

Reporting country: United States**Calendar year: 2021**

Report of international conventional arms transfers (according to United Nations General Assembly resolutions 46/36 L and 58/54)

National point of contact

Reporting official	Organization	Phone	Email	Division section
William B. Malzahn	Department of State			ISN/CATR

Exports

Category	Trading partner	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s)	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
I. Battle tanks	Australia	160	None		M1A1 Battle Tank	
I. Battle tanks	Saudi Arabia	23	None		M1A1 Battle Tanks	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Burkina Faso	11	None			Armored personnel carrier
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Colombia	20	None		M1117 Armored Security Vehicle	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Egypt	5	None			Armored personnel carrier
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Greece	44	None		M1117 Armored Security Vehicle	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Israel	5	None			Mortar carrier

II. Armoured combat vehicles	Niger	3	None			Armored personnel carrier
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Saudi Arabia	1	None			Mobile missile defense system
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Somalia	36	None			Armored personnel carrier
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Australia	126	None		MORTAR M252 81MM	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Israel	1	None			Artillery vehicle
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Jordan	94	None		MORTAR M252 81MM	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Kenya	10	None		MORTAR M252 81MM	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Lebanon	50	None		M252 MORTAR 81MM	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Lebanon	12	None		120MM Mortar	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Romania	18	None		M142 HIMARS	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	United Arab Emirates	2	None			Guided missile launcher
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Viet Nam	1	None		MK75 GUN MOUNT 31N/76MM	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	India	1	None		P-8 Patrol Aircraft	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	Nigeria	6	None		A-29 Attack Aircraft	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	Norway	1	None		P-8 Patrol Aircraft	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	Qatar	8	None		F-18Q Fighter Aircraft	

V. (a) Attack helicopters	Afghanistan	6	None		MD-530F Helicopters	
V. (a) Attack helicopters	Egypt	14	None		SH-2 Helicopter	
V. (a) Attack helicopters	Jordan	1	None		UH-60M Helicopter	
V. (a) Attack helicopters	Lebanon	7	None		MD-530F Helicopter	
V. (a) Attack helicopters	Peru	4	None			Attack helicopter
V. (a) Attack helicopters	Qatar	24	None		AH-64E Helicopter	
V. (a) Attack helicopters	Singapore	2	None			Attack helicopter
V. (a) Attack helicopters	Thailand	1	None		UH-60M Helicopter	
V. (a) Attack helicopters	United Kingdom	14	None		AH-64E Helicopter	
VI. Warships	Viet Nam	1	None		Secretary Class Cutter	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Australia	58	None		Missiles	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Bahrain	40	None		LAU-129NA Launcher	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Egypt	15	None		AGM/RGM/UGM-84 Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Germany	5	None			Guided missile launcher
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Indonesia	34	None		AIM-120C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Japan	75	None		Missile	

VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Rep. of Korea	12	None		AGM/RGM/UGM-84 Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Rep. of Korea	48	None		LAU-129NA Launcher	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Rep. of Korea	17	None		SM-2 Standard Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Morocco	4	None		AIM-120C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Poland	40	None		AIM-120C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Qatar	88	None		AIM-120C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Qatar	20	None		AGM-154C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Romania	14	None		AIM-120C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Saudi Arabia	816	None		AGM-154C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Thailand	14	None		LAU-129NA Launcher	
IV. (b) Unmanned combat aerial vehicles	United Kingdom	1	None		MQ-9 UCAV	

Imports

Category	Trading partner	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s)	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
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Military holdings

Category	Number of items	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
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I. Battle tanks	4326		
II. Armoured combat vehicles	13107		
III. Large calibre artillery systems	5112		
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	3649		
V. (a) Attack helicopters	916		
VI. Warships	296		
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	64938		
V. (b) Rotary-wing unmanned combat aerial vehicles	503		

Procurement

Category	Number of items	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
II. Armoured combat vehicles	161		
III. Large calibre artillery systems	33		
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	82		
V. (a) Attack helicopters	22		
VI. Warships	5		
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	1063		

IV. (b) Unmanned combat aerial vehicles	30		
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Related policies

Conventional Arms Transfer Policy

February 23, 2023 NATIONAL SECURITY MEMORANDUM/NSM-18 MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS SUBJECT: United States Conventional Arms Transfer Policy Section 1. Purpose. The United States Conventional Arms Transfer (CAT) Policy establishes the executive branch's priorities and rationale for adjudicating the export of conventional arms. The transfer of defense articles and services is an important tool for achieving United States foreign policy and national security objectives by helping allies and partners increase their contributions to global security, as well as by promoting shared interests with allies and partners. Acquisitions of United States defense articles and services by trusted allies and partners reinforce diplomatic relations and deepen military interoperability, in turn shaping the international security environment in a manner that furthers United States foreign policy and national security interests. The United States is stronger and safer when it works in concert with allies and partners, and arms transfers are an important mechanism to strengthen partner contributions to global security and reinforce these security relationships. Mutually beneficial alliances and partnerships are an enduring strength of the United States, and are critical to achieving our objectives. As the United States faces complex international challenges, this policy will facilitate the United States' ability to work with its allies and partners to secure and promote United States interests, including protecting human rights, bolstering international security and stability, maintaining technological advantages, strengthening interoperability, and preventing proliferation and arms diversion. The transfer of United States defense articles and services is a tangible symbol of United States commitment and partnership to recipient countries, their neighbors, and United States competitors. The United States CAT Policy will bolster the security of allies and partners and contribute to shared security objectives; enhance global deterrence; promote respect for international humanitarian law and human rights; adhere to international nonproliferation norms; strengthen partnerships that preserve and extend our global influence; spur research and development efforts; and enhance interoperability with our allies and partners. By aligning United States conventional arms transfer policy with United States foreign policy and national security objectives, the United States can continue to be the primary security cooperation partner of choice for its allies and partners, as well as a global leader in advancing the protection of human rights, supporting nonproliferation, and strengthening stability. The United States will promote norms and controls for the responsible international transfer of conventional arms and exercise restraint in transfers of weapons systems that may be destabilizing or dangerous to international peace and security. The United States will consider arms transfers on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the diversity of United States foreign policy and national security interests. In cases where the United States denies arms transfers for any of the reasons described in the considerations of this policy, it will encourage other arms exporting countries to exercise commensurate restraint when facing similar decisions. To this end, the United States aims to serve as a model for other countries' national policies and practices related to the responsible international transfer of conventional arms. Out of a desire to promote both norms and controls, and consistent with statutory requirements, the United States will continue to require adherence to end-use monitoring requirements. Further, when needed, the United States will conduct defense institution building to promote compliance with international humanitarian law and the law of armed conflict. United States foreign policy and national security objectives are best advanced by facilitating arms transfers to trusted actors who will use them responsibly and who share United States interests. This policy recognizes that, when not employed responsibly, defense materiel can be used to violate human rights and international humanitarian law, increase the risk of civilian harm, and otherwise damage United States interests. Sec. 2. United States Conventional Arms Transfer Policy Scope and Objectives. This policy applies to decisions on whether to authorize the transfer of United States arms to a foreign user, including certain items on the Commerce Control List, the transfer of defense articles, related technical data, and defense services, regardless of the authority or United States Government department or agency under which the transfer would occur. The United States CAT Policy supports the following United States foreign policy and national security objectives: • Strengthen the collective security of the United States and its allies and partners by enhancing interoperability and supporting United States-led diplomacy in building and maintaining international coalitions; • Help allies and partners contribute to global security and deter and defend themselves against aggression and foreign malign influence; • Promote international peace and stability and the settlement of international disputes through diplomacy and deterrence; •

Strengthen United States national security by reinforcing respect for human rights, international humanitarian law, democratic governance, and rule of law; • Prevent arms transfers that risk facilitating or otherwise contributing to violations of human rights or international humanitarian law; • Strengthen ally and partner capacity to respect their obligations under international law and reduce the risk of civilian harm, including through arms transfers, as well as appropriate tools, training, advising, and institutional capacity-building efforts; • Ensure the United States military maintains technological advantages over current and potential adversaries and promote the United States' comparative advantage over our strategic competitors, including Russia and China; • Strengthen the United States manufacturing and defense industrial base and ensure resiliency in global supply chains; • Ensure that arms transfers do not fuel corruption or undermine good governance, while incentivizing effective, transparent, and accountable security sector governance; and • Prevent proliferation of equipment and technology that is destabilizing, would advance the ability to develop or deliver weapons of mass destruction (WMD), or would otherwise provide capabilities inconsistent with international nonproliferation agreements, arrangements, and norms.

Sec. 3. Arms Transfer Decisions. Arms transfer decisions will continue to meet the requirements of all applicable statutes, including: • The Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended; • The Export Control Reform Act of 2018; and • The Foreign Assistance Act, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, and annual National Defense Authorization Acts. Arms transfer decisions will be consistent with the requirements of all applicable export control regulations and United States international obligations and commitments. These laws and regulations will apply, as appropriate, regardless of whether transfers are accomplished through direct commercial sales, government-to-government transfers, export or re-export approvals of certain items on the Commerce Control List, United States assistance programs, approvals for the re-transfer of arms, changes of end use, or upgrades. As decisions regarding arms transfers are important tools for achieving United States foreign policy and national security objectives, the Secretary of State shall coordinate decisions regarding arms transfers with other relevant executive departments and agencies. The executive branch will, in consultation with the Congress as appropriate, review transfers of conventional arms to ensure alignment with United States foreign policy and national security objectives and will integrate arms transfer policy into broader diplomatic strategies that promote United States foreign policy and national security objectives. All decisions on potential arms transfers will be made on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the following considerations: • The degree to which the transfer supports United States strategic and foreign policy interests and bolsters the capabilities of our allies and partners to counter international and transnational threats; • The risk that the recipient may use the arms transfer to contribute to a violation of human rights or international humanitarian law, based on an assessment of the available information and relevant circumstances, including the capacity and intention of the recipient to respect international obligations and commitments; • The overall stability of the recipient country's political system, and the degree to which a receiving government possesses well-governed security institutions that are subject to the rule of law, with effective accountability mechanisms for its security sector, effective civilian control of security forces, and a demonstrated commitment to improving transparency and countering corruption in its defense acquisition system; • The risk that the transfer will have adverse political, social, or economic effects within the recipient country, including by negatively impacting the protection of human rights, fundamental freedoms, or the activity of civil society; encourage or contribute to corruption; contribute to instability, authoritarianism, or transnational repression; contribute to impunity of security forces; or undermine democratic governance or the rule of law; • The degree to which the transfer contributes to ally and partner interoperability with United States forces and increases the partner's ability to operate alongside or in lieu of United States forces; • The degree to which the transfer reduces an ally's or partner's dependence on United States competitors and/or helps displace long-term reliance on those competitors; • The degree to which the transfer increases United States access and influence in the support of strategic, foreign policy, and defense interests; contributes to countering terrorism, narcotics trafficking, transnational organized crime, or similar threats to national security; and advances the United States' interests in regional stability; • The degree to which the introduction of a capability could destabilize a country, increase regional tensions, or contribute to an arms race; • The degree to which (a) the recipient is confronting, has confronted, or is likely to confront armed aggression from United States adversaries or strategic competitors, and (b) the transfer is related to improving the recipient's self-defense capabilities against such aggression; • Whether the transfer is consistent with United States international arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation commitments and obligations; • The recipient's ability to field, maintain and support, employ, secure, and fund the requested system effectively and appropriately in accordance with its intended end use; • The risk of diversion and the recipient's ability and willingness to protect sensitive equipment and technology, including its history of compliance with end use requirements and whether the end-use country maintains strong export controls and nonproliferation practices, which can be demonstrated, among other things, by its membership and/or alignment with multilateral nonproliferation regimes; • An assessment of whether the transfer might contribute to a recipient's pursuit of WMD and their means of delivery; • The transfer's contribution to United States innovation and technological advancement that helps improve United States and partner responses to security threats, as well as its effect on the United States defense industrial base; • The transfer's effect on the technological advantage of the United States, and the risk of compromise to United States systems and operational capabilities; and • The risk that the transfer of a competitor's system would undermine United States national security

considerations outlined above. If the United States determines at any time that a transfer is no longer in accordance with United States foreign policy objectives, national security goals, or legal obligations, the United States may cease the transfer of or future support for a transferred defense article or service. Sec. 4. Arms Transfers and Human Rights. United States national security is strengthened by greater respect worldwide for human rights and international law, including international humanitarian law. The legitimacy of and public support for arms transfers among the populations of both the United States and recipient nations depends on the protection of civilians from harm, and the United States distinguishes itself from other potential sources of arms transfers by elevating the importance of protecting civilians. Strong United States human rights and security sector governance standards for arms transfers — in addition to ensuring compliance with end-use requirements and providing human rights and international humanitarian law training, as appropriate — encourage recipient governments to respect international law, human rights, and good governance, and help prevent violations of human rights or international humanitarian law. These United States standards can serve as a model for other countries' policies on the responsible international transfer of conventional arms. The United States will work bilaterally and multilaterally to assist other suppliers in developing responsible arms transfer policies. In light of these considerations, and consistent with applicable law, no arms transfer will be authorized where the United States assesses that it is more likely than not that the arms to be transferred will be used by the recipient to commit, facilitate the recipients' commission of, or to aggravate risks that the recipient will commit: genocide; crimes against humanity; grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, including attacks intentionally directed against civilian objects or civilians protected as such; or other serious violations of international humanitarian or human rights law, including serious acts of gender based violence or serious acts of violence against children. This assessment shall include consideration of the available information and relevant circumstances, including the proposed recipient's current and past actions, credible reports that the recipient committed any of the above violations, and other information related to the overall capacity or intention of the recipient to respect international law. If a transfer had previously been authorized and circumstances have changed in ways that would materially increase the risk of any of the negative consequences listed above, the United States will re-assess and, as appropriate, review options for ceasing the transfer of or support for a previous authorization. The recipient government of an arms transfer is responsible for complying with conditions of arms transfers and its obligations under international law, including those relating to human rights. The United States will engage in appropriate monitoring as part of its effort aimed at ensuring transferred arms are used responsibly and in accordance with these conditions and obligations. Sec. 5. Arms Transfer Restraint and Promotion of Responsible Defense Trade. The United States will continue to promote control, restraint, and transparency of arms transfers, including leading the development of norms and controls on the responsible international transfer of arms that contain sensitive technologies. The United States will exercise restraint in international arms transfers that may be destabilizing or threaten international peace and security and will also exercise restraint in transfers involving materials that might be used as delivery systems for WMD or result in adversaries obtaining capabilities that could threaten the security of the United States or of our allies and partners. The United States recognizes that good security sector governance, including the transparent, accountable, and legitimate management and oversight of security policy and practice, is integral to the responsible possession and use of United States-origin defense materiel. The United States will therefore encourage recipients of United States arms transfers to demonstrate effective security sector governance and seek to ensure their ability to protect United States-origin defense materiel from misuse or illicit transfer, properly deploy and sustain that materiel, and conduct military operations in a manner that addresses, rather than exacerbates, the underlying drivers of conflict. The United States will continue participation in and support for multilateral, regional, and sub-regional arrangements that contribute to the objectives and interests outlined in this policy, such as the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; the United Nations Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures; the United Nations Principles for Transactions Linked to Foreign Government End Users for Products or Services with Surveillance Capabilities; regional initiatives that enhance transparency in conventional arms transactions; the Missile Technology Control Regime; the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies; the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions; and any other relevant or successor arrangements. Such multilateral arrangements promote common national policies of restraint against the transfer of armaments and sensitive dual use goods and technologies to states whose conduct is cause for serious concern. The United States will work bilaterally and multilaterally to assist other countries transferring conventional arms in developing effective export control mechanisms in support of responsible export policies that align with those of the United States and the highest possible common international standards for regulating the international trade in conventional arms. Sec. 6. Supporting Arms Transfer Decisions. Arms transfer decisions are foreign policy and national security decisions that support broader United States policy objectives. The United States will pursue policies, processes, and regulatory changes to create efficiencies in the security cooperation field to provide conventional capabilities that support United States national interests. Although the general policy principle of restraint shall govern decision making on arms transfers, in an increasingly competitive market, the United States Government will promote transfers when they are in the United States national interest, in line with the considerations of this policy, and consistent with defense trade advocacy procedures. Arms

transfers consistent with security cooperation objectives enable the United States to enhance partner interoperability and enable partners to export security. The United States will seek to address impediments to bilateral defense trade relations with potential recipient countries that may preclude prudent arms transfers from proceeding, limit United States Government and United States defense contractors' market access, or prevent United States entities from competing on a level playing field. Sec. 7. Arms Transfers Involving Emerging Technologies. This policy applies to all United States arms transfers, including those that involve emerging technologies. Consistent with the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 and other existing law, the United States also will review and develop, as required, additional policy guidance for the review of arms transfers related to or incorporating emerging technologies implicating national security. Sec. 8. Earlier Presidential Actions. This memorandum supersedes National Security Presidential Memorandum 10 of April 19, 2018 (United States Conventional Arms Transfer Policy). Sec. 9. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect: i. the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or ii. the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals. (b) This memorandum shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations. (c) This memorandum is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person. JOSEPH R. BIDEN JR.

Small arms exports

Category	Trading partner	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s)	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Afghanistan	374	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Australia	146	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Canada	1346	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Denmark	15	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	El Salvador	725	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	France	82	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Germany	253	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Ghana	15	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Honduras	100	None			

1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Hungary	800	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Iraq	40	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Israel	2	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Jordan	1907	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Jordan	11	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Lebanon	1540	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Malaysia	200	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Mongolia	68	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Norway	9	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Philippines	162	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Poland	129	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Turkey	1	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	United Arab Emirates	78	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	United Kingdom	20	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Albania	8	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Bangladesh	5000	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Canada	220	None			

2. Rifles and carbines	Colombia	1376	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	El Salvador	50	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	France	30	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Grenada	15	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Indonesia	300	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Iraq	180	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Israel	286	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Kuwait	2	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Lebanon	12502	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Rep. of Moldova	160	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Mongolia	19	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	New Zealand	75	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Norway	10	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Philippines	2	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Philippines	140	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Poland	66	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Senegal	140	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	South Africa	2	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Tunisia	4	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Tunisia	10	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	United Arab Emirates	14	None			
4. Assault rifles	Bahrain	100	None			
4. Assault rifles	Belgium	3	None			
4. Assault rifles	Canada	4	None			
4. Assault rifles	Chile	10	None			
4. Assault rifles	Croatia	1	None			

1. Self-loading pistols	Lebanon	200	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Thailand	80496	None			
3. Sub-machine guns	Kazakhstan	1	None			
3. Sub-machine guns	Kuwait	5	None			
3. Sub-machine guns	Malaysia	2	None			
3. Sub-machine guns	Thailand	41	None			
4. Assault rifles	Kuwait	5104	None			
4. Assault rifles	Malaysia	15005	None			
4. Assault rifles	Mexico	2981	None			
4. Assault rifles	Oman	2	None			
4. Assault rifles	Pakistan	732	None			
4. Assault rifles	Philippines	10	None			
4. Assault rifles	Poland	80	None			
4. Assault rifles	Portugal	1	None			
4. Assault rifles	Qatar	3004	None			
4. Assault rifles	Saudi Arabia	15000	None			
4. Assault rifles	Serbia	789	None			
4. Assault rifles	Spain	5	None			
4. Assault rifles	Sweden	261	None			
4. Assault rifles	Switzerland	4	None			
4. Assault rifles	Thailand	2096	None			
4. Assault rifles	UAE	1658	None			
4. Assault rifles	United Kingdom	577	None			
4. Assault rifles	Uruguay	1	None			
5. Light machine guns	Philippines	6	None			
5. Light machine guns	Poland	12	None			

4. Assault rifles	Estonia	1097	None			
4. Assault rifles	Finland	142	None			
4. Assault rifles	France	3	None			
4. Assault rifles	India	3	None			
4. Assault rifles	Indonesia	87	None			
4. Assault rifles	Iraq	3000	None			
4. Assault rifles	Israel	156	None			
4. Assault rifles	Italy	100	None			
4. Assault rifles	Jordan	2	None			
4. Assault rifles	Rep. of Korea	97	None			
4. Assault rifles	Mongolia	126	None			
5. Light machine guns	Afghanistan	248	None			
5. Light machine guns	Argentina	24	None			
5. Light machine guns	Bahrain	300	None			
5. Light machine guns	Bahrain	55	None			
5. Light machine guns	Bulgaria	not declared	None			
5. Light machine guns	Chile	70	None			
5. Light machine guns	Colombia	5	None			
5. Light machine guns	Honduras	25	None			
5. Light machine guns	Iraq	934	None			

5. Light machine guns	Japan	1	None			
5. Light machine guns	Jordan	918	None			
5. Light machine guns	Jordan	2	None			
5. Light machine guns	Pakistan	250	None			
5. Light machine guns	Philippines	7	None			
5. Light machine guns	Saudi Arabia	266	None			
5. Light machine guns	Sweden	17	None			
5. Light machine guns	Tunisia	16	None			
5. Light machine guns	Ukraine	178	None			
5. Light machine guns	United Kingdom	2	None			

Light weapons exports

Category	Trading partner	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s)	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
1. Heavy machine guns	Egypt	625	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Ghana	30	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Iraq	40	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Israel	1	None			

1. Heavy machine guns	Philippines	23	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Saudi Arabia	7214	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Serbia	15	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Singapore	12	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Slovenia	31	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Thailand	40	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Turkmenistan	2	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Montenegro	26	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Afghanistan	950	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Brazil	6	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Chile	4	None			40mm Grenade launcher
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	France	3	None			40mm Grenade launcher

2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Indonesia	32	None			40mm Grenade launcher
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Iraq	654	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Israel	50	None			40x46mm Grenade launcher
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Italy	5	None			40mm Grenade launcher
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Jordan	50	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Mexico	220	None			40mm Grenade launcher
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Rep. of Moldova	12	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Saudi Arabia	122	None			40mm Grenade launcher
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Slovenia	7	None			

2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Thailand	708	None			40mm Grenade launcher
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Thailand	2	None			40mm Grenade launcher
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Turkey	2	None			40mm Grenade launcher
3. Portable anti-tank guns	Denmark	not declared	None			
3. Portable anti-tank guns	Thailand	3	None			30/40mm Cannon
5. Portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems	Poland	20	None			
6. Mortars of calibres less than 75 mm	Afghanistan	78	None			
6. Mortars of calibres less than 75 mm	Iraq	110	None			
6. Mortars of calibres less than 75 mm	Philippines	10	None			
7. Others	Australia	1	None			20mm Gun
7. Others	Indonesia	5	None			30mm Cannon
7. Others	Indonesia	2	None			30/40mm Cannon
7. Others	Indonesia	11	None			20mm Gun
7. Others	Israel	8	None			30mm Cannon
7. Others	Italy	1	None			25mm Gun pod
7. Others	Japan	7	None			30mm Cannon

7. Others	Japan	1	None			25mm Gun
7. Others	Rep. of Korea	7	None			20mm Gun
7. Others	Niger	1	None			30mm Cannon
7. Others	Saudi Arabia	3	None			30mm Cannon
7. Others	Spain	10	None			30mm cannon
7. Others	Thailand	1	None			30mm cannon
7. Others	United Kingdom	1	None			25mm Gun

Small arms imports

Category	Trading partner	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s)	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
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Light weapons imports

Category	Trading partner	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s)	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
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Source of information

Data reflects actual transfers

Explanatory Notes

(a) Member States that do not have anything to report should file a "nil report" stating that no exports or imports have taken place in any of the categories during the reporting period.

(b) International arms transfers involve, in addition to the physical movement of equipment into or from national territory, the transfer of title to and control over the equipment. Member States are invited to provide with their return a concise explanation of national criteria used to determine when an arms transfer becomes effective. (See paragraph 42 of the annex to document A/49/316.)

(c) In the "Remarks" column Member States may wish to describe the item transferred by entering the designation, type, model or any other information considered relevant. Member States may also wish to use the "Remarks" column to explain or clarify aspects relevant to the transfer.

(d) Multiple-launch rocket systems are covered by the definition of category III. Rockets qualifying for registration are covered under category VII. MANPADS should be reported if the MANPADS system is supplied as a complete unit, i.e. the missile and launcher/grip-stock form an integral unit. In addition, individual launching mechanisms

or grip-stock should also be reported. Individual missiles, not supplied with a launching mechanism or grip stock need not be reported.

(e) Check any of the following provided as part of your submission:

When reporting transfers, which criterion, drawn from paragraph 42 of the annex to document A/49/316, was used:

Other criterion: Transfer of title and control

Categories of equipment and their definitions

Battle tanks

Tracked or wheeled self-propelled armoured fighting vehicles with high cross-country mobility and a high-level of selfprotection, weighing at least 16.5 metric tons unladen weight, with a high muzzle velocity direct fire main gun of at least 75 millimetres calibre.

Armoured combat vehicles

Tracked, semi-tracked or wheeled self-propelled vehicles, with armoured protection and cross-country capability, either: (a) designed and equipped to transport a squad of four or more infantrymen, or (b) armed with an integral or organic weapon of at least 12.5 millimetres calibre or a missile launcher.

Large-calibre artillery systems

Guns, howitzers, artillery pieces, combining the characteristics of a gun or a howitzer, mortars or multiple-launch rocket systems, capable of engaging surface targets by delivering primarily indirect fire, with a calibre of 75 millimetres and above.

Combat aircraft and unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAV)

Includes fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aerial vehicles as defined below: (a) Manned fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft, designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons or other weapons of destruction, including versions of these aircraft which perform specialized electronic warfare, suppression of air defence or reconnaissance missions.(b) Unmanned fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft, designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons or other weapons of destruction. The terms "combat aircraft" and "unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAV)" do not include primary trainer aircraft, unless designed, equipped or modified as described above.

Attack helicopters

Rotary-wing aircraft designed, equipped or modified to engage targets by employing guided or unguided anti-armour, air-to-surface, air-to-subsurface, or air-to-air weapons and equipped with an integrated fire control and aiming system for these weapons, including versions of these aircraft which perform specialized reconnaissance or

electronic warfare missions.

Warships

Vessels or submarines armed and equipped for military use with a standard displacement of 500 metric tons or above, and those with a standard displacement of less than 500 metric tons, equipped for launching missiles with a range of at least 25 kilometres or torpedoes with similar range.

Missiles and missile launchers

(a) Guided or unguided rockets, ballistic or cruise missiles capable of delivering a warhead or weapon of destruction to a range of at least 25 kilometres, and means designed or modified specifically for launching such missiles or rockets, if not covered by categories I through VI. For the purpose of the Register, this sub-category includes remotely piloted vehicles with the characteristics for missiles as defined above but does not include ground-to-air missiles. (b) Man-Portable Air-Defence Systems (MANPADS).