Appendix 7A. The suppliers and recipients of major conventional weapons, 2005–2009

THE SIPRI ARMS TRANSFERS PROGRAMME

I. Introduction

The SIPRI Arms Transfers Programme maintains the SIPRI Arms Transfers Database, which contains information on deliveries of major conventional weapons to states, international organizations and non-state armed groups since 1950.[1] SIPRI ascribes a trend-indicator value (TIV) to each weapon or subsystem included in the database. SIPRI then calculates the volume of transfers to, from and between all of the above-listed entities using the TIV and the number of weapon systems or subsystems delivered in a given year. TIV figures do not represent financial values for weapon transfers; they are an indicator of the volume of transfers. Therefore, TIV figures should not be cited directly. They are best used as the raw data for calculating trends in international arms transfers over periods of time, global percentages for suppliers and recipients, and percentages for the volume of transfers to or from particular states.

The database covers the period from 1950 to the most recent full calendar year. Data collection and analysis are continuous processes. As new data becomes available, the database is updated for all years included in the database.[2]

Section II outlines the sources and methods for arms transfers data. Tables 7A.1 and 7A.2 present, respectively, the SIPRI TIV for all recipients and suppliers of major conventional weapons for the period 2005–2009. Table 7A.3 presents the sources of the weapons transferred to the 10 largest recipients of major conventional weapons in the period 2005–2009. Table 7A.4 shows the regional distribution of the exports of the 10 largest suppliers of major conventional weapons for the period 2005–2009.

II. Sources and methods for arms transfers data

Sources

Data on arms transfers are collected from a wide variety of sources: newspapers and other periodicals; annual reference books; monographs; official national and international documents; information from industry; and blogs and other Internet publications. The common criterion for all these sources is that they are open, that is, published and available to the public.

[1] SIPRI Arms Transfers Database, <http://www.sipri.org/databases/armstransfers/>.

[2] Thus, data from several editions of the SIPRI Yearbook or other SIPRI publications cannot be combined or compared. Readers who require time-series TIV data for periods before the years prior to 2005 should contact the SIPRI Arms Transfers Programme via <http://www.sipri.org/>.

Such open information cannot, however, provide a comprehensive picture of world arms transfers. Published reports often provide only partial information, and substantial disagreement between them is common. Since publicly available information is inadequate for the tracking of all weapons and other military equipment, SIPRI covers only what it terms major conventional weapons. Order and delivery dates and exact numbers (or even types) of weapons ordered and delivered, or the identity of suppliers or recipients, may not always be clear. Exercising judgement and making informed estimates are therefore important elements in compiling the SIPRI Arms Transfers Database. All sources of data as well as calculations of estimates are documented in the SIPRI Arms Transfers Database. Estimates are conservative and may very well be underestimates.

Selection criteria

SIPRI uses the term 'arms transfer' rather than 'arms trade' or 'arms sale'. SIPRI covers not only sales of weapons, including manufacturing licences, but also other forms of weapon supply, such as aid and gifts.

The weapons transferred must be destined for the armed forces, paramilitary forces or intelligence agencies of another country. Weapons supplied to or from an armed non-state actor in an armed conflict are included as deliveries to or from the individual armed non-state actor, identified under separate 'recipient' or 'supplier' headings. Supplies to or from international organizations are also included and categorized in the same fashion. In cases where deliveries are identified but it is not possible to identify either the supplier or the recipient with an acceptable degree of certainty, transfers are registered as coming from 'unknown' suppliers or going to 'unknown' recipients. Suppliers are termed 'multiple' only if there is a transfer agreement for weapons produced by two or more cooperating countries and if it is not clear which country will make the delivery.

To qualify for inclusion in the database, weapons must be transferred voluntarily by the supplier. This includes weapons delivered illegally—without proper authorization by the government of the supplier or the recipient country—but excludes captured weapons and weapons obtained from defectors. Finally, the weapons must have a military purpose. Systems such as aircraft used mainly for other branches of government but registered with and operated by the armed forces are excluded. Weapons supplied for technical or arms procurement evaluation purposes only are not included.

The coverage: major conventional weapons

SIPRI covers only what it terms major conventional weapons, defined as:

1. *Aircraft*: all fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters, including unmanned reconnaissance/surveillance aircraft, with the exception of microlight aircraft, powered and unpowered gliders and target drones.

2. *Armoured vehicles*: all vehicles with integral armour protection, including all types of tank, tank destroyer, armoured car, armoured personnel carrier, armoured support vehicle and infantry fighting vehicle. Only vehicles with very light armour protection (such as trucks with an integral but lightly armoured cabin) are excluded.

3. *Artillery*: naval, fixed, self-propelled and towed guns, howitzers, multiple rocket launchers and mortars, with a calibre equal to or above 100 millimetres.

4. *Sensors*: (*a*) all land-, aircraft- and ship-based active (radar) and passive (e.g. electro-optical) surveillance systems with a range of at least 25 kilometres, with the exception of navigation and weather radars, (*b*) all fire-control radars, with the exception of range-only radars, and (*c*) anti-submarine warfare and anti-ship sonar systems for ships and helicopters. In cases where the system is fitted on a platform (vehicle, aircraft or ship), the register only notes those systems that come from a different supplier from that of the platform.

5. *Air defence systems*: (*a*) all land-based surface-to-air missile (SAM) systems, and (*b*) all anti-aircraft guns with a calibre of more than 40 mm. This includes self-propelled systems on armoured or unarmoured chassis.

6. *Missiles*: (*a*) all powered, guided missiles and torpedoes with conventional warheads, and (*b*) all unpowered but guided bombs and shells. Unguided rockets, free-fall aerial munitions, anti-submarine rockets and target drones are excluded.

7. *Ships*: (*a*) all ships with a standard tonnage of 100 tonnes or more, and (*b*) all ships armed with artillery of 100-mm calibre or more, torpedoes or guided missiles, with the exception of most survey ships, tugs and some transport ships.

8. *Engines*: (*a*) engines for military aircraft, for example, combat-capable aircraft, larger military transport and support aircraft, including helicopters; (*b*) engines for combat ships, such as fast attack craft, corvettes, frigates, destroyers, cruisers, aircraft carriers and submarines; (*c*) engines for most armoured vehicles—generally engines of more than 200 horsepower output. In cases where the system is fitted on a platform (vehicle, aircraft or ship), the register only notes those systems that come from a different supplier from the supplier of the platform.

9. *Other*: (*a*) all turrets for armoured vehicles fitted with a gun of at least 20-mm calibre or with guided anti-tank missiles, (*b*) all turrets for ships fitted with a gun of at least 57-mm calibre, and (*c*) all turrets for ships fitted with multiple guns with a combined calibre of at least 57 mm. In cases where the system is fitted on a platform (vehicle or ship), the register only notes those systems that come from a different supplier from the supplier of the platform.

The statistics presented refer to transfers of weapons in these nine categories only. Transfers of other military equipment—such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, artillery under 100-mm calibre, ammunition, support equipment and components, as well as services or technology transfers—are not included.

The SIPRI trend indicator

The SIPRI system for the valuation of arms transfers is designed as a trend-measuring device. It allows the measurement of changes in the total flow of major weapons and its geographical pattern. The trends presented in the tables of SIPRI trend-indicator values are based only on actual deliveries during the year or years covered in the relevant tables and figures, not on orders signed in a year.

The TIV system, in which similar weapons have similar values, shows both the quantity and quality of the weapons transferred—in other words, it describes the transfer of military resources. It does not reflect the financial value of (or payments for) weapons transferred. This is impossible for three reasons. First, in many cases no reliable data on the value of a transfer is available. Second, even if the value of a transfer is known, in almost every case it is the total value of a deal, which may include not only the weapons themselves but also other items related to these weapons (e.g. spare parts, armament or ammunition) as well as support systems (e.g. specialized vehicles) and items related to the integration of the weapon in the armed forces (e.g. training, or software changes to existing systems). Third, even if the value of a transfer is known, important details about the financial arrangements of the transfer (e.g. credit or loan conditions and discounts) are often unavailable.[3]

Measuring the military implications of transfers would require a concentration on the value of the weapons as a military resource. Again, this could be done from the actual money values of the weapons transferred, assuming that these values generally reflect the military capability of the weapon. However, the problems listed above would still apply (e.g. a very expensive weapon may be transferred as aid at a 'zero' price, and therefore not show up in financial statistics, but still be a significant transfer of military resources). The SIPRI solution is a system in which military resources are measured by including an evaluation of the technical parameters of weapons. The purpose and performance of a weapon are evaluated, and it is assigned a value in an index that reflects its value as a military resource in relation to other weapons. This can be done under the condition that a number of benchmarks or reference points are established by assigning some weapons a fixed place in the index, thus forming its core. All other weapons are compared to these core weapons.

In short, the process of calculating the SIPRI TIV for individual weapons is as follows. For a number of weapon types it is possible to find the average unit acquisition price in open sources. It is assumed that such real prices roughly reflect the military resource value of a system. For example, a combat aircraft bought for $10 million may be assumed to be a resource twice as great as one bought for $5 million, and a submarine bought for $100 million may be assumed to be 10 times the resource a $10 million combat aircraft would repre-

[3] It is possible to present a very rough idea of the economic factors from the financial statistics now available from most arms-exporting countries. However, most of these statistics lack sufficient detail. Such data is available from the SIPRI Arms Transfers Programme via <http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/>.

sent. Weapons with a real price are used as the core weapons of the valuation. Weapons for which a price is not known are compared with core weapons in the following steps.

1. The description of a weapon is compared with the description of the core weapon. In cases where no core weapon exactly matches the description of the weapon for which a price is to be found, the closest match is sought.
2. Standard characteristics of size and performance (weight, speed, range and payload) are compared with those of a core weapon of a similar description. For example, a 15 000-kilogram combat aircraft would be compared with a combat aircraft of similar size.
3. Other characteristics, such as the type of electronics, loading or unloading arrangements, engine, tracks or wheels, armament and materials, are compared.
4. Weapons are compared with a core weapon from the same period.

Weapons in a 'used' condition are given a value 40 per cent of that of a new weapon. Used weapons that have been significantly refurbished or modified by the supplier before delivery (and have thereby become a greater military resource) are given a value of 66 per cent of the value when new. In reality there may be huge differences in the military resource value of a used weapon depending on its condition and the modifications during the years of use.

The SIPRI trend indicator does not take into account the conditions under which a weapon is operated (e.g. an F-16 combat aircraft operated by well-balanced, well-trained and well-integrated armed forces has a much greater military value than the same aircraft operated by a developing country; the resource is the same but the effect is very different). The trend indicator also accepts the prices of the core weapons as genuine rather than reflecting costs that, even if officially part of the programme, are not exclusively related to the weapon itself. For example, funds that appear to be allocated to a particular weapon programme could be related to optional add-ons and armament or to the development of basic technology that will be included (free of cost) in other programmes. Such funds could also act, in effect, as government subsidies to keep industry in business by paying more than the weapon is worth.

In cases were subsystems, such as sensors and engines, are produced and delivered by suppliers other than the supplier of the platform on which the subsystems are fitted, the TIV calculation of the value of the platform would be reduced by the value of components. The TIV of the components would be listed as coming from a supplier different to the supplier of the platform.

Table 7A.1. The recipients of major conventional weapons, 2005–2009

The table includes all countries and non-state actors that imported major conventional weapons in the five-year period 2005–2009. Ranking is according to 2005–2009 total imports. Figures are SIPRI trend-indicator values (TIV). Figures and percentages may not add up because of the conventions of rounding. The right-hand column shows the recipient state's share of global arms imports for 2005–2009.

Rank 2005–2009	Rank 2004–2008[a]	Recipient	Volume of imports (TIV)						% share, 2005–2009
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005–09	
1	1	China	3 511	3 831	1 474	1 481	595	10 892	*9*
2	2	India	1 036	1 257	2 179	1 810	2 116	8 398	*7*
3	4	South Korea	686	1 650	1 758	1 821	1 172	7 087	*6*
4	3	UAE	2 198	2 026	938	748	604	6 514	*6*
5	5	Greece	389	598	1 796	563	1 269	4 615	*4*
6	6	Israel	1 113	1 117	859	665	158	3 912	*3*
7	14	Singapore	543	52	368	1 123	1 729	3 816	*3*
8	7	United States	501	581	731	808	831	3 453	*3*
9	11	Algeria	156	308	471	1 518	942	3 394	*3*
10	13	Pakistan	332	262	613	939	1 146	3 292	*3*
11	10	Turkey	1 005	422	585	578	675	3 264	*3*
12	23	Malaysia	51	410	546	541	1 494	3 041	*3*
13	9	Chile	400	1 041	723	577	231	2 972	*3*
14	12	Australia	470	682	629	380	757	2 919	*3*
15	8	Egypt	628	777	676	214	217	2 513	*2*
16	15	Poland	97	459	1 006	623	94	2 279	*2*
17	17	Venezuela	23	442	805	764	172	2 206	*2*
18	16	Japan	301	459	469	584	391	2 203	*2*
19	18	South Africa	181	689	768	387	139	2 164	*2*
20	24	Norway	14	469	494	536	576	2 090	*2*
21	19	United Kingdom	27	333	702	506	288	1 855	*2*
22	25	Spain	307	287	323	361	430	1 708	*1*
23	20	Taiwan	763	625	12	12	102	1 514	*1*
24	28	Iraq	165	253	268	351	365	1 401	*1*
25	31	Indonesia	31	58	577	241	452	1 359	*1*
26	21	Italy	148	420	488	189	112	1 357	*1*
27	26	Canada	106	102	427	427	80	1 143	*1*
28	22	Saudi Arabia	148	185	64	115	626	1 138	*1*
29	27	Iran	78	470	344	91	91	1 075	*1*
30	33	Brazil	192	193	207	212	210	1 014	*1*
31	38	Portugal	131	218	60	159	431	999	*1*
32	30	Germany	195	401	76	95	137	905	*1*
33	41	Austria	22	2	305	220	330	879	*1*
34	29	Romania	494	69	90	70	56	778	*1*
35	35	Peru	368	193	172	2	33	767	*1*
36	39	Netherlands	76	57	215	132	243	723	*1*
37	36	Czech Republic	622	51	15	20	5	712	*1*
38	32	Viet Nam	333	42	1	250	44	670	*1*
39	42	Jordan	35	81	182	136	195	629	*1*
40	45	Oman	164	281	4	66	93	607	*1*
41	62	Afghanistan	31	3	41	152	344	571	*0*
42	34	Yemen	306	60	160	45	–	571	*0*

Rank 2005–2009	Rank 2004–2008[a]	Recipient	Volume of imports (TIV)						% share, 2005–2009
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005–09	
43	56	Colombia	15	48	144	92	250	549	*0*
44	46	Finland	91	118	114	152	70	544	*0*
45	51	Syria	7	70	–	292	175	543	*0*
46	78	NATO	–	116	–	–	420	536	*0*
47	37	Denmark	92	102	191	90	47	523	*0*
48	48	Georgia	74	100	174	77	81	506	*0*
49	54	Bulgaria	149	20	45	123	153	489	*0*
50	47	Hungary	13	265	205	5	2	488	*0*
51	50	Azerbaijan	45	148	210	21	49	473	*0*
52	53	Belgium	0	5	157	177	84	423	*0*
53	44	Switzerland	164	82	114	14	31	405	*0*
54	52	Sweden	82	124	62	64	46	378	*0*
55	40	Sudan	96	68	33	128	39	364	*0*
56	57	Kuwait	16	–	276	5	17	314	*0*
57	55	Bangladesh	9	214	75	12	–	310	*0*
58	61	France	–	60	69	7	149	286	*0*
59	43	Eritrea	281	–	4	–	–	285	*0*
60	150	Qatar	–	–	–	–	285	285	*0*
61	58	Belarus	6	254	–	–	–	260	*0*
62	65	Ecuador	48	15	2	140	46	251	*0*
63	60	Kazakhstan	42	41	82	25	49	240	*0*
64	63	Morocco	90	48	32	49	–	220	*0*
65	69	Tunisia	168	2	–	7	8	186	*0*
66	49	Mexico	47	69	11	–	57	185	*0*
67	68	Bahrain	63	63	26	19	7	178	*0*
68	67	Sri Lanka	25	42	30	64	–	161	*0*
69	82	Nigeria	–	14	57	17	73	161	*0*
70	79	Estonia	17	6	30	50	56	158	*0*
71	59	Thailand	61	44	8	12	34	158	*0*
72	70	Namibia	–	72	6	66	10	154	*0*
73	77	Chad	–	9	18	89	23	139	*0*
74	74	New Zealand	8	5	71	2	48	134	*0*
75	84	Uruguay	20	7	3	65	37	132	*0*
76	85	Kenya	–	–	89	–	35	124	*0*
77	71	Lithuania	15	45	4	26	26	116	*0*
78	76	Croatia	–	–	14	99	3	116	*0*
79	75	Latvia	7	11	51	44	0	113	*0*
80	72	Myanmar	79	29	3	–	–	110	*0*
81	80	Russia	–	5	100	–	1	106	*0*
82	83	Angola	40	7	20	20	11	98	*0*
83	90	Albania	42	–	5	13	25	85	*0*
84	86	Equatorial Guinea	–	–	33	41	6	79	*0*
85	64	Argentina	3	9	24	21	11	69	*0*
86	81	Philippines	14	20	16	10	4	65	*0*
87	88	Gabon	–	22	21	21	–	64	*0*
88	89	African Union	51	8	–	4	–	63	*0*
89	92	Cambodia	–	14	40	–	4	58	*0*
90	91	Cyprus	20	26	12	–	–	58	*0*
91	87	Ireland	4	11	18	21	1	53	*0*

Rank 2005–2009	Rank 2004–2008[a]	Recipient	Volume of imports (TIV)						% share, 2005–2009
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005–09	
92	135	Lebanon	1	–	3	–	47	50	*0*
93	101	Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	47	47	*0*
94	95	Senegal	14	8	19	1	3	45	*0*
95	94	Jamaica	13	13	15	2	–	43	*0*
96	96	Zimbabwe	20	20	–	–	–	40	*0*
97	104	Barbados	–	–	13	13	13	38	*0*
98	107	Mali	13	–	8	2	7	30	*0*
99	98	Uganda	17	5	–	3	1	26	*0*
100	114	Mongolia	–	–	–	14	12	26	*0*
101	103	Zambia	0	23	3	–	–	26	*0*
102	106	Burkina Faso	19	1	4	–	1	24	*0*
103	105	Rwanda	–	3	15	6	–	24	*0*
104	102	North Korea	5	5	5	5	5	23	*0*
105	109	Tanzania	9	11	0	–	0	21	*0*
106	110	Tajikistan	–	13	7	–	–	20	*0*
107	113	Bolivia	1	8	2	3	5	18	*0*
108	111	Malta	18	–	–	–	–	18	*0*
109	100	DRC	–	17	–	–	–	17	*0*
110	130	Libya	–	3	3	–	11	17	*0*
111	140	Palestinian Authority	–	–	2	–	14	15	*0*
112	93	Ghana	0	0	13	–	–	14	*0*
113	108	Slovenia	2	2	2	–	6	13	*0*
114	123	Botswana	–	–	–	–	10	10	*0*
115	117	Sierra Leone	–	10	–	–	–	10	*0*
116	118	Laos	4	–	–	7	–	10	*0*
117	120	Seychelles	10	–	–	–	–	10	*0*
118	121	Maldives	–	10	–	–	–	10	*0*
119	116	Hezbollah (Lebanon)[b]	0	9	–	–	–	10	*0*
120	122	Central African Rep.	–	9	–	–	–	9	*0*
121	99	Dominican Republic	2	–	–	–	6	8	*0*
122	115	Djibouti	8	–	–	–	–	8	*0*
123	125	Niger	–	–	–	7	0	7	*0*
124	127	Trinidad & Tobago	–	–	6	–	–	6	*0*
125	128	Cameroon	5	0	–	1	–	6	*0*
126	129	Comoros	–	–	–	5	–	5	*0*
127	131	Slovakia	4	–	1	–	–	5	*0*
128	136	Benin	–	–	3	–	2	5	*0*
129	97	Nepal	5	–	–	–	–	5	*0*
130	132	Congo	4	0	0	–	–	4	*0*
131	119	Kyrgyzstan	3	2	–	–	–	4	*0*
132	134	El Salvador	–	–	–	4	–	4	*0*
133	151	Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	4	4	*0*
134	138	Brunei	1	2	–	–	–	2	*0*
135	137	United Nations	1	1	–	–	–	2	*0*
136	73	Armenia	–	–	1	–	–	1	*0*
137	141	Guinea	1	–	0	–	–	1	*0*
138	152	Bahamas	–	–	–	–	1	1	*0*
139	139	Lesotho	–	1	–	–	–	1	*0*
140	142	Haiti	–	–	1	–	–	1	*0*

Rank 2005–2009	Rank 2004–2008[a]	Recipient	Volume of imports (TIV)						% share, 2005–2009
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005–09	
141	133	Paraguay	1	–	–	–	–	1	*0*
142	143	Honduras	–	–	–	0	–	0	*0*
143	144	Guatemala	–	–	–	0	–	0	*0*
144	145	Guyana	–	–	–	0	–	0	*0*
145	146	UIC (Somalia)[b]	–	0	–	–	–	0	*0*
146	147	Macedonia	–	0	–	–	–	0	*0*
147	148	LTTE (Sri Lanka)[b]	0	–	–	–	–	0	*0*
Total			**20 557**	**24 528**	**25 443**	**22 768**	**22 640**	**115 936**	***100***

0 = <0.5; DRC = Democratic Republic of the Congo; NATO = North Atlantic Treaty Organization; UAE = United Arab Emirates.

Note: The SIPRI data on arms transfers relates to actual deliveries of major conventional weapons. To permit comparison between the data on such deliveries of different weapons and to identify general trends, SIPRI uses a trend-indicator value. This value is only an indicator of the volume of international arms transfers and not of the financial values of such transfers. Thus, it is not comparable to economic statistics such as gross domestic product or export/import figures. The method for calculating the trend-indicator value is described in section II of this appendix.

[a] The rank order for recipients in 2004–2008 differs from that published in *SIPRI Yearbook 2009* because of subsequent revision of figures for these years.

[b] These are deliveries to a non-state actor or rebel group: LTTE = Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam; UIC = Union of Islamic Courts.

Source: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database, <http://www.sipri.org/databases/armstransfers/>.

Table 7A.2. The suppliers of major conventional weapons, 2005–2009

The table includes all countries and non-state actors that exported major conventional weapons in the five-year period 2005–2009. Ranking is according to 2005–2009 total exports. Figures are SIPRI trend-indicator values (TIV). Figures and percentages may not add up because of the conventions of rounding. The right-hand column shows the supplier state's share of global arms exports for 2005–2009.

Rank 2005–2009	Rank 2004–2008[a]	Supplier	Volume of exports (TIV)						% share, 2005–2009
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005–09	
1	1	United States	6 600	7 394	7 658	6 093	6 795	34 539	*30*
2	2	Russia	5 321	6 156	5 243	6 026	4 469	27 216	*23*
3	3	Germany	1 875	2 510	3 002	2 499	2 473	12 359	*11*
4	4	France	1 633	1 577	2 342	1 831	1 851	9 234	*8*
5	5	United Kingdom	915	808	987	1 027	1 024	4 762	*4*
6	6	Netherlands	583	1 221	1 322	554	608	4 288	*4*
7	7	Italy	743	525	706	424	588	2 986	*3*
8	10	Spain	108	757	565	603	925	2 958	*3*
9	8	China	306	599	412	544	870	2 731	*2*
10	11	Sweden	537	417	367	457	353	2 130	*2*
11	9	Ukraine	281	557	799	269	214	2 120	*2*
12	12	Israel	315	282	379	271	760	2 007	*2*
13	13	Switzerland	267	306	324	467	270	1 634	*1*
14	14	Canada	235	231	343	236	177	1 222	*1*
15	17	Belgium	161	58	19	228	217	684	*1*
16	15	South Africa	24	129	148	161	154	616	*1*
17	18	South Korea	48	94	228	80	163	612	*1*
18	16	Poland	17	236	148	76	93	570	*0*
19	19	Belarus	24	35	6	292	–	356	*0*
20	20	Finland	27	97	24	67	40	254	*0*
21	21	Turkey	46	61	35	43	36	220	*0*
22	25	Austria	3	61	93	16	33	206	*0*
23	24	Czech Republic	68	45	31	33	19	196	*0*
24	23	Montenegro[b]	..	71	109	–	–	180	*0*
25	27	Brazil	1	28	26	72	49	176	*0*
26	28	Chile	–	–	–	133	–	133	*0*
27	38	Singapore	3	–	–	1	124	128	*0*
28	37	Portugal	–	–	–	87	40	127	*0*
29	40	Australia	50	5	1	6	51	113	*0*
30	33	Jordan	17	–	13	28	44	101	*0*
31	35	Iran	1	91	–	2	5	99	*0*
32	32	Bulgaria	66	5	9	8	7	94	*0*
33	26	Uzbekistan	4	–	–	–	90	94	*0*
34	34	India	13	28	21	11	22	94	*0*
35	36	Hungary	82	–	6	–	–	88	*0*
36	29	Libya	45	12	–	9	12	78	*0*
37	41	Moldova	18	3	15	20	11	68	*0*
38	30	Norway	12	14	1	2	17	45	*0*
39	42	Romania	2	8	32	–	3	45	*0*
40	22	Denmark	1	5	3	15	12	36	*0*
41	39	Greece	13	23	–	–	–	36	*0*
42	31	Slovakia	–	7	18	8	–	33	*0*

Rank 2005–2009	Rank 2004–2008[a]	Supplier	Volume of exports (TIV)						% share, 2005–2009
			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005–09	
43	52	Venezuela	–	6	–	3	17	27	*0*
44	47	UAE	11	9	3	–	–	23	*0*
45	45	Pakistan	20	–	–	–	–	20	*0*
46	43	Indonesia	8	8	–	–	–	16	*0*
47	49	Kyrgyzstan	–	–	–	16	–	16	*0*
48	50	Viet Nam	–	14	–	–	–	14	*0*
49	48	Kazakhstan	–	12	–	–	–	12	*0*
50	54	Serbia[b]	–	6	–	–	–	6	*0*
51	55	Qatar	–	6	–	–	–	6	*0*
52	61	Ireland	–	–	–	1	4	5	*0*
53	58	Philippines	–	–	4	–	–	4	*0*
54	59	Syria	–	3	–	–	–	3	*0*
55	60	Argentina	–	2	–	–	–	2	*0*
56	63	Oman	1	–	–	–	–	1	*0*
57	64	Costa Rica	–	–	–	0	–	0	*0*
58	65	Luxembourg	–	–	0	–	–	0	*0*
–	–	Unknown supplier[c]	53	8	2	50	0	113	*0*
Total			**20 557**	**24 528**	**25 443**	**22 768**	**22 640**	**115 936**	***100***

0 = <0.5; UAE = United Arab Emirates.

Note: The SIPRI data on arms transfers relates to actual deliveries of major conventional weapons. To permit comparison between the data on such deliveries of different weapons and to identify general trends, SIPRI uses a trend-indicator value. This value is only an indicator of the volume of international arms transfers and not of the financial values of such transfers. Thus, it is not comparable to economic statistics such as gross domestic product or export/import figures. The method for calculating the trend-indicator value is described in section II of this appendix.

[a] The rank order for suppliers in 2004–2008 differs from that published in *SIPRI Yearbook 2009* because of subsequent revision of figures for these years.

[b] The figure for 2005 for Serbia is for the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro. From 2006 onwards Serbia and Montenegro are separate states.

[c] One or more unknown supplier(s).

Source: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database, <http://www.sipri.org/databases/armstransfers/>.

Table 7A.3. The 10 largest recipients of major conventional weapons and their suppliers, 2005–2009

Figures are the supplier's share, as a percentage, of the total volume of imports per recipient. Only suppliers with a share of 1 per cent or more of total imports of any of the 10 largest recipients are included in the table. Smaller suppliers are grouped together under 'Other'. Figures may not add up because of the conventions of rounding.

	Recipient									
Supplier	China	India	South Korea	UAE	Greece	Israel	Singapore	USA	Algeria	Pakistan
Brazil	–	–	–	–	1		–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	<0.5	–	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	21	<0.5	–
China	..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	37
France	3	2	10	35	23	–	51	4	2	9
Germany	<0.5	1	20	1	35	2	6	7	–	4
Israel	–	5	–	–	<0.5	..	3	3	–	–
Italy	–	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	4	–	1	1	–	1
Libya	–	–	–	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	1
Netherlands	–	<0.5	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Poland	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	<0.5	–	–
Romania	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	89	77	3	–	1	–	–	–	92	1
South Africa	–	–	–	<0.5	–	–	–	9	1	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–
Sweden	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	<0.5	–	3
Switzerland	–	–	<0.5	<0.5	3	–	2	18	–	5
Turkey	–	–	–	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	1
Ukraine	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
United Kingdom	1	8	–	–	2	–	–	31	1	–
United States	–	2	66	60	26	98	37	..	–	35
Uzbekistan	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	<0.5	–	–	<0.5	<0.5	–	–

Table 7A.4. The 10 largest suppliers of major conventional weapons and their destinations, by region, 2005–2009

Figures are the supplier's share, as a percentage, of the total volume of exports per recipient region. Figures may not add up because of the conventions of rounding. For the states in each region and subregion see page xxiv.

	Supplier									
Recipient region	USA	Russia	Germany	France	UK	Netherlands	Italy	Spain	China	Sweden
Africa	<0.5	14	13	2	6	<0.5	6	3	12	12
North Africa	<0.5	12	1	1	<0.5	–	1	–	2	<0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	<0.5	2	12	1	6	<0.5	6	3	9	12
America	5	8	7	7	33	24	33	26	5	1
South America	2	8	5	5	11	21	31	20	5	–
Asia and Oceania	39	69	25	47	24	19	12	9	63	7
Central Asia	<0.5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	<0.5
East Asia	28	44	19	38	9	17	9	9	6	1
Oceania	5	–	4	4	<0.5	2	<0.5	–	–	1
South Asia	5	24	2	5	15	1	3	–	57	5
Europe	18	3	40	18	24	49	38	62	–	80
European Union	17	1	39	17	18	48	37	8	–	77
Middle East	36	6	15	27	13	8	11	<0.5	21	–
Other	1	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Notes for tables 7A.3 and 7A.4: – = nil; <0.5 = between 0 and 0.5; UAE = United Arab Emirates.

Source for tables 7A.3 and 7A.4: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database, <http://www.sipri.org/databases/armstransfers/>.