu	yes	yes	no	yes
Kenya	no	yes	no	no	Vietnam	no	no	yes	yes
Kyrgyzstan	no	no	no	yes	Yugoslavia	yes	yes	yes	no
Latvia	no	no	no	yes					
Lebanon	yes	no	no	no	World Total	93	92	96	93
Lesotho	yes	no	no	no					

Exporters. Other than Uzbekistan and North Korea, the top 15 leading suppliers of major conventional weapons, as identified by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI),³ all participated in the Register. Of the 30 leading suppliers identified by SIPRI, 25

participated in the Register in 1995, and 24 have participated all four years of the Register's existence. The submissions of weapons importers to the Register identified three corresponding exporting states that did not participate in the Register process (see Table 4).

Table 4: Weapons Exporters Not Participating in the Register for Calendar Year 1995
(according to importer submissions)

Qatar	United Arab Emirates	Uzbekistan
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Importers. Weapons importers continue to be more reluctant to participate in the Register process than exporters. Five of the 15 leading recipients of major conventional weapons identified by SIPRI:⁴ Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan,⁵ Kuwait, and Pakistan, did not participate in the Register process. On the other hand, those leading weapons recipients which do participate tend to do so habitually: of the 50 leading recipients of major conventional weapons identified by SIPRI, 35 partici-

pated in the Register in 1995, and 34 have participated in all four years. The submissions of exporters to the Register identified 24 corresponding importers that did not participate during 1995 (see Table 5). Eleven of these 24 had participated in at least one previous year; two had participated in all three previous years. The submissions of exporting states to the Register identified as major importers two of the 24 importers that did not participate this year: Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Table 5: Weapons Importers Not Participating in the Register for Calendar Year 1995
(according to exporter submissions)

Algeria	Colombia	Iran	Qatar	United Arab Emirates
Angola	Côte d'Ivoire	Kuwait	Saudi Arabia	Uruguay
Bahrain	Ecuador	Lebanon	Sierra Leone	Venezuela
Bangladesh	Egypt	Oman	Tunisia	Yemen
Botswana	Haiti	Pakistan	Uganda	

Details on types of weapons transferred. Submitting information on the types of weapons transferred, rather than just the category to which they belong, enhances transparency and simplifies the identification and correction of technical reporting errors. The Register provides two columns for states to include remarks on transfers of weapons, one for a description of the item and another for comments on the transfer. Most states that reported imports or exports to the Register provided information on the types of weapons transferred, 87 percent of importers and 86 percent of exporters. The only states that did not provide such information were India, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom (which provided comments on the transfers, but no descriptions of the items transferred), and the United States. Unfortunately, the first two states listed are important importing states and the last three states are major exporting states. France, another major exporting state, which in previ-

ous years had not provided this information, did so for 1995.

Background information. The Register allows states, on a "voluntary" basis,⁶ to submit information dealing with conventional weapons by use of either a *note verbale* or background information provided as a separate document. Some states have chosen to provide information dealing with either military holdings or national production of conventional weapons, neither of which is currently included in the Register. Two proposed methods of expansion of the Register would be to include the submission of these types of information as part of the Register process. Agreement to establish the Register in 1991 was secured partly on the basis of an understanding that such expansions would occur. These expansions would provide for greater transparency, particularly among those countries with either large mili-

Table 6: States Submitting Additional Information for 1995

	Note Verbale	Background Information	Holdings	National Production
Andorra	yes			
Argentina		yes	yes	
Armenia		yes	yes	
Austria		yes	yes	yes
Belgium		yes	yes	
Brazil		yes	yes	yes
Bulgaria		yes	yes	
Canada		yes	yes	yes
Czech Republic		yes	yes	yes
Denmark		yes	yes	yes
Ethiopia	yes			
Finland		yes	yes	
France		yes	yes	yes
Germany		yes	yes	yes
Greece		yes	yes	yes
Ireland		yes	yes	
Italy		yes	yes	yes
Japan		yes	yes	yes
Kyrgyzstan	yes			
Mexico		yes	yes	yes
Nepal	yes			
Netherlands		yes	yes	yes
New Zealand		yes	yes	yes
Papua New Guinea	yes		yes	yes
Poland		yes	yes	yes
Portugal		yes	yes	yes
Republic of Korea		yes		
South Africa		yes		
Spain		yes	yes	yes
Sweden		yes	yes	
Switzerland		yes	yes	
Turkey		yes	yes	yes
United Kingdom		yes	yes	yes
United States		yes	yes	yes

tary holdings or large national production capabilities.⁷

EXTENT OF THE ARMS TRADE MADE TRANSPARENT BY THE REGISTER

Number of items transferred by weapons type. The total number of items transferred in each of the seven categories covered by the Register are tabulated in Table 7 for all four years. The “High” and “Low” categories

reflect disagreement between importers and exporters as to the number of items transferred. Neither number can be said to be the “correct” one, so both are provided in this table (statistics and graphs found later in this document, however, contain calculations using an average of the two numbers).

Overall transfers have declined over this time period,

Table 7: Total Number of Items Transferred by Weapon Type

Category	1992		1993		1994		1995	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Tanks	1733	1427	3071	2149	1339	1317	667	666
ACV	1648	1522	2384	2310	4144	3507	3350	2924
LCA	1682	1682	355	277	31080	31080 ^a	714	633
Combat Aircraft	287	250	481	448	429	421	327	291
Attack Helicopters	40	40	127	119	68	68	92	77
Ships	40	34	53	50	49	49	18	17
Missiles and Missile Launchers	67838	66514 ^b	4572	3128	14447	14289 ^c	4148	1855

^a The very large numbers of large combat artillery in 1994 reflect artillery imported by Malaysia that is assumed to be ammunition as opposed to artillery systems. This ammunition is not included in later summary statistics.

^b In this and subsequent tables and graphs, the very large numbers of missiles and missile launchers transferred in 1992 includes 50328 SS30, SS40, SS60 rockets for ASTROS II exported by Brazil to Saudi Arabia.

^c In this and subsequent tables and graphs, the transfers of missiles and missile launchers in 1994 were dominated by 10,680 “RX MTR HK 40/56” missiles declared as imports by the Philippines from the United States. Attempts to identify these missiles in order to assure that they fulfill the definition of the category were unsuccessful.

to some extent due to the decrease of weapons being transferred as a result of the CFE Treaty.

Regional distribution. As in previous years, Asia and

Oceania, the Middle East, and Western Europe were identified as the regions that imported the largest transfers of weapons in 1995 (see Table 8). Relatively small

Table 8: Total Number of Weapons Imported in 1995 by Region of Importer State⁸

Country	Tanks		ACV		LCA		Cbt Acft		Attack Helo		Ships		M/ML	
	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L
Africa	62	-	238	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and Oceania⁹	96	-	299	284	322	242	118	115	26	-	7	6	736	697
CIS and EE	2	-	137	-	119	-	43	32	20	-	2	-	14	-
Latin America	-	-	210	171	68	-	60	-	8	-	1	-	59	-
Middle East	486	-	1882	1510	107	-	50	-	18	-	1	-	27	-
North America	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	45
Western Europe	13	12	567	-	95	94	50	28	20	5	7	-	3265	1013
Other¹⁰	6	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
World Total	667	666	3350	2924	714	633	327	291	92	77	18	17	4148	1855

numbers of weapons in the seven categories were transferred to the other regions of the world.

Regional Distribution History. Tables 9, 10, 11, and 12 show the imports by region in each of the seven Register categories of major conventional weapons for the first four years of the Register, respectively. Each of the columns for the seven categories lists the percentage of imports in that category, for a particular region, for the

year of the table. For example, Western Europe imported the vast majority of the tanks transferred in 1992, with 79.18 percent (see Table 9), but by 1995 the leading region for tank imports had switched to the Middle East, with 72.92 percent (see Table 12). The “total” column on the right of each table lists the percentage of world imports for each region, a statistic that combines imports from all seven Register categories, normalized by

Table 9: % of World Imports by Region for 1992

	Tank	ACV	LCA	Acft	Helo	Ships	M/MI	Total
Africa	1.58	4.73	4.40	1.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80
Asia and Oceania	7.41	2.52	8.68	24.39	0.00	13.51	0.43	8.14
CIS/EE	0.00	2.97	5.89	3.35	0.00	13.51	0.00	3.67
Latin America	0.89	1.01	3.45	6.70	57.50	2.70	0.03	10.33
Middle East	10.44	46.50	30.32	36.50	0.00	2.70	77.97	29.21
North America	0.51	2.59	0.06	0.00	2.50	2.70	0.46	1.26
Western Europe	79.18	39.68	47.21	27.19	40.00	64.86	21.11	45.60
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 10: % of World Imports by Region for 1993

	Tank	ACV	LCA	Acft	Helo	Ships	M/MI	Total
Africa	7.09	4.05	12.03	0.00	0.81	1.94	0.00	3.70
Asia	1.34	5.28	43.04	31.32	15.45	66.02	29.94	27.48
CIS/EE	3.83	10.31	0.00	9.26	0.00	9.71	0.00	4.73
Latin America	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.65	3.25	1.94	0.26	0.95
Middle East	16.74	30.21	13.61	26.91	34.15	1.94	15.14	19.81
North America	1.03	1.87	3.16	3.23	0.00	0.00	15.39	3.53
Western Europe	69.77	43.72	24.68	28.63	46.34	18.45	39.27	38.69
Other	0.19	4.01	3.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10

Table 11: % of World Imports by Region for 1994

	Tank	ACV	LCA	Acft	Helo	Ships	M/MI	Total
Africa	10.63	7.60	0.51	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.75
Asia and Oceania	13.25	5.59	89.77	33.65	51.47	63.27	78.02	47.86
CIS/EE	3.85	5.07	0.16	0.47	0.00	4.08	2.42	2.29
Latin America	0.00	9.28	0.13	11.29	35.29	2.04	1.73	8.54
Middle East	52.62	23.95	1.28	26.82	8.82	14.29	1.74	18.50
North America	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.13
Western Europe	19.57	41.42	7.89	27.29	4.41	16.33	15.42	18.90
Other	0.08	7.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02

Table 12: % of World Imports by Region for 1995

	Tank	ACV	LCA	Acft	Helo	Ships	M/MI	Total
Africa	9.30	7.59	0.45	1.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.75
Asia and Oceania	14.40	9.29	41.87	37.70	30.77	37.14	23.87	27.86
CIS/EE	0.30	4.37	17.67	12.14	23.67	11.43	0.47	10.01
Latin America	0.00	6.07	10.10	19.42	9.47	5.71	1.97	7.53
Middle East	72.92	54.06	15.89	16.18	21.30	5.71	0.90	26.71
North America	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.26
Western Europe	1.88	18.07	14.03	12.62	14.79	40.00	71.26	24.67
Other	0.90	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21

the total number of weapons transferred in that category for that year. The methodology for the calculation of this statistic is described in detail in the Appendix.

The percentage of world imports is plotted in Graph 1 for all four years of the existence of the Register, each year forming one bar in the chart for a particular region. The graph clearly shows that Asia and Oceania, the Middle East, and Western Europe have been the three largest importing regions during the four-year history of

the Register. The percentage of world imports transferred to Asia and Oceania during this time period generally increased (albeit with a decrease in the last year) supporting the oft-cited notion of an arms build-up in that region. Data on imports by the Middle East are less complete than data on imports by other regions, because few of the importing countries provided reports to the Register. Nevertheless, exporters' reports show that imports to the Middle East remained relatively stable during the four years. Western Europe shows a decrease of imports

over time, indicating a decrease in cascading following the implementation of the CFE Treaty.

Leading exporters. In 1995, the United States continues to dominate weapons exports in the seven categories identified by the Register under most measures. For

example, the United States led exporters with 64 transfers, followed by the United Kingdom with 19, Russia with 16, Germany with 12, and the Czech Republic with 10. Additionally, as shown in Table 13, the United States transferred weapons in all categories, as opposed to most

Table 13: The Major Weapons Exporters in 1995
(numbers of weapon systems transferred)

Country	Tanks		ACV		LCA		Cbt Acft		Helo		Ships		M/ML	
	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L
China	51	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	18	-
Czech Republic	-	-	62	-	70	-	61	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	25	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	14	-
Germany	-	-	353	-	15	-	-	-	20	-	6	-	480	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	20	18
Poland	72	-	11	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	465	-	211	210	60	53	-	-	3	-	5	-
Slovakia	6	-	57	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	64	-	8	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	159	-
United Kingdom	12	-	198	-	55	-	13	12	1	-	1	-	28	-
United States	437	436	1500	1128	256	176	150	126	50	35	5	-	3379	1148
World Total	667	666	3350	2924	714	633	327	291	92	77	18	17	4148	1855

exporters, which shipped weapons in only a few categories.

History of Major Exporters. The major exporters identified over the history of the Register include China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The percentage of world exports of each of the major exporters for 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995 is shown in Tables 14, 15, 16, and 17 respectively. The final row of each chart, labeled “% of World,” shows

the cumulation of exports in each category by the exporters listed. Generally, the cumulative exports of these major exporters form a large portion of the world’s transfers, but occasionally exporters external to this group capture a significant portion of the transfers in a particular category for a particular year. For example, in 1992, Brazil exported a vast majority of items in the missiles and missile launcher category, leaving the portion accounted for by countries on the chart at only 23.81 per-

Table 14: % of World Exports by Major Exporters for 1992

	Tanks	ACV	LCA	Cbt Acft	Helo	Ship	M/MI	Total
China	6.14	0.13	13.08	0.00	0.00	5.41	0.04	3.54
France	0.00	2.27	12.78	5.96	2.50	0.00	0.04	3.36
Germany	8.86	8.52	26.69	4.84	2.50	51.35	20.16	17.56
Russia	0.44	13.44	0.00	11.55	7.50	18.92	0.21	7.44
United Kingdom	1.96	2.90	0.77	7.08	0.00	2.70	0.05	2.21
United States	69.75	42.90	10.29	60.89	15.00	10.81	3.32	30.42
% of World	87.15	70.16	63.61	90.32	27.50	89.19	23.81	64.53

Table 15: % of World Exports by Major Exporters for 1993

	Tanks	ACV	LCA	Cbt Acft	Helo	Ship	M/MI	Total
China	1.34	0.00	0.00	16.58	0.00	0.00	2.34	2.89
France	0.00	1.79	14.24	0.65	10.57	0.00	1.26	4.07
Germany	9.27	16.32	4.11	20.02	0.00	48.54	32.73	18.71
Russia	4.60	15.21	4.43	7.10	0.00	1.94	0.00	4.76
United Kingdom	0.84	3.37	0.95	12.27	0.00	9.71	28.62	7.97
United States	74.02	28.50	60.44	27.77	62.20	12.62	32.27	42.55
% of World	90.08	65.19	84.18	84.39	72.76	72.82	97.22	80.95

Table 16: % of World Exports by Major Exporters for 1994

	Tanks	ACV	LCA	Cbt Acft	Helo	Ship	M/MI	Total
China	6.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.24	0.00	2.63
France	0.38	1.88	0.00	0.47	20.59	0.00	0.42	3.39
Germany	14.46	31.05	6.68	5.65	2.94	36.73	7.10	14.94
Russia	2.26	8.57	1.58	4.71	0.00	2.04	3.03	3.17
United Kingdom	1.36	0.71	1.08	10.12	2.94	18.37	1.36	5.13
United States	57.53	22.44	3.69	49.41	70.59	24.49	85.36	44.79
% of World	82.15	64.66	13.03	70.35	97.06	93.88	97.27	74.07

Table 17: % of World Exports by Major Exporters for 1995

	Tanks	ACV	LCA	Cbt Acft	Helo	Ship	M/MI	Total
China	7.65	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.57	0.60	2.49
France	3.75	0.00	0.00	0.97	7.10	0.00	0.47	1.76
Germany	0.00	11.25	2.23	0.00	23.67	34.29	15.99	12.49
Russia	0.00	14.82	31.25	18.28	0.00	17.14	0.17	11.67
United Kingdom	1.80	6.31	8.17	4.05	1.18	5.71	0.93	4.02
United States	65.49	41.89	32.07	44.66	50.30	28.57	75.41	48.34
% of World	78.70	74.91	73.72	67.97	82.25	94.29	93.57	80.77

cent. In other years, the major exporters transferred over 90 percent of the weapons in this category.

In all four years of the Register, the United States clearly dominated the percentage of world exports,¹¹ as shown in Graph 2 and listed in the column labeled “Total” in Tables 14, 15, 16, and 17. The percentage of world exports transferred by the United States increased over

all four years of the Register. German exports, many of which consisted of surplus East German weapons that have largely been transferred as a result of the CFE Treaty, have declined over these years. France and the United Kingdom show the same decline of exports, also probably attributable to the jump following the implementation of the CFE Treaty. Russian exports declined

for three years, but then saw a sharp increase.

Leading importers.¹² Table 18 shows the number of weapons systems transferred to the major weapons importers in 1995. The selection of the major weapons importers was made on the basis of the percentage of world imports.¹³ Two of the major importers, Egypt and Saudi

Arabia, did not participate in the Register, causing their transfers to be calculated entirely from exporters’ submissions. Four of the six major importers, Egypt, Greece, Israel, and Saudi Arabia, were on the list of major importers last year, a list which Greece and Saudi Arabia

Table 18: The Major Weapon Importers in 1995
(numbers of weapon systems transferred)

Country	Tanks		ACV		LCA		Cbt Acft		Attack Helo		Ships		M/ML	
	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L
Egypt¹⁴	274	-	299	-	7	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	191	-	10	9	24	8	20	5	5	-	2208	16
India	-	-	-	-	202	201	10	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	400	28	91	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	6	-
Saudi Arabia¹⁵	89	-	518	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	24	-	56	-	20	1	56	54	-	-	2	1	2	-
World Total	667	666	3350	2924	714	633	327	291	92	77	18	17	4148	1855

have been on throughout all four years of the Register.

History of Major Importers. The percentage of world imports for each of the major importers in each of the four years of the Register's history is listed in Tables 19, 20, 21, and 22. The tables follow the same format as those for exporters, with statistics for each Register category in a separate column and the overall percentage of

world imports listed in the column marked "Total." Egypt, Greece, Israel, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey were identified as the leading importers over the history of the Register. As opposed to the major exporters, where a handful of exporters control a significant percentage of world exports, importers are more diversified. Therefore, the combined percentage of world

Table 19: % of World Imports by Major Importers for 1992

	Tanks	ACV	LCA	Cbt Acft	Helo	Ship	M/MI	Total
Egypt	4.75	0.00	0.00	8.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.90
Greece	32.88	12.93	14.80	12.29	0.00	43.24	0.12	16.61
Israel	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13
Philippines	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01
Saudi Arabia	0.00	30.47	10.40	4.10	0.00	0.00	75.00	17.14
Turkey	32.12	17.32	4.46	13.41	15.00	0.00	0.88	11.88
% of World	69.75	60.72	29.66	60.35	15.00	43.24	76.00	50.67

Table 20: % of World Imports by Major Importers for 1993

	Tanks	ACV	LCA	Cbt Acft	Helo	Ship	M/MI	Total
Egypt	1.07	0.00	1.90	8.67	0.00	0.00	0.18	1.69
Greece	23.89	6.39	15.19	8.88	0.00	9.71	1.74	9.40
Israel	0.00	0.00	0.95	6.07	19.51	0.00	0.21	3.82
Philippines	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.87	0.00	25.24	0.00	3.82
Saudi Arabia	9.62	21.05	10.76	0.00	9.76	0.00	5.35	8.08
Turkey	29.81	16.96	0.95	8.67	19.11	6.80	0.26	11.79
% of World	64.39	45.00	29.75	33.16	48.38	41.75	7.74	38.60

Table 21: % of World Imports by Major Importers for 1994

	Tanks	ACV	LCA	Cbt Acft	Helo	Ship	M/MI	Total
Egypt	32.68	4.91	0.77	10.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.93
Greece	2.41	26.04	2.74	7.78	0.00	4.08	0.00	6.15
Israel	0.00	5.95	0.07	12.50	5.88	4.08	0.00	4.07
Philippines	0.00	1.10	2.24	11.32	48.53	0.00	75.03	19.74
Saudi Arabia	11.14	6.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.54
Turkey	4.67	5.91	1.60	10.38	1.47	10.20	0.00	4.89
% of World	50.90	50.58	7.42	52.12	55.88	18.36	75.03	44.32

Table 22: % of World Imports by Major Importers for 1995

	Tanks	ACV	LCA	Cbt Acft	Helo	Ship	M/MI	Total
Egypt	41.11	9.53	1.04	10.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.86
Greece	0.00	6.09	1.41	5.18	14.79	28.57	36.68	13.25
Israel	0.00	6.82	13.52	0.65	0.00	5.71	0.20	3.84
Philippines	0.00	1.94	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42
Saudi Arabia	13.35	16.51	0.00	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.45
Turkey	0.00	2.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.71	1.80	1.40
% of World	54.46	43.15	15.97	18.45	14.79	39.99	38.68	32.22

imports for these six importers is rarely over 50 percent.

Graph 3 depicts percentage of world imports¹⁶ for the major importers over the first four years of the Register, and substantiates some known trends in weapons transfers. Throughout the four years of the Register, Turkey and Greece have received significant quantities of weapons as part of the CFE Treaty cascading process. The Turkish and Greek declines in imports over time are a reflection of the trailing off of this process. The case of Greece and Turkey illustrates the usefulness of the Register; all sales to these countries have been legal and legitimate, but the aura of tension between these two countries and their weapons build-ups, substantiated by reports to the Register, have led to a response by the international community.¹⁷

The Philippines in 1994 and Saudi Arabia in 1992 had extremely large transfers in the missiles and missile launchers category, which dominated exports in this category (and appear as spikes on the graph).¹⁸ Egypt has seen steady growth in arms imports according to exporters' submissions, but only participated in the Register in 1992. Israel shows steady imports throughout all four years. Saudi Arabia is identified as a major importer with declining imports over the years of the Register, even though it has never participated in the Register process.

EXTENT OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN EXPORTER AND IMPORTER ON ARMS TRANSFERS

Cross checking. Since both importers and exporters report to the Register, their reports can be cross checked

to identify the amount of correlation, discrepancies in the reports, or transfers of weapons to or from states which did not participate in the Register. As in other years, the percentage of transfers where the importer and exporter agreed was relatively low.

Five types of cases have occurred in the reports:

A. Match. The transfer was reported by both exporter and importer and the number of items each reported matched within 10 percent (designated by "M" in the Annex to this report).

1992: 56 (29 percent) of the 193 transfers reported.

1993: 51 (27 percent) of the 190 transfers reported.

1994: 57 (27 percent) of the 209 transfers reported.

1995: 44 (24 percent) of the 187 transfers reported.

B. Different Numbers. The transfer was reported by both exporter and importer but the difference in the number of items reported was 10 percent or greater (designated by "Diff#" in the Annex to this report).

1992: 16 (8 percent) of the 193 transfers reported.

1993: 16 (8 percent) of the 190 transfers reported.

1994: 12 (6 percent) of the 209 transfers reported.

1995: 18 (10 percent) of the 187 transfers reported.

The number of items reported by the importers and exporters are sometimes so wildly disparate that it would seem possible that two different transfers are being reported. For example, the United States reported transferring 2,208 missiles or missile launchers to Greece, but Greece reported receiving only 16. Provision of a description by both the importer and exporter as to the type of weapons transported would help clarify the situation in such cases.

C. Not Reported. The transfer was reported by only the exporter or the importer; the other party participated in the Register process but did not report this particular transfer (designated by "NR" in the Annex to this report).

1992: 64 (33 percent) of the 193 transfers reported.

1993: 57 (30 percent) of the 190 transfers reported.

1994: 82 (39 percent) of the 209 transfers reported.

1995: 64 (34 percent) of the 187 transfers reported.

D. Non-Participation. The transfer was reported by only the exporter or importer; the other party did not participate in the Register process (designated by "NP" in the Annex to this report).

1992: 57 (30 percent) of the 193 transfers reported.

1993: 60 (32 percent) of the 190 transfers reported.

1994: 52 (25 percent) of the 209 transfers reported.

1995: 54 (29 percent) of the 187 transfers reported.

E. Not Applicable. The recipient of the transfer was not a country, but another entity such as U.N. peace-keeping forces. This category (designated by "NA" in the Annex to this report) also includes transfers to unspecified states and to Taiwan.

1992: 0 (0 percent) of the 193 transfers reported.

1993: 6 (3 percent) of the 190 transfers

reported.

1994: 6 (3 percent) of the 209 transfers reported.

1995: 7 (4 percent) of the 187 transfers reported.

Reporting difficulties. Reporting discrepancies have continued to plague the Register process in roughly equivalent percentages throughout the four years of its existence. These inconsistencies stem from a number of sources, including technical errors, disagreements as to when the transfer actually occurred, classification of weapons in the wrong categories, exclusion of weapons from the categories in which they do belong, and non-participation of states.

CONCLUSIONS

The goal of the U.N. Register of Conventional Weapons is to promote transparency in conventional weapons. Progress on this aim has been achieved, as seen in the conclusions reached in the trend analysis of this article, but further strides need to be made to reach the envisioned objective. Previously proposed expansions of the Register would address most of the problems currently plaguing it. The most egregious technical errors in submissions could be rectified by expanding the Register to allow the U.N. Secretariat to confirm responses of governments. Other discrepancies could be rectified by expanding the Register to include a consulting mechanism between states. Submissions of data on national production of conventional weapons could increase transparency among those states with large national production capabilities. The submission of military holdings in the Register process would remedy obscurity among states with large stocks of conventional weapons. Increasing the categories to include smaller arms would enhance the Register's relevance to states and regions where major conventional weapons are not the critical weapons systems. None of these extensions would be easy, but each would promote greater transparency in the realm of conventional weapons.

¹ This article contains information from United Nations documents A/51/300, and A/51/300 add. 1-3.

² The Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty of 1990 set limits on conventional weapons essential for launching surprise attacks and initiating large-scale offensive operations in the 30 participating states parties. The reduction of equipment in excess of the Treaty limits has led to transfers of older equipment, or “cascading,” to countries outside of the Treaty zone.

³ Ian Athony, Peiter D. Wezeman, and Siemon T. Wezeman, “The Trade in Major Conventional Weapons,” in *SIPRI Yearbook 1996: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security*, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), p. 465.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 466-467.

⁵ Taiwan is not a U.N. member state.

⁶ Participation in the Register, itself, is voluntary.

⁷ For additional detail on this type of expansion of the Register see: Malcolm Chalmers and Owen Green, “Expanding the Register to include procurement through national production and military holdings,” in Malcolm Chalmers, Owen Greene, Edward J. Laurance, and Herbert Wulf, eds., *Developing the UN Register of Conventional Arms* (West Yorkshire, United Kingdom: University of Bradford, 1994), pp. 153-175.

⁸ The countries which are included in each of the geographic regions include: Africa: Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, South Africa, Zimbabwe; Asia and Oceania: Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, China, DPRK, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Viet Nam; CIS and EE: Alba-

nia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic (from 1993), Czechoslovakia (in 1992), Estonia, Hungary, Kazakstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Uzbekistan; Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela; Middle East: Bahrain, Cyprus, Dubai, Egypt, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen; North America: Canada, United States of America; and Western Europe: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom. Please note that countries which have never been listed as importing or exporting weapons to the Register are not listed in the geographical region listing.

⁹ Includes weapons transferred from the United States to Taiwan.

¹⁰ Includes weapons transferred to recipients which are not states, such as U.N. Peacekeeping Missions.

¹¹ Calculation methodology is described in the Appendix.

¹² The declared import of massive numbers of LCAs by Malaysia in 1994 has not been included in the data, since this import was presumably ammunition as opposed to artillery systems and therefore outside of the category.

¹³ Calculation methodology is described in the Appendix.

¹⁴ Information taken from exporters’ submissions only.

¹⁵ Information taken from exporters’ submissions only.

¹⁶ Calculation methodology is described in the Appendix.

¹⁷ “Turks Hope Washington Will Now Push for a Cyprus Accord,” *The New York Times*, December 17, 1996, p. A6.

¹⁸ The Philippines reported receiving 10,680 “RX MTR HK 40/56” missiles from the United States in 1994. Brazil declared the export of 50,328 “SS30, SS40, SS50 rockets for ASTROS II” to Saudi Arabia in 1992.

ANNEX

Reports Submitted to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms Calendar Year 1995

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. Each line of data includes the type of form that was used for its submission, either an Exports form or an Imports form. If a transfer was submitted by both the exporter and the importer, both forms are listed in this summary, but only the exporter form was used for calculations and any discrepancies in the number of items are identified in the "Cross Check Status" column.
2. For the purposes of this publication, data on the "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 "Cross Check Status" column are developed by the author and are not part of the officially submitted data. They reflect the

following situations:

M: Match. The data entered matches that reported by the other state in the transaction (# of items reported by exporter and importer do not vary by 10 percent or more).

Diff#: Different Numbers. The data entered differs from that reported by the other state in the transaction (# of items reported by exporter and importer vary by more than 10 percent).

NR: Not reported. The other state in the transaction (exporter or importer) 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 (e.g. U.N. Peacekeeping Forces).

4. The "Region" column reflects the region to which the transfer was made. Therefore, for Export forms, the region is the region of the importer, listed in the "Second Country" column. For Import forms, the region is that of the importer listed in the "Country" column.

Reports

<u>Country</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Second Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u># of Items</u>	<u>Cross Check Status</u>	<u># of Items</u>	<u>Description/Comments</u>
Argentina	Exports	LCA	Venezuela	Latin America	18	NP	.	105 mm gun (reconditioned)
Belgium	Exports	ACV	Mexico	Latin America	97	Diff#	136	AMX 13; Used
Belgium	Exports	ACV	U.K.	Western Europe	21	M	.	CVR-T Scorpion; Resale to the firm of origin
Belgium	Exports	Cbt Acft	Poland	CIS/EE	1	NR	.	Mirage V; museum item
Canada	Exports	ACV	Australia	Asia and Oceania	82	Diff#	67	Light Armored Vehicle/ ASLAV light armored vehicle variants
Canada	Exports	ACV	Saudi Arabia	Middle East	212	NP	.	Light Armored Vehicle
China	Exports	Tank	Pakistan	Asia and Oceania	51	NP	.	
China	Exports	ACV	Pakistan	Asia and Oceania	20	NP	.	Tank repair vehicle
China	Exports	Ship	Thailand	Asia and Oceania	1	Diff#	2	
China	Exports	M/MI	Iran	Middle East	18	NP	.	
Czech Republic	Exports	ACV	Hungary	CIS/EE	2	NR	.	ICV type BVP1
Czech Republic	Exports	ACV	Uruguay	Latin America	60	NP	.	APC type OT-64
Czech Republic	Exports	LCA	Latvia	CIS/EE	26	M	.	gun 100 mm/ Cannons with a caliber of 100 mm

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<u>Country</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Second Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u># of Items</u>	<u>Cross Check Status</u>	<u># of Items</u>	<u>Description/Comments</u>
Czech Republic	Exports	LCA	Latvia	CIS/EE	26	M	.	mortar 120 mm/ Minethrower with a caliber of 120 mm
Czech Republic	Exports	LCA	Lithuania	CIS/EE	18	M	.	mortar 120 mm/ 120mm Mortar vehicle for dragging
Czech Republic	Exports	Cbt Acft	Bangladesh	Asia and Oceania	8	NP	.	advanced jet trainer L-39ZA
Czech Republic	Exports	Cbt Acft	Egypt	Middle East	1	NP	.	advanced jet trainer L-59
Czech Republic	Exports	Cbt Acft	Poland	CIS/EE	6	Diff#	10	MIG-29
Czech Republic	Exports	Cbt Acft	Tunisia	Africa	6	NP	.	advanced jet trainer L-59
Finland	Exports	ACV	Norway	Western Europe	31	M	.	SISU XA-185/PASI XA-186 APC
France	Exports	Tank	UAE	Middle East	25	NP	.	Tanks Leclerc
France	Exports	Cbt Acft	Spain	Western Europe	3	NR	.	Mirage F-1
France	Exports	Atk Helo	Argentina	Latin America	4	NR	.	Fennec navy version
France	Exports	Atk Helo	Brazil	Latin America	2	M	.	AS 550 A2 Fennec
France	Exports	M/MI	Chile	Latin America	8	NR	.	Exocet
France	Exports	M/MI	Oman	Middle East	1	NP	.	ITL70; via shipyard
France	Exports	M/MI	Qatar	Middle East	2	NP	.	ITL70; via shipyard
Germany	Exports	ACV	Austria	Western Europe	3	M	.	TD Jaguar I
Germany	Exports	ACV	Greece	Western Europe	100	M	.	MTW-M 113/M113A; Grant
Germany	Exports	ACV	Sweden	Western Europe	225	M	.	MT-LB
Germany	Exports	ACV	Sweden	Western Europe	5	M	.	MTP-LB
Germany	Exports	ACV	Sweden	Western Europe	2	M	.	BMP-1
Germany	Exports	LCA	Netherlands	Western Europe	15	M	.	FH-70 Towed Howitzer
Germany	Exports	Atk Helo	Hungary	CIS/EE	20	M	.	MI-24
Germany	Exports	Ship	Greece	Western Europe	2	M	.	Fast Patrol Boat 148 Class/FPBGs 148; grant
Germany	Exports	Ship	Indonesia	Asia and Oceania	3	M	.	Coastal Patrol Boat/ Parchim
Germany	Exports	Ship	Turkey	Western Europe	1	M	.	Frigate MEKO 200T/ MEKO 200 TFF
Israel	Exports	Cbt Acft	Sri Lanka	Asia and Oceania	3	M	.	KFIR
Israel	Exports	M/MI	U.S.	North America	20	Diff#	18	POPEYE
Italy	Exports	LCA	Brazil	Latin America	18	M	.	105 mm Howitzers; Otomalera
Kazakstan	Exports	Cbt Acft	Russia	CIS/EE	4	M	.	SU-4M
Kazakstan	Exports	Cbt Acft	Russia	CIS/EE	2	NR	.	MIG-29
Rep. of Korea	Exports	ACV	Malaysia	Asia and Oceania	47	M	.	K-200 Series Track Type/ Korean Infantry Fighting Vehicles
Rep. of Korea	Exports	Cbt Acft	Philippines	Asia and Oceania	3	NR	.	F-4A
Netherlands	Exports	Ship	Greece	Western Europe	1	M	.	Frigate (Kortenaer Class)/ FF S Class; purchase
Poland	Exports	Tank	Iran	Middle East	70	NP	.	T-72
Poland	Exports	Tank	Sierra Leone	Africa	2	NP	.	T-72
Romania	Exports	ACV	Rep. of Moldova	CIS/EE	80	M	.	APC TAB-71
Romania	Exports	ACV	Turkey	Western Europe	1	NR	.	APC RN-94 6x6; Delivered in spare parts
Romania	Exports	LCA	Poland	CIS/EE	1	NR	.	125 mm tank gun
Russia	Exports	ACV	Algeria	Africa	150	NP	.	
Russia	Exports	ACV	Cyprus	Middle East	18	M	.	BMP-3
Russia	Exports	ACV	Kuwait	Middle East	91	NP	.	
Russia	Exports	ACV	Turkey	Western Europe	70	M	.	APC BTR-80
Russia	Exports	ACV	UAE	Middle East	122	NP	.	

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<u>Country</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Second Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u># of Items</u>	<u>Cross Check Status</u>	<u># of Items</u>	<u>Description/Comments</u>
Russia	Exports	LCA	India	Asia and Oceania	201	M	202	
Russia	Exports	LCA	Kuwait	Middle East	9	NP	.	
Russia	Exports	Cbt Acft	India	Asia and Oceania	10	M	.	
Russia	Exports	Cbt Acft	Kazakstan	CIS/EE	12	Diff#	19	MIG-29
Russia	Exports	Cbt Acft	Malaysia	Asia and Oceania	18	M	.	MIG-20 Aircraft Series 20/39 UB; Contract
Russia	Exports	Cbt Acft	Viet Nam	Asia and Oceania	6	M	.	5 SU-27 SK; 1 SU-27 UBK
Russia	Exports	Ship	China	Asia and Oceania	1	M	.	
South Africa	Exports	ACV	Angola	Africa	3	NP	.	Vehicle, Casspir MK II B Mine Protected
South Africa	Exports	ACV	Cote d'Ivoire	Africa	3	NP	.	Vehicle, RG12 (4x4) Riot Control
South Africa	Exports	ACV	Cote d'Ivoire	Africa	10	NP	.	Vehicle, Mamba MKII (4x4) 11 Man APC
South Africa	Exports	ACV	Uganda	Africa	10	NP	.	Vehicle, Mamba MK2 (4x4) 11 Man APC
South Africa	Exports	ACV	United Nations Other		15	NA	.	Vehicle, Mamba MK2 (4x2) 11 Man APC
South Africa	Exports	ACV	United Nations Other		2	NA	.	Vehicle, Mamba MK2 (4x2) 7 Man APC
Slovakia	Exports	Tank	UNPROFOR	Other	6	NA	.	T-66; Adapted as a deminer for sappers
Slovakia	Exports	ACV	Algeria	Africa	48	NP	.	BVP-2
Slovakia	Exports	ACV	Algeria	Africa	1	NP	.	OT-66
Slovakia	Exports	ACV	Germany	Western Europe	8	NR	.	OT-810; demilitarization
Slovakia	Exports	LCA	Ecuador	Latin America	6	NP	.	122 mm BM vs. 70
Switzerland	Exports	ACV	Denmark	Western Europe	10	NR	.	MOWAG Eagle 4x4 (armored reconnaissance vehicle)
U.K.	Exports	Tank	Oman	Middle East	12	NP	.	
U.K.	Exports	ACV	Botswana	Africa	10	NP	.	
U.K.	Exports	ACV	Bulgaria	CIS/EE	23	NR	.	
U.K.	Exports	ACV	Gabon	Africa	1	NR	.	
U.K.	Exports	ACV	Haiti	Latin America	2	NP	.	
U.K.	Exports	ACV	Indonesia	Asia and Oceania	27	NR	.	
U.K.	Exports	ACV	Kuwait	Middle East	66	NP	.	
U.K.	Exports	ACV	Oman	Middle East	3	NP	.	
U.K.	Exports	ACV	Pakistan	Asia and Oceania	5	NP	.	
U.K.	Exports	LCA	Austria	Western Europe	34	M	.	16 M109A2; 18 M109A3
U.K.	Exports	LCA	Botswana	Africa	3	NP	.	
U.K.	Exports	LCA	Brazil	Latin America	18	M	.	105 mm Light Gun
U.K.	Exports	Cbt Acft	Malaysia	Asia and Oceania	4	Diff#	5	Hawk Series 100-200; Contract
U.K.	Exports	Cbt Acft	Oman	Middle East	4	NP	.	
U.K.	Exports	Cbt Acft	UAE	Middle East	4	NP	.	
U.K.	Exports	Atk Helo	Pakistan	Asia and Oceania	1	NP	.	
U.K.	Exports	Ship	Brazil	Latin America	1	M	.	Frigate '22' type; Equipped with 2 double MM-38 Exocet launchers
Ukraine	Exports	Tank	Poland	CIS/EE	2	M	.	T-72B, T-72BK
Ukraine	Exports	Tank	Uganda	Africa	60	NP	.	T-55
Ukraine	Exports	Tank	U.S.	North America	2	NR	.	T-55AD
Ukraine	Exports	ACV	Slovakia	CIS/EE	6	M	.	Infantry fighting vehicle BMP-2K/ BVP-2
Ukraine	Exports	ACV	Uganda	Africa	2	NP	.	Tractor BTC-4
Ukraine	Exports	Cbt Acft	Yemen	Middle East	4	NP	.	SU-22
Ukraine	Exports	M/MI	Malaysia	Asia and Oceania	131	NR	.	Air-to-air missiles R27R1 (470-1)
Ukraine	Exports	M/MI	Slovakia	CIS/EE	14	NR	.	R27R1(470-1)
Ukraine	Exports	M/MI	Viet Nam	Asia and Oceania	14	NR	.	R27R1(470-1)

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U.S.	Exports	Tank	Egypt	Middle East	274	NP	.	
U.S.	Exports	Tank	Kuwait	Middle East	16	NP	.	
U.S.	Exports	Tank	Portugal	Western Europe	13	M	12	M60; CFE/ Cascading
U.S.	Exports	Tank	Saudi Arabia	Middle East	89	NP	.	
U.S.	Exports	Tank	Taiwan	Asia and Oceania	21	NA	.	
U.S.	Exports	Tank	Thailand	Asia and Oceania	24	NR	.	
U.S.	Exports	ACV	Egypt	Middle East	299	NP	.	
U.S.	Exports	ACV	Greece	Western Europe	91	NR	.	
U.S.	Exports	ACV	Israel	Middle East	28	Diff#	400	M-113
U.S.	Exports	ACV	Kuwait	Middle East	46	NP	.	
U.S.	Exports	ACV	Lebanon	Middle East	319	NP	.	
U.S.	Exports	ACV	Saudi Arabia	Middle East	306	NP	.	
U.S.	Exports	ACV	Taiwan	Asia and Oceania	1	NA	.	
U.S.	Exports	LCA	Australia	Asia and Oceania	1	M	.	5" MK 45 MOD 2
U.S.	Exports	LCA	Egypt	Middle East	7	NP	.	
U.S.	Exports	LCA	Greece	Western Europe	10	Diff#	9	MLRS; purchase
U.S.	Exports	LCA	Israel	Middle East	6	M	.	MLRS
U.S.	Exports	LCA	Japan	Asia and Oceania	9	NR	.	
U.S.	Exports	LCA	Rep. of Korea	Asia and Oceania	90	Diff#	30	M-109 (self-propelled artillery)
U.S.	Exports	LCA	Spain	Western Europe	28	M	.	M-100 howitzers 203 M/M
U.S.	Exports	LCA	Thailand	Asia and Oceania	1	Diff#	20	
U.S.	Exports	Cbt Acft	Argentina	Latin America	40	NR	.	
U.S.	Exports	Cbt Acft	Australia	Asia and Oceania	1	M	.	P-3B Orion
U.S.	Exports	Cbt Acft	Egypt	Middle East	31	NP	.	
U.S.	Exports	Cbt Acft	Finland	Western Europe	4	M	.	F-18 D Hornet
U.S.	Exports	Cbt Acft	Greece	Western Europe	8	Diff#	24	A-7; Grant (not yet assembled)
U.S.	Exports	Cbt Acft	Israel	Middle East	2	NR	.	
U.S.	Exports	Cbt Acft	Rep. of Korea	Asia and Oceania	8	M	.	F-16; Technical transfer
U.S.	Exports	Cbt Acft	Portugal	Western Europe	1	NR	.	
U.S.	Exports	Cbt Acft	Saudi Arabia	Middle East	4	NP	.	
U.S.	Exports	Cbt Acft	Spain	Western Europe	6	Diff#	12	6 EF-18 (C-15); 6 EF-4C (CR-12)
U.S.	Exports	Cbt Acft	Switzerland	Western Europe	3	NR	.	
U.S.	Exports	Cbt Acft	Thailand	Asia and Oceania	20	Diff#	18	
U.S.	Exports	Atk Helo	Bahrain	Middle East	6	NP	.	
U.S.	Exports	Atk Helo	Colombia	Latin America	2	NP	.	
U.S.	Exports	Atk Helo	Greece	Western Europe	5	Diff#	20	AH-64A Apache; Purchase
U.S.	Exports	Atk Helo	Taiwan	Asia and Oceania	10	NA	.	
U.S.	Exports	Atk Helo	UAE	Middle East	12	NP	.	
U.S.	Exports	M/MI	Australia	Asia and Oceania	32	Diff#	59	Standard missiles and MK41 missile launchers
U.S.	Exports	M/MI	Denmark	Western Europe	3	NR	.	
U.S.	Exports	M/MI	France	Western Europe	30	NR	.	
U.S.	Exports	M/MI	Germany	Western Europe	1	NR	.	
U.S.	Exports	M/MI	Greece	Western Europe	2208	Diff#	16	Harpoon; Purchase
U.S.	Exports	M/MI	Israel	Middle East	6	NR	.	
U.S.	Exports	M/MI	Italy	Western Europe	246	NR	.	
U.S.	Exports	M/MI	Japan	Asia and Oceania	126	M	119	

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U.S.	Exports	M/MI	Rep. of Korea	Asia and Oceania	125	M	120	31 Harpoons; 1 MK-48; 88 AMRAAMs
U.S.	Exports	M/MI	Malaysia	Asia and Oceania	12	NR	.	
U.S.	Exports	M/MI	Netherlands	Western Europe	40	NR	.	
U.S.	Exports	M/MI	New Zealand	Asia and Oceania	2	NR	.	
U.S.	Exports	M/MI	Spain	Western Europe	2	NR	.	
U.S.	Exports	M/MI	Taiwan	Asia and Oceania	254	NA	.	
U.S.	Exports	M/MI	Thailand	Asia and Oceania	2	NR	.	
U.S.	Exports	M/MI	Turkey	Western Europe	84	Diff#	24	22 Harpoon missiles; 2 Harpoon launchers
U.S.	Exports	M/MI	U.K.	Western Europe	114	M	.	
Argentina	Imports	ACV	Italy	Latin America	12	NR	.	Light military vehicle (4x4)
Australia	Imports	ACV	Canada	Asia and Oceania	67	Diff#	82	Light Armored Vehicle/ ASLAV light armored vehicle variants
Australia	Imports	LCA	U.S.	Asia and Oceania	1	M	.	5" MK 45 MOD 2
Australia	Imports	Cbt Acft	U.S.	Asia and Oceania	1	M	.	P-3B Orion
Australia	Imports	M/MI	U.S.	Asia and Oceania	59	Diff#	32	Standard missiles and MK41 missile launchers
Austria	Imports	ACV	Germany	Western Europe	3	M	.	TD Jaguar I
Austria	Imports	LCA	U.K.	Western Europe	16	M	.	M109A2
Austria	Imports	LCA	U.K.	Western Europe	18	M	.	M109A3
Belarus	Imports	ACV	Uzbekistan	CIS/EE	1	NP	.	BMP-2
Brazil	Imports	LCA	Israel	Latin America	8	NR	.	120 mm mortar K6A3
Brazil	Imports	LCA	Italy	Latin America	18	M	.	105/14 Otomalera
Brazil	Imports	LCA	U.K.	Latin America	18	M	.	105 mm Light Gun
Brazil	Imports	Atk Helo	France	Latin America	2	M	.	AS 550 A2 Fennec
Brazil	Imports	Ship	U.K.	Latin America	1	M	.	Frigate '22' type; Equipped with 2 double MM-38 Exocet launchers
Chile	Imports	Cbt Acft	Belgium	Latin America	20	NR	.	17 Mirage M-VM; 3 Mirage V
China	Imports	Ship	Russia	Asia and Oceania	1	M	.	
Cyprus	Imports	ACV	Russia	Middle East	18	M	.	
Finland	Imports	Cbt Acft	U.S.	Western Europe	4	M	.	F-18 D Hornet
Greece	Imports	ACV	Germany	Western Europe	100	M	.	MTW-M 113/M113A; Grant
Greece	Imports	LCA	U.S.	Western Europe	9	Diff#	10	MLRS; purchase
Greece	Imports	Cbt Acft	U.S.	Western Europe	24	Diff#	8	A-7; Grant (not yet assembled)
Greece	Imports	Atk Helo	U.S.	Western Europe	20	Diff#	5	AH-64A Apache; Purchase
Greece	Imports	Ship	Germany	Western Europe	2	M	.	Fast Patrol Boat 148 Class/FPBGs 148; grant
Greece	Imports	Ship	Netherlands	Western Europe	1	M	.	Frigate (Kortenaer Class)/ FF S Class; purchase
Greece	Imports	Ship	U.S.	Western Europe	2	NR	.	MH Adjutanant Class; Grant
Greece	Imports	M/MI	U.S.	Western Europe	16	Diff#	2208	Harpoon; Purchase
Hungary	Imports	Atk Helo	Germany	CIS/EE	20	M	.	MI-24
India	Imports	LCA	Russia	Asia and Oceania	202	M	201	
India	Imports	Cbt Acft	Russia	Asia and Oceania	10	M	.	
India	Imports	Atk Helo	Kyrgyzstan	Asia and Oceania	15	NR	.	
Indonesia	Imports	Ship	Germany	Asia and Oceania	3	M	.	Coastal Patrol Boat/ Parchim
Israel	Imports	ACV	U.S.	Middle East	400	Diff#	28	M-113
Israel	Imports	LCA	U.S.	Middle East	6	M	.	MLRS
Israel	Imports	LCA	U.S.	Middle East	85	NR	.	M-26

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Israel	Imports	Ship	U.S.	Middle East	1	NR	.	SAAR-5
Italy	Imports	M/MI	Germany	Western Europe	480	NR	.	M26 MLRS Ammunition
Japan	Imports	M/MI	U.S.	Asia and Oceania	119	M	126	
Kazakstan	Imports	Cbt Acft	Russia	CIS/EE	19	Diff#	12	MIG-29
Rep. of Korea	Imports	LCA	U.S.	Asia and Oceania	30	Diff#	90	M-109 (self-propelled artillery)
Rep. of Korea	Imports	Cbt Acft	U.S.	Asia and Oceania	8	M	.	F-16; Technical transfer
Rep. of Korea	Imports	M/MI	U.S.	Asia and Oceania	31	M	.	Harpoon Missile
Rep. of Korea	Imports	M/MI	U.S.	Asia and Oceania	1	M	.	MK-48 Torpedo Vertical Launching System
Rep. of Korea	Imports	M/MI	U.S.	Asia and Oceania	88	M	.	AMRAAM
Latvia	Imports	LCA	Czech Republic	CIS/EE	26	M	.	gun 100 mm/ Cannons with a caliber of 100 mm
Latvia	Imports	LCA	Czech Republic	CIS/EE	26	M	.	mortar 120 mm/ Minethrower with a caliber of 120 mm
Lithuania	Imports	ACV	Poland	CIS/EE	11	NR	.	BRDM-2 APC for section; Donation
Lithuania	Imports	ACV	Russia	CIS/EE	14	NR	.	BTR-60PB APC for section; Bought
Lithuania	Imports	LCA	Czech Republic	CIS/EE	18	M	.	mortar 120 mm/ 120mm Mortar vehicle for dragging; donation
Lithuania	Imports	LCA	Poland	CIS/EE	18	NR	.	120mm Mortar vehicle for dragging; Donation
Lithuania	Imports	Ship	Russia	CIS/EE	2	NR	.	Frigate Anti-submarine; Bought
Malaysia	Imports	ACV	Rep. of Korea	Asia and Oceania	47	M	.	K-200 Series Track Type/ Korean Infantry Fighting Vehicles
Malaysia	Imports	Cbt Acft	Russia	Asia and Oceania	18	M	.	MIG-20 Aircraft Series 20/39 UB; Contract
Malaysia	Imports	Cbt Acft	U.K.	Asia and Oceania	5	Diff#	4	Hawk Series 100-200; Contract
Malaysia	Imports	Ship	U.S.	Asia and Oceania	1	NR	.	Landing ship tank; Contract
Mexico	Imports	ACV	Belgium	Latin America	136	Diff#	97	AMX 13; Used
Rep. of Moldova	Imports	ACV	Romania	CIS/EE	80	M	.	TAB-71
Rep. of Moldova	Imports	LCA	Romania	CIS/EE	30	NR	.	120 mm M-120
Netherlands	Imports	LCA	Germany	Western Europe	15	M	.	FH-70 Towed Howitzer
Netherlands	Imports	LCA	UAE	Western Europe	8	NP	.	105 Lt Gun L118
Norway	Imports	ACV	Finland	Western Europe	31	M	.	SISU XA-185/PASI XA-186 APC
Norway	Imports	M/MI	U.S.	Western Europe	54	NR	.	AMRAAM
Peru	Imports	M/MI	Bulgaria	Latin America	2	NR	.	Rocket launcher ATMM 73
Peru	Imports	M/MI	Bulgaria	Latin America	21	NR	.	IGLA missile; Replacement
Peru	Imports	M/MI	U.K.	Latin America	28	NR	.	JAVELIN missile; Replacement
Philippines	Imports	ACV	U.K.	Asia and Oceania	61	NR	.	SINBA; Foreign Military Sales
Poland	Imports	Tank	Ukraine	CIS/EE	2	M	.	T-72B, T-72BK
Poland	Imports	Cbt Acft	Czech Republic	CIS/EE	10	Diff#	6	MIG-29
Portugal	Imports	Tank	U.S.	Western Europe	12	M	13	M60; CFE/ Cascading
Russia	Imports	Cbt Acft	Kazakstan	CIS/EE	4	M	.	SU-4M
Singapore	Imports	M/MI	U.S.	Asia and Oceania	11	NR	.	Harpoon missiles
Slovakia	Imports	ACV	Ukraine	CIS/EE	6	M	.	Infantry fighting vehicle BMP-2K/ BVP-2
Slovakia	Imports	Cbt Acft	Russia	CIS/EE	7	NR	.	MIG-29
Spain	Imports	LCA	U.S.	Western Europe	28	M	.	M-100 howitzers 203 M/M
Spain	Imports	Cbt Acft	Qatar	Western Europe	3	NP	.	F-1 Mirage (C-14)
Spain	Imports	Cbt Acft	U.S.	Western Europe	6	Diff#	3	EF-18 (C-15)
Spain	Imports	Cbt Acft	U.S.	Western Europe	6	Diff#	3	EF-4C (CR-12)

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Spain	Imports	Ship	U.S.	Western Europe	1	NR	.	LST "Pizarro" L42
Sweden	Imports	ACV	Germany	Western Europe	232	M	.	225 MT-LB; 5 MTP-LB; 2 BMP APCs
Thailand	Imports	ACV	Germany	Asia and Oceania	18	NR	.	
Thailand	Imports	ACV	U.S.	Asia and Oceania	26	NR	.	
Thailand	Imports	ACV	U.S.	Asia and Oceania	12	NR	.	
Thailand	Imports	LCA	U.S.	Asia and Oceania	20	Diff#	1	
Thailand	Imports	Cbt Acft	Czech Republic	Asia and Oceania	36	NR	.	
Thailand	Imports	Cbt Acft	U.S.	Asia and Oceania	12	Diff#	10	
Thailand	Imports	Cbt Acft	U.S.	Asia and Oceania	6	Diff#	10	
Thailand	Imports	Ship	China	Asia and Oceania	2	Diff#	1	
Turkey	Imports	ACV	Russia	Western Europe	70	M	.	APC BTR-80
Turkey	Imports	Ship	Germany	Western Europe	1	M	.	Frigate MEKO 200T/ MEKO 200 TFF; Sale
U.K.	Imports	ACV	Belgium	Western Europe	21	M	.	CVR-T Scorpion; Resale to the firm of origin
U.K.	Imports	M/MI	France	Western Europe	3	NR	.	For re-export as part of Category VI equipment to Oman (1) and Qatar(2)
U.K.	Imports	M/MI	U.S.	Western Europe	114	M	.	
U.S.	Imports	M/MI	Israel	North America	18	Diff#	20	POPEYE
U.S.	Imports	M/MI	Norway	North America	22	NR	.	
U.S.	Imports	M/MI	Russia	North America	5	NR	.	
Vietnam	Imports	Cbt Acft	Russia	Asia and Oceania	6	M	.	5 SU-27 SK; 1 SU-27 UBK

APPENDIX

Percentage of World Exports by the U.S. =

Calculation Methodology for Statistics

The information supplied to the Register affects the type of statistics which it can reasonably be used to calculate. In some ways, it is severely limited in comparison with other sources of information: it is restricted to the seven categories of major conventional weapons, and no measures (such as price) are used to differentiate within those categories. The strength of the data lies in the fact that its official nature allows it to be introduced more easily into discussions between states. This unique facet of the Register is the key to its usefulness. If this facet is marred, the data becomes less useful than other data collections, some of which are more complete (including prices or covering a longer period of time). For this reason, no additional information has been combined with this data to form cumulative statistics, and corrections were only made to the data when a technical error had clearly occurred, such as the declaration of weapons outside of the categories.

Keeping the above ground rules in mind, the statistic selected for usage in this paper is the percentage of world transfers (either imports or exports) calculated in the following manner:

Percentage of World Transfers =

Where:

- $i = 1$ to 7 (for the seven Register categories)
- $\text{Category}(i)$ = the “ i ”th Register category (tanks, ACVs, etc.)
- Transfers = imports or exports (but not both for any particular calculation)
- Transfers for $\text{Category}(i)$ = Average number of imports (or exports) in the “ i ”th category for the country or region under examination
- World Transfers for $\text{Category}(i)$ = Average number of imports (or exports) in the “ i ”th category for the entire world

The “percentage of world transfers” calculation can be done for either imports or exports, and for a particular country or a region. For example, the calculation of the percentage of world exports for the United States is:

This “percentage of world transfers” calculation has both strengths and weaknesses. Its obvious limitations include: only transfers that are reported to the Register are considered, all transfers within a category are considered equivalent, all categories are equally weighted, and no indication of the sensitiveness of the transfer to any regional balance of power is included. On the plus side, all seven categories within the Register were defined as major conventional arms, and even though there are variations within the category, those variations are somewhat limited by the design of the Register itself. Similarly, the equivalency of the categories themselves within the calculation reflects the design of the Register itself: these seven categories were all deemed to be of primary importance when the Register was designed. Therefore, they are all weighted equivalently in the statistics presented in this paper. Additionally, the impact of each category on the overall percentage is normalized by weighting it by the total number of items transferred for that category. Therefore, transfers of weapons within categories where few systems were transferred, such as ships, are weighted more heavily, whereas transfers within categories with large international movement of weapons, such as missiles and missile launchers, are weighted less heavily in the final statistics.