



United States Mission to the OSCE
U.S. Statement for the
Forum for Security Cooperation:
General Statements –
Russia's War of Aggression Against Ukraine

As delivered by Deputy Arms Control Delegate Spencer Fields
April 24, 2024

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

The United States stands firmly with the people of Ukraine as they bravely defend their territory against Russia's ongoing and brutal aggression. We are backing up these words with action: We have provided more than \$79.8 billion in assistance to Ukraine since 2014, including approximately \$74.6 billion since February 24, 2022. Just this week, the U.S. Congress passed another emergency supplemental appropriations bill of over \$60 billion more for Ukraine. President Biden will sign this bill into law later today to put these funds quickly into action toward Ukraine's defense.

We all know that the democratic process is the source of our profound strength. We and other democratic states around the world take longer to make decisions because our political systems require us to consider the views and concerns of all our citizens and develop a broad consensus. But when decisions are made, they carry the legitimacy and weight of an entire country, not just one person.

Conversely, autocracies are inherently dangerous and unstable. The path of a country following the whims of a single leader can change radically when that leader changes his mind or when the leader is overthrown by another. Consider this: in Russia, the decision of a single person, Vladimir Putin, launched a disastrous war against his sovereign neighbor, Ukraine, placing all of European and Eurasian security and stability at risk.

It is, therefore, imperative that we continue our collective support for Ukraine and defend the rules-based international order from the likes of Vladimir Putin. While weakened from sanctions and placing ever greater burdens upon its

citizens, Russia is getting help from fellow autocracies, including pariah states Iran and North Korea, that want a world governed by strongmen and coercion rather than freedom and the democratic process.

As Secretary Blinken said last week in Capri, China is the primary contributor at the moment to Russia's defense industrial base. Specifically, the PRC is providing Russia with significant quantities of machine tools, microelectronics, optics, unmanned aerial vehicle and cruise missile technology, and nitrocellulose, which Russia uses to make propellants for weapons. Together, these materials are filling critical gaps in Russia's defense production cycle and revitalizing Russia's defense industrial base, which had otherwise suffered significant setbacks due to our coordinated sanctions and export controls. This support is actively enabling Russia's war against Ukraine and fueling the biggest threat to European security since the Cold War.

We will not stand idly by and allow an aggressive Russia to threaten our security while it amasses ever greater weaponry to abuse its neighbors. The United States recently issued an Executive Order targeting banks that facilitate support to the Russian defense industrial base and has sanctioned relevant PRC firms. We are prepared to take further steps. The demand made by participating States across the OSCE – that Russia end its war and withdraw its forces from Ukraine's internationally recognized borders – has not changed. If Russia does not cease its unlawful activities, other states will continue to impose costs on Russia and empower Ukraine to defend itself.

Mr. Chair, distinguished delegates,

In this forum, we must not allow Russia to distract our focus from the most significant issue this organization has ever faced. At the closing session of the last trimester, Russia again read a laundry list of mostly incorrect information alleging failure by some participating States to meet OSCE reporting commitments. Specifically, regarding my own country, the Russian delegate stated on March 13, 2024, that, "The United States did not provide information on the [Conventional Arms Transfer] Questionnaire in 2019, and in 2020 and 2022. – tabular information."

This statement is both demonstrably false and a lie. The United States provided tabular data for the Conventional Arms Transfer Questionnaire for the year 2019 in document FSC.EMI/373/21, dated 30 July 2021, and for the years 2020 and 2022 in document FSC.EMI/391/23, dated 21 August 2023. Both of these documents are attached to this statement. We also encourage other participating States to counter Russia's lies in the written record.

We will again point out that what Russia is desperately trying to do is to talk about anything else besides its brutal war of aggression against Ukraine. Russia's delegate scurries from this room every week to avoid hearing about its violations of international law and its failure to adhere to the Helsinki Final Act, the Vienna Document, and the Code of Conduct. In its effort to avoid this topic, as in its attempt to conquer Ukraine, Russia will fail.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

**UNITED STATES MISSION
ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE**

No. 2021/017

Note Verbale

The Mission of the United States of America to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe presents its compliments to all of the other Delegations and Permanent Missions to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Forum for Security Cooperation, and the Conflict Prevention Center and, in accordance with Decision FSC.DEC/20/95 of the Forum for Security Cooperation, has the honor to submit the report of the United States of America's Information Exchange on Conventional Arms Transfers.

The Mission of the United States of America to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Delegations and Permanent Missions to the OSCE, the Forum for Security Cooperation, and the Conflict Prevention Center the assurances of its highest consideration.

**U.S. Mission to the OSCE
Vienna, July 30, 2021**

**To all Permanent Delegations and Missions to the OSCE
The Conflict Prevention Center**

Vienna



Reporting country: United States**Calendar year: 2019**

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

National point of contact

Reporting official	Organization	Phone	Email	Division section
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Exports

Category	Trading partner	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s)	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
I. Battle tanks	Morocco	1	None		M1A1	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Afghanistan	20	None		Mobile Strike Force Vehicle Personnel Carrier with Gunner	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Afghanistan	35	None		Mobile Strike Force Vehicle Personnel Carrier with Turret	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Iraq	103	None		M1117	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Morocco	181	None		M113A3	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Thailand	10	None		M1127	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Bahrain	18	None		M198 Towed Howitzer	

III. Large calibre artillery systems	El Salvador	12	None		M198 Towed Howitzer	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	India	1	None		M777 Towed Howitzer	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Iraq	48	None		M252 Mortar	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Jordan	12	None		M119 Towed Howitzer	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Jordan	2	None		105mm WWII vintage Krupp Howitzer	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Kenya	6	None		M119 Towed Howitzer	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	United Kingdom	5	None		MK45 gun mount	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	Afghanistan	3	None		A-29 Attack Aircraft	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	Australia	12	None		Aircraft	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	Israel	6	None		F-35A Fighter Aircraft	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	Rep. of Korea	10	None		F-35A Fighter Aircraft	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	Saudi Arabia	10	None		F-15SA Fighter Aircraft	
V. Attack helicopters	Afghanistan	37	None		UH-60A Helicopter	
V. Attack helicopters	Afghanistan	30	None		MD-530F Helicopter	
V. Attack helicopters	Australia	1	None		Helicopter	
V. Attack helicopters	Colombia	60	None		Bell 206 Helicopter	
V. Attack helicopters	Greece	70	None		OH-58D Helicopter	
V. Attack helicopters	Israel	8	None		SH-60F Helicopter	
V. Attack helicopters	Slovakia	2	None		UH-60M Helicopter	

VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Australia	16	None		Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Denmark	6	None		Evolved Sea Sparrow Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Finland	35	None		Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Japan	14	None		Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Rep. of Korea	1	None		AGM/RGM/UGM-84 Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Poland	40	None		AGM-158 Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Romania	16	None		AIM-120C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Saudi Arabia	88	None		LAU-128A/A Launcher	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Saudi Arabia	5	None		LAU-118 Launcher	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Spain	4	None		AIM-120C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Turkey	145	None		AIM-120C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	United Arab Emirates	100	None		M57 MLRS Rocket	
IV. (b) Armed UAVs (fixed or variable geometry wing)	Spain	2	None		MQ-9 UAS	

Imports

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

Category	Number of items	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
I. Battle tanks	5125		
II. Armoured combat vehicles	14321		
III. Large calibre artillery systems	4771		
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	3799		
V. Attack helicopters	908		
VI. Warships	293		
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	54993		
IV. (b) Armed UAVs (fixed or variable geometry wing)	389		

Procurement

Category	Number of items	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
I. Battle tanks	0		
II. Armoured combat vehicles	232		
III. Large calibre artillery systems	27		
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	116		
V. Attack helicopters	26		
VI. Warships	6		

VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	1510		
IV. (b) Armed UAVs (fixed or variable geometry wing)	98		

Related policies

No national policy submitted

Small arms exports

Category	Trading partner	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s)	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Afghanistan	6803	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Antigua and Barbuda	8	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Bahrain	160	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Brazil	1004	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Colombia	2699	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Colombia	6	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Costa Rica	21	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Dominican Rep.	690	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Grenada	20	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Indonesia	256	None			

1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Iraq	105	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Jordan	10064	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Kenya	1	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Lebanon	1	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Oman	2	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Pakistan	30	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Philippines	820	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Somalia	50	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Saint Kitts and Nevis	30	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	eSwatini	1	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Thailand	5650	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Tunisia	4800	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	United Arab Emirates	52	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	United Kingdom	1	None			Transferred to Bermuda
2. Rifles and carbines	Afghanistan	3315	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Bahrain	164	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Brazil	120820	None			

2. Rifles and carbines	Costa Rica	18	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Djibouti	792	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Egypt	100	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Guatemala	350	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Iraq	5571	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Jordan	3000	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Kuwait	50	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Lebanon	60	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Morocco	36693	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Peru	11	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Philippines	10	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Senegal	300	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Sri Lanka	400	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Thailand	62	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Tunisia	75	None			
4. Assault rifles	Ghana	81	None			
4. Assault rifles	Somalia	300	None			
4. Assault rifles	Thailand	5978	None			
4. Assault rifles	United Arab Emirates	16	None			
5. Light machine guns	Afghanistan	1140	None			
5. Light machine guns	Bosnia and Herzegovina	30	None			
5. Light machine guns	Djibouti	24	None			
5. Light machine guns	Georgia	800	None			

5. Light machine guns	Ghana	20	None			
5. Light machine guns	Hungary	10	None			
5. Light machine guns	Iraq	765	None			
5. Light machine guns	Jordan	1250	None			
5. Light machine guns	Kenya	18	None			
5. Light machine guns	Somalia	20	None			
5. Light machine guns	Thailand	2	None			
5. Light machine guns	Tunisia	315	None			

Light weapons exports

Category	Trading partner	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s)	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
1. Heavy machine guns	Afghanistan	477	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Bahrain	80	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Egypt	83	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Greece	36	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Hungary	25	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Iraq	128	None			

1. Heavy machine guns	Israel	1	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Jordan	184	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Lebanon	90	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Peru	2	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Singapore	24	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Somalia	12	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Thailand	10	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Georgia	100	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Iraq	59	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Morocco	4477	None			
5. Portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems	Czech Rep.	3	None			
5. Portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems	Lithuania	15	None			

5. Portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems	Ukraine	1	None			
6. Mortars of calibres less than 75 mm	Latvia	12	None			

Small arms imports

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

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

Data reflects actual transfers

Explanatory Notes

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

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

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

(d) Multiple-launch rocket systems are covered by the definition of category III. Rockets qualifying for registration are covered under category VII. MANPADS should be reported if the MANPADS system is supplied as a complete unit, i.e. the missile and launcher/grip-stock form an integral unit. In addition, individual launching mechanisms or grip-stock should also be reported. Individual missiles, not supplied with a launching mechanism or grip stock need not be reported.

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

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

Other criterion: Transfer of title and control.

Categories of equipment and their definitions

Battle tanks

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

Armoured combat vehicles

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

Large-calibre artillery systems

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

Combat aircraft and unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAV)

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

Attack helicopters

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

Warships

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

Missiles and missile launchers

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

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FSC.EMI/391/23

21 August 2023

ENGLISH only

**UNITED STATES MISSION
ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE**

No. 2023/29

Note Verbale

The Mission of the United States of America to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe presents its compliments to all of the other Delegations and Permanent Missions to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Forum for Security Cooperation, and the Conflict Prevention Center and, in accordance with Decision FSC.DEC/20/95 of the Forum for Security Cooperation, has the honor to submit the reports of the United States of America's Information Exchange on Conventional Arms Transfers.

The Mission of the United States of America to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Delegations and Permanent Missions to the OSCE, the Forum for Security Cooperation, and the Conflict Prevention Center the assurances of its highest consideration.

**U.S. Mission to the OSCE
Vienna, August 21, 2023**

**To all Permanent Delegations and Missions to the OSCE
The Conflict Prevention Center**

Vienna



Reporting country: United States**Calendar year: 2020**

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

National point of contact

Reporting official	Organization	Phone	Email	Division section
William B. Malzahn	Department of State	+1-202-647-0397	MalzahnWB@state.gov	ISN/CATR

Exports

Category	Trading partner	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s)	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
I. Battle tanks	Egypt	67	None		M1A1	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Algeria	12	None		Wheeled ACV	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Bangladesh	1	None		Wheeled ACV	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Brazil	30	None		M577A2	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Burkina Faso	10	None		Wheeled ACV	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Chile	13	None		Wheeled ACV	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Colombia	3	None		Wheeled ACV	

II. Armoured combat vehicles	Egypt	12	None		Wheeled ACV	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Hungary	3	None		Wheeled ACV	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Iraq	17	None		M117	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Israel	1	None		Wheeled ACV	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Liberia	1	None		Wheeled AVC	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Serbia	35	None		Wheeled ACV	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Somalia	32	None		Wheeled ACV	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Thailand	44	None		M1126	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Togo	23	None		Wheeled ACV	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	United Kingdom	1	None		Wheeled ACV	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Iraq	24	None		M252 mortar	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Jordan	3	None		Howitzers, artillery pieces	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Lebanon	24	None		Mortar 120mm	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	Afghanistan	4	None		A-29 Attack Aircraft	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	India	4	None		Combat aircraft	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	Ireland	2	None		Combat aircraft	

IV. (a) Combat aircraft	United Arab Emirates	5	None		Attack aircraft	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	United Kingdom	5	None		P-8 Patrol Aircraft	
V. Attack helicopters	Austria	3	None		Attack helicopters	
V. Attack helicopters	Denmark	9	None		MH-60R	
V. Attack helicopters	India	22	None		Attack helicopters	
V. Attack helicopters	Kenya	6	None		MD-530F	
V. Attack helicopters	Saudi Arabia	5	None		MH-60R	
V. Attack helicopters	Slovakia	1	None		UH-60M	
V. Attack helicopters	United Kingdom	7	None		AH-64E	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Australia	22	None		Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Egypt	5	None		AGM/RGM/UGM-84L	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Finland	119	None		Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	India	12	None		AGM/RGM/UGM-84	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Japan	26	None		Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Rep. of Korea	76	None		AIM-120C	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Rep. of Korea	5	None		AGM/RGM/UGM-84	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Poland	68	None		AGM-158	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Poland	65	None		AIM-120C	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Qatar	20	None		AGM-154C	

VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Qatar	7	None		AGM/RGM/UGM-84L	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Saudi Arabia	220	None		AGM-154C	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Saudi Arabia	6	None			
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Spain	19	None		Evolved Sea Sparrow Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Thailand	16	None		Evolved Sea Sparrow Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Turkey	152	None		LAU-129A/A Launcher	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	United Arab Emirates	48	None		Evolved Sea Sparrow Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	United Arab Emirates	18	None			
IV. (b) Armed UAVs (fixed or variable geometry wing)	France	3	None		MQ-9	
IV. (b) Armed UAVs (fixed or variable geometry wing)	Spain	2	None		MQ-9	

Imports

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

Category	Number of items	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
I. Battle tanks	4781		

II. Armoured combat vehicles	14790		
III. Large calibre artillery systems	4961		
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	4236		This includes both Combat Aircraft and Unmanned Combat Aerial Vehicles.
V. Attack helicopters	892		
VI. Warships	297		
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	58190		

Procurement

Category	Number of items	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
I. Battle tanks	0		
II. Armoured combat vehicles	66		
III. Large calibre artillery systems	23		
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	199		This includes both Combat Aircraft and Unmanned Combat Aerial Vehicles.
V. Attack helicopters	42		
VI. Warships	9		
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	1382		

Related policies

No national policy submitted

Small arms exports

Category	Trading partner	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s)	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Afghanistan	6505	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Argentina	52	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Australia	102	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Austria	5	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Barbados	1	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Belgium	2	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Belize	50	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Brazil	72	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Canada	1413	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Chile	16	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Costa Rica	118	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Czech Rep.	13	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Djibouti	48	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Dominican Rep.	1	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	El Salvador	527	None			

1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Finland	2	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	France	66	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Georgia	11	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Germany	382	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Grenada	10	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Guatemala	247	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Hungary	5	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	India	2	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Iraq	172	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Israel	45	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Italy	63	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Jamaica	120	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Jordan	66	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Kuwait	9	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Malaysia	10	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Marshall Islands	40	None			

1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Mexico	2	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Micronesia (Federated States of)	40	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Morocco	5000	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	New Zealand	25	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Norway	15	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Palau	40	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Peru	57	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Philippines	284	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Poland	74	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Romania	1	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Serbia	43	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Slovakia	14	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Slovenia	3	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	South Africa	95	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Saint Kitts and Nevis	3	None			

1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Suriname	5	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Sweden	13	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Switzerland	189	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Thailand	2553	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Trinidad and Tobago	124	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Tunisia	5200	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Turkey	1	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Ukraine	212	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	United Arab Emirates	308	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	United Kingdom	1	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Zambia	not declared	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Afghanistan	1392	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Argentina	43	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Australia	1340	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Austria	38	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Bahamas	6	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Bahrain	480	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Belgium	54	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Brazil	43	None			

2. Rifles and carbines	Bulgaria	9	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Canada	6763	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Chile	21	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Costa Rica	5	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Czech Rep.	61	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Denmark	216	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Egypt	250	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Finland	40	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	France	546	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Georgia	11	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Germany	1064	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Guatemala	5	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Hungary	340	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Hungary	66	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Iceland	13	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	India	2	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Iraq	40	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Israel	5	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Italy	186	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Japan	12	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Jordan	960	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Kazakhstan	11	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Rep. of Korea	3	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Kyrgyzstan	30	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Latvia	39	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Lebanon	13038	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Malaysia	1	None			

2. Rifles and carbines	Marshall Islands	40	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Mexico	160	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Micronesia (Federated States of)	40	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Namibia	not declared	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Netherlands	20	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	New Zealand	767	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Norway	123	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Palau	40	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Peru	107	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Philippines	84	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Poland	242	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Qatar	4	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Serbia	5	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Slovakia	6	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	South Africa	90	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Spain	70	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Sweden	55	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Switzerland	215	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Thailand	106	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Trinidad and Tobago	20	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Tunisia	1571	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Turkey	2	None			

2. Rifles and carbines	Ukraine	122	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Ukraine	47	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	United Arab Emirates	18	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	United Kingdom	188	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Uzbekistan	22	None			
3. Sub-machine guns	Jordan	2	None			
4. Assault rifles	Belgium	70	None			
4. Assault rifles	Ghana	81	None			
4. Assault rifles	Greece	2	None			
4. Assault rifles	India	129	None			
4. Assault rifles	Israel	179	None			
4. Assault rifles	Italy	5	None			
4. Assault rifles	Jordan	123	None			
4. Assault rifles	Rep. of Korea	67	None			
4. Assault rifles	Malaysia	30	None			
4. Assault rifles	Netherlands	344	None			
4. Assault rifles	Niger	900	None			
4. Assault rifles	Singapore	2	None			
4. Assault rifles	Somalia	60	None			
4. Assault rifles	Thailand	1161	None			
4. Assault rifles	United Kingdom	10	None			
5. Light machine guns	Afghanistan	213	None			
5. Light machine guns	Bahrain	20	None			
5. Light machine guns	Canada	1	None			

5. Light machine guns	Colombia	60	None			
5. Light machine guns	Denmark	175	None			
5. Light machine guns	Egypt	117	None			
5. Light machine guns	Iraq	1042	None			
5. Light machine guns	Jordan	557	None			
5. Light machine guns	Morocco	12	None			
5. Light machine guns	Niger	44	None			
5. Light machine guns	Norway	4	None			
5. Light machine guns	Pakistan	33	None			
5. Light machine guns	Philippines	26	None			
5. Light machine guns	Philippines	15	None			
5. Light machine guns	Tunisia	250	None			

Light weapons exports

Category	Trading partner	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s)	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
1. Heavy machine guns	Afghanistan	198	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Bahrain	6	None			

1. Heavy machine guns	Botswana	23	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Djibouti	18	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Georgia	204	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Iraq	365	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Israel	1	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Jordan	662	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Jordan	10	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Lebanon	25	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Lithuania	14	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Malaysia	1	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Norway	923	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Pakistan	1	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Peru	2	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Philippines	2	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Poland	1	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Saudi Arabia	226	None			

1. Heavy machine guns	Sweden	12	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Thailand	10	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Thailand	12	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Tunisia	150	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Turkey	3	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	United Arab Emirates	2	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	United Kingdom	2	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Afghanistan	28	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Australia	7	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Belgium	1	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Canada	7	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Costa Rica	6	None			

2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Croatia	12	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	France	37	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Iraq	24	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Israel	6	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Jordan	58	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Lebanon	50	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Morocco	1910	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Saudi Arabia	21	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Spain	1	None			

2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Sweden	4	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Thailand	34	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Tunisia	50	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	United Arab Emirates	28	None			
5. Portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems	Morocco	300	None			
6. Mortars of calibres less than 75 mm	Australia	12	None			
6. Mortars of calibres less than 75 mm	Kenya	10	None			
6. Mortars of calibres less than 75 mm	Lebanon	38	None			
6. Mortars of calibres less than 75 mm	Niger	28	None			

Small arms imports

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

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

Data reflects actual transfers

Explanatory Notes

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

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

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

(d) Multiple-launch rocket systems are covered by the definition of category III. Rockets qualifying for registration are covered under category VII. MANPADS should be reported if the MANPADS system is supplied as a complete unit, i.e. the missile and launcher/grip-stock form an integral unit. In addition, individual launching mechanisms or grip-stock should also be reported. Individual missiles, not supplied with a launching mechanism or grip stock need not be reported.

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

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

Other criterion: Transfer of title and control

Categories of equipment and their definitions

Battle tanks

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

Armoured combat vehicles

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

Large-calibre artillery systems

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

Combat aircraft and unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAV)

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

Attack helicopters

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

Warships

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

Missiles and missile launchers

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

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

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

National point of contact

Reporting official	Organization	Phone	Email	Division section
William B. Malzahn	Department of State	+1-202-647-0397	UN_Register@state.gov	ISN/CATR

Exports

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

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

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

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

Imports

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

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

Procurement

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

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

Conventional Arms Transfer Policy

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

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

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

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

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

Small arms exports

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

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

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

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

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

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

Light weapons exports

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

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

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

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

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

Small arms imports

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

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

Data reflects actual transfers

Explanatory Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other criterion: Transfer of title and control

Categories of equipment and their definitions

Battle tanks

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

Armoured combat vehicles

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

Large-calibre artillery systems

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

Combat aircraft and unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAV)

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

Attack helicopters

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

electronic warfare missions.

Warships

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

Missiles and missile launchers

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

Reporting country: United States**Calendar year: 2022**

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

National point of contact

Reporting official	Organization	Phone	Email	Division section
William B. Malzahn	Department of State	+1-202-647-0397	UN_Register@state.gov	ISN/CATR

Exports

Category	Trading partner	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s)	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
I. Battle tanks	Kuwait	218	None		M1A1	
I. Battle tanks	Saudi Arabia	110	None		M1A2	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Burkina Faso	11	None		Armored Personnel Carrier	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Colombia	66	None		M1117 Armored Security Vehicle	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Egypt	5	None		Armored Personnel Carrier	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Greece	400	None		M1117 Armored Security Vehicle	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Niger	3	None		Armored Personnel Carrier	

II. Armoured combat vehicles	Somalia	36	None		Armored Personnel Carrier	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Thailand	17	None		M1126 Infantry Carrier Vehicle	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Ukraine	200	None		M113A3 Armored Personnel Carrier	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Bahrain	16	None		129mm Mortar	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	India	140	None		M777 155mm Towed Howitzer	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Lebanon	24	None		M109A5 155mm SP Howitzer	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Lebanon	69	None		M252 81mm Mortar	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Lebanon	16	None		120mm Mortar	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Ukraine	36	None		M119 105mm Towed Howitzer	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Ukraine	20	None		M142 High Mobility Artillery Rocket System Launcher	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Ukraine	20	None		120mm Mortar	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Ukraine	142	None		M777 155mm Towed Howitzer	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	Australia	12	None		Aircraft	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	Israel	6	None		F35A	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	Japan	6	None		F35A	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	Netherlands	7	None		F35A	

IV. (a) Combat aircraft	New Zealand	1	None		P-8 Patrol Aircraft	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	Norway	3	None		F35A	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	Norway	2	None		P-8 Patrol Aircraft	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	United Kingdom	4	None		F35A	
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	United Kingdom	3	None		P-8 Patrol Aircraft	
V. (a) Attack helicopters	Bahrain	5	None		AH-1Z Helicopter	
V. (a) Attack helicopters	Croatia	2	None		UH-60M Helicopter	
V. (a) Attack helicopters	Greece	3	None		MH-60R Helicopter	
V. (a) Attack helicopters	India	3	None		MH-60R Helicopter	
V. (a) Attack helicopters	Israel	7	None		AW119 Helicopter	
V. (a) Attack helicopters	Saudi Arabia	12	None		AH-64E Helicopter	
V. (a) Attack helicopters	Saudi Arabia	32	None		UH-60M Helicopter	
V. (a) Attack helicopters	Saudi Arabia	3	None		MH-60R Helicopter	
V. (a) Attack helicopters	Saudi Arabia	24	None		AH-6 Helicopter	
V. (a) Attack helicopters	Singapore	2	None		Attack Helicopter	
V. (a) Attack helicopters	Thailand	3	None		UH-60M Helicopter	

V. (a) Attack helicopters	Ukraine	16	None		MI-17 Helicopter	
VI. Warships	Sri Lanka	1	None		Secretary Class Cutter	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Australia	101	None		Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Denmark	28	None		AIM-120C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Egypt	5	None		AGM/RGM/UGM-84L (Block II) Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Germany	5	None		Guided missile launcher	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	India	10	None		AGM/RGM/UGM-84L (Block II) Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Indonesia	2	None		AIM-120C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Japan	285	None		Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Rep. of Korea	7	None		AGM/RGM/UGM-84L (Block II) Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Kuwait	29	None		LAU-116 Launcher	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Kuwait	46	None		LAU-115 Launcher	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Netherlands	26	None		AIM-120C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Norway	60	None		AIM-120C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Poland	47	None		AIM-120C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Poland	5	None		M30 298mm MLRS Rocket Pod	

VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Qatar	106	None		AIM-120C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Qatar	180	None		AGM-154C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Qatar	12	None		AGM/RGM/UGM-84L (Block II) Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Romania	44	None		M31 298mm MLRS Rocket Pod	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Romania	25	None		M57 MLRS Rocket Pod	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Romania	45	None		M30 298mm MLRS Rocket Pod	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Saudi Arabia	44	None		AIM-120C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Saudi Arabia	153	None		AGM-154C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Spain	9	None		AIM-120C Missile	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	Switzerland	18	None		LAU-127 Launcher	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	United Arab Emirates	2	None		Guided missile launcher	
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	United Kingdom	36	None		AIM-120C Missile	
VII. (b) Man-Portable Air-Defence Systems (MANPADS).	Ukraine	423	None		Stinger MANPADS Gripstock	
IV. (b) Unmanned combat aerial vehicles	Netherlands	4	None		MQ9	

Imports

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

Category	Number of items	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
I. Battle tanks	4201		
II. Armoured combat vehicles	11556		
III. Large calibre artillery systems	4781		
IV. (a) Combat aircraft	3589		
V. (a) Attack helicopters	918		
VI. Warships	293		
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	62764		
IV. (b) Unmanned combat aerial vehicles	544		

Procurement

Category	Number of items	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
I. Battle tanks	0		
II. Armoured combat vehicles	62		
III. Large calibre artillery systems	40		

IV. (a) Combat aircraft	97		
V. (a) Attack helicopters	0		
VI. Warships	7		
VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers	1326		
IV. (b) Unmanned combat aerial vehicles	24		

Related policies

Conventional Arms Transfer Policy (February 23, 2023)

FEBRUARY 23, 2023 Memorandum on United States Conventional Arms Transfer Policy NATIONAL SECURITY MEMORANDUM/NSM-18 MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS SUBJECT: United States Conventional Arms Transfer Policy Section 1. Purpose. The United States Conventional Arms Transfer (CAT) Policy establishes the executive branch's priorities and rationale for adjudicating the export of conventional arms. The transfer of defense articles and services is an important tool for achieving United States foreign policy and national security objectives by helping allies and partners increase their contributions to global security, as well as by promoting shared interests with allies and partners. Acquisitions of United States defense articles and services by trusted allies and partners reinforce diplomatic relations and deepen military interoperability, in turn shaping the international security environment in a manner that furthers United States foreign policy and national security interests. The United States is stronger and safer when it works in concert with allies and partners, and arms transfers are an important mechanism to strengthen partner contributions to global security and reinforce these security relationships. Mutually beneficial alliances and partnerships are an enduring strength of the United States, and are critical to achieving our objectives. As the United States faces complex international challenges, this policy will facilitate the United States' ability to work with its allies and partners to secure and promote United States interests, including protecting human rights, bolstering international security and stability, maintaining technological advantages, strengthening interoperability, and preventing proliferation and arms diversion. The transfer of United States defense articles and services is a tangible symbol of United States commitment and partnership to recipient countries, their neighbors, and United States competitors. The United States CAT Policy will bolster the security of allies and partners and contribute to shared security objectives; enhance global deterrence; promote respect for international humanitarian law and human rights; adhere to international nonproliferation norms; strengthen partnerships that preserve and extend our global influence; spur research and development efforts; and enhance interoperability with our allies and partners. By aligning United States conventional arms transfer policy with United States foreign policy and national security objectives, the United States can continue to be the primary security cooperation partner of choice for its allies and partners, as well as a global leader in advancing the protection of human rights, supporting nonproliferation, and strengthening stability. The United States will promote norms and controls for the responsible international transfer of conventional arms and exercise restraint in transfers of weapons systems that may be destabilizing or dangerous to international peace and security. The United States will consider arms transfers on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the diversity of United States foreign policy and national security interests. In cases where the United States denies arms transfers for any of the reasons described in the considerations of this policy, it will encourage other arms exporting countries to exercise commensurate restraint when facing similar decisions. To this end, the United States aims to serve as a model for other countries' national policies and practices related to the responsible international transfer of conventional arms. Out of a desire to promote both norms and controls, and consistent with statutory requirements, the United States will continue to require adherence to end-use monitoring

requirements. Further, when needed, the United States will conduct defense institution building to promote compliance with international humanitarian law and the law of armed conflict. United States foreign policy and national security objectives are best advanced by facilitating arms transfers to trusted actors who will use them responsibly and who share United States interests. This policy recognizes that, when not employed responsibly, defense materiel can be used to violate human rights and international humanitarian law, increase the risk of civilian harm, and otherwise damage United States interests.

Sec. 2. United States Conventional Arms Transfer Policy Scope and Objectives. This policy applies to decisions on whether to authorize the transfer of United States arms to a foreign user, including certain items on the Commerce Control List, the transfer of defense articles, related technical data, and defense services, regardless of the authority or United States Government department or agency under which the transfer would occur. The United States CAT Policy supports the following United States foreign policy and national security objectives:

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

Sec. 3. Arms Transfer Decisions. Arms transfer decisions will continue to meet the requirements of all applicable statutes, including:

- The Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended;
- The Export Control Reform Act of 2018; and
- The Foreign Assistance Act, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, and annual National Defense Authorization Acts.

Arms transfer decisions will be consistent with the requirements of all applicable export control regulations and United States international obligations and commitments. These laws and regulations will apply, as appropriate, regardless of whether transfers are accomplished through direct commercial sales, government-to-government transfers, export or re-export approvals of certain items on the Commerce Control List, United States assistance programs, approvals for the re transfer of arms, changes of end use, or upgrades. As decisions regarding arms transfers are important tools for achieving United States foreign policy and national security objectives, the Secretary of State shall coordinate decisions regarding arms transfers with other relevant executive departments and agencies. The executive branch will, in consultation with the Congress as appropriate, review transfers of conventional arms to ensure alignment with United States foreign policy and national security objectives and will integrate arms transfer policy into broader diplomatic strategies that promote United States foreign policy and national security objectives. All decisions on potential arms transfers will be made on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the following considerations:

- The degree to which the transfer supports United States strategic and foreign policy interests and bolsters the capabilities of our allies and partners to counter international and transnational threats;
- The risk that the recipient may use the arms transfer to contribute to a violation of human rights or international humanitarian law, based on an assessment of the available information and relevant circumstances, including the capacity and intention of the recipient to respect international obligations and commitments;
- The overall stability of the recipient country's political system, and the degree to which a receiving government possesses well-governed security institutions that are subject to the rule of law, with effective accountability mechanisms for its security sector, effective civilian control of security forces, and a demonstrated commitment to improving transparency and countering corruption in its defense acquisition system;
- The risk that the transfer will have adverse political, social, or economic effects within the recipient country, including by negatively impacting the protection of human rights, fundamental freedoms, or the activity of civil society; encourage or contribute to corruption; contribute to instability, authoritarianism, or transnational repression; contribute to impunity of security forces; or undermine democratic governance or the rule of law;
- The degree to which the transfer contributes to ally and partner interoperability with United States forces and increases the partner's ability to operate alongside or in lieu of United States forces;
- The degree to which the transfer reduces an ally's or partner's dependence on United States competitors and/or helps displace long-term reliance on those competitors;
- The degree to which the transfer increases United States access and influence in the support of strategic, foreign policy, and defense interests; contributes to countering terrorism, narcotics trafficking, transnational organized crime, or similar threats to national security; and advances the United States' interests in regional stability;
- The degree to which the introduction of a capability could destabilize a country, increase

regional tensions, or contribute to an arms race; • The degree to which (a) the recipient is confronting, has confronted, or is likely to confront armed aggression from United States adversaries or strategic competitors, and (b) the transfer is related to improving the recipient's self-defense capabilities against such aggression; • Whether the transfer is consistent with United States international arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation commitments and obligations; • The recipient's ability to field, maintain and support, employ, secure, and fund the requested system effectively and appropriately in accordance with its intended end use; • The risk of diversion and the recipient's ability and willingness to protect sensitive equipment and technology, including its history of compliance with end use requirements and whether the end-use country maintains strong export controls and nonproliferation practices, which can be demonstrated, among other things, by its membership and/or alignment with multilateral nonproliferation regimes; • An assessment of whether the transfer might contribute to a recipient's pursuit of WMD and their means of delivery; • The transfer's contribution to United States innovation and technological advancement that helps improve United States and partner responses to security threats, as well as its effect on the United States defense industrial base; • The transfer's effect on the technological advantage of the United States, and the risk of compromise to United States systems and operational capabilities; and • The risk that the transfer of a competitor's system would undermine United States national security considerations outlined above. If the United States determines at any time that a transfer is no longer in accordance with United States foreign policy objectives, national security goals, or legal obligations, the United States may cease the transfer of or future support for a transferred defense article or service.

Sec. 4. Arms Transfers and Human Rights. United States national security is strengthened by greater respect worldwide for human rights and international law, including international humanitarian law. The legitimacy of and public support for arms transfers among the populations of both the United States and recipient nations depends on the protection of civilians from harm, and the United States distinguishes itself from other potential sources of arms transfers by elevating the importance of protecting civilians. Strong United States human rights and security sector governance standards for arms transfers — in addition to ensuring compliance with end-use requirements and providing human rights and international humanitarian law training, as appropriate — encourage recipient governments to respect international law, human rights, and good governance, and help prevent violations of human rights or international humanitarian law. These United States standards can serve as a model for other countries' policies on the responsible international transfer of conventional arms. The United States will work bilaterally and multilaterally to assist other suppliers in developing responsible arms transfer policies. In light of these considerations, and consistent with applicable law, no arms transfer will be authorized where the United States assesses that it is more likely than not that the arms to be transferred will be used by the recipient to commit, facilitate the recipients' commission of, or to aggravate risks that the recipient will commit: genocide; crimes against humanity; grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, including attacks intentionally directed against civilian objects or civilians protected as such; or other serious violations of international humanitarian or human rights law, including serious acts of gender based violence or serious acts of violence against children. This assessment shall include consideration of the available information and relevant circumstances, including the proposed recipient's current and past actions, credible reports that the recipient committed any of the above violations, and other information related to the overall capacity or intention of the recipient to respect international law. If a transfer had previously been authorized and circumstances have changed in ways that would materially increase the risk of any of the negative consequences listed above, the United States will re-assess and, as appropriate, review options for ceasing the transfer of or support for a previous authorization. The recipient government of an arms transfer is responsible for complying with conditions of arms transfers and its obligations under international law, including those relating to human rights. The United States will engage in appropriate monitoring as part of its effort aimed at ensuring transferred arms are used responsibly and in accordance with these conditions and obligations.

Sec. 5. Arms Transfer Restraint and Promotion of Responsible Defense Trade. The United States will continue to promote control, restraint, and transparency of arms transfers, including leading the development of norms and controls on the responsible international transfer of arms that contain sensitive technologies. The United States will exercise restraint in international arms transfers that may be destabilizing or threaten international peace and security and will also exercise restraint in transfers involving materials that might be used as delivery systems for WMD or result in adversaries obtaining capabilities that could threaten the security of the United States or of our allies and partners. The United States recognizes that good security sector governance, including the transparent, accountable, and legitimate management and oversight of security policy and practice, is integral to the responsible possession and use of United States-origin defense materiel. The United States will therefore encourage recipients of United States arms transfers to demonstrate effective security sector governance and seek to ensure their ability to protect United States-origin defense materiel from misuse or illicit transfer, properly deploy and sustain that materiel, and conduct military operations in a manner that addresses, rather than exacerbates, the underlying drivers of conflict. The United States will continue participation in and support for multilateral, regional, and sub-regional arrangements that contribute to the objectives and interests outlined in this policy, such as the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; the United Nations Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures; the United Nations Principles for Transactions Linked to Foreign Government End Users for Products or Services with Surveillance Capabilities; regional initiatives that

enhance transparency in conventional arms transactions; the Missile Technology Control Regime; the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies; the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions; and any other relevant or successor arrangements. Such multilateral arrangements promote common national policies of restraint against the transfer of armaments and sensitive dual use goods and technologies to states whose conduct is cause for serious concern. The United States will work bilaterally and multilaterally to assist other countries transferring conventional arms in developing effective export control mechanisms in support of responsible export policies that align with those of the United States and the highest possible common international standards for regulating the international trade in conventional arms. Sec. 6. Supporting Arms Transfer Decisions. Arms transfer decisions are foreign policy and national security decisions that support broader United States policy objectives. The United States will pursue policies, processes, and regulatory changes to create efficiencies in the security cooperation field to provide conventional capabilities that support United States national interests. Although the general policy principle of restraint shall govern decision making on arms transfers, in an increasingly competitive market, the United States Government will promote transfers when they are in the United States national interest, in line with the considerations of this policy, and consistent with defense trade advocacy procedures. Arms transfers consistent with security cooperation objectives enable the United States to enhance partner interoperability and enable partners to export security. The United States will seek to address impediments to bilateral defense trade relations with potential recipient countries that may preclude prudent arms transfers from proceeding, limit United States Government and United States defense contractors' market access, or prevent United States entities from competing on a level playing field. Sec. 7. Arms Transfers Involving Emerging Technologies. This policy applies to all United States arms transfers, including those that involve emerging technologies. Consistent with the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 and other existing law, the United States also will review and develop, as required, additional policy guidance for the review of arms transfers related to or incorporating emerging technologies implicating national security. Sec. 8. Earlier Presidential Actions. This memorandum supersedes National Security Presidential Memorandum 10 of April 19, 2018 (United States Conventional Arms Transfer Policy). Sec. 9. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect: i. the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or ii. the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals. (b) This memorandum shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations. (c) This memorandum is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person. JOSEPH R. BIDEN JR.

Small arms exports

Category	Trading partner	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s)	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Georgia	1078	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Guatemala	20	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Iraq	100	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	North Macedonia	330	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Oman	100	None			

1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Tunisia	80	None			
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Ukraine	8468	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Albania	100	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Dominican Rep.	60	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Egypt	100	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Guatemala	300	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Honduras	600	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Iraq	10665	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Jordan	1200	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Lebanon	3685	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Lithuania	100	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Malaysia	400	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Senegal	2500	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Sri Lanka	12	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Tunisia	2108	None			
2. Rifles and carbines	Ukraine	13877	None			
3. Sub-machine guns	North Macedonia	30	None			
3. Sub-machine guns	Ukraine	6	None			
4. Assault rifles	Iraq	6432	None			
5. Light machine guns	Argentina	79	None			
5. Light machine guns	Colombia	22	None			
5. Light machine guns	Georgia	26	None			

5. Light machine guns	Guatemala	15	None			
5. Light machine guns	Iraq	172	None			
5. Light machine guns	Kuwait	480	None			
5. Light machine guns	Romania	42	None			
5. Light machine guns	Sri Lanka	4	None			
5. Light machine guns	Tunisia	98	None			
5. Light machine guns	Ukraine	2912	None			
6. Others	Australia	12	None		40mm Shot Launcher	
6. Others	Canada	2	None		40mm Shot Launcher	
6. Others	Chile	4	None		40mm Grenade Launcher	
6. Others	Colombia	331	None		37mm/40mm Shot Launcher	
6. Others	France	3	None		40mm Grenade Launcher	
6. Others	Greece	200	None		40mm Grenade Launcher	
6. Others	Indonesia	33	None		40mm Grenade Launcher	
6. Others	Indonesia	1	None		37mm Shot Launcher	
6. Others	Israel	50	None		40x46mm Grenade Launcher	
6. Others	Italy	5	None		40mm Grenade Launcher	
6. Others	Japan	4	None		40mm Shot Launcher	
6. Others	Kuwait	175	None		40mm Shot Launcher	
6. Others	Malaysia	1	None		40mm Shot Launcher	
6. Others	Mexico	220	None		40mm Grenade Launcher	
6. Others	Mexico	174	None		40mm Shot Launcher	

6. Others	Saudi Arabia	122	None		40mm Grenade Launcher	
6. Others	Thailand	708	None		40mm Grenade Launcher	
6. Others	Thailand	2	None		40mm Grenade Launcher	
6. Others	Turkey	2	None		40mm Grenade Launcher	

Light weapons exports

Category	Trading partner	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s)	Description of items	Comments on the transfer
1. Heavy machine guns	Brazil	38	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Egypt	1000	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Iraq	4	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Lebanon	75	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Thailand	17	None			
1. Heavy machine guns	Ukraine	1160	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Iraq	384	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Jordan	48	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Lebanon	400	None			

2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Mongolia	25	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Tunisia	10	None			
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Ukraine	4230	None			
5. Portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems	Poland	40	None			
5. Portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems	Ukraine	405	None			
6. Mortars of calibres less than 75 mm	Djibouti	6	None			
6. Mortars of calibres less than 75 mm	Lebanon	100	None			
6. Mortars of calibres less than 75 mm	Ukraine	56	None			
7. Others	Australia	1	None		20mm Gun	
7. Others	Indonesia	20	None		30/40mm Cannon	
7. Others	Israel	8	None		30mm Cannon	
7. Others	Italy	1	None		25mm Gun Pod	
7. Others	Japan	4	None		25mm Gun/Gun Pod	
7. Others	Rep. of Korea	7	None		20mm Gun	
7. Others	Nigeria	1	None		30mm Cannon	
7. Others	Saudi Arabia	3	None		30mm Cannon	

7. Others	Spain	10	None		30mm Cannon	
7. Others	Thailand	1	None		30mm Cannon	
7. Others	United Kingdom	1	None		25mm Gun	

Small arms imports

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

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

Data reflects actual transfers

Explanatory Notes

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

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

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

(d) Multiple-launch rocket systems are covered by the definition of category III. Rockets qualifying for registration are covered under category VII. MANPADS should be reported if the MANPADS system is supplied as a complete unit, i.e. the missile and launcher/grip-stock form an integral unit. In addition, individual launching mechanisms or grip-stock should also be reported. Individual missiles, not supplied with a launching mechanism or grip stock need not be reported.

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

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

Other criterion: Transfer of title and control

Categories of equipment and their definitions

Battle tanks

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

Armoured combat vehicles

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

Large-calibre artillery systems

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

Combat aircraft and unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAV)

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

Attack helicopters

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

Warships

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

Missiles and missile launchers

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