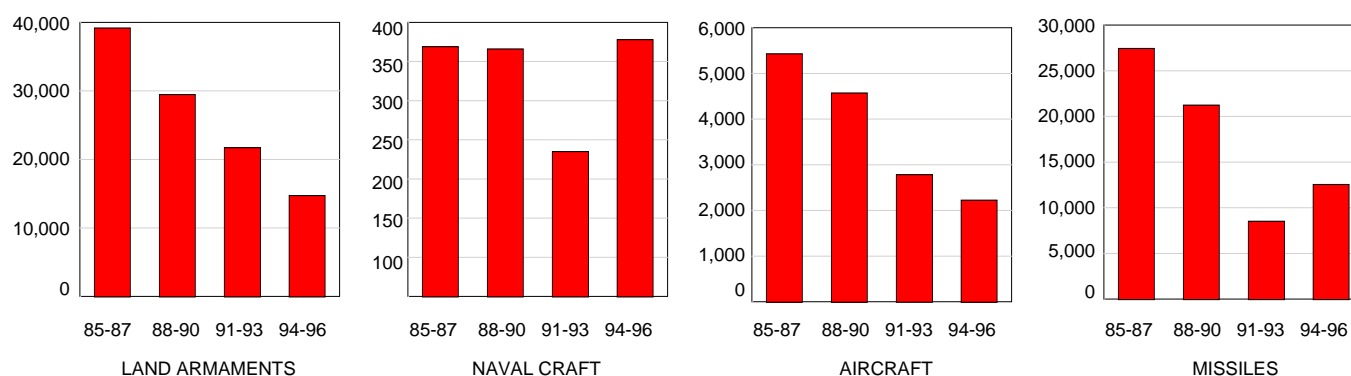


WMEAT 1997: Table V – Number of Major Weapons Delivered

To expedite information availability, the Main Statistical Tables of World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1997 are being placed on the ACDA Home Page as they are completed. The final report will include all tables as well as additional Highlights, other standard features, and special analyses.

Major Weapon Transfers, by Group and Period, 1986-1996 (in Units)



The number of major weapons transferred worldwide declined by nearly 60% over the last decade. The drop was steady in all four main groupings of weapons, with the exception of increases in naval craft and missiles in the most recent period, 1994-1996. Transfers by weapons type and period were as follows (in units):

1985-87 '88-90 '91-93 '94-96

Land Armaments

Tanks	5,778	5,038	3,407	2,748
Artil., Field and Anti-Air	20,779	16,930	13,212	2,544
Armored Pers. Carriers	12,613	7,504	5,079	9,417

Naval Craft

Major Surface Combatants	39	28	26	55
Other Surface Combatants	307	311	196	299
Submarines	22	18	8	2
Missile Attack Boats	1	9	5	22

Aircraft

Combat Aircraft, Supers.	1,375	1,486	875	564
Combat Aircraft, Subsonic	232	212	212	252
Other Aircraft	2,340	1,874	1,128	601
Helicopters	1,483	1,000	568	805

Missiles

Surface-to-Air	24,851	17,632	7,663	11,801
Surface-to-Surface	1,070	2,140	350	0
Anti-Ship	1,515	1,455	503	746
Total, all types	72,405	55,637	33,232	29,856

The reductions occurred mainly in the first three periods, with most weapon types tending to level off or increase in 1994-1996. In land armaments, a turnup in transfers of armored personnel carriers took place in the latter period, whereas steady though modest reductions occurred in tanks and steeper ones in artillery. In naval craft, the upturn was in major surface combatants and missile attack boats, while others surface combatants and submarines continued to decline. In aircraft, subsonic combat aircraft and helicopters, transfers also rose in 1994-1996, in contrast to supersonic combat and other aircraft which continued their steady decline throughout the whole period. In missiles, surface-to-air and anti-ship missiles declined until the last three-year interval, while surface-to-surface missiles dropped to zero.

The main suppliers of major weapons to the world in 1994-1996 ranked as follows (with total weapon exports):

United States	8,580	Germany	2,172
France	5,618	United Kingdom	994
Russia	4,255	China	892

Other NATO countries delivered 2,159 units, other former Warsaw Pact countries, 1,895, other developing, 2,406, and other developed, 794.

In terms of weapon type, the United States led the 1994-1996 period in deliveries of tanks (50% of the total), armored personnel carriers (35%), supersonic aircraft

Suppliers of Major Weapons to the World: 1994-1996

Major Weapon Type	Total	United States	Russia	United K'dom	France	Germ'y	China	Other NATO	Other W.Pact (fmr)	Other Dev'ed	Other Dev'ing
	In Units	In Percent (Total=100)									
<u>LAND ARMAMENTS</u>											
Tanks	2,748	50	11	1	3	12	5	1	10	—	7
Artil., Field and Anti-Air	2,544	16	19	7	2	15	6	2	8	17	8
Armored Pers. Carriers	9,417	35	15	4	—	14	—	20	8	2	2
<u>NAVAL CRAFT</u>											
Major Surface Combatants	55	11	—	31	4	45	5	4	—	—	—
Other Surface Combatants	299	19	51	2	2	2	3	6	5	8	2
Submarines	2	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missile Attack Boats	22	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	9	5
<u>AIRCRAFT</u>											
Combat Aircraft, Supers.	564	40	18	2	2	7	9	5	2	1	14
Combat Aircraft, Subsonic	252	60	4	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other Aircraft	601	9	5	—	5	2	10	18	16	15	20
Helicopters	805	38	25	1	8	6	1	6	3	—	12
<u>MISSILES</u>											
Surface-to-Air	11,801	19	13	3	44	—	2	—	5	1	13
Surface-to-Surface	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anti-Ship	746	61	—	—	15	—	24	—	—	—	—

(40%), subsonic aircraft (60%), helicopters (38%), and anti-ship missiles (61%). Russia led in terms of smaller surface combatants (51%) and missile attack boats (100%), while Germany led in terms of major surface combatants (45%), France, in surface-to-air missiles (44%), and China, in submarines (86%).

Importers of major weapons were mainly the developing countries, with 65% of total 1994-1996 transfers. In terms of regional imports, the Middle East, with imports of 8,903 major weapons, and Western Europe, with 8,269, far out-purchased the rest of the world, followed by East Asia (3,271), South America (2,599), Subsaharan Africa (2,130), South Asia (1,923), and Eastern Europe (1,362). All other regions of the world imported less than 1,000 units.

Of all major weapons imported by Middle East countries in 1994-1996, 78% were land armaments, mostly armored personnel carriers and armored cars (65% of these provided by the United States). Another 15% of all imported weapons were missiles, mostly surface-to-air, with again roughly 65% from the United States.

In Western Europe, missiles, mostly surface-to-air from France, made up 58% of major weapon purchases in 1994-1996. Land armaments, over half being armored personnel carriers and cars, mostly from Germany, made up another 39% of the total, while aircraft made up another 5%, with roughly half coming from the United States.

Imports to other regions were as follows: in East Asia—missiles made up 60% of the total, land armaments, 25%, and aircraft, 15% (in all cases the United States being the major supplier); in South America—missiles made up 74% of the total (mostly from Russia and other former Warsaw Pact countries), land armaments, 17%, and aircraft, 9% (United States); in Subsaharan Africa—missiles made up 52% of the total (mostly from Russia and other former Warsaw Pact countries), land armaments, 39% (Russia), and aircraft, 8%; and in South Asia—missiles made up 48% of the total (mostly from France), land armaments, 42% (Russia and China), and aircraft, 9% (United States and Germany). In all cases, the delivery of large naval craft accounted for less than 2% of the total.



U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

Released May 15, 1998