



INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES

**Defense Trade Data:  
Sources and Recommendations**

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Joel L. Johnson, Principal Investigator

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## Executive Summary

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As defense budgets among the industrial democracies stagnate or decline, two contradictory tendencies will arise. The need for greater efficiency will argue for more cooperative programs, national specialization, and offshore procurement. Arguments related to security concerns, industrial base autonomy, and job protection will be used to justify maintenance of at least some domestic defense design and production capabilities. Data on defense trade that is accurate and detailed can help policy makers better analyze what is happening at the macro and micro level and assure that the United States benefits from defense trade and cooperation while avoiding some of the potential pitfalls of such activity.

Currently there are several published sources of information on defense trade: the annual Congressional Research Service (CRS) report entitled *Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations*, the Department of Defense's (DOD) *Historical Facts Book* and *Foreign Sources of Supply*, the State Department "Section 655 Report" to Congress, and the annual yearbook published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

In turn, databases involving defense trade in goods in services between the United States and other countries are maintained by:

- The U.S. Census Bureau (with data obtained from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection) and including data on both exports and imports.
- The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) with respect to U.S.-administered sales of defense equipment and services to other countries.
- The Department of State (State) with respect to licenses issued for commercial sales of U.S. defense related goods and services.
- The Office of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy (DPAP) which obtains data on DOD contracts and contractors that involve offshore procurement.
- Additionally, both SIPRI and the United Nations (UN) Office for Disarmament Affairs maintain extensive databases on defense trade of major weapons systems between all countries.

Each of these databases has been constructed for the purposes of the collecting organization and each, therefore, has strengths and weaknesses for conducting policy analyses on defense trade and cooperation. Each organization also has its own system for categorizing defense articles and services which are not compatible. Some count things crossing borders, as does Customs; DOD agencies tend to focus on when financial transactions take place; and the State Department is more concerned with issuing licenses than ascertaining whether the licenses actually result in trade activity. Some data sets include defense services as well as defense articles, others do not.

The bottom line is that it is difficult to compare one data set with another. Working with current data, if the primary interest is the export and import of defense articles to and from the United States, then the Census data is probably best for consistency and granularity. If the interest is in total flow of financial resources between the United States and other countries involving both trade in both defense articles and services, then for imports the DPAP data is more inclusive. If State uses the electronic capability now available to it to track the actual use of licenses, then the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) data from the DSCA Facts Book plus State data would provide a good overview of all U.S. exports of defense articles and services. Currently no organization collects data on the actual transfer and use of technology to produce military products.

There are several steps DOD might take itself or urge on other agencies to improve the data available to the policy maker:

- Review the process by which the Services and DSCA report on shipments of FMS goods to Customs;
- Encourage State to move forward in using the Automated Export System (AES) to improve its ability to produce data on the utilization of export licenses, including differentiating between transfers to foreign governments versus exports for use by U.S. government agencies;
- Take advantage of the executive branch initiative on export controls, including creating a unitary export control list and integrating electronic data processing, to improve the statistical capabilities of the list and the new system;
- Request that DPAP better filter reports on DOD contracts and contractor and subcontractor reports on overseas procurement to differentiate between purchases of goods and services that are primarily military in nature, versus those that are civilian products and services;
- Create an electronic cross reference of the product and service categorization systems currently in use by Customs, DOD procurement agencies, State, and Department of Commerce (DOC); and

- Conduct an in-depth study of defense trade between the United States and two or three representative countries, covering a period of two to three years, including all significant transactions involving defense articles and services, with the intent of identifying overlap and gaps in the current data collection systems.



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# **1. Defense Trade Data Sources and Recommendations**

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## **A. Defense Trade and Cooperation**

The issues of defense trade and cooperation have always generated a certain level of controversy. Supporters argue that defense exports can strengthen the U.S. defense industrial base and even keep certain conventional weapons lines open, particularly at times of decline in the U.S. defense budget. Such exports can also insure that allies have the ability to better defend themselves, as well as to fight alongside U.S. forces in coalition operations, with comparable and interoperable equipment. Conversely, sourcing platforms and components from abroad can provide U.S. forces with unique capabilities not available in the United States, and provide competition to encourage U.S. firms to improve quality and efficiency.

Critics are concerned that defense exports can allow adversaries or potential adversaries to acquire sensitive U.S. technology, or at least become more aware of U.S. capabilities. At worst, such weapons could be employed against U.S. forces if weapons fall into the wrong hands. Similarly, critics of imports worry about becoming dependent on certain capabilities from unreliable partners, and of hollowing out the U.S. defense industry. Both supporters and critics need reliable data on which to base their arguments.

## **B. Defense Trade Data**

There are perhaps three principal uses for defense trade data. The first is to quantify the magnitude of the defense trade flows from one country to another country, region, or world. Academics, politicians, policy makers, journalists, and polemicists all have an interest in such questions as: Who are the largest arms exporters and importers? What kinds of weapons are being exported by whom and to whom? How important are arms exports to the general economy and to the defense industrial bases of the exporters? As customers for defense products are almost entirely governments, and the capability to produce and maintain weapons systems are seen as national security issues in the provenance of governments, there is an interest in whether trade flows between countries or regions are “balanced.” What is counted and the accuracy of the count can be politically, as well as substantively, important.

Generally, analysts interested in the quantity of weapons transfers focus on military hardware, particularly major weapons systems. These are relatively easy to count, and several databases are available with such data. However, the transfer of technology and services may be of equal or greater importance, as such transactions may bestow the capability to design or produce such systems, and/or to independently maintain and upgrade existing systems already in inventory from previous sales. Similarly, while all sales of defense articles and services will have a positive impact on the exporter's balance of trade and a negative one of the importer, the long term impact may be quite different. In some cases, a sale of technology may reduce the long term need for a country to import a particular defense product (or the consumables related to that weapon), while conversely an import of a particular system might be only the beginning of a ten to twenty year need for continual imports of components, upgrades, and consumables. Simply adding disparate exports or imports together may obfuscate as much as enlighten the policy maker.

A second use of defense trade data is primarily on the import side, in which countries wish to gain insight into the degree of dependency they have on imports relative to their own defense needs and defense industry. One difficulty in answering such questions (to be discussed later in the paper) is that such dependency is increasingly related to imports of components, particularly in the electronics field, that are primarily designed for civil use and thus do not appear in defense trade data. Three to four decades ago the defense sector was the primary user of advanced technology in computers, other electronics, satellites, advanced materials, etc., while today the defense industry may be only a marginal user of such products relative to commercial industry, and hence obtaining detailed trade information on such products may be difficult.

Recent U.S. concerns have ranged from dependency on rare earths and first level products incorporating such minerals such as magnetic cores, to off-the-shelf computer chips which could conceivably incorporate features unknown to the consumer. Defense trade data is not likely to provide insight into these questions, but sufficient granularity in import data can identify particular defense related components and end items that seem to be related to single countries or are increasing rapidly in volume of trade.

Finally, issues related to export controls, their effectiveness, and their impact on exports and export earnings also require accurate and detailed defense trade data. The ratification of defense trade treaties with the United Kingdom and Australia, and implementation of at least some of the executive branch initiatives on export control reform, will increase the desire for accurate data on U.S. defense exports to determine the impact of such changes. Yet more than half of U.S. defense exports occur through commercial transactions licensed by the Department of State (State) (see below for a discussion of this process). However, until the past year or so, State has only kept data on licenses it issues, not on whether those licenses are ever used. A U.S. Government

Accountability Office (GAO) study (GAO-10-952) released in September, 2010 notes that State, while beginning to keep better track of hardware exports, makes no effort to track use of licenses issued for transactions involving the transfer of military technology.

Section C of this chapter will review data publications that are readily available to the public, while Section D will cover databases from which those publications are derived, as well as other significant databases that are maintained by agencies that do not themselves publish information on defense trade.

## **C. Current Data Publications**

There are only a limited number of published data sources for defense exports and imports. Each has strengths and weaknesses, and while trends measured by one publication can be compared to trends measured by another, absolute numbers vary considerably from one to another. That is because the data in these publications tend not to measure the same phenomenon, depend on different data bases, and in some cases, are simply inaccurate.

A complicating factor in analyzing data on U.S. exports of defense equipment and services is that there are two different systems under which such sales and related exports take place. Historically most U.S. defense sales take place through so-called Foreign Military Sales (FMS) channels. In such cases, a foreign government agrees with the U.S. DOD on purchasing a specific defense article and/or service, and the DOD negotiates and contracts for that article or service from U.S. industry. In essence, the U.S. government acts as a purchasing agent for the foreign government, and U.S. industry's responsibility is to the U.S. government client.

Alternatively, a foreign government may contract directly with a U.S. company for a defense article or service. All such Direct Commercial Sales (DCS) must be submitted to the State Department for an export license, and State in turn usually consults with DOD and other relevant agencies before making a determination on whether to issue such a license. While DCS is increasingly the choice of industrial countries with their own sophisticated defense procurement agencies, even developing countries are using the DCS option. For example, the recent \$6 billion sale of F-16s (fighter aircraft) to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was a commercial sale, with only the related armaments being sold through FMS channels.

Five of the most widely used data publications are noted as follows:

### **1. Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations 2001-2008**

This annual report by Richard F. Grimmett of the Congressional Research Service (CRS) has been published annually since 1982. The most recent was released on September 4, 2009 ([www.fas.org/sgp/crs/weapons/R40796.pdf](http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/weapons/R40796.pdf)), and covers arms

agreements and deliveries for the calendar years 2001-2008. It contains an analytical section and a number of tables on arms agreements and deliveries from major suppliers to four geographical regions – Asia, Middle East, Latin America, and Africa. In spite of the title, it also contains some tables on total shipments to the developed plus developing world from the key arms suppliers. Appendix A provides an index to the publication, plus a table on exports by the more important defense equipment manufacturing countries.

There are significant limitations to the study. One is that it only provides country specific data for importing countries in the Middle East. There are no export-import country specific tables for developed countries; thus, for example, there is no data on cross-Atlantic activity. An additional significant limitation is that only FMS sales are included with respect to the United States – DCS are omitted. This is primarily because the State Department has in the past had no reliable data on actual exports resulting from commercial sales – it only tracks licenses issued for such sales. The lack of data on DCS in the CRS report means that U.S. sales are underestimated relative to other major arms exporters, and thus, the tables on market share clearly understate the importance of the United States as the world's largest defense exporter. The GAO report (i.e., GAO-10-952) asserts that over half all U.S. exports of defense articles currently move through DCS. Overall, the GAO estimates U.S. sales of defense articles to have averaged around \$20 billion a year for the past five years; the Grimmett study suggests U.S. sales averaged around \$12 billion a year.

Another caution is that the U.S. FMS data includes contracts for defense services, which may or may not be included in data for other countries, and in this case, may somewhat overstate U.S. sales if other countries do not include such transactions. The GAO estimates services, such as maintenance, supply management and training, account for about one-third of FMS transfers.

## **2. Historical Facts Book: Foreign Military Sales, Foreign Military Construction Sales, and Military Assistance Facts**

This annual report, generally released in late summer by the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) of the DOD (<http://www.dsca.osd.mil/programs/biz-ops/factsbook/default.htm>), covers agreements and deliveries of defense hardware and services made available to foreign countries through the FMS system. Information is provided on agreements signed and on deliveries made to every individual country that has ever purchased defense goods or services through the FMS system. The most recent report includes annual country data for fiscal years 2000-2009, country totals for fiscal years 1950-99, and grand country totals for the period 1950-2009. Appendix B includes an index for the most recent study, plus tables on FMS agreements, FMS deliveries, and DCS exports. As noted above, the data lumps together contracts for both defense articles and services.

It should also be noted that delivery data is based on financial transactions reported by the services to the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS). DFAS in turn reports the transactions to DSCA. DSCA logs in the reports based on when they receive them from DFAS, so there will be a delay between the financial transaction and the DSCA entry, but year to year these differences are not likely to be a large factor. Of course, this report is strictly limited to U.S. exports, and provides no data on U.S. imports of defense goods or any information on foreign defense exports. The information is also provided by U.S. fiscal year (October 1 through September 30), and is thus not comparable to most other publications that use calendar year data.

The report does contain a section on U.S. commercial exports, but the report makes clear that such data is from the State Department and DSCA takes no responsibility for its accuracy. The most recent report, which includes the fiscal year 2008, notes that State did not provide information for that fiscal year in time for publication, so the commercial data only includes up to fiscal year 2007. Appendix B shows tables for FMS agreements and FMS sales through Fiscal Year 09 and DCS sales through Fiscal Year 08.

### **3. Section 655 Report**

Section 655, Annual Military Assistance Report, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended, (PL 87-195) requires the State Department to submit to Congress each year a report by country of all licenses granted during a fiscal year for the export of defense goods and services. That report is prepared by State's Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC), and is available online.<sup>1</sup> The report lists all licenses, first by country, then by the twenty-one categories of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) Munitions List (ML). Within each category, the number of items and value of licenses issues are itemized by subcategory. It should be noted that the year a license is issued is often not the year in which an export will actually occur – licenses for defense articles are generally good for four years and on major equipment may be for even longer periods. And of course licenses are issued for which a contract is never consummated, and hence no export actually materializes. In the Fiscal Year 2008 report, for the first time an aggregate value is listed for all actual shipments that were made in the fiscal year to a given country. A sample of the 655 Report is included in Appendix C.

A critical drawback of the State data is that it includes licenses issued for commercial shipments abroad that will be used by the U.S. Government, as well as shipments of goods to foreign governments that have been temporarily imported for repairs. These kinds of transactions may inflate the 655 Report by as more than 50

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<sup>1</sup> See Section 655 Reports, Reports and Official Documents, U.S. Department of State, [www.pmdtcc.state.gov/reports/index.html](http://www.pmdtcc.state.gov/reports/index.html).

percent, as compared to simply recording licenses and shipments of new and used hardware to foreign governments.

#### **4. Foreign Sources of Supply: Annual Report of U.S. Defense Industrial Base Capabilities and Acquisitions of Defense Items and Components Outside the U.S.**

This annual report to Congress summarizes the competitive and noncompetitive prime contracts awarded by the DOD to foreign suppliers of defense items and components. It is produced by the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology & Logistics) (OUSD AT&L); Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Industrial Policy) (DUSD (IP)).

The report includes tables for purchases by country and by ten categories of defense articles and components based on Defense Claimant Program (DCP) categories: airframes, aircraft engines, other aircraft, missile and space, ships, combat vehicles, non-combat vehicles, weapons, ammunition, and electronics. Note that these tables do not include components of systems purchased from abroad by U.S. contractors to the DOD. Appendix D contains the tables on defense items and components, and on countries from which such goods were purchased.

#### **5. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Yearbook**

The SIPRI signature publication is a Yearbook that contains extensive information on armaments, disarmament, and international security. The recently released 2010 edition contains roughly 400 pages and twelve chapters, of which a forty-eight page chapter is devoted to arms transfers. It contains a number of tables on agreements and transfers, by major weapons category and by exporting and importing country. As noted in the following section about the SIPRI database, its approach to quantifying arms transfers is unique to the institution, and is not readily comparable to other data tables. However, the basic trends its tables illustrate should be comparable to other database trend lines.

**Table 1. Summary of Data Publications**

<b>Report</b>	<b>Description</b>
Grimmett	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Exports and Imports from major exporters to all regions</li><li>• Focus on exports to developing countries</li><li>• U.S. exports only FMS, no DCS</li></ul>
Historical Facts Book	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• FMS agreements and transfers, including articles and services</li><li>• Based on financial transactions</li><li>• State data on DCS transfers of poor quality</li></ul>
655 Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• U.S. DCS licenses issued by country and category</li><li>• Most recent report includes actual shipments by country</li><li>• Shipments include shipments to U.S. military overseas and equipment returned to countries after repairs</li></ul>
Foreign Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Major purchases by DOD of foreign systems and components</li></ul>
SIPRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Agreements and Transfers of major weapons systems between all countries</li></ul>

## **D. Databases**

The publications discussed in Section C of this chapter, in turn, depend on data collected by several institutions and maintained as databases that may or may not be made available to the general public. As is the case with the publications, these databases vary in the data that is collected, the sources of that data, and how it is aggregated in the database. The key databases for defense trade information are enumerated as follows.

### **1. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau**

The primary database on U.S. exports and imports is maintained and controlled by the Census Bureau, a part of the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC). The Census Bureau obtains its raw data primarily from U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Customs), which oversees the importation and exportation of goods into and out of the United States at ports of entry and ports of departure. An understanding of how that data is collected and categorized is important in evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the Census databases.

U.S. imports are categorized according to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), which itself is based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS), a nomenclature system used worldwide to classify goods that are traded. The HS was adopted in 1989 by nearly all trading nations. It was preceded by, and to a degree based on, the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN),

effective from 1976-1989, and by the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN), effective from 1959-76.

The HS consists of four-digit codes that originated in the CCCN, known as headings, into which all raw materials and manufactured goods are categorized. An additional two digits further break down headings into more discrete categories known as subheadings. These six-digit headings and subheadings are standard for all countries. Countries may add additional digits to break the six-digit categories into discrete subsets for tariff and statistical purposes. The U.S. practice is to add two digits for tariff classifications and an additional two digits for statistical purposes. Thus, the HTS uses a total of ten digits, six internationally determined, two additional for tariff purposes, and two for statistical purposes.

In the United States, the statistical categories are determined by a committee (known in the U.S. trade community as the 484(f) Committee) chaired by the International Trade Commission (ITC) and including Census and Customs. That committee meets twice a year to review requests for changes to statistical categories.

As noted above, while the first six digits of the HS are established by international convention, the latter four are determined by individual countries. In many cases, particularly with respect to aerospace, it is the statistical designations that separate aircraft platforms and components into civil and military subcategories. In the United States, while the importer and Customs will generally agree on the identity and hence the numeric designation of a specific import, the State Department and/or the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) are the final arbiter as to whether a product is a military item and needs to be treated as such under various laws governing military and weapons imports.

A similar process is used in the categorization of exports. The U.S. nomenclature for exports is known as Schedule B, with six-digit subheadings that match the HS and an additional four digits for statistical purposes. While the subheadings match the HS at the 6-digit level, they may not match the HTS at the 10-digit level. There are, of course no tariffs on exports, so those subsets are of less interest to many parts of the trade community. On the other hand, knowing whether a specific export requires an export license from State or Commerce is of critical importance to the Customs Bureau, as it is the enforcer of the law at the port of export. If there is a question as to whether a license is required, Customs may impound the export until consultations are held with the Department of State and/or Commerce.

Customs has been steadily moving towards a paperless, all electronic system, which would increase the accuracy of the data generated at the border, and the ability to manipulate the data for specific statistical requirements. Customs is furthest advanced on the export side, which is not surprising as exports originate inside U.S. borders. Since

February 1, 2009, exporters have been required to file Shippers Export Declaration (SEDs) electronically through the Automated Export System (AES). The AES is a joint venture between Customs, the Foreign Trade Division of the Bureau of the Census (Commerce), the Bureau of Industry and Security (Commerce), the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (State), other Federal agencies, and the export trade community. Export information is collected electronically and edited immediately, and errors are detected and corrected at the time of filing. AES is a nationwide system operational at all ports and for all methods of transportation. It was designed to assure compliance with and enforcement of laws relating to exporting, improve trade statistics, reduce duplicate reporting to multiple agencies, and improve customer service. With respect to exports of defense and dual-use items, the system is designed to check the SEDs against appropriate export licenses from the State and Commerce Departments.

A similar system is still in the development stage for imports, known as the Automatic Commercial Environment or ACE. This system is intended eventually to handle both exports and imports, and provide information on trade that can ultimately meet the needs of multiple government agencies for statistics. However, according to Customs officials, it seems at the moment to be behind schedule and over budget, and limited to automating import activity

The bottom line is that Customs generates raw trade data that is passed to Census in the Commerce Department. Different agencies have agreements, known as Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with Census to obtain access to that data for their own needs.

There are some concerns with the data collected. On the export side, while FMS shipments are supposed to be reported to Customs, this depends on compliance by the actual exporting entity. For example, if parts and components are being shipped on military airlift assets, there is no formal customs clearance process, so that those items may or may not be reported to Customs. Similarly, if U.S. or foreign military personnel are ferrying FMS aircraft to the purchasing country, the flight may or may not be reported. When FMS exports are reported to Customs, the value reported may include a variety of U.S. Government surcharges billed to the customer, which are actually services, rather than hardware.

On the import side, as will be discussed later in the paper, significant imports of parts and components may be entered as commercial products, even though the end use will be on military products. Engines for helicopters, large aircraft, and ships may be identical to commercial products and entered as such. Similarly a large array of electronics, automotive parts, etc. may be entered as commercial items, even though their ultimate use may be for incorporation into military platforms.

Given those limitations, ten digit categories can be identified in the HTS and Schedule B that represent most imports and exports that are military in nature. Appendix

E contains Commerce Department Census tables showing exports and imports to and from the world and the United Kingdom by all relevant categories.

## **2. Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), Department of Defense**

DSCA maintains data on FMS Sales, including agreements and shipments, which is the source for its annual Historical Facts Book. It generates its own information on agreements signed with individual countries for specific contracts to deliver military goods and services. As noted earlier, the military services report on actual charges against those contracts and the dates charged to the DFAS. DFAS, in turn, reports these transactions to DSCA. The dates reported are approximately equivalent to shipments of goods or completion of services (e.g., deliveries), and are treated as such by DSCA. There may be a time lag between those charges and the reports of those charges by DFAS to DSCA, which, in some cases, might mean deliveries are recorded a month or two later than actual completion of contract milestones. Data is maintained by quarter, so that although DSCA publishes its annual reports by fiscal year, it would not be difficult to retrieve the data by calendar year if desired by a user. It would be more difficult, if not impossible, to separate data for hardware as opposed to services, as individual contracts can provide for both.

## **3. Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC), Department of State**

DDTC is responsible for issuing licenses for DCS. It has, over the years, slowly moved towards all electronic submission of license requests, obtaining interagency (primarily DOD) input to those requests, and issuing license approvals and rejections (or return without action). It has been less interested in finding out whether and when those licenses were actually exercised. From a compliance perspective, its other major responsibility, it was more concerned about exports of articles on the munitions list that did not have a license than in exports that conformed to the license provisions.

The data that State did provide on actual shipments was suspect for years as being rough estimates as compared to hard data on exports that actually occurred for which licenses had been issued. As noted, for that reason the CRS report ignored DCS altogether, which of course itself led to a report with clear limitations. This situation seems to be finally changing. Clearly the information needed now exists in electronic form. Customs is able to match State license numbers on SEDs with a State database that allows Customs to both insure that an export conforms to a license, and to “decrement” the value of a specific shipment against the total value allowed in a license. Conversely, State ought to be able to access that data through Census and publish data on actual shipments by country and by category. However, in the latest 655 Report, State does not differentiate between shipments that are actually going to the U.S. military or other

agencies, versus to foreign governments, nor does it show actual shipment data by individual weapons categories.

#### **4. Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy (DPAP), Department of Defense**

While not a primary data collection agency itself, the Office of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy (DPAP) provides procurement data on behalf of the DOD to elements of DOD, the Congress, the GAO, and the public. Among other procurement issues, it provides country specific data on foreign government procurement of U.S. defense products and services, and on procurement of foreign products and services by DOD and U.S. defense prime defense contractors and select subcontractors.

On the export side, DPAP obtains data on FMS sales and direct commercial sales that is contained in the annual historic Facts Book prepared by DSCA. That data reflects the strengths and limitations previously discussed in sections on those agencies. In addition, when preparing country tables, DPAP generally lists FMS Agreements signed during a fiscal year and adds them to DCS exports. The former are FMS cases agreed to in a given year, not actual deliveries. The latter are DCS deliveries made in the same year against previously issued licenses. Thus, even if the State export (as opposed to licensing) data were accurate, and it seems to be getting better, the DPAP data is adding together two different phenomena. It would be more consistent if DPAP were to add together FMS deliveries with DCS exports (to record what actually happened in a given year), or FMS agreements with DCS licenses issued (to project what will happen in future years).

On the import side, DPAP gathers its data from two different sources. First, it obtains data on prime contracts reported in the Federal Procurement Data System – Next Generation (FPDS-NG) for all goods and services purchased from foreign entities. That information is submitted by DOD contracting agencies to the FPDS-NG in the form of Contract Action Reports (CARs). All federal agencies submit data to the FPDS-NG, which is maintained by the General Services Administration (GSA) (currently contracted in turn to IBM on a five year contract). That system is unclassified and open to the public. All contracts for goods and services are categorized by Federal Supply Group (FSG) Code. For purposes of the aggregate country data of interest to DPAP, only the first two digits are of interest (see Appendix E), which allow DPAP to differentiate between purchases of inherently military products, and purchases of staples such as petroleum, construction, power, and subsistence.

The second source of data on purchases from foreign countries comes from U.S. prime contractors. Under the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations (DFARS 252.225-7005), all prime contractors to DOD are required to report on a quarterly basis all subcontracts they have over \$550,000 in value that are performed off shore. These would equate to tier 1 subcontractors. Any subcontractors to DOD prime contractors are also required to submit reports on subcontracts they might have for over \$550,000 that might

be performed abroad. These would equate to tier 2 subcontractors. Those reports, submitted on DOD form 2139 (see appendix E for regulation and report form) should provide information on the value, category of hardware or service contracted for, and country in which such contracts or subcontracts were performed. DPAP records that data which it can then sort by country, product category, etc. Of course, the reliability of this data depends on the continued compliance of the contractors and subcontractors, and the accurate entry of the data by DPAP. For FY08, DPAP data indicates that such tier 1 and 2 subcontracts for work related to military products totaled \$8.7 billion (see Appendix F).

The contract data, combined with the DSCA Facts Book data, is used by DPAP to produce country tables showing purchases by any given country from the U.S. on a fiscal year basis, as well as purchases by the DOD or U.S. contractors from the same country. As noted, procurement data is categorized so that DPAP can “back out” prime contracts related to DOD purchases of strictly commercial items, construction, ores, natural gas, utilities, petroleum products, timber, and subsistence supplies purchased from abroad. Thus their country totals for “selected prime contracts,” plus “selected” subcontracts, is roughly analogous to imports of defense articles and services from such countries. Appendix F also contains a typical DPAP table for the world and for the United Kingdom (UK).

## **5. SIPRI**

SIPRI maintains three basic databases. One is a “Trade Register” which contains information on individual transfers of military hardware from an exporter to an importer (including non-state entities). Information is obtained on the weapons system, number ordered, years ordered and delivered, and the value of the transaction, if available, from open sources, including governments, press, the UN Register, etc. Information can be accessed by weapons type, exporter, and importer. Appendix G shows the SIPRI arms register for arms transfers between the U.S. and UK for calendar years 2005-2009.

Second, the database contains aggregate data on transfers of nine types of weapons systems: aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, sensors, air defense systems, missiles, ships, engines for the above categories, and other (mainly gun turrets for vehicles and ships). Each transaction is assigned a “Trend Indicator Value,” or TIV. This is an estimated value of a transaction, recorded in 1990 U.S. dollars. Thus, even if equipment has been donated by a country, or is used equipment sold at a discount, the TIV will be assigned to the transaction based on the type system involved. The notion is that the TIVs allow an analysis of the volume, not the value, of arms transfers of comparable major weapons systems over time. As a consequence, while SIPRI data should show trends comparable to other data sources, the actual numbers in SIPRI data attempt to show volume, while numbers from other data sources will attempt to track value. Appendix G also shows the SIPRI TIV data on U.S. arms exports and imports.

Finally, SIPRI does maintain data on the financial value of total arms transfers by country, based on official sources. However, in their 2010 Yearbook, they note that of the five largest exporters of conventional weapons by volume (based on SIPRI TIVs), only the U.S., France, and Russia had released figures on the value of total arms exports. The UK and Israel had not, so SIPRI did not attempt to compile world totals for the financial value of the arms trade. Appendix G also contains the table Financial Value of Arms Exports from all Countries.

## **6. United Nations Register of Conventional Arms**

The UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) maintains the UN Register of Conventional Arms. The Register depends on voluntary submissions from members and collects information only on seven categories of weapons systems: battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, large caliber artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, and missiles and missile launchers. Other categories of defense equipment such as noncombat aircraft and helicopters, thin skinned vehicles, communications gear, etc., are not covered, nor are services.

Information is collected on a country's exports and imports of the seven categories of systems, as well as a country's own stock of such systems and its acquisitions of such systems from national sources during the reporting year. With respect to exports and imports, most countries provide data on the specific system and country for which there was an export or import, while data on national holdings tends to be aggregated (and a number of countries such as China and Israel provide no data on domestic inventories). There is no information on the total value of export or import transactions, or of annual domestic procurement of such systems.

The most recent year for data is 2008, for which eighty countries submitted some information. Of those, only twenty-one provided data on exports, imports, and national holdings of weapons systems. Of course, many of the smaller countries simply were not significant exporters or importers of weapons systems. The Register does not publish summary tables or any analysis of the data it collects; it simply makes available tables of the national submissions on its web site. Appendix H provides examples of the kind of data that can be obtained from the Register.

**Table 2. Comparison of Databases**

<b>Database</b>	<b>Description</b>
Census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Based on Customs records of U.S. exports and imports of defense articles</li><li>• No record of defense services</li><li>• Some FMS exports may not be reported to Customs</li><li>• Commercial products imported to be incorporated into U.S. defense systems may not be included</li></ul>
DSCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All FMS agreements and transfers</li><li>• Data based on financial transactions, not border crossings</li><li>• Articles and services combined</li></ul>
DDTC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Focus on licenses issued for DCS</li><li>• Just beginning to have accurate data on actual exports</li><li>• Export data greatly inflated by including shipments to U.S. services overseas and equipment being returned after repairs</li><li>• No data on use of technical assistance or service licenses</li></ul>
DPAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pulls together summary country data on U.S. exports &amp; imports using<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– DSCA FMS and State DCS data for exports</li><li>– FPDS-NG data on DOD contracts with foreign entities</li><li>– DOD Contractor reports on subcontracts performed offshore</li></ul></li><li>• FPDS-NG and contractor data not adequately filtered to eliminate non-defense articles and services</li></ul>
SIPRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trade Register on major arms transfers</li><li>• “TIV” trend data on transfers of major weapons categories</li><li>• Total value of arms transfers from major exporters that release such data</li></ul>
UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Register of major weapons exports and imports based on voluntary country reporting</li></ul>

## **7. Comparing the Databases**

There is considerable data available related to U.S. exports and imports of defense articles and services. Unfortunately, data from one source is all too often incompatible with data from another, which makes life difficult for the policy analyst whose interest is primarily in accurately analyzing the movement of defense articles from one country to another, or the total expenditures on defense articles and services by one country in another country. There are several reasons for these inconsistencies.

First, each agency collects data related to defense trade for its own reasons, which governs what data is collected, how it is recorded, and how it is made available. With respect to exports, State and Customs/Commerce are primarily concerned with enforcing

export control laws. State determines whether to issue a license or not, but is less interested in whether the license is exercised. On the contrary, it is more concerned with pursuing those that violate licenses or don't get them at all. Similarly, Customs wants to ascertain whether an export by a commercial entity has a license. It is less concerned about FMS shipments; it assumes the DOD and the Services know what they are doing, and hopes DOD sends appropriate data to Census to be passed on to Commerce.

DSCA on the export side and the operators of the FPDS-NG systems on the import side are essentially concerned with financial issues – contracts and payments – rather than the movement of goods or services themselves. DOD acquisition personnel also have to assure that certain regulations and reporting requirements related to Buy America provisions of the law are met (various laws require that goods purchased by DOD be of U.S. origin or contain a minimum of U.S. content), as well as to examine the impact of imports on the defense industrial base. SIPRI and the UN Registry are focused on disarmament, and hence collect data on major weapons systems and have a minor interest in the value of those systems or the large trade in services and significant categories of defense equipment that are not lethal in nature.

Furthermore, data is categorized depending on an agencies' primary focus. Customs/Census uses a system based on international nomenclature (HTS and Schedule B), State on the ITAR Munitions List (ML) categories, and DOD procurement agencies on the government-wide FSG Code. DSCA has a country focus, and it does not categorize its activities by product or service.

Finally, Customs counts defense articles, and is not involved in services or licensing agreements for production offshore. DSCA lumps services and articles together if a FMS contract requires both. State differentiates between the export of goods and any related technical service, versus technical assistance agreements or manufacturing license agreements, in which the foreign party pays for technical support, information, or intellectual property which may be unrelated to a specific export of hardware. DOD procurement agencies and subcontractors reporting to DPAP include both goods and services.

The following two tables highlight those differences. Table 3 on imports shows import data collected by Customs and enumerated by Census, and data from DPAP representing data from the FPDS-NG on prime DOD contracts with foreign entities plus DPAP data on the use by U.S. prime contractors of subcontractors that perform activity offshore. The Census data is by calendar year and the DPAP by fiscal year. Averaging the five years of data (2005-2009) ought largely to compensate for the differences in time period. Yet the DPAP numbers for imports from the world are 3.5 times that derived from Customs data (2.4 times for the UK.)

**Table 3. U.S. Defense Imports – Millions of U.S. Dollars**

Agency Period	Census Calendar Year	DPAP Fiscal Year
World		
	2005	2,494
	2006	2,882
	2007	3,878
	2008	4,325
	2009	4,966
Average	3,709	12,999
United Kingdom		
	2005	522
	2006	712
	2007	965
	2008	1,139
	2009	1,209
Average	909	2,140

The primary difference between the numbers is presumably the question of services and what goods and services are included in the data. FPDS-NG and DFARS 252.225-7006 reports both include services; Customs data does not. Thus, it would be anticipated that the DPAP numbers should be larger than Customs numbers for the same period. While the DPAP numbers are for DOD-Related “Selected” contracts (eliminating construction, fuel, and subsistence articles and services), large numbers of categories for goods and service are included, such as office supplies, base security, or motor pool maintenance that are questionable if the interest is examining strictly defense trade. Interestingly, both sets of numbers have some under reporting. As noted, Customs is unlikely to include a variety of imports that are commercial in nature that will be incorporated into military products, while DPAP numbers similarly will not include small contracts at the sub-tier level that involve imports (“black box” components, for example).

The export data is even more difficult to interpret. Table 4 shows two sets of numbers. First, Census data for exports is shown alongside FMS delivery data and State’s numbers for actual exports related to previously issued licenses. The Census numbers are based on Customs data from the ports plus DOD reporting on FMS cases; the DSCA and State numbers come from the annual DSCA Facts Book, except the FY 08 number for State is from the FY08 655 Report – the first year in which State reported a number for actual shipments. In theory, the sum of FMS and DCS deliveries ought to bear some relationship to the Customs numbers for exports. They do not, primarily because of the State numbers, which as previously noted, until recently were highly unreliable and at

face value grossly exaggerated, in large part, because they include commercial shipments of hardware for use by the U.S. military.

**Table 4. U.S. Defense Exports – Millions of U.S. Dollars**

Agency	Census	DSCA	State
Period	Defense Articles Calendar Year	FMS Sales Fiscal Year	Defense Articles Fiscal Year
<b>DELIVERIES</b>			
World			
	2005	12,175	11,184
	2006	15,815	11,602
	2007	16,215	12,566
	2008	15,948	11,885
	2009	14,149	33,489
Average	14,860	11,809	43,672
United Kingdom			
	2005	801	382
	2006	712	294
	2007	965	424
	2008	1,139	303
	2009	1,209	3,104
Average	965	351	2,187
<b>AGREEMENTS      LICENSES ISSUED</b>			
<b>Articles &amp; Services      Defense Articles</b>			
World			
	2005	9,505	24,334
	2006	17,970	19,811
	2007	18,667	24,531
	2008	28,985	34,191
	2009		
Average		18,782	25,717
United Kingdom			
	2005	497	2,242
	2006	293	1,959
	2007	371	3,184
	2008	1,101	2,404
Average		566	2,447

It should again be noted that the Census data only counts articles exported at the ports, FMS numbers include both articles and service contracts, and State data includes

articles and some technical data charges, but not technical assistance or manufacturing license agreements. One would thus assume that the sum of the FMS reports and those of State's "shipments" data should be larger than the Customs numbers, but only modestly (one estimate is that roughly one-third of FMS cases are for services). In fact, for the world, the State plus DSCA averages are about 3.7 times that of the Census numbers, and for the UK about 2.6 times the Census numbers.

The second half of Table 4 shows new FMS agreements signed and State licenses issued in a fiscal year. The former data comes from the Facts Book, the later from 655 reports. This information is primarily of interest in giving an indication of what future trends will be for actual export activity. The FMS agreements data is more factual, as it involves contracts signed, generally with some money on the table. State licenses are more problematic, as licenses may not be exercised, or the actual contract performance may be less than a license allows (the prudent company will seek as large a license ceiling as possible so as not to have to request a license amendment from State to increase the allowable dollar value). But in general, if the trend of agreements signed and licenses issued is up, one should be able to conclude that exports will rise in out years, and vice versa.

Given that all data sets have considerable limitations, the analyst is probably best advised to determine what question he wishes to answer and then select one or another of the data sources available. For exports, if the question relates to the U.S. defense industrial base or to world market share of defense exports, then Census data is useful, as it is more inclusive than just using FMS delivery data, and more accurate than including State numbers. In the future, if State succeeds in using the electronic information now available to it through the AES system, and filters out shipments to U.S. forces and items being returned to owners after repairs, than summing FMS deliveries and State licenses exercised data would be even better.

With respect to imports, if the issue involves trade balances with other countries with respect to hardware, then Census data is again an appropriate source, and can be contrasted to Census data on exports. If, on the other hand, the question involves the flow of U.S. defense-related funds to a given country, the DPAP data provides a more inclusive (and therefore larger) set of numbers. Those numbers would be comparable on the export side to a total of FMS deliveries plus exercise of State licenses, if there were any mechanism to track the actual exercise, not just of licenses, for commercial sales of defense articles, but also the actual use of licenses for technical assistance and manufacturing agreements. As such activities do not involve physical movement of things across the border, State would be dependent on companies reporting on the exercise of such licenses, and no aggregate accounting is kept of such activity. Thus, while State's 655 Report says it issued licenses for technical assistance and

manufacturing license agreements in FY08 amounting to \$71 billion, there is no data on actual exercise of those or previously issued licenses for that year.



## **2. Possible Actions to Meet DOD Data Requirements**

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None of the agencies that currently collect data for their own purposes are likely to make comprehensive changes in how they collect that data, or spend resources to make life easier for policy analysts. However, there are relatively simple changes that could improve the reliability, granularity, and comparability of data on defense trade. First, DOD might review the process by which the Services and DSCA report on shipments of FMS goods to Customs, to assure as complete reporting as possible. In addition, as State has nearly completed the process of transitioning its licensing process to an all electronic system, and as the AES system is fully in place, it should be possible for State data on the utilization of licenses to become both accurate and more granular. To be even more useful, State should make available data that excludes licenses and actual exports involving articles for use by U.S. government agencies or are simply goods being returned to foreign governments after repairs. DSCA ought to examine the feasibility of publishing data that differentiates between articles and services.

Second, the current executive branch initiative on export controls envisions both a combined ML with the commodity control list (CCL), and an integrated electronic processing system for all export control administration. The DOD representative to the interagency group overseeing this initiative might argue that the requirements for data on defense trade might well be considered as new systems are created or at least legacy systems are integrated. If a large number of essentially civilian technology-based items that have been “designed or modified” for defense products are to be removed from ML treatment and passed to Commerce, where they will likely be decontrolled, it may still be advisable to create a statistical designation that could be affixed to Schedule B designation so that there would be some record of exports that are defense related, albeit not of a technological level as to warrant ITAR control.

Third, related to the above, an effort might be made inside or outside of DOD to construct a “Rosetta Stone” for the various government classifications of goods and services. An electronic cross-reference index might be created for HTS, Schedule B, ML categories, FSG Codes, and perhaps CCL categories. While all classifications are not of comparable granularity, at least it would be easier to compare defense trade data on major product or service categories.

Fourth, DPAP might review Product Service and Federal Supply codes at the two or even four digit level to filter out categories of goods and services that appear to be civilian in nature. While the current practice of removing fuel, lumber and utilities, and subsistence is useful, there are many more categories of products and services that are purchased by DOD and its contractors and subcontractors that are not inherently military in nature. Eliminating those items from DPAP “select” contract and subcontract data would provide numbers far more useful in comparing U.S. purchases of foreign defense goods and services with U.S. exports of similar goods and services.

Finally, DOD might consider undertaking or sponsoring an in-depth study of defense trade between the U.S. and two or three representative countries, covering a period of two to three years, and examining all transactions over some threshold, perhaps \$5 or \$10 million dollars. Looking at FMS, DCS, Census, and DPAP data, it would be possible to see where there was significant overlap or serious gaps in the data produced by one system versus another. As much of that raw data is business confidential, such a study would have to be classified in some fashion and only conclusions made public.

As defense budgets stagnate, or more likely, shrink among the industrial democracies, the production of defense equipment is likely to become more international in nature, and increasingly, reliance will be placed on the civil sector to produce hardware and software that will be critical inputs to the defense industry. More accurate and granular data on defense trade and cooperation will be essential to help policy makers determine both positive and negative aspects of such trade and cooperation. Some modest improvements in the generation, collection, and processing of such data would assist in that task

# **Appendix A.**

## **CRS Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations**

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Includes:

- Report Cover
- Report Index
- Arms Transfer Agreements by Major Supplier to World
- Arms Deliveries by Major Supplier to World
- Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Suppliers to World
- Explanation of Weapons Categories





# Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 2001-2008

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CRS Report for Congress  
*Prepared for Members and Committees of Congress*

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**Table 30. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 2001-2008**

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL 2001-2008
United States	11,340	12,990	14,477	12,681	12,803	16,026	24,719	37,796	142,832
Russia	5,600	5,700	4,600	7,400	6,000	14,700	10,500	3,500	58,000
France	4,400	600	2,800	2,900	7,300	5,600	2,000	2,600	28,200
United Kingdom	600	700	2,500	4,200	2,800	4,100	9,800	200	24,900
China	1,100	400	600	1,000	2,600	1,400	1,300	800	9,200
Germany	2,000	1,000	1,500	4,000	2,100	1,400	1,500	1,000	14,500
Italy	1,100	400	600	600	1,500	1,200	1,200	3,700	10,300
All Other European	2,700	4,600	2,200	5,400	7,500	5,800	5,100	3,200	36,500
All Others	2,600	2,200	1,700	3,300	2,300	4,000	2,100	2,400	20,600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,440</b>	<b>28,590</b>	<b>30,977</b>	<b>41,481</b>	<b>44,903</b>	<b>54,226</b>	<b>58,219</b>	<b>55,196</b>	<b>345,032</b>

Source: U.S. Government

**Note:** 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 35. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 2001-2008**

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL 2001-2008
United States	9,138	9,846	11,106	11,757	11,970	12,452	12,463	12,232	90,964
Russia	4,700	3,600	4,300	5,600	3,400	6,300	5,100	5,400	38,400
France	2,000	1,500	2,400	5,500	2,600	1,500	2,200	900	18,600
United Kingdom	4,300	5,000	6,900	3,300	3,700	4,500	2,000	2,000	31,700
China	900	900	700	900	800	1,100	1,500	1,400	8,200
Germany	700	1,200	2,300	1,800	1,800	2,800	2,800	2,900	16,300
Italy	500	600	400	200	1,000	400	700	400	4,200
All Other European	3,000	3,000	4,100	2,400	3,000	3,700	4,000	4,000	27,200
All Others	2,500	3,000	2,500	3,200	2,800	2,100	2,900	2,600	21,600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,738</b>	<b>28,646</b>	<b>34,706</b>	<b>34,657</b>	<b>31,070</b>	<b>34,852</b>	<b>33,663</b>	<b>31,832</b>	<b>257,164</b>

Source: U.S. Government

**Note:** 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 25. Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Suppliers to Developing Nations**

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European*	All Other European	All Others
<b>2001-2004</b>						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	506	390	240	320	530	70
Artillery	177	40	670	100	1,680	300
APCs and Armored Cars	54	490	390	150	850	740
Major Surface Combatants	10	4	0	11	3	3
Minor Surface Combatants	15	5	54	60	72	114
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	5	0	0
Submarines	0	0	0	2	3	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	59	300	50	50	30	70
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	15	0	0	20	10	0
Other Aircraft	58	10	110	130	120	160
Helicopters	92	390	0	80	60	60
Surface-to-Air Missiles	2,500	1,920	600	20	670	580
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	30
Anti-Ship Missiles	342	70	100	80	0	50
<b>2005-2008</b>						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	511	360	110	50	370	10
Artillery	240	30	330	10	140	1,090
APCs and Armored Cars	596	2,550	650	130	2,230	390
Major Surface Combatants	0	2	0	14	6	2
Minor Surface Combatants	10	5	36	35	35	72
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	7	9	1
Submarines	0	8	0	5	2	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	100	100	40	30	60	30
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	2	0	10	50	10	30
Other Aircraft	34	40	170	0	70	40
Helicopters	80	180	0	60	30	30
Surface-to-Air Missiles	909	3,720	1,010	340	790	100
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	30
Anti-Ship Missiles	209	370	70	120	80	50

**Source:** U.S. Government

**Note:** Developing nations category excludes the U.S., 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.

## **Description of Items Counted in Weapons Categories, 2001-2008**

**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.

## **Appendix B.**

# **DSCA Historical Facts Book**

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Includes:

- Index
- Foreign Military Sales Agreements
- Foreign Military Sales Deliveries
- Commercial Exports Licenses Under Arms Export Control Act



# Historical Facts Book



**As of September 30, 2009**

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\*The data in this publication regarding Foreign Military Sales Agreements and Deliveries portray only sales and deliveries of defense articles and defense services. Sales values will not match official sales values reported at the end of the sales year. Values are adjusted to reflect changes in the program that occur during execution and represent data as of 30 Sep 09. The Foreign Military Construction Sales Agreements and Deliveries are shown separately.

Countries may appear more than once with values reported for a certain time period because their country code was changed to another code. We are required to report each country code individually. If you are using this information for analysis or other reporting, our suggestion is to summarize both entries into one.

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AGREEMENTS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 1950 FY 2009	
9,483,817	17,906,367	18,448,147	28,776,513	30,660,936	461,027,475	WORLDWIDE
1,867,285	4,274,025	4,508,586	4,322,427	5,698,218	91,537,091	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC
356,459	2,323,858	2,925,246	1,136,833	818,736	18,456,250	AUSTRALIA
-	592	-	-	-	1,530	BRUNEI
208	-	1,084	304	1,694	9,306	CAMBODIA
-	-	-	-	-	259,714	CHINA
2,051	613	527	1,061	656	7,898	EAST TIMOR
489	-	-	-	-	2,931	FIJI
-	-	-	-	-	8,542	INDOCHINA
-	14,287	21,340	3,325	24,196	797,205	INDONESIA
908,719	1,011,805	355,327	872,076	460,730	17,280,295	JAPAN
402,290	408,651	839,248	1,096,952	716,628	18,472,534	KOREA (SEOUL)
-	-	-	-	-	1,478	LAOS
35,599	42,374	25,428	29,029	151,141	1,286,219	MALAYSIA
65	4,093	4,854	4,344	2,770	22,976	MONGOLIA
-	-	-	-	-	8,734	MYANMAR
15,716	12,410	17,241	14,411	8,183	524,773	NEW ZEALAND
-	-	-	-	-	327	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
40,687	30,083	114,864	58,797	50,816	1,504,509	REP OF PHILIPPINES
88,081	339,435	115,591	440,294	244,432	5,717,764	SINGAPORE
244	10,191	22	607,718	3,165,140	22,018,594	TAIWAN
16,674	74,857	87,140	56,371	53,096	5,149,908	THAILAND
-	775	675	913	-	2,640	TONGA
-	-	-	-	-	1,796	UNTAET
-	-	-	-	-	1,167	VIETNAM
3,567,013	7,399,306	7,050,214	17,524,825	15,761,275	208,526,374	NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA
249,780	1,659	-	1,044	22,275	571,225	AFGHANISTAN
-	-	-	-	-	6,079	ALGERIA
26,397	91,327	208,320	78,333	99,635	2,599,887	BAHRAIN
571	-	-	-	1,651	53,381	BANGLADESH
1,096,341	357,222	474,004	2,316,070	1,900,347	33,473,468	EGYPT
76,885	25	92,340	1,020,944	10,401	1,486,869	INDIA
-	-	-	-	-	10,767,725	IRAN
88,362	-	1,097,444	2,433,744	929,910	4,562,613	IRAQ
488,010	959,004	1,092,908	1,072,507	614,970	30,511,807	ISRAEL
109,428	117,880	359,091	252,430	430,586	4,329,081	JORDAN
97,014	784,435	90,452	558,904	295,212	10,957,761	KUWAIT
1,250	1,677	40,127	53,866	150,034	962,121	LEBANON
-	-	-	-	-	28,249	LIBYA
14,541	9,310	26,049	2,415,435	179,739	3,776,233	MOROCCO
4,433	100	200	-	-	28,094	NEPAL

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

\* LESS THAN \$500

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AGREEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 1950 FY 2009	
						NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA (CONTINUED)
42,902	17,347	38,600	28,590	60,259	1,255,872	OMAN
492,235	3,474,339	183,989	335,944	36,398	8,504,431	PAKISTAN
51	-	100	17,352	196,717	232,741	QATAR
737,311	802,745	1,683,790	6,283,566	2,892,125	79,570,473	SAUDI ARABIA
-	-	-	-	11,824	11,824	SAUDI ARABIA MOI
-	1,400	310	-	-	12,159	SRI LANKA
-	-	-	-	-	1	SYRIA
1,189	7,721	9,504	10,160	15,182	772,296	TUNISIA
26,637	769,125	1,638,981	634,273	7,911,115	11,911,287	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
-	-	-	-	-	1,755,047	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
13,676	3,991	14,004	11,664	2,897	385,649	YEMEN
3,445,081	5,633,935	6,071,630	3,702,982	4,223,944	129,050,403	EUROPE
3,940	7,601	2,556	9,212	14,368	69,093	ALBANIA
-	3,478	7,157	7,487	4,001	31,103	ARMENIA
4,387	6,648	470	14,489	5,134	426,979	AUSTRIA
5,059	10,122	4,542	6,000	828	32,333	AZERBAIJAN
136,608	12,978	77,129	10,427	86,871	4,271,143	BELGIUM
5,668	9,345	10,648	3,900	6,490	61,552	BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
7,835	4,187	21,304	19,372	2,348	117,116	BULGARIA
268,239	444,670	1,290,519	577,829	552,053	8,140,635	BULGARIA
-	267	-	515	1,567	21,327	CANADA
31,955	7,660	4,663	4,725	12,622	137,788	CROATIA
81,306	86,627	27,261	66,317	28,816	2,833,226	CZECH REPUBLIC
883	6,604	5,290	5,598	10,139	72,693	DENMARK
7,739	62,674	262,173	33,534	500,784	4,277,546	ESTONIA
23,357	70,472	89,723	118,971	137,957	3,303,833	FINLAND
34,198	49,658	72,302	13,444	11,964	254,118	FRANCE
94,718	365,359	162,289	159,756	535,186	15,746,141	GEORGIA
84,477	2,125,898	221,218	225,088	169,870	13,089,309	GERMANY
29,618	8,251	4,667	20,495	24,065	158,671	GREECE
-	-	-	2,937	-	3,492	HUNGARY
185	32	290	562	-	14,659	HUNGARY
96,870	60,460	50,305	71,207	182,857	4,055,724	ICELAND
7,383	6,864	1,316	772	-	23,621	IRELAND
-	-	-	-	584	584	ITALY
-	5,026	737	526	-	20,128	KAZAKHSTAN
7,181	7,126	6,708	3,189	4,440	63,926	KOSOVO
9,097	10,425	8,791	2,614	9,009	117,700	KYRGYZSTAN
801	624	640	670	380	28,119	LATVIA
1,810	5,567	4,730	3,766	2,873	83,494	LITHUANIA
-	-	-	-	-	11,562	LUXEMBOURG
						MACEDONIA (FYROM)
						MALTA

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

\* LESS THAN \$500

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AGREEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 1950 FY 2009	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
						EUROPE (CONTINUED)
						-----
636	-	901	1,035	280	13,576	MOLDOVA
232,913	128,083	413,540	222,946	219,316	10,730,150	NETHERLANDS
77,355	122,015	700,004	282,301	96,777	5,128,208	NORWAY
6,689	73,108	16,755	79,041	90,062	4,381,630	POLAND
78,278	27,338	14,315	51,580	34,159	1,719,649	PORTUGAL
-	-	-	-	800	800	REP OF MONTENEGRO
-	-	115	311	500	926	REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
14,010	21,247	50,226	35,802	14,719	273,934	ROMANIA
4,670	18,067	2,878	2,444	7,796	77,565	SLOVAKIA
5,192	473	1,514	5,392	3,932	39,440	SLOVENIA
134,623	559,020	142,119	129,200	51,522	9,060,235	SPAIN
102,433	14,841	6,083	14,159	12,509	543,029	SWEDEN
19,047	24,669	38,279	25,147	316,691	3,724,085	SWITZERLAND
-	1,443	1,096	-	-	5,920	TAJIKISTAN
1,327,798	963,665	1,958,762	363,932	621,689	18,118,658	TURKEY
245	900	1,513	-	-	4,866	TURKMENISTAN
280	7,861	20,586	7,283	6,312	77,385	UKRAINE
497,597	292,582	365,515	1,099,006	441,673	17,545,811	UNITED KINGDOM
-	-	-	-	-	53,216	UZBEKISTAN
-	-	-	-	-	83,704	YUGOSLAVIA
22,563	20,787	13,928	25,335	56,590	1,523,897	AFRICA
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
150	-	200	-	150	500	ANGOLA
-	-	-	-	-	3,031	BENIN
1,717	866	115	136	1,504	29,961	BOTSWANA
-	-	-	200	100	365	BURUNDI
150	-	250	250	-	47,713	CAMEROON
68	-	-	200	-	1,891	CAPE VERDE
-	-	-	-	-	580	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP
-	1,816	100	368	350	36,217	CHAD
-	-	-	895	-	974	COMOROS
-	-	-	-	-	13	CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)
-	1,255	1,464	250	300	136,783	CONGO (KINSHASA)
10,841	256	76	3,254	4,511	36,718	DJIBOUTI
-	-	-	-	-	1,509	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
200	240	-	-	-	2,586	ERITREA
285	8,851	3,200	2,318	-	118,542	ETHIOPIA
8	-	-	300	-	6,373	GABON
183	-	-	-	-	2,314	GAMBIA
1,191	32	630	139	-	10,214	GHANA
201	-	-	200	234	12,684	GUINEA
-	-	-	-	-	2,979	GUINEA-BISSAU

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

\* LESS THAN \$500

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AGREEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 1950 FY 2009	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-	-	-	-	-	3,743	IVORY COAST
166	1,600	3,928	14,232	14,763	307,925	KENYA
-	-	-	50	150	206	LESOTHO
-	1,200	280	343	3,800	50,517	LIBERIA
-	100	-	126	-	5,719	MADAGASCAR
2	150	-	-	525	6,958	MALAWI
-	-	-	-	-	3,178	MALI
-	-	-	-	-	964	MAURITANIA
-	-	-	383	-	986	MAURITIUS
90	-	694	609	-	1,475	MOZAMBIQUE
-	-	-	-	-	4,160	NAMIBIA
-	-	-	-	-	16,885	NIGER
2,318	253	724	285	24,358	122,100	NIGERIA
500	-	-	-	478	2,697	RWANDA
-	4	-	-	-	1,163	SAO TOME & PRINCIPE
1,430	208	1,565	546	2,589	33,269	SENEGAL
-	300	-	-	-	1,116	SEYCHELLES
40	-	300	250	-	4,025	SIERRA LEONE
-	-	-	-	-	152,935	SOMALIA
139	639	-	-	1,061	20,842	SOUTH AFRICA
-	-	203	-	-	311,521	SUDAN
-	-	-	-	250	453	SWAZILAND
-	-	-	-	-	93	TANZANIA
183	-	-	-	301	1,160	TOGO
2,198	3,017	-	-	1,166	14,681	UGANDA
500	-	200	-	-	1,139	ZAMBIA
-	-	-	-	-	2,041	ZIMBABWE
386,834	228,138	560,491	749,509	700,841	9,257,939	WESTERN HEMISPHERE
-	500	320	239	-	12,081	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
14,850	5,820	38,188	41,312	74,389	514,651	ARGENTINA
-	-	-	188	62	980	BAHAMAS
-	-	-	-	-	5,031	BARBADOS
272	675	163	195	200	7,022	BELIZE
-	-	-	-	-	24,414	BOLIVIA
-	-	-	-	-	112,338	BOLIVIA - INTL NARC
124,326	18,723	75,493	349,744	192,338	1,707,333	BRAZIL
16,356	37,283	13,907	64,964	96,922	985,937	CHILE
204,834	134,890	417,384	241,309	243,240	2,064,167	COLOMBIA
-	-	-	1,300	899	191,996	COLOMBIA - INTL NARC
-	-	-	-	270	31,508	COSTA RICA
-	-	-	-	-	4,510	CUBA

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

\* LESS THAN \$500

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AGREEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 1950 FY 2009</u>	
						WESTERN HEMISPHERE (CONTINUED)
463	344	24	104	-	6,937	DOMINICA
540	2,492	250	669	-	61,684	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
5,222	4,541	637	2,839	3,041	199,340	ECUADOR
-	-	-	-	-	5,216	ECUADOR - INTL NARC
6,449	1,645	6,256	22,406	9,559	955,966	EL SALVADOR
478	184	115	104	-	11,942	GRENADA
1,509	1,794	250	-	-	62,037	GUATEMALA
456	309	-	-	-	1,799	GUYANA
703	200	835	60	226	11,488	HAITI
1,760	442	598	394	269	430,547	HONDURAS
1,218	1,600	1,039	370	-	41,103	JAMAICA
4,035	13,712	957	4,109	71,203	348,346	MEXICO
249	990	744	1,396	-	9,829	NICARAGUA
1,795	400	1,689	716	1,052	41,751	PANAMA
-	84	-	-	-	2,077	PARAGUAY
594	515	-	16,309	6,786	219,914	PERU
-	-	-	-	-	6,574	PERU - INTL NARC
225	208	196	-	50	7,875	ST KITTS AND NEVIS
129	169	548	50	-	7,795	ST LUCIA
-	-	-	50	-	6,454	ST VINCENT + GREN.
-	320	-	-	-	441	SURINAME
87	-	-	-	-	4,661	TRINIDAD + TOBAGO
283	297	897	684	335	44,937	URUGUAY
-	-	-	-	-	1,107,258	VENEZUELA
137,158	292,846	161,592	2,405,492	3,295,419	16,712,932	NON REGIONAL
137,158	292,846	161,592	2,405,492	3,295,419	16,712,932	CLASSIFIED TOTALS A/
57,883	57,331	81,706	45,944	924,649	4,418,839	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

PAGE 11

\* LESS THAN \$500

AS OF 30 SEP 09

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES DELIVERIES

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 1950 FY 2009	
11,153,207	11,549,080	12,529,124	11,828,474	12,521,676	362,771,998	WORLDWIDE
3,169,201	3,283,587	3,224,408	3,271,320	2,695,627	81,272,889	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC
349,684	349,835	780,165	916,385	375,059	12,918,651	AUSTRALIA
12	34	24	12	297	1,140	BRUNEI
295	-	1	6	40	5,188	CAMBODIA
-	-	-	-	-	259,718	CHINA
24	19	8	18	35	1,087	EAST TIMOR
72	93	298	231	1	2,538	FIJI
-	-	-	-	-	8,542	INDOCHINA
-	2,555	14,364	4,946	1,608	743,006	INDONESIA
410,058	768,811	646,675	608,923	860,280	14,034,316	JAPAN
590,944	598,579	730,798	797,268	478,550	15,406,957	KOREA (SEOUL)
-	-	-	97	27	1,478	LAOS
49,411	21,535	19,343	17,453	23,179	1,026,178	MALAYSIA
878	2,133	3,424	2,765	1,326	14,344	MONGOLIA
-	-	-	-	-	8,734	MYANMAR
13,146	8,797	13,282	12,938	8,730	483,180	NEW ZEALAND
-	-	-	-	-	327	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
33,954	25,646	19,037	84,905	70,010	1,344,466	REP OF PHILIPPINES
228,646	355,168	173,115	167,461	182,170	4,456,938	SINGAPORE
1,400,311	1,067,845	777,400	617,659	646,602	25,755,610	TAIWAN
91,766	82,503	45,743	39,591	47,483	4,797,370	THAILAND
-	34	728	604	230	1,874	TONGA
*	-	-	57	-	80	UNTAET
-	-	-	-	-	1,167	VIETNAM
5,033,789	5,205,320	4,972,893	4,888,737	4,942,364	160,699,843	NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA
169,351	172,509	17,648	7,013	2,291	496,833	AFGHANISTAN
*	*	*	*	1	6,039	ALGERIA
64,927	54,825	84,074	42,150	100,970	2,087,211	BAHRAIN
860	510	8,883	67	327	44,696	BANGLADESH
1,421,540	1,195,297	1,225,168	856,196	878,929	26,925,302	EGYPT
100,328	48,576	91,999	40,108	15,004	407,561	INDIA
-	-	-	-	-	10,718,517	IRAN
-	2,196	176,786	683,487	707,192	1,582,813	IRAQ
1,523,795	1,283,750	1,316,167	1,407,109	747,398	27,758,047	ISRAEL
140,323	102,285	169,756	263,142	173,165	3,200,873	JORDAN
277,514	541,581	462,886	245,603	254,937	9,147,532	KUWAIT
1,252	1,702	13,193	16,775	40,605	775,502	LEBANON
-	-	-	-	-	28,249	LIBYA
16,788	40,677	7,985	3,798	10,292	1,154,526	MOROCCO
2,080	3,624	529	113	65	22,605	NEPAL

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

\* LESS THAN \$500

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES DELIVERIES (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 1950 FY 2009
91,383	434,150	104,191	57,247	43,364	961,282
60,739	121,013	195,878	270,787	119,333	3,907,387
354	464	792	1,123	4,056	16,520
981,233	977,675	1,013,788	895,092	1,715,994	67,739,810
260	5	281	347	2	3,611
-	-	-	-	-	1
8,454	15,191	5,456	6,779	6,320	725,119
153,103	200,699	68,919	84,106	119,204	935,122
15,783	201	1,107	38	8	1,701,704
3,725	8,390	7,409	7,658	2,908	352,983
<u>2,585,071</u>	<u>2,607,640</u>	<u>3,940,347</u>	<u>3,353,735</u>	<u>4,603,799</u>	<u>109,438,188</u>
7,469	5,876	4,627	6,096	10,745	59,119
84	1,065	3,103	6,813	5,530	25,452
2,036	1,539	2,090	10,912	2,566	399,154
1,671	628	4,855	8,044	8,615	25,893
49,378	52,604	48,725	43,696	38,718	3,968,722
3,652	7,534	6,040	5,296	7,876	48,595
16,336	9,672	12,868	19,892	3,915	91,933
149,645	182,700	246,285	468,258	530,079	6,027,166
9,355	6,002	547	73	202	18,436
20,283	10,167	16,744	8,581	12,568	105,076
40,405	49,193	62,693	57,347	42,903	2,522,599
12,925	4,818	4,219	6,987	5,677	58,905
37,872	73,921	27,623	86,298	84,495	3,409,105
68,801	42,135	45,114	57,330	61,138	2,633,464
11,582	10,541	25,084	72,348	18,450	167,328
207,590	149,120	204,906	172,840	161,885	14,750,820
467,637	179,565	204,363	197,870	1,291,691	11,388,889
5,872	8,653	13,912	4,807	25,971	106,479
-	-	-	349	797	1,700
266	7,789	306	339	675	13,976
126,814	288,425	153,329	75,636	92,752	3,499,456
2,693	3,121	5,182	1,039	2,769	19,410
-	-	-	-	24	24
1,908	1,246	4,232	719	321	19,562
10,290	4,515	3,305	8,172	1,516	50,033
16,450	13,565	23,395	9,492	6,688	98,733
783	798	801	417	451	27,368
10,950	4,284	4,563	5,239	3,257	78,454
5,030	-	-	-	141	11,296
936	422	571	805	300	12,161

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA (CONTINUED)

OMAN  
PAKISTAN  
QATAR  
SAUDI ARABIA  
SRI LANKA  
SYRIA  
TUNISIA  
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES  
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES  
YEMEN

EUROPE

ALBANIA  
ARMENIA  
AUSTRIA  
AZERBAIJAN  
BELGIUM  
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA  
BULGARIA  
CANADA  
CROATIA  
CZECH REPUBLIC  
DENMARK  
ESTONIA  
FINLAND  
FRANCE  
GEORGIA  
GERMANY  
GREECE  
HUNGARY  
ICELAND  
IRELAND  
ITALY  
KAZAKHSTAN  
KOSOVO  
KYRGYZSTAN  
LATVIA  
LITHUANIA  
LUXEMBOURG  
MACEDONIA (FYROM)  
MALTA  
MOLDOVA

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

\* LESS THAN \$500

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES DELIVERIES (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 1950 FY 2009	
177,906	230,936	240,479	252,786	252,183	9,815,233	NETHERLANDS
105,584	92,020	162,964	88,446	296,336	4,121,704	NORWAY
84,433	393,472	1,483,399	731,076	157,231	2,988,633	POLAND
84,287	57,437	38,909	44,916	100,873	1,538,114	PORTUGAL
-	-	-	-	71	71	REP OF MONTENEGRO
-	-	94	133	239	466	REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
25,675	16,631	16,260	54,687	23,534	200,382	ROMANIA
7,832	5,881	10,571	12,916	1,700	62,816	SLOVAKIA
11,109	2,110	3,032	5,489	1,544	29,278	SLOVENIA
126,325	104,350	148,957	169,086	185,417	8,324,329	SPAIN
7,448	5,072	6,802	14,016	27,816	485,460	SWEDEN
89,244	31,844	72,939	34,738	58,764	3,148,009	SWITZERLAND
1,761	1	128	2,063	54	5,557	TAJIKISTAN
189,400	246,998	184,276	306,415	309,301	13,366,617	TURKEY
238	815	86	-	-	3,342	TURKMENISTAN
1,799	5,614	10,085	3,875	5,464	45,991	UKRAINE
381,566	294,276	423,661	297,119	760,548	15,527,085	UNITED KINGDOM
1,751	283	8,224	280	10	52,088	UZBEKISTAN
-	-	-	-	-	83,704	YUGOSLAVIA
27,362	17,882	24,439	9,463	16,544	1,407,552	AFRICA
-	-	1	-	1	2	ANGOLA
-	-	-	-	-	3,031	BENIN
140	1,656	533	404	693	26,055	BOTSWANA
-	-	-	-	-	65	BURUNDI
116	*	35	80	8	47,181	CAMEROON
1	47	18	9	2	1,696	CAPE VERDE
-	*	*	1	*	579	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP
39	146	985	442	56	34,353	CHAD
-	-	-	-	-	80	COMOROS
-	-	-	-	-	13	CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)
-	938	1,350	50	99	135,952	CONGO (KINSHASA)
5,890	358	3,846	1,055	3,132	28,303	DJIBOUTI
-	-	-	-	-	1,509	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
-	-	1	-	78	2,225	ERITREA
2,867	1,570	4,562	2,218	1,569	113,701	ETHIOPIA
-	-	56	*	-	6,050	GABON
9	1	106	23	-	2,261	GAMBIA
384	414	558	552	45	5,963	GHANA
281	28	6	13	-	10,790	GUINEA
-	-	-	-	-	2,979	GUINEA-BISSAU
-	-	-	-	-	3,743	IVORY COAST

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

\* LESS THAN \$500

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES DELIVERIES (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 1950 FY 2009	
7,463	2,393	1,959	757	6,000	271,968	KENYA
-	-	-	-	-	6	LESOTHO
-	-	165	603	338	45,999	LIBERIA
-	-	1,654	*	-	5,493	MADAGASCAR
71	15	2	706	-	6,283	MALAWI
*	37	7	277	-	3,039	MALI
-	2	-	*	-	964	MAURITANIA
-	-	-	1	18	604	MAURITIUS
15	1	53	349	347	832	MOZAMBIQUE
-	197	-	-	-	4,160	NAMIBIA
154	8	*	*	-	16,852	NIGER
6,849	2,917	3,885	55	2,926	94,369	NIGERIA
1	500	-	*	29	2,617	RWANDA
48	165	4	17	19	1,150	SAO TOME & PRINCIPE
92	488	1,255	933	565	27,718	SENEGAL
-	9	-	-	-	816	SEYCHELLES
-	-	*	13	68	3,423	SIERRA LEONE
-	-	-	-	-	151,783	SOMALIA
1,970	2,364	1,216	790	418	17,408	SOUTH AFRICA
-	-	-	-	-	311,521	SUDAN
-	-	-	-	-	93	TANZANIA
-	-	-	*	-	687	TOGO
972	3,251	2,102	114	35	10,996	UGANDA
-	322	78	-	96	935	ZAMBIA
-	54	3	-	-	1,305	ZIMBABWE
276,220	392,239	318,145	264,088	204,607	7,241,589	WESTERN HEMISPHERE
619	271	161	19	1,363	11,786	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
4,099	6,055	8,063	22,541	10,027	372,995	ARGENTINA
1	-	6	-	206	362	BAHAMAS
16	-	-	*	93	5,032	BARBADOS
341	420	483	208	191	6,573	BELIZE
4,397	658	267	203	1	24,067	BOLIVIA
333	110	53	1	*	111,234	BOLIVIA - INTL NARC
10,642	27,910	61,912	54,712	46,330	1,089,333	BRAZIL
189,104	240,430	24,157	43,824	8,550	726,674	CHILE
40,822	85,666	199,092	124,129	109,963	1,264,819	COLOMBIA
775	1,013	443	654	624	188,070	COLOMBIA - INTL NARC
-	-	-	*	10	31,179	COSTA RICA
-	-	-	-	-	4,510	CUBA
125	44	185	26	509	6,825	DOMINICA
1,016	569	1,661	137	516	58,168	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

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\* LESS THAN \$500

AS OF 30 SEP 09

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES DELIVERIES (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 1950 FY 2009	
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3,964	5,619	7,016	2,723	2,246	190,058	ECUADOR
9	28	313	13	*	5,148	ECUADOR - INTL NARC
2,585	2,434	1,807	5,862	13,093	929,540	EL SALVADOR
82	114	126	11	636	11,839	GRENADA
-	739	770	201	280	50,618	GUATEMALA
22	47	297	14	46	1,327	GUYANA
6	372	54	205	312	9,980	HAITI
749	1,482	1,025	293	548	424,714	HONDURAS
1,250	131	735	1,728	341	40,675	JAMAICA
4,412	8,004	6,375	3,526	4,937	265,389	MEXICO
1,007	73	891	574	431	8,460	NICARAGUA
309	936	426	957	738	39,078	PANAMA
19	17	3	138	213	1,770	PARAGUAY
139	102	218	228	656	196,579	PERU
108	229	36	*	*	6,525	PERU - INTL NARC
180	53	157	119	632	7,823	ST KITTS AND NEVIS
166	80	11	191	788	7,677	ST LUCIA
-	-	-	*	50	6,389	ST VINCENT + GREN.
1	70	1	11	*	126	SURINAME
144	141	13	118	2	4,201	TRINIDAD + TOBAGO
797	135	524	270	272	42,288	URUGUAY
7,981	8,286	865	453	3	1,079,759	VENEZUELA
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61,565	42,412	48,893	41,131	58,735	2,711,937	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
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TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

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\* LESS THAN \$500

AS OF 30 SEP 09

COMMERCIAL EXPORTS LICENSED UNDER ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 1950 FY 2009	
30,145,664	31,604,722	8,874,473	33,509,916	-	194,148,766	WORLDWIDE
8,066,311	11,825,213	2,631,016	10,874,819	-	61,906,317	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC
709,468	514,874	317,427	622,796	-	5,249,004	AUSTRALIA
2,041	3,644	1,510	8,758	-	99,189	BRUNEI
195	150	31	567	-	987	CAMBODIA
-	-	-	-	-	6	CANTON & ENDERBURY I
-	404	-	-	-	187,630	CHINA
525	29	-	236	-	811	EAST TIMOR
-	62	9	-	-	1,677	FIJI
2,011	31	22	43	-	13,830	FRENCH POLYNESIA (FR)
2,377	2,314	908	8,198	-	239,718	HONG KONG
8,522	20,108	18,606	25,938	-	372,007	INDONESIA
5,229,172	8,385,467	1,177,793	6,491,430	-	35,374,785	JAPAN
-	-	34,001	12	-	37,409	KIRIBATI (GILBERT IS)
1,474,645	2,297,565	633,530	2,687,340	-	10,834,540	KOREA (SEOUL)
-	10	-	-	-	14	LAOS
10	-	3	-	-	1,031	MACAU
24,738	32,958	25,293	69,989	-	809,788	MALAYSIA
-	-	141	-	-	141	MARSHALL ISLANDS
-	32	-	-	-	40	MICRONESIA
147	21	4	-	-	175	MONGOLIA
66	-	-	-	-	19,538	MYANMAR
5	-	-	-	-	243	NAURU
397	339	170	772	-	5,460	NEW CALEDONIA (FR)
38,031	37,073	29,813	50,009	-	462,273	NEW ZEALAND
-	53	-	-	-	160	NIUE
-	360	-	-	-	360	NORFOLK ISLAND (AUST)
1	4	4,143	13	-	7,211	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
-	-	-	-	-	*	PITCAIRN (UK)
24,522	10,915	6,741	28,241	-	605,263	REP OF PHILIPPINES
482,311	484,390	157,750	442,016	-	2,889,041	SINGAPORE
-	-	-	-	-	452	SOLOMON ISLANDS
19,699	5,322	200,000	363,776	-	3,731,717	TAIWAN
39,321	28,186	23,113	74,589	-	952,217	THAILAND
8,097	841	-	-	-	8,956	TOKELAU
-	4	7	-	-	313	TONGA
-	-	-	-	-	9	TUVALU
-	-	1	-	-	16	VANUATU
-	-	-	96	-	96	VIETNAM
10	57	-	-	-	147	VIETNAM
-	-	-	-	-	64	WESTERN SAMOA

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

\* LESS THAN \$500

COMMERCIAL EXPORTS LICENSED UNDER ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 1950 FY 2009	
30,145,664	31,604,722	8,874,473	33,509,916	-	194,148,766	WORLDWIDE
8,066,311	11,825,213	2,631,016	10,874,819	-	61,906,317	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC
709,468	514,874	317,427	622,796	-	5,249,004	AUSTRALIA
2,041	3,644	1,510	8,758	-	99,189	BRUNEI
195	150	31	567	-	987	CAMBODIA
-	-	-	-	-	6	CANTON & ENDERBURY I
-	404	-	-	-	187,630	CHINA
525	29	-	236	-	811	EAST TIMOR
-	62	9	-	-	1,677	FIJI
2,011	31	22	43	-	13,830	FRENCH POLYNESIA (FR)
2,377	2,314	908	8,198	-	239,718	HONG KONG
8,522	20,108	18,606	25,938	-	372,007	INDONESIA
5,229,172	8,385,467	1,177,793	6,491,430	-	35,374,785	JAPAN
-	-	34,001	12	-	37,409	KIRIBATI (GILBERT IS)
1,474,645	2,297,565	633,530	2,687,340	-	10,834,540	KOREA (SEOUL)
-	10	-	-	-	14	LAOS
10	-	3	-	-	1,031	MACAU
24,738	32,958	25,293	69,989	-	809,788	MALAYSIA
-	-	141	-	-	141	MARSHALL ISLANDS
-	32	-	-	-	40	MICRONESIA
147	21	4	-	-	175	MONGOLIA
66	-	-	-	-	19,538	MYANMAR
5	-	-	-	-	243	NAURU
397	339	170	772	-	5,460	NEW CALEDONIA (FR)
38,031	37,073	29,813	50,009	-	462,273	NEW ZEALAND
-	53	-	-	-	160	NIUE
-	360	-	-	-	360	NORFOLK ISLAND (AUST)
1	4	4,143	13	-	7,211	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
-	-	-	-	-	*	PITCAIRN (UK)
24,522	10,915	6,741	28,241	-	605,263	REP OF PHILIPPINES
482,311	484,390	157,750	442,016	-	2,889,041	SINGAPORE
-	-	-	-	-	452	SOLOMON ISLANDS
19,699	5,322	200,000	363,776	-	3,731,717	TAIWAN
39,321	28,186	23,113	74,589	-	952,217	THAILAND
8,097	841	-	-	-	8,956	TOKELAU
-	4	7	-	-	313	TONGA
-	-	-	-	-	9	TUVALU
-	-	1	-	-	16	VANUATU
-	-	-	96	-	96	VIETNAM
10	57	-	-	-	147	VIETNAM
-	-	-	-	-	64	WESTERN SAMOA

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

\* LESS THAN \$500

COMMERCIAL EXPORTS LICENSED UNDER ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 1950 FY 2009	
7,283,788	8,931,350	1,126,060	9,512,146	-	40,607,028	NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA
708,793	532,178	56,955	1,017,275	-	2,319,282	AFGHANISTAN
276,063	243,368	37,933	112,937	-	862,422	ALGERIA
921,775	871,438	7,352	618,122	-	2,450,091	BAHRAIN
1,095	2,283	2,971	1,663	-	30,817	BANGLADESH
-	-	-	-	-	245	BHUTAN
28,633	2,051	-	-	-	31,037	BR INDIAN OCEAN TERR
340,532	327,145	29,505	121,485	-	2,038,986	EGYPT
31,891	39,673	27,784	129,516	-	721,409	INDIA
-	-	-	-	-	670,767	IRAN
1,682,926	1,673,519	103,358	2,830,786	-	6,327,336	IRAQ
1,110,223	1,201,424	260,275	805,826	-	10,224,245	ISRAEL
88,369	72,667	17,938	83,658	-	637,127	JORDAN
586,570	1,609,209	32,664	1,474,238	-	3,885,540	KUWAIT
142	82	720	7,194	-	31,954	LEBANON
-	33	350	842	-	32,543	LIBYA
-	68	37	-	-	807	MALDIVES
18,613	22,114	5,943	28,883	-	267,641	MOROCCO
188	54	55	137	-	2,096	NEPAL
7,498	208,737	5,790	15,767	-	336,819	OMAN
85,341	182,918	27,613	106,806	-	809,528	PAKISTAN
262,079	328,409	10,277	876,465	-	1,505,737	QATAR
85,352	124,840	38,205	232,082	-	2,627,522	SAUDI ARABIA
466	1,334	2,059	10,665	-	30,716	SRI LANKA
-	-	-	-	-	1,529	SYRIA
3,290	21,723	3,143	3,671	-	148,351	TUNISIA
1,041,638	1,464,928	451,112	1,034,029	-	4,384,574	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
-	-	-	-	-	215,391	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
2,311	1,155	4,021	99	-	12,513	YEMEN
13,507,014	9,672,213	3,787,477	12,142,087	-	70,868,428	EUROPE
486	971	267	636	-	2,664	ALBANIA
242	16	21	12	-	493	ANDORRA
28	270	166	-	-	464	ARMENIA
5,129	6,948	4,552	6,769	-	141,514	AUSTRIA
72	257	911	1,507	-	2,802	AZERBAIJAN
313,022	310,479	59,191	285,745	-	2,411,815	BELGIUM
873	1,707	196	198	-	3,022	BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
3,556	2,749	2,516	20,389	-	35,727	BULGARIA
1,244,822	1,311,762	312,045	2,532,552	-	7,566,042	CANADA
6,875	817	943	1,864	-	53,091	CROATIA
4,237	8,069	21,986	19,088	-	57,807	CYPRUS
5,768	4,769	1,934	7,267	-	126,649	CZECH REPUBLIC
5,769	-	-	-	-	11,557	CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

\* LESS THAN \$500

COMMERCIAL EXPORTS LICENSED UNDER ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 1950 FY 2009	EUROPE (CONTINUED)
75,887	59,746	35,763	106,537	-	1,010,121	DENMARK
421	839	389	287	-	2,935	ESTONIA
-	-	-	-	-	4	FAEROE ISLANDS
28,320	16,916	9,890	24,379	-	466,633	FINLAND
393,542	347,148	437,074	208,511	-	3,285,635	FRANCE
20,462	56,953	867	78,736	-	157,834	GEORGIA
7,313,971	2,617,465	357,691	2,065,390	-	17,056,071	GERMANY
20	-	-	4	-	120	GIBRALTAR (UK)
153,424	266,731	109,807	126,226	-	2,668,848	GREECE
2,401	2,216	946	7,031	-	25,489	HUNGARY
48,565	73,467	433	1,471	-	126,319	ICELAND
4,406	7,091	5,490	11,597	-	47,843	IRELAND
810,871	886,568	173,227	1,198,837	-	6,855,439	ITALY
600	4,102	13,133	355,491	-	380,008	KAZAKHSTAN
6,636	55,289	230	25,287	-	87,466	KYRGYZSTAN
93	1,080	519	3,912	-	9,308	LATVIA
-	14	1	-	-	262	LIECHTENSTEIN
1,528	685	250	943	-	3,561	LITHUANIA
42,551	49,708	43,855	44,199	-	332,091	LUXEMBOURG
4,960	4,496	722	6,492	-	17,351	MACEDONIA (FYROM)
30	13	126	150	-	717	MALTA
235	12	234	-	-	500	MOLDOVA
260	-	260	-	-	890	MONACO
229,711	260,827	72,483	494,982	-	2,405,166	NETHERLANDS
160,136	181,267	70,310	151,962	-	1,423,812	NORWAY
14,231	104,304	45,242	154,689	-	346,366	POLAND
12,734	18,972	8,150	28,441	-	284,034	PORTUGAL
12,430	17,773	5,655	44,632	-	126,707	ROMANIA
68,954	8,742	53,605	15,371	-	158,747	RUSSIA
67	-	-	-	-	73	SAN MARINO
-	-	-	-	-	67	SERBIA
1,130	144	6,612	-	-	7,886	SERBIA AND MONTENEGR
5,166	4,949	1,503	3,507	-	17,390	SLOVAKIA
1,776	2,195	743	2,808	-	15,731	SLOVENIA
163,450	164,292	64,775	258,292	-	1,948,867	SPAIN
-	-	1	-	-	3,544	SVALBARD & JAN MAYEN
137,419	138,554	73,804	138,332	-	1,535,634	SWEDEN
34,892	60,421	24,410	126,784	-	1,279,863	SWITZERLAND
221	582	1,098	-	-	1,901	TAJIKISTAN
219,875	271,720	241,054	474,126	-	3,472,618	TURKEY
9	74	7	-	-	833	TURKMENISTAN
51,439	-	-	-	-	51,439	UK POLARIS PROJECT
1,873	6,777	48,133	2,705	-	59,566	UKRAINE

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

\* LESS THAN \$500

COMMERCIAL EXPORTS LICENSED UNDER ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 1950 FY 2009	
-	-	-	-	-	21	UNION OF SOV SOC REP
1,840,000	2,331,133	1,473,864	3,103,868	-	14,592,102	UNITED KINGDOM
51,439	134	393	81	-	52,415	UZBEKISTAN
-	-	-	-	-	134,557	YUGOSLAVIA
43,806	51,237	31,797	89,388	-	592,833	AFRICA
6,933	14,529	2,333	682	-	24,911	ANGOLA
35	-	-	-	-	70	BENIN
7,976	7,937	1,577	8,975	-	79,524	BOTSWANA
49	-	-	57	-	1,202	BURKINA FASO
-	89	7	29	-	735	BURUNDI
90	2	324	59	-	21,250	CAMEROON
19	486	71	20	-	597	CAPE VERDE
29	-	560	-	-	724	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP
-	43	-	-	-	25,326	CHAD
-	2	500	-	-	519	COMOROS
98	-	-	138	-	392	CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)
-	-	-	-	-	6,613	CONGO (KINSHASA)
4,661	2,521	438	21,359	-	33,280	DJIBOUTI
-	-	-	-	-	*	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
-	6	-	-	-	364	ERITREA
68	575	712	1,817	-	7,357	ETHIOPIA
53	82	3	16	-	5,895	GABON
2	361	16	-	-	782	GAMBIA
1,722	477	184	1,342	-	8,138	GHANA
160	10	368	-	-	1,247	GUINEA
-	-	-	-	-	33	GUINEA-BISSAU
8	4	-	-	-	1,914	IVORY COAST
3,933	1,888	867	11,320	-	42,064	KENYA
6	-	-	-	-	39	LESOTHO
225	1	20	889	-	3,694	LIBERIA
13	-	-	-	-	822	MADAGASCAR
2,210	6	618	-	-	2,868	MALAWI
-	74	807	-	-	929	MALI
2	11	-	34	-	860	MAURITANIA
29	1,869	2	-	-	2,944	MAURITIUS
1	-	-	-	-	1,275	MOZAMBIQUE
13	281	26	601	-	2,968	NAMIBIA
650	126	75	35	-	4,953	NIGER
2,509	2,858	3,631	2,000	-	132,631	NIGERIA
-	-	-	-	-	109	REUNION (FR)
563	388	616	155	-	1,757	RWANDA

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

\* LESS THAN \$500

COMMERCIAL EXPORTS LICENSED UNDER ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 1950 FY 2009	
						AFRICA (CONTINUED)
64	-	-	-	-	64	SAO TOME & PRINCIPE
38	394	19	1,645	-	3,173	SENEGAL
-	-	-	304	-	346	SEYCHELLES
8	4	4	-	-	98	SIERRA LEONE
-	-	-	-	-	2,163	SOMALIA
5,909	11,887	16,703	34,014	-	110,107	SOUTH AFRICA
-	-	-	-	-	1	ST HELENA (UK)
-	-	-	31	-	15,890	SUDAN
-	11	-	92	-	229	SWAZILAND
2	265	13	86	-	4,281	TANZANIA
1	483	8	-	-	2,221	TOGO
5,706	3,302	277	3,687	-	24,737	UGANDA
-	-	-	-	-	21	WESTERN SAHARA
21	265	1,011	1	-	7,842	ZAMBIA
-	-	7	-	-	2,872	ZIMBABWE
1,175,208	954,353	298,123	891,476	-	7,977,094	WESTERN HEMISPHERE
-	2	-	5	-	222	ANGUILLA
133	245	40	55	-	772	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
8,163	23,189	11,885	15,818	-	531,604	ARGENTINA
51	553	14	64	-	758	ARUBA
5,996	5,408	32	16,892	-	36,458	BAHAMAS
553	687	126	1,215	-	4,279	BARBADOS
2,671	549	5,881	581	-	11,081	BELIZE
19	49	311	5,606	-	8,966	BERMUDA
6,119	10,871	1,213	13,683	-	56,158	BOLIVIA
8	5	1	34	-	708	BR VIRGIN ISLAND (UK)
55,097	42,348	21,226	48,075	-	771,566	BRAZIL
23	375	6	71	-	2,464	CAYMAN ISLANDS (UK)
22,149	39,426	43,122	24,321	-	178,949	CHILE
147,995	157,523	42,542	162,084	-	743,350	COLOMBIA
1,430	1,643	3,303	4,022	-	28,215	COSTA RICA
-	-	-	-	-	8	CUBA
41	5	11	7	-	1,219	DOMINICA
2,514	2,598	4,422	3,387	-	29,891	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
4,594	3,958	4,781	38,284	-	139,156	ECUADOR
209,825	11,588	392	6,435	-	249,829	EL SALVADOR
2	4,721	-	-	-	5,137	FALKLAND ISLANDS (UK)
544,327	485,587	54,111	265,806	-	2,639,524	FRENCH GUIANA (FR)
168	111	-	24,526	-	25,084	GREENLAND (DEN)
26	65	9	26	-	296	GRENADA
-	-	-	-	-	32	GUADELOUPE (FR)

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

\* LESS THAN \$500

AS OF 30 SEP 09

COMMERCIAL EXPORTS LICENSED UNDER ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 1950</u> <u>FY 2009</u>	
						WESTERN HEMISPHERE (CONTINUED)
1,504	807	228	4,456	-	472,613	GUATEMALA
78	63	10	212	-	17,869	GUYANA
622	4,238	216	1,258	-	9,768	HAITI
2,309	7,827	326	11,314	-	41,310	HONDURAS
673	1,210	323	7,572	-	17,426	JAMAICA
-	-	-	-	-	38	MARTINIQUE (FR)
106,761	116,002	86,943	203,563	-	986,328	MEXICO
5	5	1	-	-	31	MONTSERRAT (UK)
12,329	2,130	283	10,170	-	28,930	NETH ANTILLES (NE)
527	536	180	512	-	8,361	NICARAGUA
5,121	1,389	332	2,530	-	70,253	PANAMA
156	498	171	782	-	43,430	PARAGUAY
7,877	12,073	7,205	10,891	-	184,339	PERU
802	1,130	1,801	1,460	-	5,567	ST KITTS AND NEVIS
47	19	16	201	-	543	ST LUCIA
-	-	-	-	-	2	ST PIERRE + MIQUELON
15	14	3	251	-	434	ST VINCENT + GREN.
44	42	16	184	-	1,029	SURINAME
2,614	273	519	3,708	-	14,901	TRINIDAD + TOBAGO
5	9	2	33	-	134	TURKS & CAICOS (UK)
3,777	689	562	1,302	-	18,945	URUGUAY
18,038	13,893	5,558	80	-	589,117	VENEZUELA
69,537	170,356	1,000,000	-	-	11,136,672	NON REGIONAL
69,537	170,356	1,000,000	-	-	11,136,672	CLASSIFIED TOTALS A/
-	-	-	-	-	1,060,393	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

\* LESS THAN \$500

AS OF 30 SEP 09



**Appendix C.**  
**Section 655 Report -**  
**Sample Report Pages for U.S. Export Licenses**  
**for United Kingdom**

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Includes:

- Sample FY 08 Report Pages for U.S. Export Licenses for United Kingdom



<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
<b>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</b> (cont.)			
<b>Category XV</b>	<b>Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment</b>		
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	635	23,631,417
	(f) Technical data	19	66,959
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>654</i>	<i>23,698,376</i>
<b>Category XVIII</b>	<b>Directed Energy Weapons</b>		
	(f) Technical data	10	100
	<i>Category XVIII Value Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>100</i>
	<b>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES Country Total Authorized</b>	<b>1,240,487</b>	<b>555,723,575</b>
	<b>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES Country Total Shipments</b>		<b>1,034,029,000</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>			
<b>Category I</b>	<b>Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns</b>		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	6,846	3,793,703
	*(b) Fully automatic firearms	20	282,966
	*(c) Firearms and other weapons	12	12,000
	*(e) Silencers, mufflers, sound and flash suppressors	6,508	1,857,335
	(f) Riflescopes	1,248	941,295
	*(g) Barrels, cylinders, receivers, and complete breech mechanisms	3,409	911,612
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	138,792	16,358,116
	(i) Technical data	5	2,995
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	<i>156,840</i>	<i>24,162,022</i>
<b>Category II</b>	<b>Guns and Armament</b>		
	(j) Components, parts and associated equipment	2,294	4,371,743
	(k) Technical data	271	467,527

		<i>Category II Value Total</i>	2,565	4,839,270
<b>Category III</b>	<b>Ammunition/Ordnance</b>			
	* (a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles		37,494,375	25,608,832
	(c) Equipment and tooling		2	230
	* (d)(1) Guidance and control components		7,540	90,104
	* (d)(2) Safing, arming, and fuzing components		2,100	89,460
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment		226,985,470	13,401,429
	(e) Technical data		93	799,329
		<i>Category III Value Total</i>	264,489,580	39,989,384

<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM (cont.)</b>			
<b>Category IV</b>	<b>Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines</b>		
* (a)	Rockets, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, depth charges, land and naval mines, launchers for such defense articles, and demolition blocks and blasting caps	11,959	40,365,749
* (b)	Launch vehicles and missile and anti-missile systems	52	11,049,710
(c)	Devices and materials for the handling, control, activation, monitoring, detection, protection, discharge, or detonation of the articles in (a) and (b)	14,786	6,346,758
* (f)	Ablative materials fabricated or semi-fabricated from advanced composites for the articles in this category	550	287,106
* (g)	Non-nuclear warheads for rockets and guided missiles	5	1,125
(h)	Components, parts and associated equipment	296,821	38,448,312
(i)	Technical data	414	374,840
	<i>Category IV Value Total</i>	324,587	96,873,600
<b>Category V</b>	<b>Explosives and Energetic Materials, Propellants, Incendiary Agents and Their Constituents</b>		
* (a)	Explosives	120,869	3,001,691

	* (b)	Propellants	367,102	2,280,299
	(c)	Pyrotechnics, fuels, and related substances	9,925	767,245
	(d)	Oxidizers	960	46,560
	* (e)	Binders	205	41,745
	(f)	Additives	300	32,200
	(h)	Technical data	17	40,752
		<i>Category V Value Total</i>	<i>499,378</i>	<i>6,210,492</i>
<b>Category VI</b>		<b>Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment</b>		
	* (c)	Turrets and gun mounts, arresting gear, special weapons systems, protective systems, submarine storage batteries, catapults, mine sweeping equipment and other significant naval systems	8	20,088,802
	(f)	Components, parts and associated equipment	3,826	68,549,909
	(g)	Technical data	418	3,288,707
		<i>Category VI Value Total</i>	<i>4,252</i>	<i>91,927,418</i>
<b>Category VII</b>		<b>Tanks and Military Vehicles</b>		
	* (a)	Military type armed or armored vehicles, military railway trains, and vehicles specifically designed to accommodate military equipment	3	250,000
<i>Country Name</i>			<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM (cont.)</b>				
<b>Category VII (cont.)</b>		<b>Tanks and Military Vehicles</b>		
	(c)	Military trucks, trailers, hoists, and skids specifically designed, modified, or equipped to mount or carry weapons	2	370,908
	* (f)	Engines specifically designed or modified for the vehicles in (a), (b), and (e)	39	1,642,928
	(g)	Components, parts and associated equipment	72,517	75,802,411
	(h)	Technical data	2,381	16,873,671
		<i>Category VII Value Total</i>	<i>74,342</i>	<i>94,939,918</i>
<b>Category VIII</b>		<b>Aircraft and Associated Equipment</b>		

	* (a)	Aircraft, including but not limited to helicopters, non-expansive balloons, drones, and lighter-than-air aircraft	207	245,782,005
	* (b)	Military aircraft engines	13	14,575,697
	* (c)	Cartridge-actuated devices utilized in emergency escape of personnel and airborne equipment	1,310	2,016,950
	(d)	Launching and recovery equipment for the articles in (a)	1,486	956,044
	* (e)	Inertial navigation systems, aided or hybrid inertial navigation systems, Inertial Measurement Units, and Attitude and Heading Reference Systems	901	17,830,582
	(h)	Components, parts and associated equipment	859,749	754,017,721
	(i)	Technical data	4,302	2,984,148
		<i>Category VIII Value Total</i>	867,976	1,038,165,307
<b>Category IX</b>		<b>Military Training Equipment and Training</b>		
	(a)	Training equipment	106	5,710,227
	(b)	Simulation devices for the items covered by this subchapter	808	5,845,684
	(c)	Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	756	340,962
	(d)	Components, parts and associated equipment	1,505	15,393,531
	(e)	Technical data	89	1,610,128
		<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	3,264	28,900,532
<b>Category X</b>		<b>Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters</b>		
	(a)	Protective personnel equipment	4,159	507,960
	(b)	Permanent or transportable shelters specifically designed and modified to protect against the effect of articles covered by this subchapter	61	390,000
	(c)	Tooling and equipment specifically designed or modified for the production of articles controlled by this category	10	448,669
	(d)	Components, parts and associated equipment	59,831	4,124,951
<i>Country Name</i>			<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM (cont.)</b>				
<b>Category X (cont.)</b>		<b>Protective Personnel Equipment and Shelters</b>		

	(e)	Technical data	12	1,349,018
			<i>Category X Value Total</i>	<i>64,073</i>
<b>Category XI</b>		<b>Military Electronics</b>		<b>6,820,598</b>
	*(a)(1)	Underwater sound equipment	6	51,200
	*(a)(3)(ii)	Acquisition radar	120	4,265,220
	*(a)(3)(iii)	Tracking radar	97	351,489
	*(a)(3)(iv)	Moving target indication radar	2	16,000
	(a)(3)(vi)	Ground air traffic control radar	31	84,909
	*(a)(4)	Electronic combat equipment	439,340	26,237,383
	*(a)(5)	Command, control and communications systems to include radios (transceivers), navigation, and identification equipment	2,001	37,742,084
	(a)(6)	Computers specifically designed or developed for military application and any computer specifically modified for use with any defense article in any category of the USML	2,285	17,003,989
	(a)(7)	Any experimental or developmental electronic equipment specifically designed or modified for military application	8	746,250
	*(b)	Electronic systems or equipment for use in surveillance, and electronic systems or equipment designed to counteract electronic surveillance	2,772	30,958,467
	(c)	Components, parts and associated equipment	6,818,997	420,831,846
	(d)	Technical data	2,955	5,760,369
			<i>Category XI Value Total</i>	<i>7,268,614</i>
<b>Category XII</b>		<b>Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment</b>		<b>544,049,206</b>
	*(a)	Fire control systems; gun and missile tracking and guidance systems; gun range, position, height finders, spotting instruments and laying equipment; aiming devices; bomb sights, bombing computers, military TV sighting and viewing units; periscopes	10	10,300,900
	*(b)	Lasers	1,255	13,584,091
	*(c)	Infrared focal plane array detectors; image intensification and other night sighting equipment or systems; second generation and above military image intensification tubes, and infrared, visible and ultraviolet devices	11,808	102,166,329

<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM (cont.)</b>	* (d) Inertial platforms and sensors for weapons or weapon systems; guidance, control and stabilization systems except for those systems covered in Category VIII; astro-compasses and star trackers and military accelerometers and gyros	4,642	43,621,722
	(e) Components, parts and associated equipment	119,786	62,537,865
<b>Category XII (cont.)</b>	<b>Fire Control, Range Finder, Optical and Guidance and Control Equipment</b>		
	(f) Technical data	290	1,125,594
	<i>Category XII Value Total</i>	<i>137,791</i>	<i>233,336,501</i>
<b>Category XIII</b>	<b>Auxiliary Military Equipment</b>		
	(a) Cameras and specialized processing equipment, photointerpretation, stereoscopic plotting, and photogrammetry	1	23,000
	(b) Military Information Security Assurance Systems and equipment, cryptographic devices, software, and components	118	913,388
	(c) Self-contained diving and underwater breathing apparatus	5,292	3,212,314
	(d) Carbon/carbon billets and preforms not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter which are reinforced with continuous unidirectional tows, tapes, or woven cloths in three or more dimensional planes	59	954,658
	(e) Armor, and reactive armor and components, parts and accessories not elsewhere controlled by this subchapter	40,215	306,673
	(f) Structural materials	1	300
	(h) Energy conversion devices for producing electrical energy from nuclear, thermal, or solar energy, or from chemical reaction	85,658	5,115,588
	(l) Technical data	332	1,145,501
	<i>Category XIII Value Total</i>	<i>131,676</i>	<i>11,671,422</i>
<b>Category XIV</b>	<b>Toxicological Agents, Including Chemical Agents, Biological Agents and Associated Equipment</b>		
	(d) Tear gases and riot control agents	5	167

* (f)	Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment	101,230	2,524,256
(h)	Medical countermeasures specifically designed or modified for use with chemical agents listed in (a), and vaccines with the sole purpose of protecting against biological agents identified in (b)	51,200	549,250
(i)	Modeling or simulation tools specifically designed or modified for chemical or biological weapons design, development or employment	2	50
(m)	Technical data	14	97,561
<i>Category XIV Value Total</i>		<i>152,451</i>	<i>3,171,284</i>

<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM (cont.)</b>			
<b>Category XV</b>	<b>Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment</b>		
	* (a) Spacecraft, including communications satellites, remote sensing satellites, scientific satellites, research satellites, navigation satellites, experimental and multi-mission satellites	2	140,616,801
	(b) Ground control stations for telemetry, tracking and control of spacecraft or satellites, or employing any of the cryptographic items controlled under Category XIII	10	700,000
	(c) Global Positioning System (GPS) receiving equipment	484	1,545,945
	(d) Radiation-hardened microelectronics	60	18,900
	(e) Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the systems or subsystems of this category: satellite fuel, ground support equipment, test equipment, etc.	12,504	27,618,566
	(f) Technical data	124	640,957
	<i>Category XV Value Total</i>	<i>13,184</i>	<i>171,141,169</i>
<b>Category XVI</b>	<b>Nuclear Weapons, Design and Testing Related Items</b>		

	* (a)	Any article, material, equipment, or device which is specifically designed or modified for use in the design, development, or fabrication of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices	1	17,275
	* (c)	Nuclear radiation detection and measurement devices	2	1,560
	(d)	Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles in this category	10	1,225,105
	(e)	Technical data	8	50,070
		<i>Category XVI Value Total</i>	21	1,294,010
<b>Category XVIII</b>		<b>Directed Energy Weapons</b>		
	(e)	Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for the articles in (a) through (d)	315	75,162
		<i>Category XVIII Value Total</i>	315	75,162
<b>Category XX</b>		<b>Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment</b>		
	* (a)	Submersible vessels, manned or unmanned, tethered or untethered, designed or modified for military purposes, or powered by nuclear propulsion plants	4	4,178,233
<i>Country Name</i>			<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM (cont.)</b>				
<b>Category XX (cont.)</b>		<b>Submersible Vessels, Oceanographic and Associated Equipment</b>		
	(c)	Components, parts, and associated equipment specifically designed or modified for any of the articles in (a) and (b)	1,205	1,084,764
	(d)	Technical data	12	103,356
		<i>Category XX Value Total</i>	1,221	5,366,353
<b>Category XXI</b>		<b>Miscellaneous Articles</b>		
	(a)	Any article not specifically enumerated in the other categories which has substantial military applicability and which has been specifically designed, developed, etc. for military purposes	1,752	347,250
	(b)	Technical data	7	660,700
		<i>Category XXI Value Total</i>	1,759	1,007,950
		<b>UNITED KINGDOM Country Total Authorized</b>	<b>274,194,489</b>	<b>2,404,004,777</b>

		<i>UNITED KINGDOM Country Total Shipments</i>	<i>3,103,868,000</i>
<b>UNITED NATIONS</b>			
<b>Category I</b>	<b>Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns</b>		
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	24	5,076
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	24	5,076
<b>Category IX</b>	<b>Military Training Equipment and Training</b>		
	(e) Technical data	2	1,700
	<i>Category IX Value Total</i>	2	1,700
	<b>UNITED NATIONS Country Total Authorized</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6,776</b>
	<b>UNITED NATIONS Country Total Shipments</b>		<b>N/A</b>
<b>URUGUAY</b>			
<b>Category I</b>	<b>Firearms, Close Assault Weapons and Combat Shotguns</b>		
	*(a) Nonautomatic and semi-automatic firearms	2,139	321,360
	*(b) Fully automatic firearms	40	38,080
	(h) Components, parts and associated equipment	24	240
	<i>Category I Value Total</i>	2,203	359,680
<b>Category III</b>	<b>Ammunition/Ordnance</b>		
	*(a) Ammunition/ordnance for Categories I&II articles	10,420,000	609,200
<i>Country Name</i>		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
<b>URUGUAY (cont.)</b>			
<b>Category III (cont.)</b>	<b>Ammunition/Ordnance</b>		
	(d)(3) All other components, parts and associated equipment	1,042,000	37,740
	<i>Category III Value Total</i>	11,462,000	646,940
<b>Category IV</b>	<b>Launch Vehicles, Guided Missiles, Ballistic Missiles, Rockets, Torpedoes, Bombs and Mines</b>		



## **Appendix D.**

### **Foreign Sources of Supply**

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Includes:

- Cover
- Index
- Summary of All DOD Contracts for Defense Items & Components
- Summary – All Awards to Foreign Entities by Country



# Foreign Sources of Supply

FY 2008 Report

Annual Report of United States Defense Industrial Base Capabilities  
and Acquisitions of Defense Items and Components Outside the United States



Report Required by Section 812 of the  
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004  
(Public Law 108-136),  
as amended by Section 841 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization  
Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109-364)

Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology & Logistics)  
Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Industrial Policy)

October 2009

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**Summary of all DoD Contracts for Defense Items and Components Awarded – Fiscal Year 2008**

DCP (1)	# of Competitive Contracts	Value of Competitive Contracts (\$M)	# of Non-Competitive Contracts	Value of Non-Competitive Contracts (\$M)	Total # of Contracts	Total Value of Contracts (\$M)
<b>A1A Airframes</b>						
U.S.	9,228	\$ 11,846,225,601	6,209	\$ 29,861,895,506	15,437	\$ 41,708,121,107
Foreign	192	\$ 128,306,178	137	\$ 99,303,585	329	\$ 227,609,763
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,420</b>	<b>\$ 11,974,531,780</b>	<b>6,346</b>	<b>\$ 29,961,199,091</b>	<b>15,766</b>	<b>\$ 41,935,730,871</b>
<b>A1B Aircraft Engines</b>						
U.S.	3,031	\$ 2,619,532,626	2,210	\$ 4,681,758,805	5,241	\$ 7,301,291,431
Foreign	92	\$ 46,202,821	52	\$ 38,569,348	144	\$ 84,772,169
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,123</b>	<b>\$ 2,665,735,447</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>\$ 4,720,328,153</b>	<b>5,385</b>	<b>\$ 7,386,063,600</b>
<b>A1C Other Aircraft</b>						
U.S.	6,338	\$ 4,120,863,639	3,908	\$ 5,445,051,887	10,246	\$ 9,565,915,526
Foreign	133	\$ 80,702,559	112	\$ 138,602,907	245	\$ 219,305,466
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,471</b>	<b>\$ 4,201,566,197</b>	<b>4,020</b>	<b>\$ 5,583,654,794</b>	<b>10,491</b>	<b>\$ 9,785,220,991</b>
<b>A2 Missile &amp; Space</b>						
U.S.	6,044	\$ 11,147,127,344	2,521	\$ 13,410,486,019	8,565	\$ 24,557,613,363
Foreign	21	\$ 3,487,132	43	\$ 31,366,457	64	\$ 34,853,589
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,065</b>	<b>\$ 11,150,614,476</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>\$ 13,441,852,476</b>	<b>8,629</b>	<b>\$ 24,592,466,951</b>
<b>A3 Ships</b>						
U.S.	8,131	\$ 4,383,495,377	4,516	\$ 11,755,969,110	12,647	\$ 16,139,464,487
Foreign	564	\$ 80,164,140	161	\$ 117,576,604	725	\$ 197,740,743
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,695</b>	<b>\$ 4,463,659,517</b>	<b>4,677</b>	<b>\$ 11,873,545,714</b>	<b>13,372</b>	<b>\$ 16,337,205,231</b>
<b>A4A Combat Vehicles</b>						
U.S.	4,893	\$ 9,120,053,385	1,768	\$ 11,328,984,414	6,661	\$ 20,449,037,800
Foreign	353	\$ 767,199,194	72	\$ 231,928,523	425	\$ 999,127,718
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,246</b>	<b>\$ 9,887,252,580</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>\$ 11,560,912,938</b>	<b>7,086</b>	<b>\$ 21,448,165,517</b>
<b>A4B Non-combat Vehicles</b>						
U.S.	1,499	\$ 2,254,207,236	1,079	\$ 9,617,260,957	2,578	\$ 11,871,468,193
Foreign	252	\$ 125,092,536	29	\$ 68,346,302	281	\$ 193,438,837
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>\$ 2,379,299,772</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>\$ 9,685,607,259</b>	<b>2,859</b>	<b>\$ 12,064,907,030</b>
<b>A5 Weapons</b>						
U.S.	2,301	\$ 2,381,653,688	1,227	\$ 1,960,608,970	3,528	\$ 4,342,262,658
Foreign	48	\$ 16,267,997	181	\$ 400,607,628	229	\$ 416,875,625
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>\$ 2,397,921,685</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>\$ 2,361,216,598</b>	<b>3,757</b>	<b>\$ 4,759,138,283</b>
<b>A6 Ammunition</b>						
U.S.	926	\$ 2,735,258,259	345	\$ 1,289,378,802	1,271	\$ 4,024,637,061
Foreign	47	\$ 79,971,387	36	\$ 268,561,208	83	\$ 348,532,595
<b>Total</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>\$ 2,815,229,645</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>\$ 1,557,940,010</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>\$ 4,373,169,656</b>
<b>A7 Electronics</b>						
U.S.	30,591	\$ 23,065,705,604	7,039	\$ 12,038,380,652	37,630	\$ 35,104,086,256
Foreign	240	\$ 254,541,063	138	\$ 181,926,188	378	\$ 436,467,252
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,831</b>	<b>\$ 23,320,246,667</b>	<b>7,177</b>	<b>\$ 12,220,306,841</b>	<b>38,008</b>	<b>\$ 35,540,553,507</b>
U.S.	72,982	\$ 73,674,122,759	30,822	\$ 101,389,775,123	103,804	\$ 175,063,897,881
Foreign	1,942	\$ 1,581,935,006	961	\$ 1,576,788,750	2,903	\$ 3,158,723,756
<b>Totals</b>	<b>74,924</b>	<b>\$ 75,256,057,765</b>	<b>31,783</b>	<b>\$ 102,966,563,872</b>	<b>106,707</b>	<b>\$ 178,222,621,637</b>

(1) DCP is the Defense Claimant Program. A list of the programs is attached. The programs were limited to those that particularly fit the description of defense items and components.

**Summary - All Awards to Foreign Entities - A1A -- A70 - FY08**

Country	# of Competitive Contracts	Value of Competitive Contracts	# of Non-Competitive Contracts	Value of Non-Competitive Contracts	Total Number of Contracts	Total Value of Contracts
Afghanistan	1	\$ 20,691,289	0	\$ -	1	\$ 20,691,289
Australia	7	\$ 7,230,566	11	\$ 3,222,696	18	\$ 10,453,262
Austria	1	\$ 38,687	0	\$ -	1	\$ 38,687
Bahrain	46	\$ 6,421,873	2	\$ 69,904	48	\$ 6,491,777
Belgium	18	\$ 6,418,863	49	\$ 44,622,711	67	\$ 51,041,574
Canada	677	\$ 1,040,975,812	260	\$ 241,287,179	937	\$ 1,282,262,991
Colombia	97	\$ 5,697,712	2	\$ 60,000	99	\$ 5,757,712
Denmark	4	\$ 492,165	1	\$ 906,962	5	\$ 1,399,127
France	12	\$ 3,754,277	47	\$ 130,901,863	59	\$ 134,656,140
Gabon	1	\$ 33,730	0	\$ -	1	\$ 33,730
Germany	92	\$ 40,834,882	28	\$ 162,360,218	120	\$ 203,195,100
Ghana	0	\$ -	2	\$ 8,545	2	\$ 8,545
Greece	26	\$ 26,898,392	1	\$ 34,829	27	\$ 26,933,221
Hong Kong	2	\$ 13,921,490	0	\$ -	2	\$ 13,921,490
India	3	\$ 378,829	0	\$ -	3	\$ 378,829
Iraq	1	\$ (399,521)	18	\$ 1,208,688	19	\$ 809,167
Ireland	0	\$ -	1	\$ 67,483	1	\$ 67,483
Israel	43	\$ 23,807,639	30	\$ 85,907,918	73	\$ 109,715,557
Italy	31	\$ 3,099,590	8	\$ 2,961,542	39	\$ 6,061,133
Japan	418	\$ 65,290,495	56	\$ 5,276,555	474	\$ 70,567,050
Jordan	9	\$ 28,858,159	0	\$ -	9	\$ 28,858,159
Kuwait	38	\$ 7,754,431	28	\$ 20,674,650	66	\$ 28,429,081
Luxembourg	0	\$ -	1	\$ 31,189	1	\$ 31,189
Mongolia	0	\$ -	2	\$ 223,403	2	\$ 223,403
Netherlands	2	\$ 8,375,939	1	\$ 30,236	3	\$ 8,406,175
New Zealand	1	\$ 6,878,000	0	\$ -	1	\$ 6,878,000
Norway	3	\$ 203,648	11	\$ 77,614,431	14	\$ 77,818,079
Philippines	1	\$ 33,000	0	\$ -	1	\$ 33,000
Qatar	7	\$ 316,874	0	\$ -	7	\$ 316,874
Saudi Arabia	13	\$ 25,389,402	15	\$ 46,291,901	28	\$ 71,681,302
Singapore	100	\$ 21,358,137	3	\$ 124,436	103	\$ 21,482,573
South Korea	62	\$ 12,746,137	17	\$ 11,844,450	79	\$ 24,590,587
Spain	3	\$ 166,314	1	\$ 15,999,264	4	\$ 16,165,578
Sweden	0	\$ -	12	\$ 107,102,373	12	\$ 107,102,373
Switzerland	0	\$ -	3	\$ 635,013	3	\$ 635,013
Thailand	3	\$ 139,520	0	\$ -	3	\$ 139,520
Turkey	16	\$ 23,517,208	0	\$ -	16	\$ 23,517,208
United Arab Emirates	12	\$ 8,183,828	9	\$ 2,674,951	21	\$ 10,858,779
United Kingdom	191	\$ 172,278,287	342	\$ 614,645,360	533	\$ 786,923,647
Vietnam	1	\$ 149,355	0	\$ -	1	\$ 149,355
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1942</b>	<b>\$ 1,581,935,006</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>\$ 1,576,788,750</b>	<b>2903</b>	<b>\$3,158,723,756</b>

## **Appendix E. Commerce Department Census Data**

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Includes:

- U.S. Exports of Military Products to the World
- U.S. Imports of Military Products from the World
- U.S. Exports of Military Products to the United Kingdom
- U.S. Imports of Military Products from the United Kingdom



## U.S. Domestic Exports of Military Products to the World

F.A.S. value in thousands of dollars (revised)

HS	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total 2005-9
3603000000--SAFETY FUSES; DETONATING FUSE; PERCUSSION CAPS ETC	165,101	200,822	228,278	207,669	189,019	990,889
8407100090--SPK-IGN REC OR ROT INT COM PST TYP A/C ENG EXC CIV	108,714	101,884	137,423	79,754	131,767	559,543
8409100080--PARTS FOR SP-IG OR COMP-IG FOR USE IN A/C EX CIVIL	100,682	63,152	82,138	98,537	98,310	442,819
8411114050--TURBOJET A/C TURBINES EXC CIVIL, THRUST LE 25 KN	27,521	34,222	9,527	26,859	11,604	109,733
8411124050--TURBOJET A/C TURBINES EX CIVIL, THRUST OVER 25	139,891	105,183	154,154	161,720	129,518	690,466
8411214050--TURBOPROPELLER A/C TBN, EX CIVIL, POWER OV 1100 KW	9,148	8,092	10,405	27,985	26,731	82,360
8411224050--TURBOPROPELLER A/C TBN EXCEPT CIVIL, OV 1100 KW	43,877	64,339	7,025	22,239	74,956	212,436
8411814050--GAS TURBINE A/C TBN EXC CIVIL, 5000 KW AND UNDER	72,043	84,241	76,392	78,178	71,795	382,649
8411824050--GAS TURBINE A/C TBN EXC CIVIL, OVER 5000 KW	10,258	15,872	19,596	33,674	38,215	117,615
8411917050--PARTS OF TURBOJET & TURBOPROPELLR A/C ENG,EX CIVIL	604,349	770,083	895,548	896,523	886,990	4,053,492
8411997050--PARTS OF GAS TURBINE A/C ENG, EXC CIVIL A/C	391,477	331,951	291,469	281,617	346,761	1,643,275
8710000030--TRACKED (INCLUDING HALF-TRACKED) VEHICLES	88,923	24,402	16,033	17,018	3,216	149,593
8710000060--ARMORED FIGHTING VEH,MOTORIZED,NESOI	145,592	57,264	77,187	196,867	308,556	785,468
8710000090--PARTS OF ARMORE FIGHTING VEHICLES.MOTORIZED	642,071	679,657	898,763	637,487	637,292	3,495,270
8802110015--NEW HELICOPTERS, MILITARY, UNLADEN WGT LT= 2000 KG	13,099	60,457	43,847	1,206	2,561	121,170
8802110060--USED/REBLT HELICOPTERS,MILITARY,UNLDN WT LT=2000KG	10,273	4,879	16,858	5,398	0	37,408
8802120020--NEW HELICOPTERS, MILITARY, UNLAD WGT > 2,000 KG	143,329	557,064	747,492	298,838	517,082	2,263,806
8802120060--USED/REBUILT HELICOP,MILITARY,WGT > 2,000 KG	2,113	2,515	15,000	26,573	92,720	138,921
8802200020--NEW AIRPLANES, MILITARY, UNLAD WGT (450-2000 KG)	374	920	2,408	1,961	2,199	7,862
8802200030--NEW MILITARY AIRCRAFT (450-2,000 KG), NESOI	5,193	10,474	8,799	15,374	20,023	59,864
8802200070--USED/REBUILT MILITARY AIRCRAFT,WGT(450-2,000 KG)	1,469	4,085	2,936	839	1,194	10,523
8802300010--NEW MILITARY AIRCRAFT FIGHTERS,WT(2000-15000 KG)	1,702,149	2,299,499	1,382,731	1,205,187	1,208,201	7,797,767
8802300020--NEW MILITARY AIRCRFT,NOT FIGHTERS (2000-15000 KG)	36,980	89,261	160,341	135,895	206,232	628,710
8802300070--USED/REBUILT MILITARY AIRCRAFT,(2000-15,000 KG)	25,439	6,834	76,141	121,462	0	229,876
8802400015--NEW MILITARY FIGHTERS, WEIGHT EXCEEDING 15,000 KG	274,265	1,051,234	920,088	724,749	0	2,970,336
8802400020--NEW MILITARY CARGO TRANSPORTS,WEIGHT GT 15,000 KG	70,869	0	457,304	1,140,954	0	1,669,128
8802400030--NEW MILITARY AIRCRAFT,NESOI,WEIGHT GT 15,000 KG	100,547	375,176	332,043	406,978	276,330	1,491,074
8802400080--USED OR REBUILT MILITARY AIRCRAFT,WGT GT 15000KG	6,192	1,421	7,800	435,367	0	450,780
8803100050--PROPLLR & ROTORS & PRTS THEREOF FOR MLTARY AIRCFT	108,777	98,655	101,956	0	0	309,388
8803100060--PROPLLR & ROTORS & PRTS THEREOF FOR MLTARY AIRCFT	0	0	0	131,782	145,346	277,128
8803200050--UNDERCARRIAGES & PARTS THEREOF FOR MILITRY AIRCRFT	113,876	105,573	109,308	0	0	328,756
8803200060--UNDERCARRIAGES & PARTS THEREOF FOR MILITRY AIRCRFT	0	0	0	169,703	160,312	330,016
8803300050--OTHER PARTS,NESOI,OF MILITARY AIRPLANES/HELICOPTRS	3,888,439	4,959,572	4,855,428	0	0	13,703,439
8803300060--OTHER PARTS,NESOI,OF MILITARY AIRPLANES/HELICOPTRS	0	0	0	4,346,361	4,400,729	8,747,089
8803909050--OTHER PARTS,NESOI,FOR OTHR MILITARY AIR & SPACCRFT	383,997	333,471	376,673	0	0	1,094,141
8803909060--OTHER PARTS,NESOI,FOR OTHR MILITARY AIR & SPACCRFT	0	0	0	341,282	283,261	624,543
8804000000--PARACHUTES(ALSO DIRGIBLE CHUTES)&ROTOCHUTES&PRTS	27,681	31,058	38,288	38,824	49,027	184,877
8805100000--AIRCRAFT LAUNCHING GEAR,DECK-ARRESTOR,ETC. & PARTS	100,445	108,871	122,244	171,318	177,363	680,240
8805210000--AIR COMBAT SIMULATORS AND PARTS THEREOF	118,734	101,934	62,414	110,462	151,602	545,145
9301110000--SELF-PROPELLED ARTILLERY WEAPONS (MILITARY)	8,032	2,904	46,286	67,962	44,077	169,261

9301190000--ARTILLERY WEAPONS (NT SELF-PROPELLED), MILITARY	54,052	29,959	45,617	23,920	38,696	192,242
9301200000--ROCKET LAUNCHERS & SIMILAR PROJECTORS (MIL)	49,708	80,115	31,161	71,556	24,827	257,366
9301903000--MILITARY RIFLES	10,708	16,055	25,303	56,811	41,008	149,886
9301906000--MILITARY SHOTGUNS	2,040	1,413	7,502	1,552	1,551	14,059
9301909030--MACHINE GUNS, MILITARY	34,558	29,112	38,347	38,045	40,370	180,432
9301909090--MILITARY WEAPONS, EXC ARMS OF HEADING 9307, NESOI	36,614	102,360	10,453	9,193	25,764	184,383
9305911000--PARTS AND ACCESS FOR MILITARY RIFLES	13,611	10,392	11,785	11,187	20,645	67,620
9305912000--PARTS AND ACC FOR MILITARY SHOTGUNS	72	109	86	2,785	61	3,113
9305913010--PTS & ACC MILITARY ARTILLERY WEAPON OF 9301.11/930	46,905	22,820	38,785	59,310	51,449	219,269
9305913030--PARTS AND ACC OF MIL WEAPONS HEADING 9301, NESOI	289,074	251,679	584,017	347,861	302,863	1,775,495
9306210000--SHOTGUN CARTRIDGES AND PARTS THEREOF	15,984	16,084	22,231	27,801	28,309	110,409
9306290000--PTS FOR SHOTGUN CARTRIDGES AND AIR GUN PELLETS	21,991	6,371	13,254	14,191	17,017	72,825
9306304110--CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLE OR PISTOLS .22 CALIBER	0	0	19,033	19,341	19,212	57,586
9306304120--CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLE OR PISTOLS, NESOI	0	0	57,878	87,485	90,355	235,718
9306304130--CARTRIDGES CONTAINING A PROJECTILE, NESOI	0	0	28,692	40,367	83,140	152,199
9306304140--EMPTY CARTRIDGES SHELLS FOR RIFLES OR PISTOLS	0	0	4,263	15,508	7,891	27,663
9306304150--EMPTY CARTRIDGE SHELLS, NESOI	0	0	2,699	4,960	5,125	12,784
9306304160--CARTRIDGES NOT CONTAINING A PROJECTILE & NT EMPTY	0	0	8,072	16,577	15,269	39,917
9306308000--PARTS OF CARTRIDGES, NESOI	54,572	88,461	91,125	100,012	90,805	424,974
9306900020--GUIDED MISSILES	339,469	715,478	743,335	459,341	816,400	3,074,023
9306900040--BOMBS, GRENADES, TORPEDOS, & SIML MUNITIONS OF WAR	79,263	232,269	254,193	212,297	241,601	1,019,622
9306900060--PARTS FOR GUIDED MISSILES	739,336	725,033	611,842	954,776	671,278	3,702,266
9306900080--PARTS FOR BOMBS, GRENADES, & SIML MUNITIONS OF WAR	96,974	164,994	169,243	181,614	388,721	1,001,547
9307000000--SWORDS, CUTLASSES, BAYONETS, & SIML ARMS & PARTS	2,584	2,970	4,932	6,395	2,814	19,695
9803100000--MILITARY WEARING APPAREL OF ALL TYPES & MATERIALS	31,379	29,807	60,422	38,563	48,977	209,148
9803200000--MILITARY EQUIPMENTS NOT IDENTIFIED BY KIND	563,945	542,564	540,178	482,090	381,369	2,510,145
<b>Total of Selected Items</b>	<b>12,174,758</b>	<b>15,815,068</b>	<b>16,214,770</b>	<b>15,948,141</b>	<b>14,148,507</b>	<b>74,301,244</b>

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division. TPIS Database: USHS EXPORTS, Revised Statistics for 1989-2009

**U.S. Imports for Consumption of Military/Defense Products in End-use Categories 50000 and 50010 from the World**  
(Customs value in thousands of dollars) (revised)

HS	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total 2005-9
4011300050--TIRES, USE ON AIRCRAFT, EXC CIVIL AIRCRAFT, NESOI	15,281	18,658	23,617	27,116	18,342	103,014
4012130050--RETREAD TIRE, USE AIRCRAFT, EXC CIVIL AIRCRFT,NESO	280	565	983	1,329	409	3,566
4012201050--USED PNEUMATIC AIRPLANE TIRES, NESOI	135	122	281	1,038	950	2,525
8407100090--SPK-IGN REC OR ROT INT COM PST TYP A/C ENG EXC CIV	33,472	23,663	26,263	46,093	64,593	194,085
8409100080--PARTS FOR SP-IG OR COMP-IG FOR USE IN A/C EX CIVIL	36,274	43,660	55,123	68,578	48,778	252,413
8411911090--CAST-IRON PTS,CLEAN ONLY,TURBOJET-PROPEL,A/C EXC C	251,701	170,661	131,721	127,509	71,876	753,467
8411991080--CAST-IRON PTS,CLEAN ONLY,FR A/C GAS TURBIN,EXC CIV	10,214	10,867	10,363	8,420	11,278	51,141
8710000030--TRACKED (INCLUDING HALF-TRACKED) VEHICLES	1,213	537	1,212	921	0	3,884
8710000060--ARMORED FIGHTING VEH,MOTORIZED,NESOI	15,385	15	13,549	30,002	47,543	106,494
8710000090--PARTS OF ARMORE FIGHTING VEHICLES,MOTORIZED	257,211	416,582	790,091	918,788	1,240,652	3,623,323
8802110015--NEW HELICOPTERS, MILITARY, UNLADEN WGT LT= 2000 KG	0	83	0	0	0	83
8802120020--NEW HELICOPTERS, MILITARY, UNLAD WGT > 2,000 KG	33,900	0	0	0	0	33,900
8802200020--NEW AIRPLANES, MILITARY, UNLAD WGT (450-2,000 KG)	285	46	159	0	0	491
8802200030--NEW MILITARY AIRCRAFT (450-2,000 KG), NESOI	2,055	102	622	169	200	3,148
8802200070--USED/REBUILT MILITARY AIRCRAFT,WGT(450-2,000 KG)	720	1,858	8,338	0	0	10,916
8802300020--NEW MILITARY AIRCRFT,NOT FIGHTERS (2000-15000 KG)	3,000	0	0	519	0	3,519
8802300070--USED/REBUILT MILITARY AIRCRAFT,(2000-15000 KG)	0	0	3,191	170	197	3,559
8802400020--NEW MILITARY CARGO TRANSPORTS,WEIGHT GT 15,000 KG	0	0	0	50,657	0	50,657
8802400080--USED OR REBUILT MILITARY AIRCRAFT,WGT GT 15000KG	110	0	0	0	0	110
8803100060--PROPLRS & ROTORS & PARTS THEREOF FOR MILITARY AIR	19,866	21,876	35,243	28,978	50,450	156,412
8803200060--UNDERCARRIAGES & PARTS THEREOF FOR MILITARY AIR	109,602	126,595	135,374	173,170	177,166	721,909
8803300060--OTHER PARTS,NESOI,OF MILITARY AIRPLANES/HELICOPTRS	959,728	1,032,074	1,294,409	1,425,654	1,584,517	6,296,383
8803909060--OTHER PARTS,NESOI,FOR OTHER MILITARY AIR&SPACECRFT	122,959	107,113	126,763	79,374	94,376	530,585
8804000000--PARACHUTES(ALSO DIRIGIBLE CHUTES)&ROTOCHUTES&PRTS	13,570	13,790	16,990	19,281	14,001	77,633
8805100000--AIRCRAFT LAUNCHING GEAR,DECK-ARRESTOR,ETC.& PARTS	2,018	4,485	9,881	3,472	4,705	24,561
8805210000--AIR COMBAT SIMULATORS AND PARTS THEREOF	10,226	10,633	6,891	6,561	2,258	36,569
9014208080--INST & APPLN, AERONAUTICAL/SPACE NAVIGATION, NESOI	33,000	38,754	53,996	64,065	48,742	238,557
9301110000--SELF-PROPELLED ARTILLERY WEAPONS (MILITARY)	0	4	0	54	37	95
9301190000--GUNS, HOWITZERS, & MORTARS W/ A BORE OF LT 30-MM	2,657	11,138	18,315	16,339	1,218	49,667
9301200000--ROCKET LAUNCHERS & SIMILAR PROJECTORS (MIL)	1,068	818	9,447	5,725	11,774	28,832
9301903010--TELESCOPIC SGHT IMP WITH RIFLES OF HDG 9307 (MLTY)	114	54	459	4	7	638
9301903020--RIFLES OF HDG 9307 (MILITARY) EXC IMP W TELS SGHT	8,394	7,366	8,737	4,915	5,293	34,705
9301906000--MILITARY SHOTGUNS	128	63	42	553	209	995
9301909030--MACHINE GUNS, MILITARY	1,711	4,017	5,879	20,271	20,013	51,893
9301909090--MILITARY WEAPONS, EXC ARMS OF HEADING 9307, NESOI	2,862	1,403	1,380	941	684	7,271
9305911000--PARTS AND ACCESS FOR MILITARY RIFLES	9,109	7,863	7,549	7,694	4,386	36,602
9305912000--PARTS AND ACC FOR MILITARY SHOTGUNS	2	8	0	75	21	107
9305913010--PTS & ACC MILITARY ARTILLERY WEAPON OF 9301.11/930	22,571	79,613	179,682	263,177	279,883	824,925
9305913030--PARTS AND ACC OF MIL WEAPONS HEADING 9301, NESOI	75,135	226,743	167,609	144,783	201,842	816,111
9306210000--SHOTGUN CARTRIDGES AND PARTS THEREOF	13,571	16,592	19,441	17,463	26,903	93,969

9306290000--PTS FOR SHOTGUN CARTRIDGES AND AIR GUN PELLETS	15,137	17,697	20,365	25,428	29,219	107,846
9306304110--CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLE OR PISTOLS .22 CALIBER	0	0	4,488	3,038	12,854	20,380
9306304120--CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLE OR PISTOLS, NESOI	0	0	211,934	203,722	315,037	730,694
9306304130--CARTRIDGES CONTAINING A PROJECTILE, NESOI	0	0	5,377	13,721	18,305	37,403
9306304140--EMPTY CARTRIDGES SHELLS FOR RIFLES OR PISTOLS	0	0	10,358	15,185	13,810	39,353
9306304150--EMPTY CARTRIDGES SHELLS, NESOI	0	0	4,716	3,801	1,566	10,083
9306304160--CARTRIDGES NOT CONTAINING A PROJECTILE & NT EMPTY	0	0	16,524	9,654	2,478	28,656
9306308000--PARTS OF CARATRIDGES, NESOI	12,305	20,222	31,817	36,489	43,637	144,469
9306900020--GUIDED MISSILES	125	4,477	4,502	1,713	333	11,149
9306900040--BOMBS, GRENADES, TORPEDOS, & SIML MUNITIONS OF WAR	59,738	100,614	70,668	35,479	47,389	313,888
9306900060--PARTS FOR GUIDED MISSILES	252,222	289,647	265,386	332,650	320,111	1,460,017
9306900080--PARTS FOR BOMBS, GRENADES, & SIML MUNITIONS OF WAR	61,306	30,575	45,127	61,616	110,459	309,083
9307000000--SWORDS, CUTLASSES, BAYONETS, & SIML ARMS & PARTS	23,496	20,158	23,448	19,440	17,666	104,209
<b>Total of Selected Items</b>	<b>2,493,855</b>	<b>2,881,812</b>	<b>3,878,309</b>	<b>4,325,794</b>	<b>4,966,168</b>	<b>18,545,939</b>

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division. TPIS Database: USHS IMPORTS, Revised Statistics for 1989-2009

## U.S. Domestic Exports of Military Products to the United Kingdom

F.A.S. value in thousands of dollars (revised)

HS	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total 2005-9
3603000000--SAFETY FUSES; DETONATING FUSE; PERCUSSION CAPS ETC	3,874	6,010	3,426	4,757	6,178	24,245
8407100090--SPK-IGN REC OR ROT INT COM PST TYP A/C ENG EXC CIV	4,125	11,089	7,555	1,873	4,646	29,288
8409100080--PARTS FOR SP-IG OR COMP-IG FOR USE IN A/C EX CIVIL	5,773	5,685	14,539	4,337	6,928	37,263
8411114050--TURBOJET A/C TURBINES EXC CIVIL, THRUST LE 25 KN	156	58	1,183	0	9	1,406
8411124050--TURBOJET A/C TURBINES EX CIVIL, THRUST OVER 25	525	4,395	5,724	75	0	10,718
8411214050--TURBOPROPELLER A/C TBN, EX CIVIL, POWER OV 1100 KW	8	100	441	20	21	589
8411224050--TURBOPROPELLER A/C TBN EXCEPT CIVIL, OV 1100 KW	11,112	4,120	0	3,402	12,821	31,454
8411814050--GAS TURBINE A/C TBN EXC CIVIL, 5000 KW AND UNDER	232	54	2,950	5,734	5,251	14,220
8411824050--GAS TURBINE A/C TBN EXC CIVIL, OVER 5000 KW	2,023	3,157	167	11,354	4,288	20,989
8411917050--PARTS OF TURBOJET & TURBOPROPELLR A/C ENG,EX CIVIL	14,116	27,165	58,048	71,661	50,673	221,663
8411997050--PARTS OF GAS TURBINE A/C ENG, EXC CIVIL A/C	69,513	57,872	42,581	53,853	56,200	280,018
8710000030--TRACKED (INCLUDING HALF-TRACKED) VEHICLES	0	0	0	0	250	250
8710000060--ARMORED FIGHTING VEH,MOTORIZED,NESOI	14,000	0	33,777	142,319	220,141	410,237
8710000090--PARTS OF ARMORE FIGHTING VEHICLES,MOTORIZED	6,158	33,970	68,353	41,838	45,630	195,950
8802110015--NEW HELICOPTERS, MILITARY, UNLADEN WGT LT= 2000 KG	0	197	0	0	0	197
8802110060--USED/REBLT HELICOPTERS,MILITARY,UNLDN WT LT=2000KG	0	300	0	1,150	0	1,450
8802120020--NEW HELICOPTERS, MILITARY, UNLAD WGT > 2,000 KG	0	0	34,457	0	0	34,457
8802120060--USED/REBUILT HELICOP,MILITARY,WGT > 2,000 KG	263	675	0	0	0	938
8802200020--NEW AIRPLANES, MILITARY, UNLAD WGT (450-2000 KG)	29	920	0	0	0	949
8802200030--NEW MILITARY AIRCRAFT (450-2,000 KG), NESOI	2,195	1,585	584	689	12,971	18,024
8802200070--USED/REBUILT MILITARY AIRCRAFT,WGT(450-2,000 KG)	259	458	444	0	0	1,160
8802300020--NEW MILITARY AIRCRFT,NOT FIGHTERS (2000-15000 KG)	0	33,267	115,984	20,859	29,761	199,871
8802300070--USED/REBUILT MILITARY AIRCRAFT,(2000-15,000 KG)	0	0	625	0	0	625
8802400020--NEW MILITARY CARGO TRANSPORTS,WEIGHT GT 15,000 KG	0	0	0	461,000	0	461,000
8803100050--PROPLRS & ROTORS & PRTS THEREOF FOR MLTARY AIRCFT	10,910	4,766	21,118	0	0	36,793
8803100060--PROPLRS & ROTORS & PRTS THEREOF FOR MLTARY AIRCFT	0	0	0	18,250	32,096	50,346
8803200050--UNDERCARRIAGES & PARTS THEREOF FOR MILITRY AIRCRFT	5,279	9,503	6,768	0	0	21,550
8803200060--UNDERCARRIAGES & PARTS THEREOF FOR MILITRY AIRCRFT	0	0	0	8,881	13,823	22,704
8803300050--OTHER PARTS,NESOI,OF MILITARY AIRPLANES/HELICOPTRS	312,534	356,265	394,150	0	0	1,062,949
8803300060--OTHER PARTS,NESOI,OF MILITARY AIRPLANES/HELICOPTRS	0	0	0	395,517	359,345	754,862
8803909050--OTHER PARTS,NESOI,FOR OTHR MILITARY AIR & SPACCRFT	12,278	13,784	19,740	0	0	45,801
8803909060--OTHER PARTS,NESOI,FOR OTHR MILITARY AIR & SPACCRFT	0	0	0	23,123	32,737	55,860
8804000000--PARACHUTES(ALSO DIRGIBLE CHUTES)&ROTOCHUTES&PRTS	964	818	816	4,491	1,895	8,984
8805100000--AIRCRAFT LAUNCHING GEAR,DECK-ARRESTOR,ETC. & PARTS	9,602	19,629	10,230	18,808	21,078	79,346
8805210000--AIR COMBAT SIMULATORS AND PARTS THEREOF	15,340	6,664	22,487	47,170	64,405	156,066
9301110000--SELF-PROPELLED ARTILLERY WEAPONS (MILITARY)	3	0	3,804	4,144	747	8,697
9301190000--ARTILLERY WEAPONS (NT SELF-PROPELLED), MILITARY	30	709	6,866	325	19	7,949
9301200000--ROCKET LAUNCHERS & SIMILAR PROJECTORS (MIL)	224	100	4,853	1,462	7,161	13,799
9301903000--MILITARY RIFLES	80	41	129	45	198	493
9301909030--MACHINE GUNS, MILITARY	17	83	4,564	2,572	328	7,564

9301909090--MILITARY WEAPONS, EXC ARMS OF HEADING 9307, NESOI	105	0	117	5,197	2,523	7,941
9305911000--PARTS AND ACCESS FOR MILITARY RIFLES	66	607	27	536	2,272	3,507
9305912000--PARTS AND ACC FOR MILITARY SHOTGUNS	0	0	0	0	0	0
9305913010--PTS & ACC MILITARY ARTILLERY WEAPON OF 9301.11/930	6,708	11,633	24,653	36,123	23,953	103,070
9305913030--PARTS AND ACC OF MIL WEAPONS HEADING 9301, NESOI	2,151	25,209	118,909	36,673	58,388	241,329
9306210000--SHOTGUN CARTRIDGES AND PARTS THEREOF	386	402	410	545	1,617	3,360
9306290000--PTS FOR SHOTGUN CARTRIDGES AND AIR GUN PELLETS	126	121	621	137	3,333	4,337
9306304110--CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLE OR PISTOLS .22 CALIBER	0	0	1,037	831	687	2,554
9306304120--CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLE OR PISTOLS, NESOI	0	0	2,214	3,103	3,289	8,606
9306304130--CARTRIDGES CONTAINING A PROJECTILE, NESOI	0	0	3,171	66	5,605	8,841
9306304140--EMPTY CARTRIDGES SHELLS FOR RIFLES OR PISTOLS	0	0	37	6,382	173	6,592
9306304150--EMPTY CARTRIDGE SHELLS, NESOI	0	0	0	7	0	7
9306304160--CARTRIDGES NOT CONTAINING A PROJECTILE & NT EMPTY	0	0	82	182	116	379
9306308000--PARTS OF CARTRIDGES, NESOI	1,857	2,228	2,357	3,675	3,706	13,823
9306900020--GUIDED MISSILES	129,727	158,222	176,890	80,721	145,702	691,261
9306900040--BOMBS, GRENADES, TORPEDOS, & SIML MUNITIONS OF WAR	8,329	15,909	6,468	14,696	18,480	63,882
9306900060--PARTS FOR GUIDED MISSILES	113,588	129,656	84,174	35,172	44,781	407,372
9306900080--PARTS FOR BOMBS, GRENADES, & SIML MUNITIONS OF WAR	1,019	9,260	7,453	17,204	60,301	95,238
9307000000--SWORDS, CUTLASSES, BAYONETS, & SIML ARMS & PARTS	296	117	2,534	191	42	3,180
9803100000--MILITARY WEARING APPAREL OF ALL TYPES & MATERIALS	629	597	1,695	4,542	3,582	11,045
9803200000--MILITARY EQUIPMENTS NOT IDENTIFIED BY KIND	34,759	43,598	71,456	90,402	54,220	294,437
<b>Total of Selected Items</b>	<b>801,365</b>	<b>1,000,999</b>	<b>1,390,667</b>	<b>1,686,093</b>	<b>1,422,366</b>	<b>6,301,490</b>

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division. TPIS Database: USHS EXPORTS, Revised Statistics for 1989-2009

**U.S. Imports for Consumption of Military/Defense Products in End-use Categories 50000 and 50010 from the United King**  
(Customs value in thousands of dollars) (revised)

HS	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total 2005-9
4011300050--TIRES, USE ON AIRCRAFT, EXC CIVIL AIRCRAFT, NESOI	528	58	61	313	218	1,178
4012130050--RETREAD TIRE, USE AIRCRAFT, EXC CIVIL AIRCRFT,NESO	0	8	0	7	3	17
4012201050--USED PNEUMATIC AIRPLANE TIRES, NESOI	6	16	14	3	23	63
8407100090--SPK-IGN REC OR ROT INT COM PST TYP A/C ENG EXC CIV	8,869	4,626	1,290	15,930	4,097	34,812
8409100080--PARTS FOR SP-IG OR COMP-IG FOR USE IN A/C EX CIVIL	14,824	24,561	20,410	12,742	14,086	86,623
8411911090--CAST-IRON PTS,CLEAN ONLY,TURBOJET-PROPEL,A/C EXC C	2,071	4,814	3,795	4,126	2,943	17,749
8411991080--CAST-IRON PTS,CLEAN ONLY,FR A/C GAS TURBIN,EXC CIV	3,882	3,935	4,417	2,670	3,945	18,849
8710000030--TRACKED (INCLUDING HALF-TRACKED) VEHICLES	183	97	176	621	0	1,077
8710000060--ARMORED FIGHTING VEH,MOTORIZED,NESOI	80	15	86	80	1,567	1,828
8710000090--PARTS OF ARMORE FIGHTING VEHICLES,MOTORIZED	19,837	22,199	32,613	63,740	75,019	213,408
8802200020--NEW AIRPLANES, MILITARY, UNLAD WGT (450-2,000 KG)	0	46	0	0	0	46
8802200030--NEW MILITARY AIRCRAFT (450-2,000 KG), NESOI	87	0	0	0	0	87
8802200070--USED/REBUILT MILITARY AIRCRAFT,WGT(450-2,000 KG)	0	0	251	0	0	251
8802300070--USED/REBUILT MILITARY AIRCRAFT,(2000-15000 KG)	0	0	2,490	0	0	2,490
8803100060--PROPLLR & ROTORS & PARTS THEREOF FOR MILITARY AIR	3,939	2,609	6,171	9,598	12,084	34,401
8803200060--UNDERCARRIAGES & PARTS THEREOF FOR MILITARY AIR	4,303	3,797	6,296	16,139	20,903	51,438
8803300060--OTHER PARTS,NESOI,OF MILITARY AIRPLANES/HELICOPTRS	258,658	272,906	480,143	599,354	627,579	2,238,640
8803909060--OTHER PARTS,NESOI,FOR OTHER MILITARY AIR&SPACECRFT	48,725	22,164	51,163	16,180	15,457	153,689
8804000000--PARACHUTES(ALSO DIRIGIBLE CHUTES)&ROTOCHUTES&PRTS	696	1,370	2,308	4,570	1,912	10,856
8805100000--AIRCRAFT LAUNCHING GEAR,DECK-ARRESTOR,ETC.& PARTS	158	129	117	233	241	878
8805210000--AIR COMBAT SIMULATORS AND PARTS THEREOF	1,491	1,645	1,825	1,343	857	7,162
9014208080--INST & APPLN, AERONAUTICAL/SPACE NAVIGATION, NESOI	15,242	17,759	21,789	32,683	22,816	110,288
9301190000--GUNS, HOWITZERS, & MORTARS W/ A BORE OF LT 30-MM	17	0	0	71	5	93
9301200000--ROCKET LAUNCHERS & SIMILAR PROJECTORS (MIL)	145	304	641	1,332	0	2,422
9301903010--TELESCOPIC SGHT IMP WITH RIFLES OF HDG 9307 (MLTY)	3	45	0	0	0	48
9301903020--RIFLES OF HDG 9307 (MILITARY) EXC IMP W TELS SGHT	220	216	348	32	548	1,364
9301906000--MILITARY SHOTGUNS	128	0	8	541	135	812
9301909030--MACHINE GUNS, MILITARY	115	79	20	29	0	242
9301909090--MILITARY WEAPONS, EXC ARMS OF HEADING 9307, NESOI	67	0	0	0	0	67
9305911000--PARTS AND ACCESS FOR MILITARY RIFLES	880	418	95	262	204	1,859
9305913010--PTS & ACC MILITARY ARTILLERY WEAPON OF 9301.11/930	8,922	58,221	118,735	138,160	101,164	425,202
9305913030--PARTS AND ACC OF MIL WEAPONS HEADING 9301, NESOI	31,440	161,855	112,571	89,244	161,906	557,017
9306210000--SHOTGUN CARTRIDGES AND PARTS THEREOF	1,847	1,264	1,342	1,349	747	6,549
9306290000--PTS FOR SHOTGUN CARTRIDGES AND AIR GUN PELLETS	490	758	328	1,364	665	3,604
9306304110--CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLE OR PISTOLS .22 CALIBER	0	0	1,990	48	1,710	3,749
9306304120--CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLE OR PISTOLS, NESOI	0	0	489	2,017	1,310	3,816
9306304130--CARTRIDGES CONTAINING A PROJECTILE, NESOI	0	0	1,262	940	2,860	5,061
9306304140--EMPTY CARTRIDGES SHELLS FOR RIFLES OR PISTOLS	0	0	26	96	71	193
9306304150--EMPTY CARTRIDGES SHELLS, NESOI	0	0	82	0	856	938
9306304160--CARTRIDGES NOT CONTAINING A PROJECTILE & NT EMPTY	0	0	25	0	44	68

9306308000--PARTS OF CARTRIDGES, NESOI	124	4	361	9	61	559
9306900020--GUIDED MISSILES	68	906	862	132	0	1,968
9306900040--BOMBS, GRENADES, TORPEDOS, & SIML MUNITIONS OF WAR	1,556	4,520	60	33	4	6,173
9306900060--PARTS FOR GUIDED MISSILES	86,127	95,631	69,927	98,079	100,707	450,472
9306900080--PARTS FOR BOMBS, GRENADES, & SIML MUNITIONS OF WAR	6,092	5,370	20,300	25,206	32,022	88,990
9307000000--SWORDS, CUTLASSES, BAYONETS, & SIML ARMS & PARTS	162	88	49	79	47	425
<b>Total of Selected Items</b>	<b>521,983</b>	<b>712,433</b>	<b>964,937</b>	<b>1,139,352</b>	<b>1,208,815</b>	<b>4,547,521</b>

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division. TPIS Database: USHS IMPORTS, Revised Statistics for 1989-2009

## **Appendix F. Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy (DPAP) Reporting**

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Includes:

- Federal Supply Group (FSG) Codes
- Requirement for U.S. Contractors and Subcontractors to Report on Offshore Purchases (DFARS 252.225-7006)
- Report of Contract Performance outside the United States (DD Form 2139)
- Summary of Fiscal Year 2008 Selected Subcontracts
- Summary of Defense Procurement Activity – World
- Summary of Defense Procurement Activity – United Kingdom



## SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

### Federal Supply Group (FSG) Codes

Code Description

- 10 Weapons
- 11 Nuclear Ordinance
- 12 Fire Control Equipment
- 13 Ammunition and Explosives
- 14 Guided Missiles
- 15 Aircraft and Airframe Structural Components
- 16 Aircraft Components and Accessories
- 17 Aircraft Launching, Landing, and Ground Handling Equip.
- 18 Space Vehicles
- 19 Ships, Small Craft, Pontoons, and Floating Docks
- 20 Ship and Marine Equipment
- 22 Railway Equipment
- 23 Ground Effect Vehicles, Motor Vehicles, Trailers, and Cycles
- 24 Tractors
- 25 Vehicular Equipment Components
- 26 Tires and Tubes
- 28 Engines, Turbines, and Components
- 29 Engine Accessories
- 30 Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment
- 31 Bearings
- 32 Woodworking Machinery and Equipment
- 34 Metalworking Machinery
- 35 Service and Trade Equipment
- 36 Special Industry Machinery
- 37 Agricultural Machinery and Equipment
- 38 Construction, Mining, Excavating, and Highway Maint. Equip.
- 39 Materials Handling Equipment
- 40 Rope, Cable, Chain, and Fittings
- 41 Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Air Circulating Equip.
- 42 Fire Fighting, Rescue, and Safety Equipment
- 43 Pumps and Compressors
- 44 Furnace, Steam Plant, and Drying Equip, Nuclear Reactors
- 45 Plumbing, Heating and Sanitation Equipment
- 46 Water Purification and Sewage Treatment Equipment
- 47 Pipe, Tubing, Hose, and Fittings
- 48 Valves
- 49 Maintenance and Repair Shop Equipment
- 51 Hand Tools
- 52 Measuring Tools
- 53 Hardware and Abrasives

54 Prefabricated Structures and Scaffolding  
55 Lumber, Millwork, Plywood, and Veneer  
56 Construction and Building Materials  
58 Communications, Detection and Coherent Radiation Equipment  
59 Electrical and Electronic Equipment Components  
60 Fiber Optics Materials and Components, Assemblies and Access.  
61 Electric Wire, and Power and Distribution Equipment  
62 Lighting Fixtures and Lamps  
63 Alarm, Signal and Security Detection Systems  
65 Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Equipment and Supplies  
66 Instruments and Laboratory Equipment  
67 Photographic Equipment  
68 Chemicals and Chemical Products  
69 Training Aids and Devices  
70 ADP Equipment Software, Supplies and Support Equip  
71 Furniture  
72 Household and Commercial Furnishings and Appliances  
73 Food Preparation and Serving Equipment  
74 Office Machines  
75 Office Supplies and Devices  
76 Books, Maps, and Other Publications  
77 Musical Instruments, Phonographs, and Home-Type Radios  
78 Recreational and Athletic Equipment  
79 Cleaning Equipment and Supplies  
80 Brushes, Paints, Sealers, and Adhesives  
81 Containers, Packaging, and Packing Supplies  
83 Textiles, Leather, Furs, Apparel and Shoes, Tents, Flags  
84 Clothing, Individual Equipment, and Insignia  
85 Toiletries  
87 Agricultural Supplies  
88 Live Animals  
89 Subsistence (Food)  
91 Fuels, Lubricants, Oils, and Waxes  
93 Nonmetallic Fabricated Materials  
94 Nonmetallic Crude Materials  
95 Metal Bars, Sheets, and Shapes  
96 Ores, Minerals, and Their Primary Products  
99 Miscellaneous

**252.225-7006 Quarterly Reporting of Actual Contract Performance Outside the United States.**

As prescribed in 225.7204(c), use the following clause:

**QUARTERLY REPORTING OF ACTUAL CONTRACT PERFORMANCE  
OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES (MAY 2007)**

(a) *Definition.* “United States,” as used in this clause, means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

(b) *Reporting requirement.* Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this clause, within 10 days after the end of each quarter of the Government’s fiscal year, the Contractor shall report any subcontract, purchase, or intracompany transfer that—

(1) Will be or has been performed outside the United States;

(2) Exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold in Part 2 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation; and

(3) Has not been identified in a report for a previous quarter.

(c) *Exception.* Reporting under this clause is not required if—

(1) A foreign place of performance is the principal place of performance of the contract; and

(2) The Contractor specified the foreign place of performance in its offer.

(d) *Submission of reports.* The Contractor shall submit the reports required by this clause to: Deputy Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy (Contract Policy and International Contracting), OUSD(AT&L)DPAP(CPIC), Washington, DC 20301-3060.

(e) *Report format.* The Contractor—

(1) Shall submit reports using—

(i) DD Form 2139, Report of Contract Performance Outside the United States; or

(ii) A computer-generated report that contains all information required by DD Form 2139; and

(2) May obtain copies of DD Form 2139 from the Contracting Officer or via the Internet at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm>.

(f) *Subcontracts.* The Contractor—

(1) Shall include the substance of this clause in all first-tier subcontracts exceeding \$550,000, except those for commercial items, construction, ores, natural gases, utilities, petroleum products and crudes, timber (logs), or subsistence;

(2) Shall provide the number of this contract to its subcontractors required to submit reports under this clause; and

(3) Shall require the subcontractor, with respect to performance of its subcontract, to comply with the requirements directed to the Contractor in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this clause.

(End of clause)

**REPORT OF CONTRACT PERFORMANCE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES**

OMB No. 0704-0229  
 OMB approval expires  
 Jul 31, 2010

The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 20 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the Department of Defense, Executive Services Directorate, Information Management Division, 1155 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-1155 (0704-0229). Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

**PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE ABOVE ORGANIZATION.**  
 RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE PROCUREMENT (FOREIGN CONTRACTING), OUSD(A&T)DP(FC),  
 WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3060

1.a. PRIME CONTRACT NUMBER (Use solicitation number when report is submitted with offer)		1.b. PURCHASE ORDER NUMBER (If applicable)	
2. PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION (e.g., F-16 aircraft, F-100 engine, AN/APN-59 radar, or type of services) (Please avoid use of acronyms.)			
3. NAME AND DIVISION OF PRIME CONTRACTOR			
4. ADDRESS OF PRIME CONTRACTOR (Street, City, State, and 9-digit ZIP Code)			
5. NAME OF SUBCONTRACTOR OR FOREIGN DIVISION OF PRIME CONTRACTOR (If subcontractor, identify whether first- or second-tier)			
<input type="checkbox"/> FIRST-TIER SUBCONTRACTOR		<input type="checkbox"/> SECOND-TIER SUBCONTRACTOR	
6. ADDRESS OF SUBCONTRACTOR OR FOREIGN DIVISION OF PRIME CONTRACTOR (Street, City, State, 9-digit ZIP Code, and Country)			
7. VALUE (in dollars) OF EFFORT PERFORMED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES FOR THIS ACTION ONLY. DO NOT INCLUDE AMOUNTS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.		8. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (Enter city and country of actual producer of supplies or firm providing services)	
9. DESCRIPTION OF SUPPLIES OR SERVICES OBTAINED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES (e.g., vertical stabilizer, F-15; Bomb Nav System, FB-111; or repair of F-16 wings) (Please avoid use of acronyms.)			
10. NAME OF COMPANY SUBMITTING REPORT (Prime contractor for reports on first-tier subcontracts or first-tier subcontractor for reports on second-tier subcontracts)			
11. NAME OF SUBMITTER (LAST, First, Middle Initial)		12. TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include Area Code)	
13. SIGNATURE		14. DATE (YYYYMMDD)	

**FY 2008 SELECTED DOD SUBCONTRACTS REPORT**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>TIER 1</b>	<b>TIER 2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
AUSTRALIA	\$ 350,914,650		\$ 350,914,650
AUSTRIA	\$ 38,615,953		\$ 38,615,953
BELGIUM	\$ 34,585,662		\$ 34,585,662
CANADA	\$ 3,475,939,035	\$ 2,016,932	\$ 3,477,955,967
CHINA	\$ 19,035,987		\$ 19,035,987
COLOMBIA	\$ 40,574,594		\$ 40,574,594
CZECH REPUBLIC	\$ 102,866,347		\$ 102,866,347
DENMARK	\$ 322,534,816	\$ 7,406,516	\$ 329,941,332
FRANCE	\$ 78,073,940		\$ 78,073,940
GERMANY, FED REPUBLIC	\$ (74,059,981)	\$ 7,782,671	\$ (66,277,310)
GREECE	\$ 678,891		\$ 678,891
INDIA	\$ 15,000,000		\$ 15,000,000
IRAQ	\$ 47,496,800		\$ 47,496,800
ISRAEL	\$ 743,946,241	\$ 274,253	\$ 744,220,494
ITALY	\$ 105,915,433		\$ 105,915,433
JAPAN	\$ 17,247,100		\$ 17,247,100
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	\$ 77,945,091		\$ 77,945,091
LUXEMBOURG	\$ 17,367,238		\$ 17,367,238
MEXICO	\$ 164,814,606		\$ 164,814,606
NETHERLANDS	\$ 143,804,666		\$ 143,804,666
NORWAY	\$ 250,197,735		\$ 250,197,735
POLAND	\$ 1,355,354		\$ 1,355,354
PORTUGAL	\$ 7,479,285		\$ 7,479,285
SAUDI ARABIA	\$ 40,262,573		\$ 40,262,573
SINGAPORE	\$ 26,978,206	\$ 3,865,288	\$ 30,843,494
SOUTH AFRICA	\$ 195,111		\$ 195,111
SPAIN	\$ 83,406,178		\$ 83,406,178
SWEDEN	\$ 365,814		\$ 365,814
SWITZERLAND	\$ 37,658,727	\$ 1,953,396	\$ 39,612,123
TURKEY	\$ 95,142,850		\$ 95,142,850
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	\$ 66,247,100		\$ 66,247,100
UNITED KINGDOM	\$ 2,306,426,312	\$ 8,767,199	\$ 2,315,193,511

**TOTAL:                                \$ 8,639,012,314                        \$ 32,066,255                        \$ 8,671,078,569**

# SUMMARY OF DEFENSE PROCUREMENT ACTIVITY

(AMOUNTS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

FISCAL YEAR	FOREIGN PURCHASES FROM U.S.			U.S. PURCHASES FROM FOREIGN CONTRACTORS				
	(A)	(B)	(A) + (B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(C) + (E)	(D) + (E)
	MOD FMS AGREEMENTS	MOD COMMERCIAL CONTRACTS	MOD GRAND TOTAL	DoD PRIME CONTRACTS	SELECTED PRIME CONTRACTS	SELECTED DoD SUB-CONTRACTS	DoD-RELATED GRAND TOTAL	DoD-RELATED SELECTED TOTAL
Note 1	Note 2	Note 3	Note 4	Note 5	Note 6			
2009	\$ 38,100	\$ -	\$ 38,100	\$ 25,000	\$ 7,000		\$ 25,000	\$ 7,000
2008	\$ 36,400	\$ -	\$ 36,400	\$ 23,700	\$ 9,006	\$ 8,671	\$ 32,371	\$ 17,677
2007	\$ 23,300	\$ 64,300	\$ 87,600	\$ 18,600	\$ 11,160	\$ 7,955	\$ 26,555	\$ 19,115
2006	\$ 20,900	\$ 46,800	\$ 67,700	\$ 21,400	\$ 10,272	\$ 943	\$ 22,343	\$ 11,215
2005	\$ 9,800	\$ 30,100	\$ 39,900	\$ 18,300	\$ 8,784	\$ 1,214	\$ 19,514	\$ 9,998
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 128,500</b>	<b>\$ 141,200</b>	<b>\$ 269,700</b>	<b>\$ 107,000</b>	<b>\$ 46,222</b>	<b>\$ 18,783</b>	<b>\$ 125,783</b>	<b>\$ 65,005</b>

1. Fiscal Year: U.S. = October 1 - September 30

2-5. (Source: OUSD(AT&L) DPAP/CPIC Annual Report on Purchases from Foreign Entities. See [http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/cpic/cp/congressional\\_reports.html](http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/cpic/cp/congressional_reports.html))

6. Total dollar value of reportable first- and second-tier subcontracts performed in Foreign Prime Contractors that exceed the Federal Acquisition Regulation's (FAR's) simplified acquisition threshold (which is \$100,000 for most purposes). Subcontracts are reportable under U.S. DoD prime contracts with a value exceeding \$550,000. See DFARS clause 252.225-7006 for the specific reporting requirements. Latest data available is 2008. (Source: OUSD(AT&L) DPAP/CPIC).

# SUMMARY OF DEFENSE PROCUREMENT ACTIVITY

(AMOUNTS SHOWN ARE IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS)

FISCAL YEAR	U.K. PURCHASES FROM U.S.			U.S. PURCHASES FROM U.K.				
	(A)	(B)	(A) + (B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(C) + (E)	(D) + (E)
	MOD FMS AGREEMENTS	MOD COMMERCIAL CONTRACTS	MOD GRAND TOTAL	DoD PRIME CONTRACTS	SELECTED PRIME CONTRACTS	SELECTED DoD SUB- CONTRACTS	DoD-RELATED GRAND TOTAL	DoD-RELATED SELECTED TOTAL
Note 1	Note 2	Note 3	Note 4	Note 5	Note 6			
<b>2009</b>				\$ 2,398.0	\$ 923.1		\$ 2,398.0	\$ 923.1
<b>2008</b>	\$ 1,100.7	\$ -	\$ 1,100.7	\$ 1,828.0	\$ 1,216.6	\$ 2,315.2	\$ 4,143.2	\$ 3,531.8
<b>2007</b>	\$ 375.4	\$ 1,473.9	\$ 1,849.3	\$ 1,489.7	\$ 817.0	\$ 3,245.4	\$ 4,735.1	\$ 4,062.4
<b>2006</b>	\$ 305.1	\$ 2,331.1	\$ 2,636.2	\$ 1,006.4	\$ 688.6	\$ 134.1	\$ 1,140.5	\$ 822.7
<b>2005</b>	\$ 497.7	\$ 1,840.0	\$ 2,337.7	\$ 1,185.0	\$ 921.2	\$ 438.2	\$ 1,623.2	\$ 1,359.4
<b>2004</b>	\$ 475.7	\$ 588.7	\$ 1,064.4	\$ 1,071.2	\$ 796.0	\$ 454.8	\$ 1,526.0	\$ 1,250.8
<b>2003</b>	\$ 457.3	\$ 59.5	\$ 516.8	\$ 794.8	\$ 523.7	\$ 241.6	\$ 1,036.4	\$ 765.3
<b>2002</b>	\$ 242.0	\$ 18.9	\$ 260.9	\$ 481.7	\$ 296.7	\$ 155.6	\$ 637.3	\$ 452.3
<b>2001</b>	\$ 670.6	\$ 27.1	\$ 697.7	\$ 419.5	\$ 324.6	\$ 677.9	\$ 1,097.4	\$ 1,002.5
<b>2000</b>	\$ 323.6	\$ 34.1	\$ 357.7	\$ 420.8	\$ 355.9	\$ 306.4	\$ 727.2	\$ 662.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 4,448.1</b>	<b>\$ 6,373.3</b>	<b>\$ 10,821.4</b>	<b>\$ 11,095.1</b>	<b>\$ 6,863.4</b>	<b>\$ 7,969.2</b>	<b>\$ 19,064.3</b>	<b>\$ 14,832.6</b>

### NOTES:

1. Fiscal Year: U.K. = January 1 - December 31 U.S. = October 1 - September 30
2. Total dollar value of defense articles and defense services purchased with cash, credit, and MAP Merger Funds by a foreign government in any fiscal year.  
Data updated to reflect FMS agreements based on 2008 Historical Facts Book.  
(Source: Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) "Historical Facts Book" as of 30 Sep 2008, prepared by Financial Policy and Analysis, Business Operations, DSCA)
3. Total dollar value of deliveries made against purchases of munitions-controlled items by foreign governments directly from U.S. manufacturers. The data are compiled by the Office of Defense Trade Controls, Dept of State, from shippers' export documents and completed licenses returned to DTC from ports of exit by the U.S. Customs Service.  
(Source: DSCA "Historical Facts Book" as of 30 Sep 2008.)
4. Total dollar value of reported prime contracts awarded by the U.S. DoD to UK-based contractors. (Source: Federal Procurement Data System <http://www.fpds-ng.com/>)
5. Total dollar value of reported prime contracts awarded by the U.S. DoD to UK-based contractors but excluding the value of those for commercial items, construction, ores, natural gas, utilities, petroleum products and crudes, timber (logs), and subsistence. (Source: Federal Procurement Data System [http://www.fpds-ng.com](http://www.fpds-ng.com/))
6. Total dollar value of reportable first- and second-tier subcontracts performed in Sweden that exceed the Federal Acquisition Regulation's (FAR's) simplified acquisition threshold (which is \$100,000 for most purposes). Subcontracts are reportable under U.S. DoD prime contracts with a value exceeding \$550,000. See DFARS clause 252.225-7006 for the specific reporting requirements. Latest data available is 2008. (Source: OUSD(AT&L) DPAP/CPIC).

## **Appendix G.**

# **Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Yearbook**

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Includes:

- SIPRI Yearbook Description
- Arms Transfer Register for Exports from U.S. to UK
- Arms Transfer Register for Exports from UK to U.S.
- Trend Indicator Value (TIV) of Arms Exports from U.S. to World by Category and Country
- Trend Indicator Value (TIV) of Arms Imports by U.S. from World by Category and Country
- Financial Value of Arms Exports from all Countries



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#### SIPRI YEARBOOK

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- Military spending and armaments
- Non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament

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With a focus on the conflict in Afghanistan, the impact of the global financial crisis and nuclear disarmament, the 41st edition of the SIPRI Yearbook includes coverage of developments in 2009 in

- Major armed conflicts
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- International arms transfers
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- events during 2009 in the area of security and arms control

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## Transfers of major conventional weapons: sorted by supplier. Deals with deliveries or orders made for year range 2005 to 2009

**Note:** The 'No. delivered/produced' and the 'Year(s) of deliveries' columns refer to all deliveries since the beginning of the contract. Deals in which the recipient was involved in the production of the weapon system are listed separately. The 'Comments' column includes publicly reported information on the value of the deal. Information on the sources and methods used in the collection of the data, and explanations of the conventions, abbreviations and acronyms, can be found at URL <[http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/at\\_data.html](http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/at_data.html)>. The SIPRI Arms Transfers Database is continuously updated as new information becomes available.

**Source:** SIPRI Arms Transfers Database

**Information generated:** 02 August 2010

Supplier/ recipient (R) or licensor (L)	No. ordered	Weapon designation	Weapon description	Year of order/ licence	Year(s) of deliveries	No. delivered/ produced	Comments
USA R: UK	(2300)	Cummins-6V	Diesel engine (AV)	1997	1999-2009	(1775)	6BTA-5.9 version;; for 189 BvS-10 APC from Sweden and modernization of some 2100 Scimitar and Sabre reconnaissance vehicles and Spartan, Stormer and FV-432 Bulldog APC
	(150) 65	AIM-120B AMRAAM BGM-109 Tomahawk	BVRAAM SSM	2004 2004	2006 2007-2009	(150) (65)	\$144 m deal GBP70 m (\$126-129 m) deal; BGM-109 Tomahawk Block-IV (Tactical Tomahawk) version; for Swiftsure and Trafalgar submarines
	(40) 2 1	AGM-65 Maverick AN/APY-8 Lynx C-17A Globemaster-3	ASM AGS radar Transport aircraft	(2006) (2006) 2006	2007 2007 2008	40 (2) 1	AGM-65D version Part of \$77 m 'Project Dabinett'; for MQ-9 UAV Delivery 2008

	16	Mk-15 Phalanx	CIWS	2006	2008	(4)	UK Phalanx Block-1A rebuilt to Block-1B with components (incl new radar) from USA
	3	MQ-9 Reaper	UAV/UCAV	2006	2007-2008	3	Part of \$77 m 'Project Dabinett'
	8	AAQ-33 Sniper	Aircraft EI/Op system	2007	2007	8	For Harrier GR-7 and GR-9 combat aircraft
		AGM-114K HELLFIRE	Anti-tank missile	2007	2008-2009	(340)	AGM-114N version
	1	C-17A Globemaster-3	Transport aircraft	2007	2008	1	GBP130 m deal
	(2)	C-RAM/Centurion	CIWS	2007	2007	(2)	Leased from USA; for use in Iraq; more modified from UK naval Phalanx systems
	4	ISR King Air-350	AGS aircraft	2007	2009	4	UK designation Shadow R-1
	3	King Air	Light transport ac	(2007)	2009	(3)	Bought and operated by civilian company for training of UK pilots; King Air B-200GT version
	(100)	Paveway	Guided bomb	2007	2008-2009	(100)	GBU-12 Paveway-2 version; for MQ-9 armed UAV
	(100)	Caterpillar-3126	Diesel engine (AV)	2008	2009	(25)	For 100 Bronco APC from Singapore
	174	Cougar	APC/ISV	2008	2008	(174)	\$115 m deal; for use in Afghanistan and Iraq; UK designation MPV or Mastiff-2
	157	Cougar	APC/ISV	2008	2008-2009	(157)	\$94 m deal; Cougar 4x4 version; UK designation Ridgeback
	4	King Air	Light transport ac	(2008)	2009	(1)	
	2	MQ-9 Reaper	UAV/UCAV	2008			
	1	MQ-9 Reaper	UAV/UCAV	2008	2009	1	
	1	C-17A Globemaster-3	Transport aircraft	(2009)			
	22	CH-47F Chinook	Helicopter	(2009)			'FRC Land Lift (Heavy)' programme; contract not yet signed; delivery 2012-2013
	20	Cougar	APC/ISV	(2009)			Cougar 4x4 version; UK designation Ridgeback
	(1300)	FGM-148 Javelin	Anti-tank missile	2009			\$176 m deal; delivery 2010-2012
	3	RC-135 Rivet joint	ELINT aircraft	(2009)			Ex-US KC-135 tanker aircraft rebuilt to RC-135; 'Project Helix'; contract not yet signed
<b>L: UK</b>	5	ASTOR	AGS radar	1999	2007	(5)	Part of \$1.3 b deal (offsets 100% incl production of 4 in UK); for modification of 5 BD-700 transport aircraft from Canada to AGS aircraft
	3871	FGM-148 Javelin	Anti-tank missile	2003	2005-2007	(3871)	GBP300 m (\$459-490 m) 'LFATGWS' programme (offsets 100% incl production of components in UK)

(7500)	Paveway	Guided bomb	2003	2008-2009	(1250)	GBP120 m (\$190 m) deal; Paveway-4 version
(1200)	FGM-148 Javelin	Anti-tank missile	2004	2007-2008	(1200)	GBP100 m (\$179 m) deal (offsets 100% incl production of components in UK)
(4000)	M-30 GMLRS	SSM	2005	2007-2009	(800)	GBP250 m (\$475 m) programme (incl first \$60 m deal in 2005; 12.5% of development financed by UK; warhead and other components produced in UK); for use with MLRS and LIMAWS(R) MRL
(108)	Cougar	APC/ISV	2006	2006-2007	(108)	For use in Afghanistan and Iraq; UK designation MPV or Mastiff
(138)	F-35B JSF	FGA aircraft	(2006)			'FCJA' or 'JCA' programme; incl production of components in UK; 3 ordered in 2009 for final test phase but main contract for more not yet signed; possibly planned 138 to be reduced to 60
24	Cougar	APC/ISV	2008	2009	24	\$15 m deal; UK designation Mastiff-2
14	Cougar	APC/ISV	2008	2009	14	\$19 m deal; Buffalo version
97	Cougar	APC/ISV	2009			\$123 m 'TSV (Heavy)' programme; Wolfhound ALV version; delivery probably 2010
262	MXT-MV	APC/ISV	2009	2009	(50)	\$180 m 'TSV (Medium)' programme; UK designation Husky; delivery 2009-2010

## Transfers of major conventional weapons: sorted by supplier. Deals with deliveries or orders made for year range 2005 to 2009

**Note:** The 'No. delivered/produced' and the 'Year(s) of deliveries' columns refer to all deliveries since the beginning of the contract. Deals in which the recipient was involved in the production of the weapon system are listed separately. The 'Comments' column includes publicly reported information on the value of the deal. Information on the sources and methods used in the collection of the data, and explanations of the conventions, abbreviations and acronyms, can be found at URL <[http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/at\\_data.html](http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/at_data.html)>. The SIPRI Arms Transfers Database is continuously updated as new information becomes available.

**Source:** SIPRI Arms Transfers Database

**Information generated:** 02 August 2010

Supplier/ recipient (R) or licensor (L)	No. ordered	Weapon designation	Weapon description	Year of order/ licence	Year(s) of deliveries	No. delivered/ produced	Comments
<b>UK</b>							
<b>R: USA</b>	4	MT-30	Gas turbine (SH)	2004	2008	2	For 2 Freedom and Independence (LCS) frigates produced in USA
	16	Seaspray	MP aircraft radar	2005	2008-2009	(2)	Seaspray-7500E version; for modernization of 16 Coast Guard HC-130H MP aircraft; delivery 2007-2017
	4	MT-30	Gas turbine (SH)	2007			For 2 Zumwalt (DDG-1000 or DDX) destroyers produced in USA
<b>L: USA</b>	(223)	Hawk-60	Trainer/combat ac	1981	1990-2009	(223)	'VTXTS' or 'T-45TS' programme; T-45A and T-45C Goshawk version
	(787)	UFH/M-777 155mm	Towed gun	(2000)	2002-2009	(587)	US designation M-777; delivery 2002-2012

## Transfers of major conventional weapons: sorted by supplier. Deals with deliveries or orders made for year range 2007 to 2009

**Note:** The 'No. delivered/produced' and the 'Year(s) of deliveries' columns refer to all deliveries since the beginning of the contract. Deals in which the recipient was involved in the production of the weapon system are listed separately. The 'Comments' column includes publicly reported information on the value of the deal. Information on the sources and methods used in the collection of the data, and explanations of the conventions, abbreviations and acronyms, can be found at URL <[http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/at\\_data.html](http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/at_data.html)>. The SIPRI Arms Transfers Database is continuously updated as new information becomes available.

**Source:** SIPRI Arms Transfers Database

**Information generated:** 27 July 2010

Supplier/ recipient (R) or licensor (L)	No. ordered	Weapon designation	Weapon description	Year of order/ licence	Year(s) of deliveries	No. delivered/ produced	Comments
USA R: UK	(2300)	Cummins-6V	Diesel engine (AV)	1997	1999-2009	(1775)	6BTA-5.9 version;; for 189 BvS-10 APC from Sweden and modernization of some 2100 Scimitar and Sabre reconnaissance vehicles and Spartan, Stormer and FV-432 Bulldog APC
	65	BGM-109 Tomahawk	SSM	2004	2007-2009	(65)	GBP70 m (\$126-129 m) deal; BGM-109 Tomahawk Block-IV (Tactical Tomahawk) version; for Swiftsure and Trafalgar submarines
	(40)	AGM-65 Maverick	ASM	(2006)	2007	40	AGM-65D version
	2	AN/APY-8 Lynx	AGS radar	(2006)	2007	(2)	Part of \$77 m 'Project Dabinett'; for MQ-9 UAV
	1	C-17A Globemaster-3	Transport aircraft	2006	2008	1	Delivery 2008
	16	Mk-15 Phalanx	CIWS	2006	2008	(4)	UK Phalanx Block-1A rebuilt to Block-1B with components (incl new radar) from USA

	3	MQ-9 Reaper	UAV/UCAV	2006	2007-2008	3	Part of \$77 m 'Project Dabinett'
	8	AAQ-33 Sniper	Aircraft EI/Op system	2007	2007	8	For Harrier GR-7 and GR-9 combat aircraft
		AGM-114K HELLFIRE	Anti-tank missile	2007	2008-2009	(340)	AGM-114N version
	1	C-17A Globemaster-3	Transport aircraft	2007	2008	1	GBP130 m deal
	(2)	C-RAM/Centurion	CIWS	2007	2007	(2)	Leased from USA; for use in Iraq; more modified from UK naval Phalanx systems
	4	ISR King Air-350	AGS aircraft	2007	2009	4	UK designation Shadow R-1
	3	King Air	Light transport ac	(2007)	2009	(3)	Bought and operated by civilian company for training of UK pilots; King Air B-200GT version
	(100)	Paveway	Guided bomb	2007	2008-2009	(100)	GBU-12 Paveway-2 version; for MQ-9 armed UAV
	(100)	Caterpillar-3126	Diesel engine (AV)	2008	2009	(25)	For 100 Bronco APC from Singapore
	174	Cougar	APC/ISV	2008	2008	(174)	\$115 m deal; for use in Afghanistan and Iraq; UK designation MPV or Mastiff-2
	157	Cougar	APC/ISV	2008	2008-2009	(157)	\$94 m deal; Cougar 4x4 version; UK designation Ridgeback
	4	King Air	Light transport ac	(2008)	2009	(1)	
	2	MQ-9 Reaper	UAV/UCAV	2008			
	1	MQ-9 Reaper	UAV/UCAV	2008	2009	1	
	1	C-17A Globemaster-3	Transport aircraft	(2009)			
	22	CH-47F Chinook	Helicopter	(2009)			'FRC Land Lift (Heavy)' programme; contract not yet signed; delivery 2012-2013
	20	Cougar	APC/ISV	(2009)			Cougar 4x4 version; UK designation Ridgeback
	(1300)	FGM-148 Javelin	Anti-tank missile	2009			\$176 m deal; delivery 2010-2012
	3	RC-135 Rivet joint	ELINT aircraft	(2009)			Ex-US KC-135 tanker aircraft rebuilt to RC-135; 'Project Helix'; contract not yet signed
L: UK	5	ASTOR	AGS radar	1999	2007	(5)	Part of \$1.3 b deal (offsets 100% incl production of 4 in UK); for modification of 5 BD-700 transport aircraft from Canada to AGS aircraft
	3871	FGM-148 Javelin	Anti-tank missile	2003	2005-2007	(3871)	GBP300 m (\$459-490 m) 'LFATGWS' programme (offsets 100% incl production of components in UK)
	(7500)	Paveway	Guided bomb	2003	2008-2009	(1250)	GBP120 m (\$190 m) deal; Paveway-4 version

(1200)	FGM-148 Javelin	Anti-tank missile	2004	2007-2008	(1200)	GBP100 m (\$179 m) deal (offsets 100% incl production of components in UK)
(4000)	M-30 GMLRS	SSM	2005	2007-2009	(800)	GBP250 m (\$475 m) programme (incl first \$60 m deal in 2005; 12.5% of development financed by UK; warhead and other components produced in UK); for use with MLRS and LIMA WS(R) MRL
(108)	Cougar	APC/ISV	2006	2006-2007	(108)	For use in Afghanistan and Iraq; UK designation MPV or Mastiff
(138)	F-35B JSF	FGA aircraft	(2006)			'FCJA' or 'JCA' programme; incl production of components in UK; 3 ordered in 2009 for final test phase but main contract for more not yet signed; possibly planned 138 to be reduced to 60
24	Cougar	APC/ISV	2008	2009	24	\$15 m deal; UK designation Mastiff-2
14	Cougar	APC/ISV	2008	2009	14	\$19 m deal; Buffalo version
97	Cougar	APC/ISV	2009			\$123 m 'TSV (Heavy)' programme; Wolfhound ALV version; delivery probably 2010
262	MXT-MV	APC/ISV	2009	2009	(50)	\$180 m 'TSV (Medium)' programme; UK designation Husky; delivery 2009-2010

## Transfers of major conventional weapons: sorted by recipient. Deals with deliveries or orders made for year range 2007 to 2009

**Note:** The 'No. delivered/produced' and the 'Year(s) of deliveries' columns refer to all deliveries since the beginning of the contract. Deals in which the recipient was involved in the production of the weapon system are listed separately. The 'Comments' column includes publicly reported information on the value of the deal. Information on the sources and methods used in the collection of the data, and explanations of the conventions, abbreviations and acronyms, can be found at URL <[http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/at\\_data.html](http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/at_data.html)>. The SIPRI Arms Transfers Database is continuously updated as new information becomes available.

**Source:** SIPRI Arms Transfers Database

**Information generated:** 25 July 2010

Recipient/ supplier (S) or licensor (L)	No. ordered	Weapon designation	Weapon description	Year of order/ licence	Year(s) of deliveries	No. delivered/ produced	Comments
<b>USA</b>							
S: UK	4	MT-30	Gas turbine (SH)	2004	2008	2	For 2 Freedom and Independence (LCS) frigates produced in USA
	16	Seaspray	MP aircraft radar	2005	2008-2009	(2)	Seaspray-7500E version; for modernization of 16 Coast Guard HC-130H MP aircraft; delivery 2007-2017
	4	MT-30	Gas turbine (SH)	2007			For 2 Zumwalt (DDG-1000 or DDX) destroyers produced in USA
<b>L: UK</b>	(223)	Hawk-60	Trainer/combat ac	1981	1990-2009	(223)	'VTXTS' or 'T-45TS' programme; T-45A and T-45C Goshawk version
	(787)	UFH/M-777 155mm	Towed gun	(2000)	2002-2009	(587)	US designation M-777; delivery 2002-2012

TIV of arms exports from USA by category, 2005-2009

Generated: 02 August 2010

Figures are SIPRI Trend Indicator Values (TIVs) expressed in US\$ m. at constant (1990) prices.

Figures may not add up due to the conventions of rounding.

A '0' indicates that the value of deliveries is less than US\$0.5m

For more information, see [http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/output\\_types\\_TIV.html](http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/output_types_TIV.html)

Source: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Aircraft	3917	4309	4845	4163	4474	21707
Air Defence Systems	221	26	35	44		326
Armoured Vehicles	457	541	651	435	769	2853
Artillery	92	92	154	43	37	419
Engines	225	267	268	254	349	1363
Missiles	885	1276	962	801	863	4787
Other	12	13	26	15	5	72
Sensors	391	470	516	337	297	2011
Ships	400	400	200			1000
Total	6600	7394	7658	6090	6795	34536

TIV of arms exports from USA, 2005-2009

Generated: 02 August 2010

Figures are SIPRI Trend Indicator Values (TIVs) expressed in US\$ m. at constant (1990) prices.

Figures may not add up due to the conventions of rounding.

A '0' indicates that the value of deliveries is less than US\$0.5m

For more information, see [http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/output\\_types\\_TIV.html](http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/output_types_TIV.html)

Source: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Afghanistan	15		22	78	280	396
Argentina	3	9	15	14	8	49
Australia	138	322	547	266	592	1864
Bahamas					1	1
Bahrain	60	3	26	2	7	98
Belgium			4	6	12	22
Botswana					2	2
Brazil	18	17	18	32	0	84
Bulgaria			4	5	4	13
Canada	89	76	386	336	80	967
Central African Rep.		9				9
Chad		1				1
Chile		237	74		38	349
Colombia	3	33	72	12	135	256
Czech Republic	44	0		14		58
Denmark	19	10	90	18	30	168
Ecuador	4					4
Egypt	539	531	460	162	170	1862
Finland				9	9	17
France				1	28	29
Germany (FRG)	67	15	15	79	97	273
Ghana			4			4
Greece	67	21	255	12	861	1216
Honduras				0		0
Hungary		32	27		2	61
India		54	83	6	4	147
Indonesia	2	10	16	15		43
Iraq	29	32	121	254	292	728
Ireland		1	3	3		6
Israel	1105	1108	835	652	139	3839
Italy	64	22	44	36	65	229
Jamaica			2	2		5
Japan	275	419	437	559	353	2044
Jordan	6	4	172	30	16	228
Kazakhstan			6	3	3	12
Kuwait	10		276			286
Latvia					0	0
Lebanon	1				12	13
Lithuania	3	10	4	4	4	25
Macedonia		0				0
Malaysia	2	14	14		10	40

Mexico	13	21	5		23	62
Morocco		16				16
NATO					420	420
Netherlands	52	17	81	15	79	244
New Zealand		0	1	2		3
Norway	3	45	56	105	120	330
Oman	139	271	4	62	2	478
Pakistan	134	124	341	288	276	1164
Peru	25	22		2	0	48
Philippines	8	12	13	10	0	44
Poland	6	356	865	498	22	1747
Portugal	32	43	57	88	100	319
Qatar					280	280
Romania	14	3	22	2	32	73
Saudi Arabia	143	163	37	29	83	455
Singapore	537	30	8	25	816	1416
South Africa		14	30	13	10	67
South Korea	544	1348	1249	1095	437	4674
Spain	3	70	29	46	77	225
Sri Lanka			1			1
Sweden	62	58	25	7		152
Switzerland			2	1	2	4
Taiwan	713	625	12	12	102	1464
Thailand	16	5			27	48
Trinidad & Tobago			6			6
Tunisia		2		7	8	18
Turkey	307	5	26	47	25	409
UAE	1274	1011	487	673	434	3880
UK	15	137	270	451	166	1039
Yemen		3		4		7
Total	6600	7394	7658	6090	6795	34536

TIV of arms imports to USA by category, 2005-2009

Generated: 02 August 2010

Figures are SIPRI Trend Indicator Values (TIVs) expressed in US\$ m. at constant (1990) prices.

Figures may not add up due to the conventions of rounding.

A '0' indicates that the value of deliveries is less than US\$0.5m

For more information, see [http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/output\\_types\\_TIV.html](http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/output_types_TIV.html)

Source: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Aircraft	233	238	301	356	381	1509
Armoured Vehicles	116	122	214	194	198	844
Artillery	57	109	134	155	153	609
Engines	42	56	70	66	70	304
Missiles	42	18				60
Sensors	10	38	12	38	30	127
Total	501	581	731	808	831	3453

TIV of arms imports to USA, 2005-2009

Generated: 02 August 2010

Figures are SIPRI Trend Indicator Values (TIVs) expressed in US\$ m. at constant (1990) prices.

Figures may not add up due to the conventions of rounding.

A '0' indicates that the value of deliveries is less than US\$0.5m

For more information, see [http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/output\\_types\\_TIV.html](http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/output_types_TIV.html)

Source: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Austria		3	2			5
Canada	137	150	154	164	124	728
France	0	23	43	15	51	132
Germany (FRG)		12	35	90	99	236
Israel	53	30	13	5	5	106
Italy				14	14	28
Poland					8	8
South Africa	22	11	90	72	116	311
Spain			34	69	52	155
Sweden			3	5	3	10
Switzerland	153	154	132	98	98	635
UK	130	180	225	277	263	1074
Ukraine	7	18				25
Total	501	581	731	808	831	3453

**Government and industry data on the financial value of national arms exports, 1998-2008, in current US**

Updated 19 May 2009

Copyright: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

.. = No data available

Country	Currency unit	2006	2007	2008	Explanation of data
Australia	m. dollars	..	..	..	Exports of defence and relate
Austria	m. dollars	384	1,887	1,386	Licences for arms exports
Austria	m. dollars	182	170	308	Arms exports
Belgium	m. dollars	1,103	1,232	1,956	Licences for arms exports
Brazil	m. dollars	352	160	379	Arms exports
Canada	m. dollars	317	..	..	Arms exports (excludes expo
Czech Rep.	m. dollars	228	653	311	Licences for arms exports
Czech Rep.	m. dollars	117	238	278	Arms exports
Denmark	m. dollars	164	268	239	Licences for arms exports
Finland	m. dollars	108	78	494	Licences for arms exports
Finland	m. dollars	66	103	136	Arms exports
France	m. dollars	7,208	7,747	9,644	Licences for arms exports
France	m. dollars	5,058	6,214	4,648	Arms exports
Germany	m. dollars	5,255	5,020	8,478	Licences for arms exports
Germany	m. dollars	1,724	1,524	2,089	Value of 'war weapons' exports
Greece	m. dollars	110	44	70	Licences for arms exports
Hungary	m. dollars	78	131	174	Licences for arms exports
Hungary	m. dollars	20	23	22	Arms exports
India	m. dollars	86	86	160	Arms exports
Ireland	m. dollars	58	45	45	Licences for arms exports
Israel	m. dollars	4,900	5,600	6,326	Arms export agreements
Israel	m. dollars	3,000	..	..	Arms exports
Italy	m. dollars	2,750	6,493	8,292	Licences for arms exports
Italy	m. dollars	1,217	1,734	2,603	Arms exports

Korea, South	m. dollars	250	844	1,030	Arms exports
Netherlands	m. dollars	1,411	1,196	1,843	Licences for arms exports
Norway	m. dollars	455	546	690	Arms exports
Poland	m. dollars	345	393	539	Licences for arms exports
Portugal	m. dollars	1	37	111	Licences for arms exports
Romania	m. dollars	100	84	122	Arms exports
Russia	m. dollars	..	11,000	9,400	Arms export contracts
Russia	m. dollars	6,500	7,400	8,350	Arms exports
Slovak Rep.	m. dollars	80	101	104	Licences for arms exports
South Africa	m. dollars	428	568	714	Licences for arms exports
Spain	m. dollars	1,626	2,684	3,700	Licences for arms exports
Spain	m. dollars	1,060	1,277	1,368	Arms exports
Sweden	m. dollars	2,038	1,011	1,457	Licences for arms exports
Sweden	m. dollars	1,406	1,421	1,927	Arms exports
Switzerland	m. dollars	317	387	667	Arms exports
Turkey	m. dollars	352	420	576	Arms exports
UK	m. dollars	10,170	19,311	8,010	Arms export agreements
UK	m. dollars	2,991	1,796	3,612	Licences for arms exports
UK	m. dollars	2,499	4,142	..	Arms exports
Ukraine	m. dollars	..	700	800	Arms exports
USA	m. dollars	16,026	24,719	37,796	Arms export agreements
USA	m. dollars	12,452	12,463	12,232	Arms exports
<b>Country</b>	<b>Currency unit</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>Explanation of data</b>



## **Appendix H.**

# **United Nations Register of Conventional Arms**

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Includes:

- UN Register of Conventional Arms Home Page
- U.S. Arms Exports by Weapons Category for Calendar 2009
- U.S. Arms Exports by Country for Calendar 2009
- UK Arms Exports by Weapons Category for Calendar 2009
- UK Arms Exports by Country for Calendar 2009



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# UN Register of Conventional Arms


*"A core element in preventing conflict and securing peace and stability is encouraging predictable, transparent behaviour by all States. To that end, one of the instruments at the disposal of Member States is the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms"*

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

Database

Reporting Forms

Reports of the Secretary-General




Participation Graph


Transparency in Armaments Fact Sheet

new! Report of 2009 the Group of Governmental Experts (A/64/296)  
[A] [C] [E] [F] [R] [S]

Enter the 2009 Group of Governmental Experts Page

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- Towards an Arms Trade Treaty
- Ammunition
- Transparency Registers
- Landmines
- Certain Conventional Weapons & Cluster Munitions
- Conventional arms & the Security Council
- 2008 Disarmament Yearbook
-  More on Conventional Arms

If states behave in a predictable and transparent way, this may build confidence among them and thus could help prevent conflict. To that end, one of the instruments which governments can make use of is the United Nations Register on Conventional Arms. It includes data



provided by states on arms transfers as well as information on military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies.

Its aim is to foster regional and international confidence-building. Transparency in armaments can help to determine whether excessive or destabilizing accumulations of arms take place, may encourage restraint in the transfer or production of arms, and can contribute to preventive diplomacy. Since its inception in 1991, the UN Register has received reports from 173 states.

At its establishment states decided that they would continue to work on expanding the Register's scope. They have done so on several occasions. Significantly, in 2003 they decided that states could include their transfers of small arms in their reports to it.

**Are you looking for a national point of contact?**  
UNODA keeps, for government use only, a list of national points of contact for the Register. Please contact us at [kryvonos@un.org](mailto:kryvonos@un.org) for more information.

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Reporting country: United States of America  
 Original language: English  
 Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 2009  
 Date of submission: 31 May 2010

## EXPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	Final importer State(s)	Number of items	State of origin  (if not exporter)	Intermediate location (if any)	Description of item	Comments on the transfer
I. Battle tanks	Egypt	27			M1A1 Tank	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Morocco	2 24			M113A2 APC M577A2	
III. Large-calibre artillery systems	Israel Lebanon  Pakistan	25 41  115			M1064A3 Mortar Carrier M198 155mm towed howitzer M109A5 155mm howitzer	
IV. Combat aircraft	New Zealand	6 10			F-16C F-16D	
V. Attack helicopters	New Zealand South Africa	6 1			SH-2F UH-1H	
VII. Missiles and missile launchers	a) Australia Canada France Germany Greece Hungary Japan Pakistan Poland Singapore Turkey  b)	130 8 50 2 2 8 10  40 130  20 73 214  75 30 31			Missiles ESSM ESSM M299 Hellfire launcher Tactical hellfire missiles ESSM Guided Hellfire unitary rockets JSOW AGM-154C AIM-120C AMRAAM missiles AGM-65H missiles Missiles AIM-120CAMRAAM missiles AIM-120C AMRAAM missiles AIM-120C AMRAAM missiles LAU-129A/A launchers	

## IMPORTS

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>	
<b>Category (I-VII)</b>	<b>Exporter State(s)</b>	<b>Number of items</b>	<b>State of origin (if not exporter)</b>	<b>Intermediate location (if any)</b>	<b>Description of item</b>	<b>Comments on the transfer</b>
<b>I. Battle tank</b>	United Kingdom	1			T-72	Demilitarized for private sector use as display item
<b>II. Armoured combat vehicles</b>	United Kingdom	1 1			Hamber Armoured Car Ferret Armoured car	Demilitarized for private sector use as display item Demilitarized for private sector use as display item
<b>IV. Combat aircraft</b>	United Kingdom	1 1 1			Me-262-A P-39 Aerocobra Supermarine spitfire	Demilitarized for private sector use as display item Demilitarized for private sector use as display item Demilitarized for private sector use as display item

Notes: (1) U.S.A. applies the transfer of title of ownership as a criterion when reporting its arms transfers.

(2) Additional information on transfers involving the U.S. can be found at <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/unreg/>.

(3) No data is included on Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs). This omission is done without prejudice to the issue of whether or not they are captured under the existing categories

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

<b>Title</b>	<b>Language</b>
Military Holdings. Procurement through national production.	

#### AVAILABLE BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON MILITARY HOLDINGS AND PROCUREMENT THROUGH NATIONAL PRODUCTION

The following information is for the United States of America in calendar year **2009** and is in terms of the same categories as used for Exports and Imports.

		<b>Procurement Through National</b>
--	--	-------------------------------------

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>Military Holdings</b>	<b>Production</b>
I. Battle Tanks	6,242	0
II. Armoured Combat Vehicles	20,493	527
III. Large Caliber Artillery Systems	5,972	328
IV. Combat Aircraft	3,756	57
V. Attack Helicopter	1,662	1
VI. Warship	287	9
VII. Missiles and Launchers	177,757	1,427

United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 46/36 L (paragraphs 10 and 18), 47/52 L (paragraph 5), and 49/75 C (paragraph 4) invite all Member States to provide background information on relevant policies, national arms import and export procedures, both as regards arms transfers and prevention of illicit arms transfers.

Accordingly, previous U.S. submissions contained such information, which continues to be relevant.

The U.S. considers that its transfers of military equipment occur at the time ownership title for the equipment is transferred between the U.S. and another country. The 2010 submission therefore includes equipment whose title was transferred during the 2009 calendar year.

Reporting country: United States of America  
 Original language: English  
 Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 2008  
 Date of submission: 14 August 2009

## EXPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	Remarks	
Category (I-VII)	Final importer State(s)	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location (if any)	Description of item	Comments on the transfer
<b>I. Battle tanks</b>	Egypt	55			M1A1 tank	
<b>II. Armoured combat vehicles</b>	Iraq	2			M113A2 APC	
<b>III. Large-calibre artillery systems</b>	Afganistan Colombia Egypt Israel	4 15 14 14			M252 81mm mortar M252 81mm mortar M109A5 155mm howitzer M1064A3 mortar carrier	
<b>IV. Combat aircraft</b>	Australia Israel Jordan Pakistan Poland Republic of Korea	1 17 3 8 1 10 10			Aircraft F-16D aircraft F-16A aircraft F-16B aircraft F-16D aircraft F-16C aircraft F-15K aircraft	
<b>V. Attack helicopters</b>	Colombia Japan Jordan	2 1 8			UH-60L AH-64DJP UN-60L	
<b>VII. Missiles a) and missile launchers</b>	Australia Canada Greece Pakistan Republic of Korea Singapore	2 4 40 42 47 11 25 13			AGM/RGM/UGM-84 Harpoon missile AGM-154A JSOW AGM/RGM/UGM-84 Harpoon missile AIM-120CAMRAAM missile AGM-154A JSOW Standard missile AIM-	

b)	Turkey	54			120CAMRAAM missile
		50			AGM-154C JSOW
		10			AGM-154A JSOW AGM/RGM/UGM-84 Harpoon missile

**IMPORTS**

A	B	C	D	E	Remarks	
Category (I-VII)	Exporter State(s)	Number of items	State of origin (if not exported)	Intermediate location (if any)	Description of item	Comments on the transfer
VII. Missiles a) and missile launchers b)	Ukraine	25 9			SA-7 Grip stocks SA-16 Grip stocks	

National criteria of transfers: Transfer of Title (according to explanatory note (f)).

Notes: 1. Additional information on transfers involving the U.S. can be found at <http://www.state.gov/t/isn/unreg/>.

2. No data is included on Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs). This omission is done without prejudice to the issue of whether or not they are captured under the existing categories.

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Title	Language
Military holdings, Procurement through national production, National policy related to arms transfers	

**AVAILABLE BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON MILITARY HOLDINGS AND PROCUREMENT THROUGH NATIONAL PRODUCTION**

The following information is for the United States of America in calendar year **2008** and is in terms of the same categories as used for Exports and Imports.

CATEGORY	Military Holdings	Procurement Through National Production
I. Battle Tanks	6,299	90
II. Armoured Combat Vehicles	20,552	737

III. Large Caliber Artillery Systems	6,778	359
IV. Combat Aircraft	3,832	76
V. Attack Helicopter	1,693	10
VI. Warship	283	9
VII. Missiles and Launchers	125,861	920

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 46/36 L (paragraphs 10 and 18), 47/52 L (paragraph 5), and 49/75 C (paragraph 4) invite all Member States to provide background information on relevant policies, national arms import and export procedures, both as regards arms transfers and prevention of illicit arms transfers.

Accordingly, previous U.S. submissions contained such information, which continues to be relevant.

The U.S. considers that its transfers of military equipment occur at the time ownership title for the equipment is transferred between the U.S. and another country. The 2009 submission therefore includes equipment whose title was transferred during the 2008 calendar year.

The national point of contact for information related to the UN Register of Conventional Arms is the Office of Conventional Arms Threat Reduction, Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, U.S. Department of State. The phone number for this office is 1-202-647-0397, the fax number is 1-202-4232, and the E-mail address is UNRegister@state.gov.

Reporting country: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Original language: English

Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 2009

Date of submission: 26 May 2010

## EXPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	Final importer State(s)	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location (if any)	Description of item	Comments on the transfer
<b>I. Battle tanks</b>	Australia	2			Chieftain	
	Belgium	1			M3A1 Stuart	
	Netherlands	1			M3A1 Stuart	
	New Zealand	1			Abbot	
	Russia	1			M3A1 Stuart	
	Switzerland	1			M3A1 Stuart	
	USA	1			T-72	
<b>II. Armoured combat vehicles</b>	Czech Republic	2			Ferret	
		1			Saracen	
	Finland	1			Patria M8	
	France	1			Greyhound	
	Germany	2			Ferret	
	Ireland	1			OT-90	
	Jordan	1			Fox CVR(W)	
	Thailand	1			Sabre	
	USA	1			CVR(T)	
		2			Humber	
				Ferret		
<b>IV. Combat aircraft</b>	Australia	1			Hawker Fury	
	Belgium	1			C-130	
	Canada	4			Hawker	
		1			Hunter	
	Denmark	2			C-130	
	India	1			Hawk	
	Saudi Arabia	8			Typhoon	
	South Africa	2			T55 Vampire	
		1			FB6 Vampire	
	USA	1			P-39	
		1			Aircobra	
		1			Supermarine	
					Spitfire	
<b>V. Attack helicopters</b>	Cameroon	2			Westland Gazelle	
	Denmark	6			EH101	
	Ghana	1			Westland Wessex	
<b>VII. Missiles and missile launchers</b>	a)	Liberia	9		Carl Gustav	
		Malaysia	31		Seawolf	
		Singapore	24		Rapier	
		Sweden	4,800		Missiles exported to Sweden are for disposal	
			407			

	Saudi Arabia	20				
b)						

## IMPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
Category (I-VII)	Exporter State(s)	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location (if any)	Description of item	Comments on the transfer
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Italy	115			Panther Cmd/Liason Vehicle	
	Sweden	32			Viking front car	
		20			Viking rear car (TCV)	
		9			Viking rear car (RRV)	
		5			Viking rear car (CV)	
VII. Missiles and missile launchers	a) USA	34				
	b)					

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Title	Language
Military holdings. Procurement through national production. International transfers of SALW.	

## Information on international transfers of small arms

## EXPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS	
	Final importer State (s)	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location (if any)	Description of item	Comments on the transfer
<b>SMALL ARMS</b>						
I. Revolvers and self loading pistols	Afghanistan	16			Pistol	
	New Zealand	2				
	Norway	1				
	San Marino	2				
	Spain	11				
	Switzerland	1				
	Afghanistan					
	Australia		323			Semi-Automatic Pistol
	Austria		1			
	Bahrain		1			
	Barbados		3			
	Belgium		3			
	Bermuda		3			

Reporting country: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Original language: English

Background information provided: yes

Calendar year: 2008

Date of submission: 8 July 2009

## EXPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS
Category (I-VII)	Final importer State(s)	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location (if any)	Description of item Comments on the transfer
II.	Armoured combat vehicles	Saudi Arabia	162		Tactical vehicles including 14 ambulances
III.	Large-calibre artillery systems	Spain	2		105mm gun
IV.	Combat aircraft	USA Netherlands Greece	16 2 1		Shorts Tucano C-130 Jaguar GR3  For static display
V.	Attack helicopters	USA Zambia	1 4 3		Mi-24 Hind Bell UH1H Bell 212
VII.	Missiles and a) missile launchers b)	Norway France Australia Singapore	600 3 21 15		Swingfire SHORAD Seawolf For disposal

## IMPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	REMARKS
Category (I-VII)	Exporter State(s)	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location (if any)	Description of item Comments on the transfer

II.	Armoured combat vehicles	Sweden Italy	41 220		Viking Vehicles Panthers
VII.	Missiles a) and missile launchers b)	USA	240		Hellfire

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Title	Language
Military Holdings, Procurement Through National Production and Small Arms and Light Weapons	

**MILITARY HOLDINGS**

Category	Definition	Number
<b>Category I Battle Tanks</b>	Challenger 2	383
<b>Category II Armoured Combat Vehicles</b>	Viking TCV variant	69
	Viking AMBV variant	12
	Viking RRV variant	10
	Viking CV variant	29
	AFV 432	1487
	Stormer APC	147
	CVR(T) Scimitar	322
	CVR(T) Spartan	494
	CVR(T) Sturgeon	35
	CVR(T) Salamander	32
	Saxon	147
	Warrior	793
	Mastiff	143
	Jackal	202
	Panther	350
<b>Category III Large Calibre Artillery Systems</b>	105mm Lt Gun	159
	AS90 SP Howitzer	142
	MLRS	59
	81mm (all types)	363
<b>Category IV Military Aircrafts</b>	Hawk	128
	Islander	9
	Defender	6
	Harrier	79
	Tornado	206
	Nimrod	17
	Sentry	7
	Typhoon	55

	Reaper	2
	VC10	15
	C17	6
	Hercules	40
	Tristar	6
<b>Category V Attack Helicopters</b>	Gazelle	32
	Lynx AH7	84
	Lynx AH9	24
	Apache AH1	67
	Sea King HC4	37
	Sea King HAS 6 (CR)	5
	Puma HC1	43
	Merlin HC3/3A	28
	Chinook HC2/2a	40
	Bell 212	7
	Augusta A109	4
	Chinook HC3	8
	Eurocopter AS365 N3	3
<b>Category VI Warships</b>	Submarines	12
	Aircraft Carriers	2
	Frigates/Destroyers	25
	Amphibious Ships	3
	Survey Vessels	5
	Offshore Patrol Vessels	5
	Aviation Training Ship	1
	Repair and Maintenance ship	1
	Tanker/Replenishment Ship	14
	MCMV	8
<b>Category VII Missiles and Missile Launchers</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	9967

Military Holdings defined as equipment in-service with UK-Armed Forces.

#### PROCUREMENT FROM NATIONAL PRODUCTION

Category (I-VII)	Number of Items	Details of model, type, variant
I. Battle Tanks		
II Armoured Combat Vehicles	41	Viking All Terrain Vehicle
III. Large Calibre Artillery Systems		
IV. Combat Aircraft	4	Typhoon
V. Attack Helicopters		
VI. Warships		
VII. Missiles & Missile		

**Appendix I.**  
**Interviews for Defense Trade Data Study**

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## INTERVIEWS FOR DEFENSE TRADE STUDY

### COMMERCE

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## Appendix K. References

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- Bialos, Jeffrey P., Christine E. Fisher, Stuart L. Koehl. *Fortresses & Icebergs: The Evolution of the Transatlantic Defense Market and the Implications for U.S. National Security Policy*. Washington, DC: Center for Transatlantic Relations, Johns Hopkins University. 2009.
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## **Appendix L. Abbreviations**

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ACE	Automatic Commercial Environment
AES	Automated Export System
ATF	U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
BTN	Brussels Tariff Nomenclature
CAR	Contract Action Reports
CCL	commodity control list
CCCN	Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature
CRS	Congressional Research Service
DCP	Defense Claimant Program
DCS	Direct Commercial Sales
DDTC	Directorate of Defense Trade Controls
DFARS	Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations
DFAS	Defense Finance and Accounting Service
DOS	U.S. Department of State
DPAP	Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy
DSCA	Defense Security Assistance Agency
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FPDS-NG	Federal Procurement Data System - Next Generation
FSG	Federal Supply Group

GAO	U.S. Government Accountability Office
GSA	U.S. Government Services Administration
HS	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
HTS	Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States
ITAR	International Traffic in Arms Regulations
ITC	International Trade Commission
ML	Munitions List
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
PL	Public Law
SED	Shippers Export Declaration
SIPRI	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
TIV	Trend Indicator Value
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs

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14. ABSTRACT Data on defense trade that is accurate and detailed can help policy makers better analyze what is happening at the macro and micro level to assure that the United States benefits from international defense trade and cooperation while avoiding some of the potential pitfalls of such activity. Currently there are several published sources of information on defense trade and a number of data bases maintained by the Census Bureau, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of State, the Office of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute and the United Nations. Each of these databases has strengths and weaknesses for conducting policy analyses on defense trade and cooperation. This study examines these sources of data, assesses possible causes for differing trade flow estimates from the various sources, and recommends steps that can be taken for better understanding and utilization of such data for addressing defense and trade policy issues.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS Trade, Armaments, Balance, Defense, International Cooperation, Arms Transfers, Sales, Exports, Imports, License					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NO. OF PAGES 148	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
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