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Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 2007-2014

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December 21, 2015

Congressional Research Service
7-....
www.crs.gov
R44320

CRS REPORT
Prepared for Members and
Committees of Congress

Summary

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

Developing nations continue to be the primary focus of foreign arms sales activity by weapons suppliers. During the years 2007-2010, the value of arms transfer agreements with developing nations comprised 74.4% of all such agreements worldwide. More recently, arms transfer agreements with developing nations constituted 75.5% of all such agreements globally from 2011-2014, and 86.0% of these agreements in 2014.

The value of all arms transfer *agreements* with developing nations in 2014 was $61.8 billion. In 2014, the value of all arms *deliveries* to developing nations was $20.6 billion.

Recently, from 2011 to 2014, the United States and Russia have dominated the arms market in the *developing world*, with both nations either ranking first or second for each of these four years in the value of arms transfer *agreements*. From 2011 to 2014, the United States made nearly $115 billion in such agreements, 46.3% of all these agreements (expressed in current dollars). Russia made $41.7 billion, 16.8% of these agreements. During this same period, collectively, the United States and Russia made 63.1% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations, ($156.4 billion in current dollars).

In 2014, the United States ranked first in arms transfer *agreements* with *developing nations* with $29.8 billion or 48.2% of these agreements. In second place was Russia with $10.1 billion or 16.3% of such agreements.

In 2014, Russia ranked first in the value of arms *deliveries* to *developing* nations at $8.4 billion, or 40.8% of all such deliveries. The United States ranked second in these deliveries at over $7.6 billion or 27.2%.

In *worldwide* arms transfer *agreements* in 2014—to both developed and developing nations—the United States dominated, ranking first with $36.2 billion in such agreements or 50.4% of all such agreements. Russia ranked second in *worldwide* arms transfer *agreements* in 2014 with $10.2 billion in such *global* agreements or 14.2%. The value of all arms transfer *agreements worldwide* in 2014 was $71.8 billion.

In 2014, South Korea ranked first concluding $7.8 billion in agreements. Brazil ranked third in the value of arms transfer *agreements* among all *developing* nations weapons *purchasers*, concluding $6.5 billion in such agreements. Iraq ranked second with $7.3 billion in such agreements.

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Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 2007-2014

Introduction and Overview

This report provides Congress with official, unclassified data from U.S. government sources on transfers of conventional arms to developing nations by major suppliers for the period 2007 through 2014. It also includes some data on worldwide supplier transactions. It updates and revises CRS Report R42017, *Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 2003-2010*, by (name redacted) .

Data in this report provide a means for Congress to identify existing supplier-purchaser relationships in conventional weapons acquisitions. Use of these data can assist Congress in its oversight role of assessing how the current nature of the international weapons trade might affect U.S. national interests. For most of recent American history, maintaining regional stability and ensuring the security of U.S. allies and friendly nations throughout the world have been important elements of U.S. foreign and national security policy. Knowing the extent to which foreign government arms suppliers are transferring arms to individual nations or regions provides Congress with a context for evaluating policy questions it may confront. Such policy questions may include, for example, whether to support specific U.S. arms sales to given countries or regions or to support or offset arms transfers by other nations. The data in this report may also assist Congress in evaluating whether multilateral arms control arrangements or other U.S. foreign policy initiatives are being supported or undermined by the actions of arms suppliers.

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

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

Nations in the developing world continue to be the primary focus of foreign arms sales activity by conventional weapons suppliers. During the period of this report, 2007-2014, conventional arms transfer *agreements (which represent orders for future delivery)* to developing nations comprised 77.2% of the value of all international arms transfer *agreements*. The portion of agreements with developing countries constituted 75.5% of all agreements globally from 2011-2014. In 2014, arms transfer agreements with developing countries accounted for 86% of the value of all such agreements globally. *Deliveries* of conventional arms to *developing* nations, from 2011 to 2014 constituted 62% of all international arms deliveries. In 2014, arms *deliveries* to *developing* nations constituted 44% of the value of all such arms deliveries worldwide.

The data in this new report supersede all data published in previous editions. Because these new data for 2007-2014 reflect potentially significant updates to and revisions of the underlying U.S. government databases used for this report, only the data in this most recent edition should be used for comparison of data found in previous reports. The data are expressed in U.S. dollars for the calendar years indicated, and adjusted for inflation (see box note below). *U.S. commercially licensed arms export deliveries values are excluded* (see "U.S. Commercial Arms Exports" box note below). Also excluded are arms transfers by any supplier to subnational groups. The definition of developing nations, as used in this report, and the specific classes of items included in its values totals are found in box notes below. The report's table of contents provides a detailed listing and description of the various data tables to guide the reader to specific items of interest.

Calendar Year Data Used

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

Arms Transfer Values

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

Definition of Developing Nations and Regions

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

Constant 2014 Dollars

Throughout this report, values of arms transfer agreements and values of arms deliveries for all suppliers are expressed in U.S. dollars. Values for any given year generally reflect the exchange rates that prevailed during that specific calendar year. This report, in places, converts these dollar amounts (current dollars) into *constant 2014* U.S. dollars. Although this helps to eliminate the distorting effects of inflation to permit a more accurate comparison of various dollar levels over time, the effects of fluctuating exchange rates are not neutralized. The deflators used for the constant dollar calculations in this report are those provided by the U.S. Department of Defense and are set out at the bottom of **Tables 4, 15, 31**, and **36,** where all data are expressed in *constant 2014* U.S. dollars. In places in the text and in figures where constant dollars are *not* used they are so labeled. For example, all regional data tables that are composed of four-year aggregate dollar totals (2007-2010 and 2011-2014) or when single years are used they are expressed in *current* dollar terms. Where tables rank leading arms suppliers to developing nations or leading developing nation recipients using four-year aggregate dollar totals, these values are expressed in *current* dollars. When pe*rcentage comparisons* are used, they are calculated using *current* dollars.

Major Findings

General Trends in Arms Transfers Worldwide

The value of all arms transfer agreements worldwide (to both developed and developing nations) in 2014 was $71.8 billion. This was a slight increase in arms agreements values over the 2013 total of $70.1 billion. (**Figure 1**) (**Table 1**) (**Table 30**) (**Table 31**).

In 2014, the United States led in arms transfer agreements worldwide, making agreements valued at $36.2 billion (50.4% of all such agreements), up from $26.7 billion in 2013. Russia ranked second in 2014 with $10.2 billion in agreements (14.2% of these agreements globally), down slightly from $10.3 billion in 2013. The United States and Russia collectively made agreements in 2014 valued at over $46 billion, 64.6% of all international arms transfer agreements made by all suppliers (**Figure 1**) (**Table 30**) (**Table 31**, **Table 32**, and **Table 34**).

For the period 2011-2014, the total value of all international arms transfer agreements ($312.4 billion in current dollars) was higher than the worldwide value during 2007-2010 ($239.1 billion in current dollars). During the period 2007-2010, developing world nations accounted for 74.4% of the value of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide. During 2011-2014, developing world nations accounted for 75.5% of all arms transfer agreements made globally. In 2014, developing nations accounted for 86% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide (**Figure 1**) (**Table 30**) (**Table 31**).

In 2014, the United States ranked first in the value of all arms *deliveries* worldwide, making nearly $12.2 billion in such deliveries or 26%. This is the eighth year in a row that the United States has led in global arms deliveries. Russia ranked second in worldwide arms deliveries in 2014, making $9.2 billion in such deliveries, and ranked second for six of those eight years. France ranked third in 2014, making $5.1 billion in such deliveries. These three suppliers of arms in 2014 collectively delivered nearly $26.5 billion, or 56.6% of all arms delivered worldwide by all suppliers in that year (**Table 2**) (**Table 36**, **Table 37**, and **Table 39**).

The value of all international arms *deliveries* in 2014 was nearly $46.8 billion. This is a decrease in the total value of arms deliveries from the previous year from $62.3 billion. The total value of such arms deliveries worldwide in 2011-2014 (about $209.7billion) was higher than the deliveries worldwide from 2007 to 2010 (about $168 billion (**Table 2**) (**Table 36** and **Table 37**) (**Figure 7** and **Figure 8**).

Developing nations from 2011 to 2014 received 62% of the value of all international arms deliveries. In the earlier period, 2007-2010, developing nations accounted for 56.8% of the value of all arms deliveries worldwide. In 2014, developing nations collectively accounted for 44% of the value of all international arms deliveries (**Table 2**) (**Table 15**, **Table 36**, and **Table 37**).

Worldwide weapons orders increased in 2014. The total of $71.8 billion was a slight increase from $70.1 billion in 2013. The United States' worldwide weapons agreements values increased in value from $26.3 billion in 2013 to $36.2 billion in 2014. The U.S. market share increased greatly as well, from roughly 38% in 2013 to 50% in 2014. Although the United States retained its position as the leading arms supplying nation in the world, nearly all other major suppliers saw declines. The principal exception was France, whose worldwide agreements increased from $3.4 billion in 2013 to $4.4 billion in 2014. Meanwhile, Russia posted a marginal decline in its global arms agreements values, from $10.3 billion in 2013 to $10.2 billion in 2014. The collective market share of worldwide arms agreements for the four major West European suppliers—France, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy—was approximately 11% in 2014.

Although the global total in weapons sales in 2014 represents an increase, the international arms market is not likely growing overall. The U.S. global total for arms agreements in 2011 seems a clear outlier figure. Moreover, there continue to be significant constraints on its growth, due, in particular, to the weakened state of the global economy. The Eurozone financial crisis and the slow international recovery from the recession of 2008 have generally limited defense purchases of prospective customers. Concerns over their domestic budget problems have led many purchasing nations to defer or limit the purchase of new major weapons systems. Some nations have chosen to limit their purchasing to upgrades of existing systems and to training and support services. Others have decided to emphasize the integration into their force structures of the major weapons systems they had previously purchased. Orders for weapons upgrades and support services can still be rather lucrative, and such sales can provide weapons suppliers with continued revenue, despite the reduction in demand for major weapons systems.

As new arms sales have become more difficult to conclude in the face of economic factors, competition among sellers has increased. A number of weapons-exporting nations are focusing not only on the clients with which they have held historic competitive advantages due to well-established military-support relationships, but also on potential new clients in countries and regions where they have not been traditional arms suppliers. As the overall market for weapons has stagnated, arms suppliers have faced the challenge of providing weapons in type and price that can create a competitive edge. To overcome the key obstacle of limited defense budgets in several developing nations, arms suppliers have increasingly utilized flexible financing options, and guarantees of counter-trade, co-production, licensed production, and co-assembly elements in their contracts to secure new orders.

Given important limitations on significant growth of arms sales to developing nations—especially those that are less affluent—competition between European nations or consortia on the one hand and the United States on the other is likely to be especially intense where all these suppliers have previously concluded arms agreements with the more affluent states. Recent examples of this competition have been the contests for combat aircraft sales to the oil-rich Persian Gulf states, and a major competition for the sale of a substantial number of combat aircraft to India. The more affluent developing nations have been leveraging their attractiveness as clients by demanding greater cost offsets in their arms contracts, as well as transfer of more advanced technology and provisions for domestic production options. Weapons contracts with more wealthy developing nations in the Near East and Asia appear to be especially significant to European weapons suppliers that have used foreign arms sales contracts as a means to support their own domestic weapons development programs and need them to compensate, wherever possible, for declining arms orders from the rest of the developing world.

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

Although less-affluent nations in the developing world may be compelled by financial considerations to limit their weapons purchases, others in the developing world with significant financial assets continue to launch new and costly weapons-procurement programs. Having notable income from oil sales has provided a major advantage for major oil-producing states in funding their arms purchases. At the same time dependency on oil imports has caused difficulties for many oil consuming states, and contributed to their decision to curtail or defer new weapons acquisitions. Any possible effects of significant oil declines since the end of 2014 on global arms purchases would not be seen in the period covered by this report.

Despite the volatility of the international economy in recent years, some nations in the Near East and Asia regions have resumed or continued large weapons purchases. These purchases have been made by a limited number of developing nations in these two regions. Most recently they have been made by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates in the Near East—both pivotal partners in the U.S. effort to contain Iran. India in Asia is another large arms purchaser. For certain developing nations in these regions, the strength of their individual economies appears to be a key factor in their decisions to proceed with major arms purchases.

A few developing nations in Latin America, and, to a much lesser extent, in Africa, have sought to modernize key sectors of their military forces. In recent years, some nations in these regions have placed large arms orders, by regional standards, to advance that goal. Many countries within these regions are significantly constrained by their financial resources and thus limited in the weapons they can purchase. Given the limited availability of seller-supplied credit and financing for weapons purchases, and their smaller national budgets, most of these countries are forced to be especially selective in their military purchases. As a consequence, few major weapons systems purchases are likely to be made in either region.

General Trends in Arms Transfers to Developing Nations

The value of all arms transfer *agreements* with developing nations in 2014 was $61.8 billion, a substantial increase from the $54.3 billion total in 2013 (**Figure 1**) (**Table 1**) (**Table 3**) (**Table 4**). In 2014, the value of all arms *deliveries* to developing nations ($20.6 billion) decreased slightly from the value of 2013 deliveries ($20.9 billion). Deliveries since 2007 peaked in 2011 and are seen declining slightly since (**Figure 7** and **Figure 8**) (**Table 2**) (**Table 15**).

The United States and Russia have dominated the arms market in the developing world since 2011. Both nations either ranked first or second among countries for all four years in terms of the value of arms transfer agreements. From 2011 to 2014, the United States made nearly $115 billion of these agreements, or 46.3%. During this same period, Russia made $41.7 billion, 16.8% of all such agreements, expressed in current dollars. Collectively, the United States and Russia made 63.1% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations during this four-year period. France, the third leading supplier, from 2011 to 2014 made nearly $14.2 billion or 5.7% of all such agreements with developing nations during these years. In the earlier period (2007-2010) Russia ranked second with $35.9 billion in arms transfer agreements with developing nations or 20%; the United States made $65.9 billion in arms transfer agreements during this period or 37%. The United Kingdom made $12.1 billion in agreements or 10.3% (**Table 3**).

In any given year for the period 2007-2014, most arms transfers to developing nations were made by two or three major suppliers. The United States ranked first among these suppliers for all but one year during this period. Russia has been a competitor for the lead in arms transfer agreements with developing nations, ranking first in 2009, and second every year since. Although Russia has lacked the larger traditional client base for armaments held by the United States and the major West European suppliers, it has been a major source of weaponry for a few key purchasers in the developing world. Russia's most significant high-value arms transfer agreements continue to be with India. Russia has also had some success in concluding arms agreements with clients in the Near East and Southeast Asia.

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

Among the four major West European arms suppliers, France and the United Kingdom have been the most successful in concluding significant orders with developing countries from 2007 to 2014, based on either long-term supply relationships or their having specialized weapons systems available for sale. Germany, however, has shown particular success in selling naval systems customized for developing nations. The United Kingdom has had comparable successes with aircraft sales.

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

Major arms-supplying nations continue to center their sales efforts on the wealthier developing countries, as arms transfers to the less-affluent developing nations remain constrained by the scarcity of funds in their defense budgets and the unsettled state of the international economy. From 2007 to 2010, the values of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations increased from year to year, but declined in 2010. These agreements reached a peak in 2011 at nearly $77 billion. The increase in agreements with developing nations from 2007 to 2011, and particularly in 2011, was driven to an important degree by sales to the more affluent developing nations, especially key oil-producing states in the Persian Gulf, which actively sought new advanced weaponry during these years, as part of a U.S. effort to enhance the militaries of its key partners there.

More recently, the less-traditional European and non-European suppliers, including China, have been successful in securing some agreements with developing nations, although at lower levels and with uneven results, compared to the major weapons suppliers. Yet, these non-major arms suppliers have occasionally made arms deals of significance, such as missile sales and light combat systems. Although their agreement values appear larger when they are aggregated as a group, most of their annual arms transfer agreement values during 2007-2014 have been comparatively low when they are listed as individual suppliers. In various cases, these suppliers have been successful in selling older generation or less-advanced equipment. This group of arms suppliers is more likely to be the source of small arms and light weapons and associated ordnance, rather than routine sellers of major weapons systems. Most of these arms suppliers do not rank very high in the value of their arms agreements and deliveries, although some will rank among the top 10 suppliers from year to year (**Table 43**, **Table 9**, **Table 10**, **Table 15**, **Table 20**, and **Table 21**).

United States

The total value of United States arms transfer agreements with developing nations registered an increase from $18 billion in 2013 to nearly $29.8 billion in 2014. The U.S. market share of the value of all such agreements was 48.2% in 2014, an increase from a 33.2% share in 2013 (**Figure 1**, **Figure 7**, and **Figure 8**) (**Table 1**, **Table 3**, **Table 4**, and **Table 5**).

In 2014, the total value of U.S. arms transfer agreements with developing nations was comprised primarily of major new orders in the Near East and Asia. The U.S. reached key agreements with Saudi Arabia and Iraq in the Near East and South Korea in Asia. The United States also continued to secure orders for significant equipment and support services contracts with a broad number of U.S. clients globally. The nearly $30 billion arms agreement total for the United States in 2014 also reflects the continuing U.S. advantage of having well-established defense support arrangements with many weapons purchasers worldwide, based upon the existing U.S. weapon systems that the militaries of these clients utilize. U.S. agreements with all of its customers in 2014 include not only sales of very costly major weapon systems, but also the upgrading and the support of systems previously provided. It is important to emphasize that U.S. arms agreements involving a wide variety of items such as spare parts, ammunition, ordnance, training, and support services can have significant costs associated with them.

The larger valued arms transfer agreements with the United States in 2014 with developing nations included multiple agreements with Saudi Arabia to provide TOW missiles and a variety of other weapons, missiles, and associated support for over $4 billion. Purchases from Iraq reached $1.8 billion. By the conclusion of 2014, Qatar had placed orders for items including PATRIOT PAC-3 missiles, Javelin missiles and related support, and AH-64D Apache helicopters for a total of over $9.6 billion. South Korea's orders totaled over $7 billion, including, among other things, contracts for CH-47D aircraft and related support and RQ-4 Global Hawk UAVs.

Russia

The total value of Russia's arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 2014 was $10.1 billion, a slight decrease from $10.2 billion in 2013, still placing Russia second in such agreements with the developing world. Russia's share of all developing world arms transfer agreements also declined significantly from 18.8% in 2013 to 16.4% in 2014 (**Figure 1**, **Figure 7**, and **Figure 8**) (**Table 1**, **Table 3, Table 4**, **Table 5**, and **Table 10**).

Russia's arms transfer agreement totals with developing nations have been notable during the eight years covered in this report, reaching a peak in 2012 of $15.5 billion (in current dollars).

During the 2011-2014 period, Russia ranked second among all suppliers to developing countries, making nearly $42 billion in agreements (in current dollars) (**Table 9**). Russia's status as a leading supplier of arms to developing nations reflects a successful effort to overcome the significant industrial production problems associated with the dissolution of the former Soviet Union. The major arms clients of the former Soviet Union were generally less wealthy developing countries. In the Soviet era, several client states received substantial military aid grants and significant discounts on their arms purchases. Confronted with a limited arms client base in the post-Cold War era and stiff competition from Western arms suppliers for new markets, Russia adapted its selling practices in the developing world in an effort to regain and sustain an important share among previous and prospective clients in that segment of the international arms market.

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

Missiles and aircraft continue to provide a significant portion of Russia's arms exports, less so naval systems. Nevertheless, the absence of substantial funding for new research and development efforts in these and other military equipment areas has hampered Russia's longer-term foreign arms sales prospects. Weapons research and development (R&D) programs exist in Russia, yet other major arms suppliers have advanced much more rapidly in developing and producing weaponry than have existing Russian military R&D programs, a factor that may deter expansion of the Russian arms client base. This was illustrated by Russia's decision to acquire French technology through purchase of the Mistral amphibious assault ship, rather than relying on Russian shipbuilding specialists to create a comparable ship for the Russian Navy. However in August 2015, France canceled the Mistral agreement.

Nonetheless, Russia has had important arms development and sales programs, particularly involving India and, to a lesser extent, China, which should provide it with sustained business for a decade. During the mid-1990s, Russia sold major combat fighter aircraft and main battle tanks to India, and has provided other major weapons systems through lease or licensed production. It continues to provide support services and items for these various weapons systems. More recently, Russia has lost major contracts to other key weapons suppliers, threatening its long-standing supplier relationship with India. Russian sales of advanced weaponry in South Asia have been a matter of ongoing concern to the United States because of long-standing tensions between Pakistan and India. The United States has been seeking to expand its military cooperation with and arms sales to India as part of the U.S. strategic shift to the Asia-Pacific region.[1]

[1] For detailed background see CRS Report RL33515, *Combat Aircraft Sales to South Asia: Potential Implications*, by (name redacted), (name redacted), and (name redacted) ; CRS Report RS22757, *U.S. Arms Sales to Pakistan*, by (name redacted) ; CRS Report RL32115, *Missile Proliferation and the Strategic Balance in South Asia*, by (name redacted) and (name redacted) ; and CRS Report RL30427, *Missile Survey: Ballistic and Cruise* (continued...)

A key Russian arms client in Asia has been China,[2] which purchased advanced aircraft and naval systems. Since 1996, Russia has sold China Su-27 fighter aircraft and agreed to their licensed production. It has sold the Chinese quantities of Su-30 multi-role fighter aircraft, Sovremenny-class destroyers equipped with Sunburn anti-ship missiles, and Kilo-class Project 636 diesel submarines. Russia has also sold the Chinese a variety of other weapons systems and missiles. Chinese arms acquisitions seem aimed at enhancing its military projection capabilities in Asia, and its ability to influence events throughout the region. One U.S. policy concern is to ensure that it provides appropriate military equipment to U.S. allies and friendly states in Asia to help offset any prospective threat China may pose to such nations.[3] There have been no especially large recent Russian arms agreements with China. The Chinese military is currently focused on absorbing and integrating into its force structure the significant weapon systems previously obtained from Russia, and there has also been tension between Russia and China over China's apparent practice of reverse engineering and copying major combat systems obtained from Russia, in violation of their licensed production agreements.

In 2014, Russian arms agreements with developing nations included two Kilo submarines for more than $1.2 billion and around 200 T-90 battle tanks for approximately $1 billion with Algeria. Russia also signed an agreement with China for S-400 air defense systems totaling nearly $3 billion, and an agreement with India for anti-tank shells at over $432 million.

China

It was not until the Iran-Iraq war in the 1980s that China became an important arms supplier, one willing and able to provide weaponry when other major suppliers withheld sales to both belligerents. During that conflict, China demonstrated that it was willing to provide arms to both combatants in quantity and without conditions. Subsequently, China's arms sales have been more regional and targeted in the developing world. From 2011 to 2014, the value of China's arms transfer agreements with developing nations has averaged over $3 billion annually. During the period of this report, the value of China's arms transfer agreements with developing nations was highest in 2013 at $4.2 billion (in current dollars). China's arms agreements total in 2014 was $2.2 billion. China's totals can be attributed, in part, to continuing contracts with Pakistan, a key historic client. More broadly, China's sales figures reflect several smaller valued weapons deals in Asia, Africa, and the Near East, rather than especially large agreements for major weapons systems (**Table 43**, **Table 10**, and **Table 11**) (**Figure 7**).

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

(...continued)

Missiles of Selected Foreign Countries, by (name redacted) .

[2] For purposes of this discussion, China is considered a developing nation.

[3] For detailed background see CRS Report RL30700, *China's Foreign Conventional Arms Acquisitions: Background and Analysis*, by (name redacted), (name redacted), and (name redacted) , and CRS Report RL33153, *China Naval Modernization: Implications for U.S. Navy Capabilities—Background and Issues for Congress*, by (name redacted) .

designs obtained from Russia through previous licensed production programs. Nonetheless, China's likely client base will be states in Asia and Africa seeking quantities of small arms and light weapons, rather than major combat systems.

China has also been an important source of missiles to some developing countries. For example, China has supplied battlefield and cruise missiles to Iran and surface-to-surface missiles to Pakistan. According to U.S. officials, the Chinese government no longer supplies other countries with complete missile systems. However, Chinese entities are suppliers of missile-related technology. Such activity raises questions about China's willingness to fulfill the government's stated commitment to act in accordance with the restrictions on missile transfers set out in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). Because China has military products—particularly its missiles—that some developing countries would like to acquire, it can present an obstacle to efforts to stem proliferation of advanced missile systems to some areas of the developing world.[4]

China continues to be the source of a variety of small arms and light weapons transferred to African states. The prospects for significant revenue earnings from these arms sales are limited. China likely views such sales as one means of enhancing its status as an international political power, and increasing its ability to obtain access to significant natural resources, especially oil. The control of sales of small arms and light weapons to regions of conflict, especially to some African nations, has been a matter of concern to the United States and others. The United Nations also has undertaken an examination of this issue in an effort to achieve consensus on a path to curtail this weapons trade comprehensively. During July 2012, the United Nations attempted to reach agreement on the text of an Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), aimed at setting agreed standards for member states regarding what types of conventional arms sales should be made internationally, and what criteria should be applied in making arms transfer decisions. At the end of the month-long period, set aside for negotiations, this effort failed to achieve the necessary consensus on a treaty draft. China, while not a member of the group of U.N. states negotiating the final draft, made it publicly clear that it did not support any treaty that would prevent any state from making its own, independent, national decision to make an arms sale.[5] The U.N. adopted the treaty as a resolution following a vote on April 2, 2013; China and Russia abstained. The treaty entered into force on December 24, 2014. To date, 78 states have ratified the treaty, with the United States as a signatory.

Major West European Suppliers

France, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy—the four major West European arms suppliers—have supplied a wide variety of sophisticated weapons to a number of purchasers. They are potential sources of armaments for nations that the United States chooses not to supply for policy reasons. The United Kingdom, for example, sold major combat fighter aircraft to Saudi Arabia in the mid-1980s, when the United States chose not to sell a comparable aircraft. More recently, India made European aircraft suppliers finalists in its competition for a major sale of

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

[5] For background on China's actions and motivations for increased activities in Africa, see CRS Report RL33055, *China and Sub-Saharan Africa*, by (name redacted), (name redacted), and Michelle Weijing Lau. For background on U.S. Policy concerns regarding small arms and light weapons transfers see CRS Report RS20958, *International Small Arms and Light Weapons Transfers: U.S. Policy*, by (name redacted) . China's position on an Arms Trade Treaty is here: http://www.un.org/disarmament/ATT/statements/docs/20120709/20120706_China_E.pdf.

combat aircraft--a competition ultimately won by France. The contending U.S. and Russian aircraft were rejected. France also contracted with the Egyptian navy for frigates valued at approximately $1.4 billion. Moreover, Saudi Arabia recently purchased 72 Eurofighter Typhoon fighter aircraft from the United Kingdom, an aircraft built by four European nations—the U.K, Germany, Italy and Spain. During the Cold War, NATO allies of the United States generally supported the U.S. position in restricting arms sales to certain nations. In the post-Cold War period, however, their national defense export policies have not been fully coordinated with the United States.

Key European arms supplying states, especially France, view arms sales foremost as a matter for national decision. Economic considerations appear to be a greater driver in French arms sales decision-making than matters of foreign policy. France has also frequently used foreign military sales as an important means for underwriting development and procurement of new weapons systems for its own military forces. The potential for policy differences between the United States and major West European supplying states over conventional weapons transfers to specific countries has increased in recent years because of a divergence of views over what is an appropriate arms sale. Such a conflict resulted from an effort led by France and Germany in 2004-2005 to lift the arms embargo on arms sales to China adhered to by members of the European Union. The United States viewed this as a misguided effort, and vigorously opposed it. Ultimately, the proposal to lift the embargo was not adopted. However, this episode proved to be a source of significant tension between the United States and some members of the European Union. The arms sales activities of major European suppliers, consequently, will continue to be of interest to U.S. policymakers, given their capability to make sales of advanced military equipment to countries of concern in U.S. national security policy.[6]

The four major West European suppliers (France, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy), as a group, registered a significant decrease in their collective share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations between 2013 and 2014. This group's share fell from 25.4% in 2013 to 9.5% in 2014. The collective value of this group's arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 2014 was $5.9 billion compared to a total of nearly $13.8 billion in 2013 (in current dollars). Of these four nations, France was the leading supplier with $4.3 billion in agreements in 2014. Italy, meanwhile registered $800 million in arms agreements in 2014. (**Figure 7** and **Figure 8**) (**Table 3** and **Table 5**).

In the period from 2007 to 2014, the four major West European suppliers were important participants in the developing world arms market. Individual suppliers within the major West European group have had notable years for arms agreements during this period: France in 2009 ($9.3 billion) and in 2008 ($5.6 billion); the United Kingdom in 2007 ($9.8 billion) and 2012 ($5.7 billion); Germany ($7.1 billion) in 2013, and in 2012 ($4.8 billion); and Italy in 2008 ($1.7 billion). In the case of all of these West European nations, large agreement totals in one year have usually resulted from the conclusion of large arms contracts with one or a small number of major purchasers in that particular year (**Table 3** and **Table 5**).

The major West European suppliers, individually, have enhanced their competitive position in weapons exports through strong government marketing support for their foreign arms sales. All of

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

them can produce both advanced and basic air, ground, and naval weapons systems. The four major West European suppliers have sometimes competed successfully for arms sales contracts with developing nations against the United States, which has tended to sell to several of the same major clients, especially to the Persian Gulf states that see the United States as the ultimate guarantor of Gulf security. The continuing demand for U.S. weapons in the global arms marketplace, from a large established client base, has created a more difficult environment for individual West European suppliers to secure large new contracts with developing nations on a sustained basis. Yet, as the data indicate, the major West European suppliers continue to make significant arms transfer contracts each year.

An effort to enhance their market share of the arms trade in the face of the strong demand for U.S. defense equipment, among other considerations, was a key factor in inducing European Union (EU) member states to adopt a new code of conduct for defense procurement practices. This code was agreed on November 21, 2005, at the European Defense Agency's (EDA) steering board meeting. Currently voluntary, the EU hopes it will become mandatory, and through its mechanisms foster greater cooperation within the European defense equipment sector in the awarding of contracts for defense items. By successfully securing greater intra-European cooperation in defense program planning and collaboration in defense contracting, the EU hopes that the defense industrial bases of individual EU states will be preserved, thereby enhancing the capability of European defense firms to compete for arms sales throughout the world. Some European arms companies have begun, and others completed the phasing out of production of certain types of weapons systems. These suppliers have increasingly sought to engage in joint production ventures with other key European weapons suppliers or even client countries in an effort to sustain major sectors of their individual defense industrial bases—even if a substantial portion of the weapons produced are for their own armed forces. Examples are the Eurofighter and Eurocopter projects. A few European suppliers have also adopted the strategy of cooperating in defense production ventures with the United States such as the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF), rather than attempting to compete directly, thus meeting their own requirements for advanced combat aircraft while positioning themselves to share in profits resulting from future sales of this new fighter aircraft.[7]

Regional Arms Transfer Agreements

The leading markets for arms in regions of the developing world have been predominately in the Near East and Asia. Latin American and African nations, by contrast, have not been major purchasers of weapons, with rare exceptions. The regional arms agreement data tables in this report demonstrate this. U.S. policymakers have placed emphasis on helping to maintain stability throughout the regions of the developing world. Consequently, the United States has made and supported arms sales and transfers it has argued would advance that goal, while discouraging significant sales by other suppliers to states and regions where military threats to nations in the area are minimal. Other arms suppliers do not necessarily share the U.S. perspective on what constitutes an appropriate arms sale, and in some instances the financial benefit of the sale to the supplier overrides other considerations. The regional and country specific arms-transfer data in this report provide an indication of where various arms suppliers are focusing their attention and who their principal clients are. By reviewing these data, policymakers can identify potential developments that may be of concern, and use this information to assist a review of options they may choose to consider, given the circumstances. What follows below is a review of data on

[7] For detailed background on issues relating to the Joint Strike Fighter program see CRS Report RL30563, *F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Program*, by (name redacted) .

arms-transfer agreement activities in the two regions that lead in arms acquisitions, the Near East and Asia. This is followed, in turn, by a review of data regarding the leading arms purchasers in the developing world more broadly.

Near East[8]

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

From 2007-2010, Saudi Arabia was the largest purchaser with an agreements value of $29.6 billion. In 2011-2014 Saudi Arabia again held the largest number of agreements with a total value of $56.4 billion (in current dollars). India was again second with $38.1 billion (**Table 11** and **Table 12**).

The Near East has generally been the largest arms market in the developing world. In the earlier period (2007-2010), it ranked first with 49.5% of the total value of all developing nations arms transfer agreements ($87.9 billion in current dollars). The Asia region ranked second in 2007-2010 with 30.8% of these agreements ($54.8 billion in current dollars). During 2011-2014, the Near East region again placed first with 60.1% of all developing nations agreements ($148.5 billion in current dollars). The Asia region ranked second in 2011-2014 with $72.4 billion of these agreements or 29.3% (**Table 6** and **Table 7**).

The United States ranked first in arms transfer agreements with the Near East during the 2007-2010 period with 53.5% of their total value ($47 billion in current dollars). The United Kingdom was second during these years with 12.2% ($10.7 billion in current dollars). Recently, from 2011 to 2014, the United States dominated in arms agreements with this region with almost $86.9 billion (in current dollars), a 58.5% share. Russia accounted for 14.4% of the region's agreements in the most recent period ($21.4 billion in current dollars) (**Figure 5**) (**Table 6** and **Table 8**).

Asia

The data on regional arms-transfer agreements from 2007 to 2014 reflect that Asia, after the Near East, is the second largest region of the developing world for orders of conventional weaponry. Throughout Asia, several developing nations have been upgrading and modernizing their defense forces, and this has led to new conventional weapons sales in that region. Beginning in the mid-1990s, Russia became the principal supplier of advanced conventional weaponry to China for about a decade—selling it fighters, submarines, destroyers, and missiles—while establishing itself as the principal arms supplier to India. Russian arms sales to these two countries have been

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

primarily responsible for much of the increase in Asia's overall share of the arms market in the developing world during much of the period of this report. Russia has also expanded its client base in Asia, securing aircraft orders from Malaysia, Vietnam, Burma, and Indonesia. It is notable that India, while the principal Russian arms customer, during recent years has sought to diversify its weapons supplier base, purchasing the Phalcon early warning defense system aircraft in 2004 from Israel and numerous items from France in 2005, in particular six Scorpene diesel attack submarines. In 2008 India purchased six C130J cargo aircraft from the United States. In 2010, the United Kingdom sold India 57 Hawk jet trainers for $1 billion. In 2010 Italy also sold India 12 AW101 helicopters. In 2011, France secured a $2.4 billion contract with India to upgrade 51 of its Mirage-2000 combat fighters, and the United States agreed to sell India 10 C-17 Globemaster III aircraft for $4.1 billion. This pattern of Indian arms purchases indicates that Russia will likely face strong new competition from other major weapons suppliers for the India arms market, and it can no longer be assured that India will consistently purchase its major combat systems. Indeed, India in 2011 had eliminated Russia from the international competition to supply a new-generation combat fighter aircraft, a competition won by France.

Asia has traditionally been the second-largest developing-world arms market. In 2011-2014, Asia ranked second, accounting for 29.3% of the total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations ($72.4 billion in current dollars). In the earlier period, 2007-2010, the Asia region ranked second, accounting for 30.8% of all such agreements ($54.8 billion in current dollars) (**Table 6** and **Table 7**).

In the earlier period (2007-2010), Russia ranked first in the value of arms transfer agreements with Asia with 31.2% ($17.1 billion in current dollars)--primarily due to major combat aircraft and naval system sales to India and China. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 15.71% of this region's agreements in 2007-2010. In the later period (2011-2014), the United States ranked first in Asian agreements with 32.9% ($23.8 billion in current dollars); Russia ranked second with 24.9% ($18 billion in current dollars). The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 17.8% of this region's agreements in 2011-2014. (**Figure 6**) (**Table 8**).

Leading Developing Nations Arms Purchasers

Saudi Arabia was the leading developing world arms purchaser from 2007-2014, with agreements totaling $86.6 billion. India was the second largest developing world arms purchaser from 2007 to 2014, making arms transfer agreements totaling $38.1 billion during these years (in current dollars). These increases reflect the military modernization efforts by India, underway since the 1990s. In the 2007-2010 period, Saudi Arabia ranked first in arms transfer agreements at $29.6 billion (in current dollars). In 2011-2014 Saudi Arabia ranked first in arms transfer agreements, with $56.4 (in current dollars). The total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations from 2007 to 2014 was $425.6 billion (in current dollars). (**Table 3**, **Table 6**, **Table 12**, and **Table 13**).

Weapons Types Recently Delivered to Near East Nations

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

Weapons deliveries to the Near East, historically the largest purchasing region in the developing world, reflect the quantities and types delivered by both major and lesser suppliers. The following is a summary of weapons deliveries to this region for the period 2011-2014 from **Table 27**:

United States

- 80 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 419 APCs and armored cars
- 32 supersonic combat aircraft
- 147 artillery
- 406 surface-to-air missiles

Russia

- 190 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 40 APCs and armored cars
- 10 supersonic combat aircraft
- 1 submarine
- 40 helicopters
- 5,410 surface-to-air missiles
- 70 surface-to-surface missiles
- 70 anti-ship missiles

China

- 50 artillery
- 650 surface-to-air missiles

Major West European Suppliers

- 280 APCs and armored cars
- 5 major surface combatants
- 13 minor surface combatants
- 20 supersonic combat aircraft
- 70 helicopters
- 50 surface-to-surface missiles
- 170 anti-ship missiles

All Other European Suppliers

- 60 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 240 artillery
- 430 APCs and armored cars
- 3 major surface combatants
- 33 minor surface combatants
- 20 supersonic combat aircraft

All Other Suppliers

- 10 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 140 APCs and armored cars
- 1 minor surface combatant
- 20 helicopters
- 270 surface-to-air missiles
- 40 anti-ship missiles

These data indicate that substantial quantities of major combat systems were delivered to the Near East region from 2011-2014, in particular, tanks and self-propelled guns, armored vehicles, supersonic combat aircraft, helicopters, air defense and anti-ship missiles. Although the United States, Russia, and the European suppliers were the ones who delivered the greater number of these significant combat systems, other suppliers provided important naval systems and ground equipment as well. Both aircraft platforms and naval craft are particularly expensive, and constitute a large portion of the dollar values of arms deliveries of all suppliers to this region during the 2011-2014 period. Although not necessarily as expensive as aircraft or naval vessels, other weapon systems possess significant capabilities and create important security threats in the Near East region. Such systems include anti-ship and surface-to-surface missiles. In these categories Russia delivered 70 anti-ship and 70 surface-to-surface missiles to the Near East from 2011-2014. The four major West European suppliers collectively delivered 50 surface-to-surface missiles and 170 anti-ship missiles.

U.S. Commercial Arms Exports

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

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

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

Arms Values Data Tables and Charts for 2007-2014

Tables 3 through **13** present current official data on arms transfer *agreements* with developing nations by major suppliers from 2007 to 2014. These data show the most recent trends in arms contract activity by major suppliers. *Delivery* data, which reflect implementation of sales previously concluded, are provided in **Tables 14** through **24**. **Table 30**, **Table 31**, **Table 32**, **Table 33**, and **Table 34** provide data on *worldwide* arms transfer *agreements* from 2007-2014, while **Table 35**, **Table 36**, **Table 37**, **Table 38**, and **Table 39** provide data on *worldwide* arms *deliveries* during this period. To use these data regarding agreements for purposes other than assessing general trends in seller/buyer activity is to risk drawing conclusions that can be readily invalidated by future events—precise values and comparisons, for example, may change due to cancellations or modifications of major arms transfer agreements previously concluded.

These data sets reflect the comparative magnitude of arms transactions by arms suppliers with recipient nations expressed in *constant* dollar terms, unless otherwise noted. Illustrative pie and bar charts are provided in this section to give the relative market share of individual arms suppliers globally, to the developing world and to specific regions. **Table 1** provides the value of *worldwide* arms transfer *agreements* for 2007-2010. 2011-2014 and 2014, and the *suppliers' share of such agreements with the developing world*. **Table 2** provides the value of *worldwide* arms *deliveries* for 2007-2010, 2011-2014 and 2014, and the *suppliers' share of such deliveries with the developing world*. Specific content of other individual data tables is described below.

Table 3 shows the annual current dollar values of arms transfer agreements to developing nations by major suppliers from 2007-2014. This table provides the data from which **Table 4** (constant dollars) and **Table 5** (supplier percentages) are derived.

- **Regional Arms Transfer Agreements, 2007-2014**

Table 6 gives the values of arms transfer agreements between suppliers and individual regions of the developing world for the periods 2007-2010 and 2011-2014. These values are expressed in current U.S. dollars. **Table 7**, derived from **Table 6**, gives the percentage distribution of each supplier's agreement values within the regions for the two time periods. **Table 8**, also derived from **Table 6**, illustrates what percentage share of each developing world region's total arms transfer agreements was held by specific suppliers during the years 2007-2010 and 2011-2014.

- **Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations, 2007-2014: Leading Suppliers Compared**

Table 9 gives the values of arms transfer agreements with the developing nations from 2007 to 2014 by the top 11 suppliers. The table ranks these suppliers on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective agreements with the developing world for each of three periods—2007-2010, 2011-2014, and 2007-2014.

- **Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations In 2014: Leading Suppliers Compared**

Table 10 ranks and gives for 2014 the values of arms transfer agreements with developing nations of the top 11 suppliers in current U.S. dollars.

- **Arms Transfer Agreements With Near East 2007-2014: Suppliers and Recipients**

Table 11 gives the values of arms transfer agreements with the Near East nations by suppliers or categories of suppliers for the periods 2007-2010 and 2011-2014. These values are expressed in current U.S. dollars. They are a subset of the data contained in **Table 3** and **Table 6**.

- **Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 2007-2014: Agreements With Leading Recipients**

Table 12 gives the values of arms transfer agreements made by the top 10 recipients of arms in the developing world from 2007 to 2014 with all suppliers collectively. The table ranks recipients on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective agreements with all suppliers for each of three periods—2007-2010, 2011-2014 and 2007-2014.

- **Arms Transfers to Developing Nations In 2014: Agreements With Leading Recipients**

Table 13 names the top 10 developing world recipients of arms transfer agreements in 2014. The table ranks these recipients on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective agreements with all suppliers in 2014.

- **Developing Nations Arms Delivery Values**

Table 14 shows the annual current dollar values of arms deliveries (items actually transferred) to developing nations by major suppliers from 2007-2014. The utility of these particular data is that they reflect transfers that have occurred. They provide the data from which **Table 15** (constant dollars) and **Table 16** (supplier percentages) are derived.

- **Regional Arms Delivery Values, 2007-2014**

Table 17 gives the values of arms deliveries by suppliers to individual regions of the developing world for the periods 2007-2010 and 2011-2014. These values are expressed in current U.S. dollars. **Table 18**, derived from **Table 17**, gives the percentage distribution of each supplier's deliveries values within the regions for the two time periods. **Table 19**, also derived from **Table 17**, illustrates what percentage share of each developing world region's total arms delivery values was held by specific suppliers during the years 2007-2010 and 2011-2014.

- **Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 2007-2014: Leading Suppliers Compared**

Table 20 gives the values of arms deliveries to developing nations from 2007-2014 by the top 11 suppliers. The table ranks these suppliers on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective deliveries to the developing world for each of three periods—2007-2010, 2011-2014, and 2007-2014.

- **Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations In 2014: Leading Suppliers Compared**

Table 21 ranks and gives for 2014 the values of arms deliveries to developing nations of the top 10 suppliers in current U.S. dollars.

- **Arms Deliveries to Near East, 2007-2014: Suppliers and Recipients**

Table 22 gives the values of arms delivered to Near East nations by suppliers or categories of suppliers for the periods 2007-2010 and 2011-2014. These values are expressed in current U.S. dollars. They are a subset of the data contained in **Table 14** and **Table 17**.

- **Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 2007-2014: The Leading Recipients**

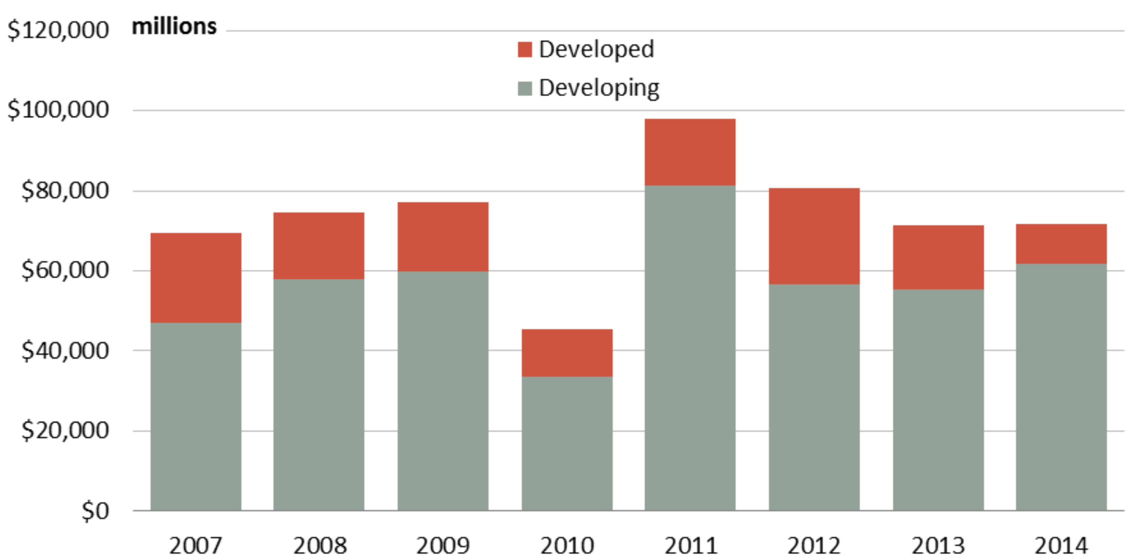
Table 23 gives the values of arms deliveries made to the top 10 recipients of arms in the developing world from 2007 to 2014 by all suppliers collectively. The table ranks recipients on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective deliveries from all suppliers for each of three periods—2007-2010, 2011-2014 and 2007-2014.

- **Arms Transfers to Developing Nations In 2014: Agreements With Leading Recipients**

Table 24 names the top 10 developing world recipients of arms transfer agreements in 2014. The table ranks these recipients on the basis of the total current dollar values of their respective agreements with all suppliers In 2014.

Figure 1. Arms Transfer Agreements Worldwide, 2007-2014 Developed and Developing Worlds Compared

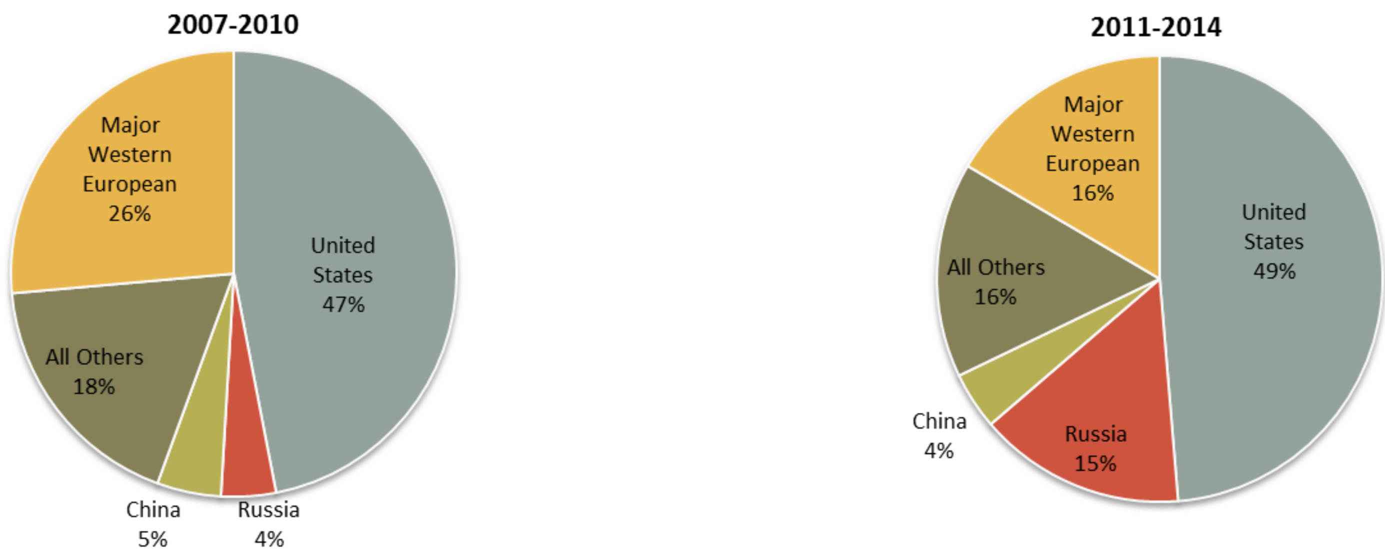
In millions of constant 2014 dollars



Source: U.S. government.

Figure 2. Arms Transfer Agreements Worldwide

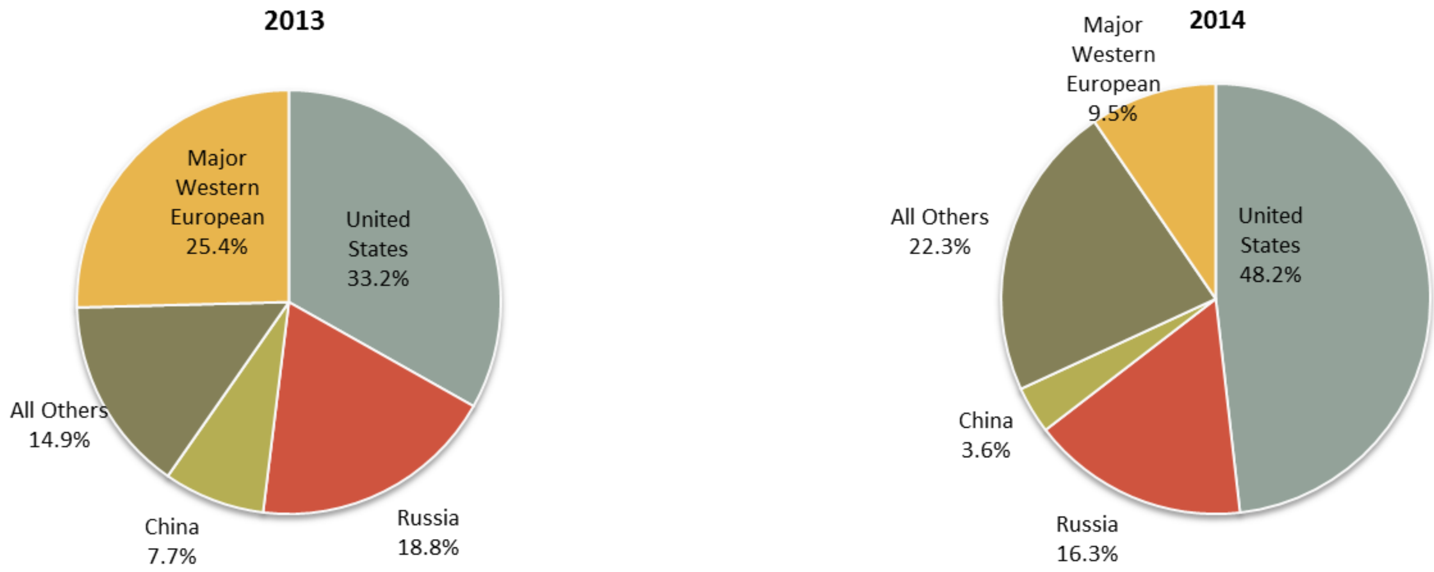
(supplier percentage of value)



Source: U.S. government.

Figure 3. Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations

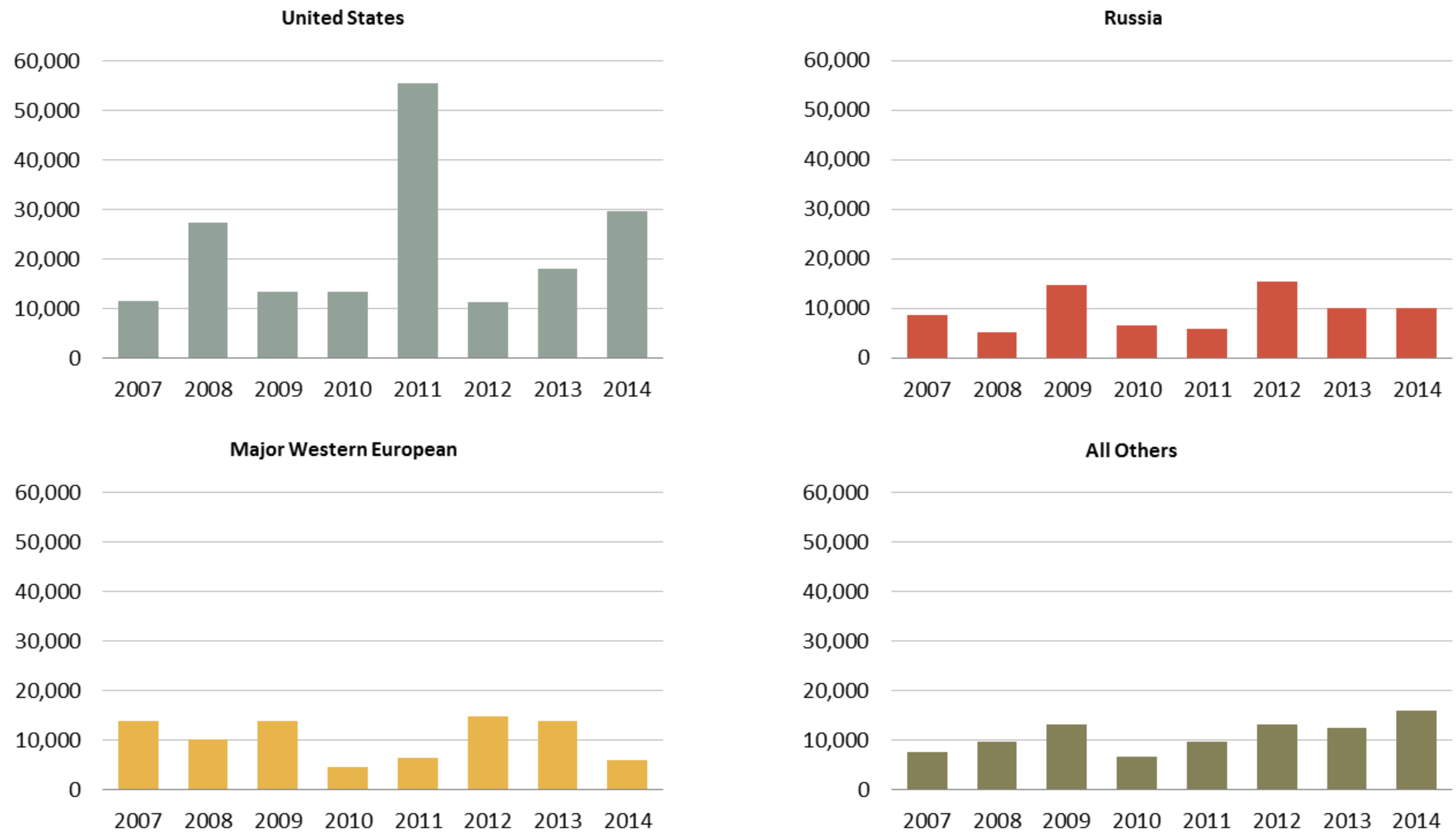
(supplier percentage of value)



Source: U.S. government.

Figure 4. Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations by Major Supplier, 2007-2014

(millions of constant 2014 dollars)



Source: U.S. government.

Table 1. Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements, 2007-2014 and Suppliers' Share with Developing World

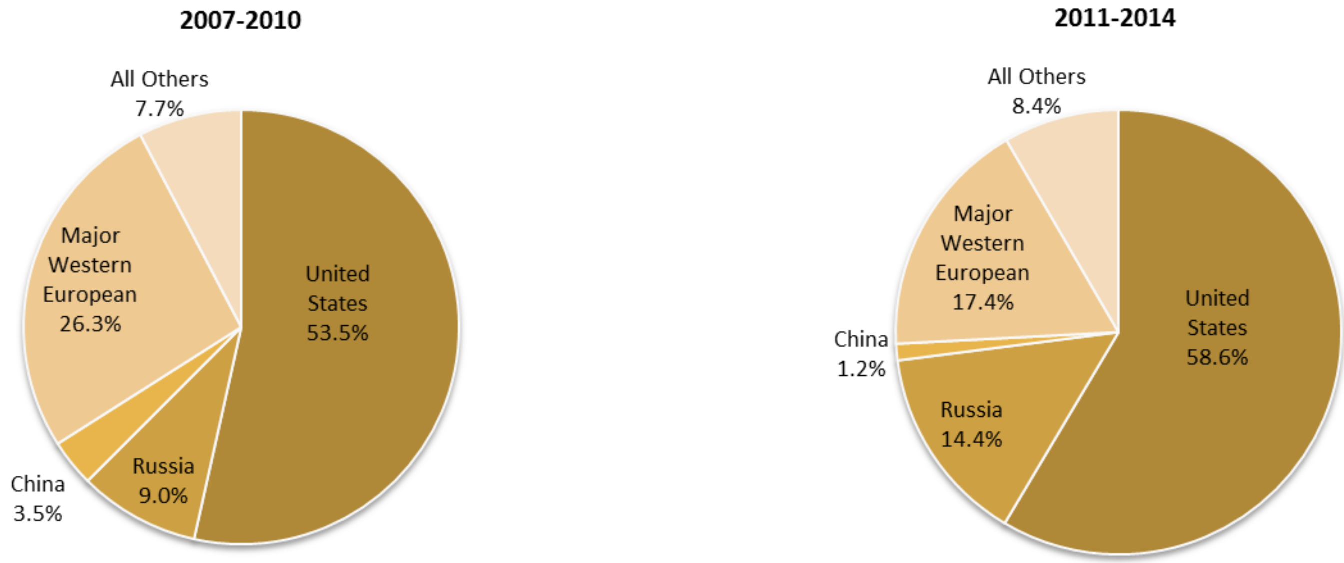
(in millions of **current 2014** U.S. dollars)

Supplier	Worldwide Agreements Value 2007-2010	Percentage of Total with Developing World
United States	98178	67.13%
Russia	38300	93.73%
France	20700	87.92%
United Kingdom	13100	92.37%
China	9700	98.97%
Germany	11400	62.28%
Italy	10000	53.00%
All Other European	23700	59.07%
All Others	14000	70.00%
TOTAL	**239079**	**74.41%**
Supplier	**Worldwide Agreements Value 2011-2014**	**Percentage of Total with Developing World**
United States	152100	75.40%
Russia	46900	88.91%
France	17000	83.53%
United Kingdom	10100	93.07%
China	13000	100.00%
Germany	15400	81.82%
Italy	7900	60.76%
All Other European	29500	75.59%
All Others	19200	78.13%
TOTAL	**312400**	**75.54%**
Supplier	**Worldwide Agreements Value 2014**	**Percentage of Total with Developing World**
United States	36223	82.22%
Russia	10200	99.02%
France	4400	97.73%
United Kingdom	300	66.67%
China	2200	100.00%
Germany	900	66.67%
Italy	1300	61.54%
All Other European	10700	91.59%
All Others	4300	93.02%
TOTAL	**71823**	**86.02%**

Source: U.S. government.

Figure 5. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations in the Near East

(supplier percentage of value)



Source: U.S. government.

Figure 6. Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations in Asia

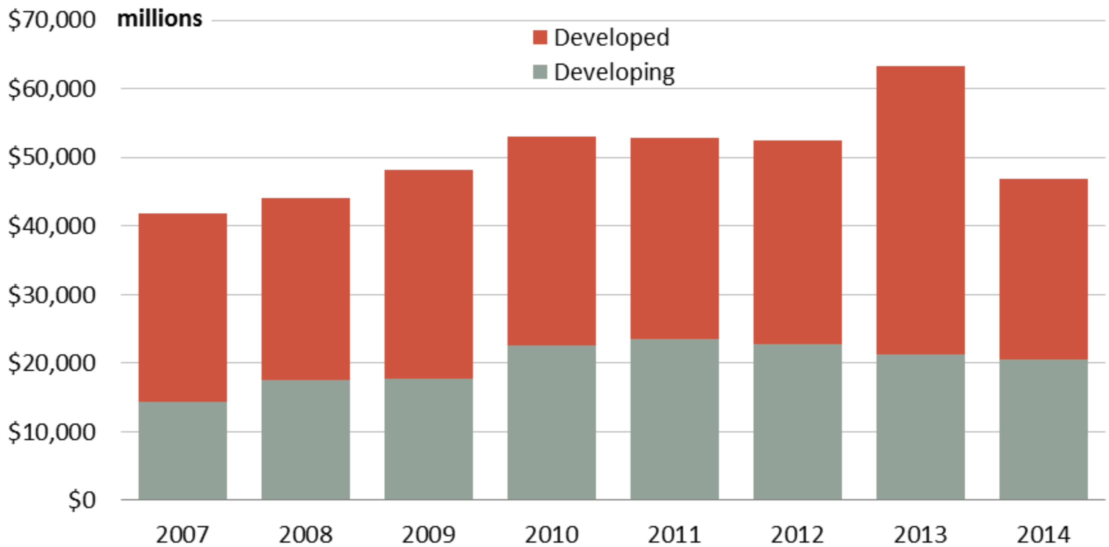
(supplier percentage of value)

(excludes Japan, Australia, and New Zealand)

Source: U.S. government.

Figure 7. Arms Deliveries Worldwide 2007-2014 Developed and Developing Worlds Compared

(in millions of **constant 2014** dollars)



Source: U.S. government.

Figure 8. Arms Deliveries to Developing Countries by Major Supplier, 2007-2014
(in millions of **constant 2014** dollars)

Source: U.S. government.

Table 2. Worldwide Arms Deliveries, 2007-2014 and Suppliers' Share with Developing World

(in millions of **current 2014** U.S. dollars)

Supplier	Worldwide Deliveries Value 2007-2010	Percentage of Total to Developing World
United States	45981	67.4%
Russia	24500	96.3%
France	8400	50.0%
United Kingdom	10400	50.0%
China	8900	100.0%
Germany	15900	33.3%
Italy	5000	46.0%
All Other European	21900	43.4%
All Others	27500	21.1%
TOTAL	**168481**	**56.8%**
Supplier	**Worldwide Deliveries Value 2011-2014**	**Percentage of Total to Developing World**
United States	65934	67.8%
Russia	38300	91.4%
France	15600	53.8%
United Kingdom	11800	49.1%
China	8200	98.8%
Germany	7100	46.5%
Italy	7500	54.7%
All Other European	27400	49.6%
All Others	27900	25.1%
TOTAL	**209734**	**62.0%**
Supplier	**Worldwide Deliveries Value 2014**	**Percentage of Total to Developing World**
United States	12180	62.8%
Russia	9200	91.3%
France	5100	49.0%
United Kingdom	3000	53.3%
China	1800	100%
Germany	1800	61.1%
Italy	1200	41.7%
All Other European	5900	45.8%
All Others	6600	28.8%
TOTAL	**46780**	**44.0%**

Source: U.S. government.

Table 3. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 2007-2014

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2007-2014
United States	11,594	27,347	13,411	13,550	55,498	11,381	18,015	29,783	**180,579**
Russia	8,800	5,400	14,900	6,800	5,900	15,500	10,200	10,100	**77,600**
France	1,300	5,600	9,300	2,000	4,700	2,900	2,300	4,300	**32,400**
United Kingdom	9,800	0	1,100	1,200	500	5,700	3,000	200	**21,500**
China	2,500	2,200	3,000	1,900	3,200	3,400	4,200	2,200	**22,600**
Germany	1,700	3,000	2,300	100	100	4,800	7,100	600	**19,700**
Italy	1,100	1,700	1,300	1,200	1,100	1,500	1,400	800	**10,100**
All Other European	2,000	4,500	4,700	2,800	2,800	6,400	3,300	9,800	**36,300**
All Others	2,100	2,000	4,200	1,500	3,200	3,000	4,800	4,000	**24,800**
TOTAL	**40,894**	**51,747**	**54,211**	**31,050**	**76,998**	**54,581**	**54,315**	**61,783**	**425,579**

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 4. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 2007-2014

(in millions of **constant 2014** U.S. dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL 2007-2014
United States	13,366	30,631	14,819	14,609	58,635	11,805	18,319	29,783	**191,967**
Russia	10,145	6,048	16,464	7,332	6,233	16,077	10,372	10,100	**82,772**
France	1,499	6,272	10,276	2,156	4,966	3,008	2,339	4,300	**34,816**
United Kingdom	11,298	0	1,215	1,294	528	5,912	3,051	200	**23,499**
China	2,882	2,464	3,315	2,049	3,381	3,527	4,271	2,200	**24,088**
Germany	1,960	3,360	2,541	108	106	4,979	7,220	600	**20,874**
Italy	1,268	1,904	1,436	1,294	1,162	1,556	1,424	800	**10,844**
All Other European	2,306	5,040	5,193	3,019	2,958	6,638	3,356	9,800	**38,311**
All Others	2,421	2,240	4,641	1,617	3,381	3,112	4,881	4,000	**26,293**
TOTAL	**47,145**	**57,960**	**59,902**	**33,477**	**81,350**	**56,613**	**55,232**	**61,783**	**453,463**
Dollar inflation index: (2014 = 1)[a]	0.8674	0.8928	0.9050	0.9275	0.9465	0.9641	0.9834	1	

Source: U.S. government.

a. Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator

Table 5. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 2007-2014

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
United States	28.35%	52.85%	24.74%	43.64%	72.08%	20.85%	33.17%	48.21%
Russia	21.52%	10.44%	27.49%	21.90%	7.66%	28.40%	18.78%	16.35%
France	3.18%	10.82%	17.16%	6.44%	6.10%	5.31%	4.23%	6.96%
United Kingdom	23.96%	0.00%	2.03%	3.86%	0.65%	10.44%	5.52%	0.32%
China	6.11%	4.25%	5.53%	6.12%	4.16%	6.23%	7.73%	3.56%
Germany	4.16%	5.80%	4.24%	0.32%	0.13%	8.79%	13.07%	0.97%
Italy	2.69%	3.29%	2.40%	3.86%	1.43%	2.75%	2.58%	1.29%
All Other European	4.89%	8.70%	8.67%	9.02%	3.64%	11.73%	6.08%	15.86%
All Others	5.14%	3.86%	7.75%	4.83%	4.16%	5.50%	8.84%	6.47%
Major West European[a]	*33.99%*	*19.90%*	*25.83%*	*14.49%*	*8.31%*	*27.30%*	*25.41%*	*9.55%*
TOTAL	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 6. Regional Arms Transfer Agreements, by Supplier, 2007-2014

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

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	2007-2010	**2011-2014**	**2007-2010**	**2011-2014**	**2007-2010**	**2011-2014**	**2007-2010**	**2011-2014**
United States	13,354	23,820	47,026	86,861	2,645	2,922	2,877	1,074
Russia	17,100	18,000	7,900	21,400	9,300	1,100	1,600	1,200
France	1,800	7,000	7,000	6,500	9,100	300	300	300
United Kingdom	1,300	800	10,700	8,100	100	400	0	100
China	4,000	5,400	3,100	1,800	600	1,900	1,800	3,800
Germany	3,300	4,100	3,300	8,100	400	200	100	200
Italy	2,200	1,000	2,100	3,200	700	500	200	100
All Other European	5,300	5,900	5,700	7,200	2,100	7,200	900	2,000
All Others	6,400	6,400	1,100	5,300	1,600	1,800	700	1,200
Major West European[a]	*8,600*	*12,900*	*23,100*	*25,900*	*10,300*	*1,400*	*600*	*700*
TOTAL	**54,754**	**72,420**	**87,926**	**148,461**	**26,545**	**16,322**	**8,477**	**9,974**

Source: U.S. government.

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

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

Table 7. Percentage of Each Supplier's Agreements Value by Region, 2007-2014

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa		TOTAL	
	2007-2010	2011-2014	2007-2010	2011-2014	2007-2010	2011-2014	2007-2010	2011-2014	2007-2010	2011-2014
United States	20.26%	20.77%	71.36%	75.74%	4.01%	2.55%	4.37%	0.94%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Russia	47.63%	43.17%	22.01%	51.32%	25.91%	2.64%	4.46%	2.88%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
France	9.89%	49.65%	38.46%	46.10%	50.00%	2.13%	1.65%	2.13%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
United Kingdom	10.74%	8.51%	88.43%	86.17%	0.83%	4.26%	0.00%	1.06%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
China	42.11%	41.86%	32.63%	13.95%	6.32%	14.73%	18.95%	29.46%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Germany	46.48%	32.54%	46.48%	64.29%	5.63%	1.59%	1.41%	1.59%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Italy	42.31%	20.83%	40.38%	66.67%	13.46%	10.42%	3.85%	2.08%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
All Other European	37.86%	26.46%	40.71%	32.29%	15.00%	32.29%	6.43%	8.97%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
All Others	65.31%	43.54%	11.22%	36.05%	16.33%	12.24%	7.14%	8.16%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Major West European[a]	20.19%	31.54%	54.23%	63.33%	24.18%	3.42%	1.41%	1.71%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
TOTAL	30.81%	29.30%	49.48%	60.06%	14.94%	6.60%	4.77%	4.04%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 8. Percentage of Total Agreements Value by Supplier to Regions, 2007-2014

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	2007-2010	2011-2014	2007-2010	2011-2014	2007-2010	2011-2014	2007-2010	2011-2014
United States	24.39%	32.89%	53.48%	58.51%	9.96%	17.90%	33.94%	10.77%
Russia	31.23%	24.86%	8.98%	14.41%	35.03%	6.74%	18.87%	12.03%
France	3.29%	9.67%	7.96%	4.38%	34.28%	1.84%	3.54%	3.01%
United Kingdom	2.37%	1.10%	12.17%	5.46%	0.38%	2.45%	0.00%	1.00%
China	7.31%	7.46%	3.53%	1.21%	2.26%	11.64%	21.23%	38.10%
Germany	6.03%	5.66%	3.75%	5.46%	1.51%	1.23%	1.18%	2.01%
Italy	4.02%	1.38%	2.39%	2.16%	2.64%	3.06%	2.36%	1.00%
All Other European	9.68%	8.15%	6.48%	4.85%	7.91%	44.11%	10.62%	20.05%
All Others	11.69%	8.84%	1.25%	3.57%	6.03%	11.03%	8.26%	12.03%
Major West European[a]	*15.71%*	*17.81%*	*26.27%*	*17.45%*	*38.80%*	*8.58%*	*7.08%*	*7.02%*
TOTAL	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 9. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, 2007-2014: Leading Suppliers Compared

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

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 2007-2010
1	United States	65.907
2	Russia	35,900
3	France	18,200
4	United Kingdom	12,100
5	China	9,600
6	Germany	7,100
7	Italy	5,300
8	Israel	4,400
9	Sweden	3,000
10	Ukraine	2,800
11	Spain	1,900
Rank	**Supplier**	**Agreements Value 2011-2014**
1	United States	114,678
2	Russia	41,700
3	France	14,200
4	China	13,000
5	Germany	12,600
6	United Kingdom	9,400
7	Sweden	6,400
8	South Korea	5,400
9	Israel	4,300
10	Italy	4,800
11	Switzerland	3,600
Rank	**Supplier**	**Agreements Value 2007-2014**
1	United States	145,216
2	Russia	72,500
3	France	25,700
4	United Kingdom	23,200
5	China	16,300
6	Germany	10,200
7	Sweden	9,400
8	Israel	8,700
9	Italy	8,200
10	Ukraine	5,600
11	Spain	4,900

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 10. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations in 2014: Leading Suppliers Compared

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

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 2014
1	United States	29,783
2	Russia	10,100
3	Sweden	5,400
4	France	4,300
5	China	2,200
6	Spain	1,200
7	Ukraine	800
8	Italy	800
9	South Korea	700
10	Israel	700
11	Germany	600

Source: U.S. government.

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

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

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

Recipient Country	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European[a]	All Other European	All Others	Total
2007-2010							
Algeria	0	2,000	600	400	100	0	**3,100**
Bahrain	500	0	0	0	0	0	**500**
Egypt	7,100	300	800	200	300	0	**8,700**
Iran	0	400	0	0	100	200	**700**
Iraq	3,900	400	100	500	500	200	**5,600**
Israel	1,900	0	0	0	0	0	**1,900**
Jordan	1,200	0	0	0	100	0	**1,300**
Kuwait	2,300	700	300	0	0	0	**3,300**
Lebanon	200	0	0	0	0	300	**500**
Libya	0	100	0	900	300	0	**1,300**
Morocco	2,600	0	500	1,000	1,000	0	**5,100**
Oman	200	0	0	2,800	0	0	**3,000**
Qatar	200	0	100	700	0	0	**1,000**
Saudi Arabia	13,200	0	0	14,800	1,500	100	**29,600**
Syria	0	3,600	600	0	0	200	**4,400**
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
U.A.E.	10,200	0	100	1,700	1,500	0	**13,500**
Yemen	0	400	0	100	300	100	**900**

Recipient Country	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European	All Other European	All Others	Total
2011-2014							
Algeria	0	7,700	600	4,600	100	100	**13,100**
Bahrain	300	100	0	0	100	0	**500**
Egypt	2,000	3,600	200	2,400	700	200	**9,100**
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Iraq	8,300	7,900	200	400	1,500	3,400	**21,700**
Israel	6,700	0	0	1,700	0	0	**8,400**
Jordan	1,200	0	100	0	200	200	**1,700**
Kuwait	3,500	400	0	100	0	0	**4,000**
Lebanon	400	100	0	0	0	0	**500**
Libya	0	0	0	0	300	0	**300**
Morocco	200	0	0	0	0	0	**200**
Oman	2,300	0	0	4,400	300	1,000	**8,000**
Qatar	100	0	0	5,200	900	0	**6,200**
Saudi Arabia	47,000	0	600	6,500	2,200	100	**56,400**

Recipient Country	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European[a]	All Other European	All Others	Total
Syria	0	1,500	0	0	100	0	**1,600**
Tunisia	100	0	0	0	0	0	**100**
U.A.E.	7,400	100	0	600	700	300	**9,100**
Yemen	0	0	100	0	100	0	**200**

Source: U.S. government.

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

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

Table 12. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, 2007-2014: Agreements by the Leading Recipients

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

Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 2007-2010
1	Saudi Arabia	29,600
2	India	18,300
3	United Arab Emirates	13,500
4	Venezuela	9,300
5	Brazil	9,100
6	Egypt	8,700
7	Israel	8,400
8	Pakistan	8,100
9	South Korea	7,300
10	Taiwan	5,100
Rank	**Recipient**	**Agreements Value 2011-2014**
1	Saudi Arabia	56,400
2	Iraq	21,700
3	India	19,800
4	Algeria	13,100
5	South Korea	13,100
6	Egypt	9,100
7	U.A.E	9,100
8	Israel	8,400
9	Brazil	6,700
10	China	6,500
Rank	**Recipient**	**Agreements Value 2007-2014**
1	Saudi Arabia	86,000
2	India	38,100
3	Iraq	27,300
4	U.A.E	22,600
5	South Korea	20,400
6	Egypt	17,800
7	Algeria	16,200
8	Brazil	15,800
9	Israel	10,300
10	Venezuela	9,300

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 13. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations in 2014: Agreements by Leading Recipients

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

Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 2014
1	South Korea	7,800
2	Iraq	7,300
3	Brazil	6,500
4	Saudi Arabia	4,100
5	Qatar	2,700
6	Algeria	2,600
7	Egypt	2,300
8	China	2,200
9	Israel	1,400
10	Venezuela	1,300

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 14. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 2007-2014

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2007-2014
United States	7,712	6,924	8,081	8,263	8,081	8,295	20,645	7,654	**75,365**
Russia	5,200	6,400	5,400	6,600	8,400	9,400	8,800	8,400	**58,600**
France	1,000	800	700	1,700	1,100	2,200	2,600	2,500	**12,600**
United Kingdom	1,100	1,300	1,200	1,600	1,500	1,100	1,600	1,600	**11,000**
China	1,700	2,200	1,800	3,200	1,700	2,100	2,500	1,800	**17,000**
Germany	600	1,400	1,900	1,400	1,200	900	100	1,100	**8,600**
Italy	200	200	600	1,300	1,400	1,400	800	500	**6,400**
All Other European	1,600	2,300	2,500	3,100	4,700	3,100	3,100	2,700	**23,100**
All Others	900	1,000	1,900	2,000	2,200	1,700	1,200	1,900	**12,800**
TOTAL	**12,377**	**15,669**	**16,080**	**20,982**	**22,280**	**21,983**	**20,906**	**20,576**	**150,853**

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 15. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 2007-2014

(in millions of **constant 2014** U.S. dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2007-2014
United States	8,891	7,755	8,929	8,909	8,538	8,604	20,993	7,654	**80,274**
Russia	5,995	7,168	5,967	7,116	8,875	9,750	8,949	8,400	**62,220**
France	1,153	896	773	1,833	1,162	2,282	2,644	2,500	**13,243**
United Kingdom	1,268	1,456	1,326	1,725	1,585	1,141	1,627	1,600	**11,728**
China	1,960	2,464	1,989	3,450	1,796	2,178	2,542	1,800	**18,180**
Germany	692	1,568	2,099	1,509	1,268	934	102	1,100	**9,272**
Italy	231	224	663	1,402	1,479	1,452	814	500	**6,764**
All Other European	1,845	2,576	2,762	3,342	4,966	3,215	3,152	2,700	**24,559**
All Others	1,038	1,120	2,099	2,156	2,324	1,763	1,220	1,900	**13,621**
TOTAL	**14,269**	**17,550**	**17,768**	**22,622**	**23,539**	**22,802**	**21,259**	**20,576**	**160,385**
Dollar inflation index: (2014 = 1)[a]	0.8674	0.8928	0.9050	0.9275	0.9465	0.9641	0.9834	1	

Source: U.S. government.

a. Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Table 16. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 2007-2014

(expressed as a percentage of total, by year)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
United States	38.54%	30.74%	33.56%	28.33%	26.69%	27.47%	49.93%	27.19%
Russia	42.01%	40.84%	33.58%	31.46%	37.70%	42.76%	42.09%	40.82%
France	8.08%	5.11%	4.35%	8.10%	4.94%	10.01%	12.44%	12.15%
United Kingdom	8.89%	8.30%	7.46%	7.63%	6.73%	5.00%	7.65%	7.78%
China	13.74%	14.04%	11.19%	15.25%	7.63%	9.55%	11.96%	8.75%
Germany	4.85%	8.93%	11.82%	6.67%	5.39%	4.09%	0.48%	5.35%
Italy	1.62%	1.28%	3.73%	6.20%	6.28%	6.37%	3.83%	2.43%
All Other European	12.93%	14.68%	15.55%	14.77%	21.10%	14.10%	14.83%	13.12%
All Others	7.27%	6.38%	11.82%	9.53%	9.87%	7.73%	5.74%	9.23%
Major West European[a]	23.43%	23.61%	27.36%	28.60%	23.34%	25.47%	24.39%	27.70%
TOTAL	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 17. Regional Arms Deliveries by Supplier, 2007-2014

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

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	2007-2010	2011-2014	2007-2010	2011-2014	2007-2010	2011-2014	2007-2010	2011-2014
United States	8,589	18,114	6,497	6,896	6,664	8,340	9,230	11,324
Russia	12,500	17,600	7,500	10,300	3,100	6,000	500	1,100
France	2,200	1,600	1,500	5,400	400	1,000	100	400
United Kingdom	1,600	1,600	2,700	3,800	300	200	500	0
China	4,700	4,000	2,400	1,900	500	600	1,200	1,500
Germany	2,800	800	1,500	2,100	300	300	600	0
Italy	800	1,900	1,000	1,200	100	900	300	100
All Other European	3,800	1,500	2,200	4,300	1,800	2,400	1,700	2,200
All Others	3,300	4,600	700	700	1,400	900	400	800
Major West European[a]	7,400	5,900	6,700	12,500	1,100	2,400	1,500	500
TOTAL	**31,785**	**33,781**	**19,564**	**29,768**	**7,966**	**12,383**	**5,392**	**6,213**

Source: U.S. government.

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

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

Table 18. Percentage of Supplier Deliveries Value by Region, 2007-2014

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa		TOTAL	
	2007-2010	**2011-2014**	**2007-2010**	**2011-2014**	**2007-2010**	**2011-2014**	**2007-2010**	**2011-2014**	**2007-2010**	**2011-2014**
United States	27.72%	40.55%	20.97%	15.44%	21.51%	18.67%	29.79%	25.35%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Russia	52.97%	50.29%	31.78%	29.43%	13.14%	17.14%	2.12%	3.14%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
France	52.38%	19.05%	35.71%	64.29%	9.52%	11.90%	2.38%	4.76%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
United Kingdom	31.37%	28.57%	52.94%	67.86%	5.88%	3.57%	9.80%	0.00%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
China	53.41%	50.00%	27.27%	23.75%	5.68%	7.50%	13.64%	18.75%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Germany	53.85%	25.00%	28.85%	65.63%	5.77%	9.38%	11.54%	0.00%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Italy	36.36%	46.34%	45.45%	29.27%	4.55%	21.95%	13.64%	2.44%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
All Other European	40.00%	14.42%	23.16%	41.35%	18.95%	23.08%	17.89%	21.15%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
All Others	56.90%	65.71%	12.07%	10.00%	24.14%	12.86%	6.90%	11.43%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Major West European[a]	44.31%	27.70%	40.12%	58.69%	6.59%	11.27%	8.98%	2.35%	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
TOTAL	**49.12%**	**41.12%**	**30.23%**	**36.24%**	**12.31%**	**15.07%**	**8.33%**	**7.56%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 19. Percentage of Total Deliveries Value by Supplier to Regions, 2007-2014

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	2007-2010	**2011-2014**	**2007-2010**	**2011-2014**	**2007-2010**	**2011-2014**	**2007-2010**	**2011-2014**
United States	21.32%	35.03%	24.99%	18.84%	45.76%	40.41%	63.52%	64.99%
Russia	39.33%	52.10%	38.34%	34.60%	38.92%	48.45%	9.27%	17.70%
France	6.92%	4.74%	7.67%	18.14%	5.02%	8.08%	1.85%	6.44%
United Kingdom	5.03%	4.74%	13.80%	12.77%	3.77%	1.62%	9.27%	0.00%
China	14.79%	11.84%	12.27%	6.38%	6.28%	4.85%	22.26%	24.14%
Germany	8.81%	2.37%	7.67%	7.05%	3.77%	2.42%	11.13%	0.00%
Italy	2.52%	5.62%	5.11%	4.03%	1.26%	7.27%	5.56%	1.61%
All Other European	11.96%	4.44%	11.25%	14.45%	22.60%	19.38%	31.53%	35.41%
All Others	10.38%	13.62%	3.58%	2.35%	17.57%	7.27%	7.42%	12.88%
Major West European[a]	23.28%	17.47%	34.25%	41.99%	13.81%	19.38%	27.82%	8.05%
TOTAL	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 20. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 2007-2014: Leading Suppliers Compared

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

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 2007-2010
1	United States	30,980
2	Russia	23,600
3	China	8,900
4	Germany	5,300
5	United Kingdom	5,200
6	France	4,200
7	Israel	2,800
8	Italy	2,300
9	Sweden	2,100
10	Spain	1,500
11	Ukraine	1,100
Rank	**Supplier**	**Deliveries Value 2011-2014**
1	United States	44,675
2	Russia	35,000
3	France	8,400
4	China	8,100
5	United Kingdom	5,800
6	Italy	4,100
7	Israel	3,500
8	Germany	3,300
9	Spain	2,900
10	Sweden	2,700
11	Ukraine	2,400
Rank	**Supplier**	**Deliveries Value 2007-2014**
1	United States	75,655
2	Russia	58,600
3	China	17,000
4	France	12,600
5	United Kingdom	11,000
6	Germany	8,600
7	Italy	6,400
8	Israel	6,300
9	Sweden	4,800
10	Spain	4,400
11	Ukraine	3,500

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 21. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 2014: Leading Suppliers Compared

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

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 2014
1	Russia	8,400
2	United States	7,654
3	France	2,500
4	China	1,800
5	United Kingdom	1,600
6	Germany	1,100
7	Switzerland	600
8	Israel	600
9	Italy	500
10	Ukraine	500
11	South Korea	400

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 22. Arms Deliveries to Near East, by Supplier

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

Recipient Country	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European[a]	All Other European	All Others	Total
2007-2010							
Algeria	0	4,100	400	200	0	0	**4,700**
Bahrain	500	0	0	0	0	0	**500**
Egypt	4,000	300	300	100	200	0	**4,900**
Iran	0	400	0	0	0	100	**500**
Iraq	2,000	200	0	100	200	100	**2,600**
Israel	4,400	300	0	0	0	0	**4,700**
Jordan	900	100	100	0	300	0	**1,400**
Kuwait	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	**1,300**
Lebanon	1,400	0	0	0	0	100	**1,500**
Libya	0	100	0	800	200	0	**1,100**
Morocco	200	100	500	0	100	0	**900**
Oman	200	0	0	500	0	0	**500**
Qatar	0	0	0	200	0	0	**200**
Saudi Arabia	5,300	0	600	4,300	700	0	**10,900**
Syria	0	1,400	400	0	100	300	**2,200**
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
U.A.E.	800	300	100	500	300	0	**2,000**
Yemen	0	200	0	0	100	100	**400**
Recipient Country	**U.S.**	**Russia**	**China**	**Major West European[a]**	**All Other European**	**All Others**	**Total**
2011-2014							
Algeria	0	4,600	300	100	100	0	**5,100**
Bahrain	300	0	0	0	100	0	**400**
Egypt	4,200	800	700	100	300	0	**6,100**
Iran	0	100	0	0	0	0	**100**
Iraq	3,100	2,200	100	500	400	300	**6,600**
Israel	3,600	0	0	800	0	0	**4,400**
Jordan	1,200	100	0	0	100	200	**1,600**
Kuwait	1,400	100	100	0	0	0	**1,600**
Lebanon	200	0	0	0	0	0	**200**
Libya	0	0	0	0	200	0	**200**

Recipient Country	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European[a]	All Other European	All Others	Total
Morocco	1,500	0	0	1,000	900	0	**3,400**
Oman	700	0	0	2,300	100	0	**3,100**
Qatar	100	0	0	700	100	0	**900**
Saudi Arabia	9,000	0	500	5,700	700	100	**16,000**
Syria	0	2,100	200	0	0	100	**2,400**
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
U.A.E.	4,000	300	0	1,300	1,200	0	**6,800**
Yemen	0	0	0	0	100	0	**100**

Source: U.S. government.

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

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

Table 23. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 2007-2014: The Leading Recipients

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

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 2007-2010
1	Saudi Arabia	10,900
2	India	10,200
3	Pakistan	6,500
4	Egypt	4,900
5	Algeria	4,700
6	Israel	4,700
7	China	4,200
8	Venezuela	3,500
9	Malaysia	3,100
10	Singapore	3,000
Rank	**Recipient**	**Deliveries Value 2011-2014**
1	India	16,100
2	Saudi Arabia	16,000
3	Venezuela	6,700
4	Iraq	6,600
5	Pakistan	6,400
6	U.A.E.	6,400
7	Algeria	5,100
8	Taiwan	4,500
9	Egypt	6,100
10	Israel	4,400
Rank	**Recipient**	**Deliveries Value 2007-2014**
1	Saudi Arabia	26,900
2	India	26,300
3	Pakistan	12,900
4	Venezuela	10,200
5	Egypt	11,000
6	Algeria	9,800
7	Iraq	9,200
8	Israel	9,100
9	U.A.E.	8,800
10	Taiwan	4,500

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 24. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 2014: The Leading Recipients

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

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 2014
1	India	5,500
2	Saudi Arabia	4,200
3	Iraq	3,400
4	Indonesia	1,700
5	Israel	1,700
6	Vietnam	1,500
7	Taiwan	1,600
8	Oman	1,300
9	Morocco	900
10	Egypt	900

Source: U.S. government.

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

Selected Weapons Deliveries to Developing Nations, 2007-2014

Other useful data for assessing arms transfers are those that indicate who has actually delivered specific numbers of specific classes of military items to a region. These data are relatively "hard" in that they reflect actual transfers of military equipment. They have the limitation of not giving detailed information regarding either the sophistication or the specific name of the equipment delivered. However, these data show relative trends in the delivery of important classes of military equipment and indicate who the leading suppliers are from region to region over time. Data in the following tables set out actual deliveries of fourteen categories of weaponry to developing nations from 2007 to 2014 by the United States, Russia, China, the four major West European suppliers as a group, all other European suppliers as a group, and all other suppliers as a group. The tables show these deliveries data for all of the developing nations collectively, for Asia, for the Near East, for Latin America, and for Africa.

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

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

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European*	All Other European	All Others
2007-2010						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	635	720	500	390	440	40
Artillery	274	50	420	130	540	1,050
APCs and Armored Cars	244	430	820	560	1,770	550
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	3	15	4	6
Minor Surface Combatants	0	10	98	57	40	98
Guided Missile Boats	0	2	0	0	7	0
Submarines	0	1	0	5	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	60	170	40	50	90	70
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	20	50	20	80
Other Aircraft	74	10	120	30	140	20
Helicopters	50	230	20	120	60	70
Surface-to-Air Missiles	532	7,290	1,730	670	721	270
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	20	0	0	0	20
Anti-Ship Missiles	142	190	80	60	40	20
2011-2014						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	104	530	140	170	550	20
Artillery	230	170	130	20	730	650
APCs and Armored Cars	419	860	430	960	840	410
Major Surface Combatants	0	5	5	7	4	2
Minor Surface Combatants	0	6	45	68	76	85
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	2	2	0	11
Submarines	0	3	0	2	0	1
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	48	130	20	20	60	50
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	40	0	20
Other Aircraft	58	20	50	80	220	40
Helicopters	2	340	30	170	30	40
Surface-to-Air Missiles	835	9,420	1,390	350	420	910
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	90	0	50	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	144	180	80	230	0	40

Source: U.S. government.

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

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

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European*	All Other European	All Others
2007-2010						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	115	340	230	100	50	0
Artillery	111	50	200	10	90	30
APCs and Armored Cars	25	160	140	120	610	100
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	3	5	4	4
Minor Surface Combatants	0	8	16	4	2	38
Guided Missile Boats	0	2	0	0	0	0
Submarines	0	0	0	3	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	18	110	20	20	0	30
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	20	40	0	20
Other Aircraft	0	10	60	20	60	10
Helicopters	8	70	10	30	10	20
Surface-to-Air Missiles	135	1,400	1,620	270	0	270
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	10	0	0	0	10
Anti-Ship Missiles	132	150	80	10	0	0
2011-2014						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	24	230	90	30	10	10
Artillery	83	10	20	20	120	50
APCs and Armored Cars	0	410	0	540	250	20
Major Surface Combatants	0	5	5	2	0	1
Minor Surface Combatants	0	6	2	23	0	18
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	2	0	0	2
Submarines	0	2	0	2	0	1
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	110	10	0	10	30
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	40	0	10
Other Aircraft	20	0	20	50	100	10
Helicopters	0	250	10	50	20	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	429	310	460	230	130	340
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	20	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	122	110	80	60	0	0

Source: U.S. government.

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

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

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European*	All Other European	All Others
2007-2010						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	460	310	60	0	80	10
Artillery	134	0	120	100	290	50
APCs and Armored Cars	180	240	160	130	820	200
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	3	0	0	30	22	19
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	7	0
Submarines	0	1	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	34	40	0	20	60	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Aircraft	44	0	20	0	20	0
Helicopters	28	30	0	30	0	30
Surface-to-Air Missiles	397	4,210	0	400	400	0
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	10	0	0	0	10
Anti-Ship Missiles	0	40	0	50	30	20
2011-2014						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	80	190	0	0	60	10
Artillery	147	20	50	0	240	20
APCs and Armored Cars	419	40	0	280	430	140
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	5	3	0
Minor Surface Combatants	0	0	0	13	33	1
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Submarines	0	1	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	32	10	0	20	20	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Aircraft	19	20	0	10	60	10
Helicopters	0	40	0	70	0	20
Surface-to-Air Missiles	406	5,410	650	120	20	270
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	70	0	50	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	20	70	0	170	0	40

Source: U.S. government.

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

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

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European*	All Other European	All Others
2007-2010						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	50	0	290	0	0
Artillery	29	0	0	20	80	0
APCs and Armored Cars	39	0	40	160	230	70
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	10	0	2
Minor Surface Combatants	0	2	2	20	12	12
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	20	0	10	10	20
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	60
Other Aircraft	30	0	20	0	40	10
Helicopters	14	60	0	20	10	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	1,560	110	0	31	0
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	10	0	0	0	10	0
2011-2014						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	90	0	140	0	0
Artillery	0	140	0	0	70	0
APCs and Armored Cars	0	400	10	0	40	0
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	0	0	1
Minor Surface Combatants	0	0	0	10	6	11
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	10	20
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Aircraft	19	0	10	10	40	10
Helicopters	2	30	10	40	0	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	3,700	0	0	30	0
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	2	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 29. Number of Weapons Delivered by Suppliers to Africa

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European*	All Other European	All Others
2007-2010						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	60	20	210	0	310	30
Artillery	0	0	100	0	80	970
APCs and Armored Cars	0	30	480	150	110	180
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	0	0	80	3	4	29
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Submarines	0	0	0	2	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	8	0	20	0	20	20
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	10	20	0
Other Aircraft	0	0	20	10	20	0
Helicopters	0	70	10	40	40	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	120	0	0	290	0
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011-2014						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	20	50	0	480	0
Artillery	0	0	60	0	300	580
APCs and Armored Cars	0	10	420	140	120	250
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	0	1	0
Minor Surface Combatants	0	0	43	22	37	55
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	2	0	9
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	16	10	10	0	20	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	10
Other Aircraft	0	0	20	10	20	10
Helicopters	0	20	10	10	10	0
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	0	280	0	240	300
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. government.

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

Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements and Deliveries Values, 2007-2014

Ten tables follow. **Table 30**, **Table 31**, **Table 32**, **Table 35**, **Table 36**, and **Table 37** provide the total dollar values for arms transfer agreements and arms deliveries *worldwide* for the years 2007-2014. These tables use the same format and detail as **Table 3**, **Table 4**, **Table 5**, **Table 14**, **Table 15**, and **Table 16**, which provide the total dollar values for arms transfer *agreements* with and arms deliveries to *developing nations*. **Table 33**, **Table 34**, **Table 38**, and **Table 39** provide a list of the top 11 arms suppliers to the world based on the total values (in *current* dollars) of their arms transfer agreements and arms deliveries worldwide during calendar years 2007-2010, 2011-2014, and 2011. These tables are set out in the same format and detail as **Table 9** and **Table 10** for arms transfer agreements with, and **Table 21** for arms deliveries to developing nations, respectively.

- **Total Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements Values, 2007-2014.**

Table 30 shows the annual *current* dollar values of arms transfer *agreements* worldwide. Since these figures do not allow for the effects of inflation, they are, by themselves, of limited use. They provide, however, the data from which **Table 31** (*constant* dollars) are derived, based on the Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Table 32 (supplier percentages) are derived from data in **Table 31**.

- **Total Worldwide Delivery Values 2007-2014.**

Table 35 shows the annual *current* dollar values of arms *deliveries* (items actually transferred) worldwide by major suppliers from 2007-2014. The utility of these data is that they reflect transfers that have occurred. They provide the data from which **Table 36** (*constant* dollars) are derived, based on the Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Table 37 (supplier percentages) are derived from data in **Table 36**.

Table 30. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 2007-2014

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL 2007-2014
United States	22,618	35,206	20,723	19,631	65,372	24,201	26,304	36,223	**250,278**
Russia	9,300	5,600	15,200	8,200	8,200	18,200	10,300	10,200	**85,200**
France	2,200	6,600	9,900	2,000	6,300	2,900	3,400	4,400	**37,700**
United Kingdom	9,800	200	1,500	1,600	700	5,700	3,400	300	**23,200**
China	2,500	2,200	3,100	1,900	3,200	3,400	4,200	2,200	**22,700**
Germany	1,900	3,900	5,400	200	200	5,000	9,300	900	**26,800**
Italy	2,400	4,300	1,700	1,600	1,600	1,900	3,100	1,300	**17,900**
All Other European	6,700	5,400	7,000	4,600	3,700	10,100	5,000	10,700	**53,200**
All Others	2,900	3,300	5,300	2,500	3,500	6,300	5,100	4,300	**33,200**
TOTAL	**60,318**	**66,706**	**69,823**	**42,231**	**92,772**	**77,701**	**70,104**	**71,823**	**551,478**

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 31. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 2007-2014

(in millions of **constant 2014** U.S. dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL 2007-2014
United States	26,076	39,433	22,898	21,165	69,067	25,102	26,748	36,223	**266,713**
Russia	10,722	6,272	16,796	8,841	8,663	18,878	10,474	10,200	**90,846**
France	2,536	7,392	10,939	2,156	6,656	3,008	3,457	4,400	**40,546**
United Kingdom	11,298	224	1,657	1,725	740	5,912	3,457	300	**25,314**
China	2,882	2,464	3,425	2,049	3,381	3,527	4,271	2,200	**24,199**
Germany	2,190	4,368	5,967	216	211	5,186	9,457	900	**28,496**
Italy	2,767	4,816	1,878	1,725	1,690	1,971	3,152	2,600	**20,600**
All Other European	7,724	6,048	7,735	4,960	3,909	10,476	5,084	10,700	**56,637**
All Others	3,343	3,696	5,856	2,695	3,698	6,535	5,186	4,300	**35,310**
TOTAL	69,539	74,716	77,152	45,532	98,016	80,594	71,287	71,823	**588,659**
Dollar inflation index: (2014 = 1)[a]	0.8674	0.8928	0.9050	0.9275	0.9465	0.9641	0.9834	1	

Source: U.S. government.

a. Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Table 32. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 2007-2014

(expressed as a percentage of total, by year)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
United States	37.50%	52.78%	29.68%	46.48%	70.47%	31.15%	37.52%	50.43%
Russia	15.42%	8.40%	21.77%	19.42%	8.84%	23.42%	14.69%	14.20%
France	3.65%	9.89%	14.18%	4.74%	6.79%	3.73%	4.85%	6.13%
United Kingdom	16.25%	0.30%	2.15%	3.79%	0.75%	7.34%	4.85%	0.42%
China	4.14%	3.30%	4.44%	4.50%	3.45%	4.38%	5.99%	3.06%
Germany	3.15%	5.85%	7.73%	0.47%	0.22%	6.43%	13.27%	1.25%
Italy	3.98%	6.45%	2.43%	3.79%	1.72%	2.45%	4.42%	3.62%
All Other European	11.11%	8.10%	10.03%	10.89%	3.99%	13.00%	7.13%	14.90%
All Others	4.81%	4.95%	7.59%	5.92%	3.77%	8.11%	7.27%	5.99%
Major West European[a]	27.02%	22.49%	26.50%	12.79%	9.49%	19.95%	27.39%	11.42%
TOTAL	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Source: U.S. government.

Notes: Columns may not total due to rounding.

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

Table 33. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, 2007-2014: Leading Suppliers Compared

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

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 2007-2010
1	United States	98,178
2	Russia	38,300
3	France	20,700
4	United Kingdom	13,100
5	Germany	11,400
6	Italy	10,000
7	China	9,700
8	Israel	7,000
9	Spain	5,300
10	Sweden	3,800
11	Ukraine	2,900
Rank	**Supplier**	**Agreements Value 2011-2014**
1	United States	152,100
2	Russia	46,900
3	France	17,000
4	Germany	15,400
5	China	13,000
6	United Kingdom	10,100
7	Sweden	8,900
8	Italy	7,900
9	South Korea	6,600
10	Israel	5,600
11	Switzerland	3,700
Rank	**Supplier**	**Agreements Value 2007-2014**
1	United States	250,278
2	Russia	85,200
3	France	37,700
4	Germany	26,800
5	United Kingdom	23,200
6	China	22,700
7	Italy	17,900
8	Sweden	12,700
9	Israel	12,600
10	Spain	8,900
11	South Korea	7,900

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 34. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World in 2014: Leading Suppliers Compared

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

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 2014
1	United States	36,223
2	Russia	10,200
3	Sweden	5,500
4	France	4,400
5	China	2,200
6	Italy	1,300
7	Spain	1,200
8	South Korea	1,000
9	Netherlands	900
10	Germany	900
11	Ukraine	800

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 35. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 2007-2014

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL 2007-2014
United States	11,217	10,600	12,445	11,719	11,887	12,416	29,451	12,180	**111,915**
Russia	5,300	6,500	5,500	7,200	9,200	10,000	9,900	9,200	**62,800**
France	2,700	1,400	1,500	2,800	3,100	3,800	3,600	5,100	**24,000**
United Kingdom	2,300	2,500	2,600	3,000	3,200	2,600	3,000	3,000	**22,200**
China	1,700	2,200	1,800	3,200	1,800	2,100	2,500	1,800	**17,100**
Germany	3,200	4,200	4,300	4,200	2,500	1,800	1,000	1,800	**23,000**
Italy	700	1,100	1,100	2,100	2,400	2,200	1,700	1,200	**12,500**
All Other European	4,100	5,600	6,200	6,000	7,900	7,900	5,700	5,900	**49,300**
All Others	5,100	5,200	8,200	9,000	8,100	7,800	5,400	6,600	**55,400**
TOTAL	**36,317**	**39,300**	**43,645**	**49,219**	**50,087**	**50,616**	**62,251**	**46,780**	**378,215**

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 36. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 2007-2014

(in millions of **constant 2014** U.S. dollars)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL 2007-2014
United States	12,932	11,873	13,751	12,635	12,559	12,878	29,948	12,180	**118,756**
Russia	6,110	7,280	6,077	7,763	9,720	10,372	10,067	9,200	**66,590**
France	3,113	1,568	1,657	3,019	3,275	3,941	3,661	5,100	**25,335**
United Kingdom	2,652	2,800	2,873	3,235	3,381	2,697	3,051	3,000	**23,688**
China	1,960	2,464	1,989	3,450	1,902	2,178	2,542	1,800	**18,285**
Germany	3,689	4,704	4,751	4,528	2,641	1,867	1,017	1,800	**24,998**
Italy	807	1,232	1,215	2,264	2,536	2,282	1,729	1,200	**13,265**
All Other European	4,727	6,272	6,851	6,469	8,347	8,194	5,796	5,900	**52,556**
All Others	5,880	5,824	9,061	9,704	8,558	8,090	5,491	6,600	**59,208**
TOTAL	**41,869**	**44,019**	**48,227**	**53,066**	**52,918**	**52,501**	**63,302**	**46,780**	**402,681**
Dollar inflation index: (2014 = 1)[a]	0.8674	0.8928	0.9050	0.9275	0.9465	0.9641	0.9834	1	

Source: U.S. government.

a. Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Table 37. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier 2007-2014

(expressed as a percentage of total, by year)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
United States	30.89%	26.97%	28.51%	23.81%	23.73%	24.53%	47.31%	26.04%
Russia	14.59%	16.54%	12.60%	14.63%	18.37%	19.76%	15.90%	19.67%
France	7.43%	3.56%	3.44%	5.69%	6.19%	7.51%	5.78%	10.90%
United Kingdom	6.33%	6.36%	5.96%	6.10%	6.39%	5.14%	4.82%	6.41%
China	4.68%	5.60%	4.12%	6.50%	3.59%	4.15%	4.02%	3.85%
Germany	8.81%	10.69%	9.85%	8.53%	4.99%	3.56%	1.61%	3.85%
Italy	1.93%	2.80%	2.52%	4.27%	4.79%	4.35%	2.73%	2.57%
All Other European	11.29%	14.25%	14.21%	12.19%	15.77%	15.61%	9.16%	12.61%
All Others	14.04%	13.23%	18.79%	18.29%	16.17%	15.41%	8.67%	14.11%
Major West European[a]	*24.51%*	*23.41%*	*21.77%*	*24.58%*	*22.36%*	*20.55%*	*14.94%*	*23.73%*
TOTAL	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 38. Arms Deliveries to the World, 2007-2014: Leading Suppliers Compared

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

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 2007-2010
1	United States	45,981
2	Russia	24,500
3	Germany	15,900
4	China	8,900
5	France	8,400
6	United Kingdom	10,400
7	Sweden	5,300
8	Israel	5,200
9	Italy	5,000
10	Spain	3,100
11	Netherlands	2,100
Rank	**Supplier**	**Deliveries Value 2011-2014**
1	United States	65,934
2	Russia	38,300
3	France	15,600
4	China	8,200
5	United Kingdom	11,800
6	Spain	6,700
7	Italy	7,500
8	Israel	5,500
9	Germany	7,100
10	Sweden	4,300
11	Ukraine	2,400
Rank	**Supplier**	**Deliveries Value 2007-2014**
1	United States	111,915
2	Russia	62,800
3	France	24,000
4	Germany	23,000
5	China	17,100
6	United Kingdom	22,200
7	Italy	12,500
8	Israel	10,700
9	Spain	9,800
10	Sweden	9,600
11	Ukraine	3,800

Source: U.S. government.

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

Table 39. Arms Deliveries to the World In 2014: Leading Suppliers Compared

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

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 2014
1	United States	12,180
2	Russia	9,200
3	France	5,100
4	United Kingdom	3,000
5	China	1,800
6	Spain	1,600
7	Germany	1,800
8	Israel	1,000
9	Italy	1,200
10	Switzerland	700
11	Ukraine	500

Source: U.S. government.

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

Description of Items Counted in Weapons Categories, 2007-2014

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regions Identified in Arms Transfer Tables and Charts

Asia	Near East	Europe	Africa	Latin America
Afghanistan	Algeria	Albania	Angola	Antigua
Australia	Bahrain	Armenia	Benin	Argentina
Bangladesh	Egypt	Austria	Botswana	Bahamas
Brunei	Iran	Azerbaijan	Burkina Faso	Barbados
Burma (Myanmar)	Iraq	Belarus	Burundi	Belize
China	Israel	Bosnia/Herzegovina	Cameroon	Bermuda
Fiji	Jordan	Bulgaria	Cape Verde	Bolivia
India	Kuwait	Belgium	Central African Republic	Brazil
Indonesia	Lebanon	Croatia	Chad	British Virgin Islands
Japan	Libya	Czechoslovakia/	Congo	Cayman Islands
Cambodia	Morocco	Czech Republic	Côte d'Ivoire	Chile
Kazakhstan	Oman	Cyprus	Djibouti	Colombia
Kyrgyzstan	Qatar	Denmark	Equatorial Guinea	Costa Rica
Laos	Saudi Arabia	Estonia	Ethiopia	Cuba
Malaysia	Syria	Finland	Gabon	Dominica
Nepal	Tunisia	France	Gambia	Dominican Republic
New Zealand	United Arab Emirates	FYR/Macedonia	Ghana	Ecuador
North Korea	Yemen	Georgia	Guinea	El Salvador
Pakistan		Germany	Guinea-Bissau	French Guiana
Papua New Guinea		Greece	Kenya	Grenada
Philippines		Hungary	Lesotho	Guadeloupe
Pitcairn		Iceland	Liberia	Guatemala
		Ireland		

Asia	Near East	Europe	Africa	Latin America
Singapore		Italy	Madagascar	Guyana
South Korea		Latvia	Malawi	Haiti
Sri Lanka		Liechtenstein	Mali	Honduras
Taiwan		Lithuania	Mauritania	Jamaica
Tajikistan		Luxembourg	Mauritius	Martinique
Thailand		Malta	Mozambique	Mexico
Turkmenistan		Moldova	Namibia	Montserrat
Uzbekistan		Netherlands	Niger	Netherlands Antilles
Vietnam		Norway	Nigeria	Nicaragua
		Poland	Réunion	Panama
		Portugal	Rwanda	Paraguay
		Romania	Senegal	Peru
		Russia	Seychelles	St. Kitts & Nevis
		Slovak Republic	Sierra Leone	St. Lucia
		Slovenia	Somalia	St. Pierre & Miquelon
		Spain	South Africa	St.Vincent
		Sweden	Sudan	Suriname
		Switzerland	Swaziland	Trinidad
		Turkey	Tanzania	Turks & Caicos
		Ukraine	Togo	Venezuela
		United Kingdom	Uganda	
		Yugoslavia/Serbia/Montenegro	Zaire	
			Zambia	
			Zimbabwe	

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