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FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS FIND FAULT WITH NATO EXPANSION

by Marcella Favretto and Tasos Kokkinides

As NATO prepares to welcome Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic into the Alliance, French parliamentarians are queuing up to ambush NATO expansion. All sixteen NATO legislatures must approve the accession of the three candidates before they can become fully integrated into the Alliance. Although NATO officials are downplaying the level of opposition in Paris, France is clearly the weak link in the ratification process slated to begin in January 1998.

In interviews with *BASIC Reports*, French parliamentarians occupying key positions in the Senate and the National Assembly expressed skepticism and even hostility over NATO expansion. They also questioned the cost-sharing arrangements proposed by the US State Department in its February 1997 study. The report outlined the financial costs of NATO's expansion and allocated the bulk of the financial burden to European NATO members. According to Xavier de Villepin, Chair of the Senate Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, the burdensharing arrangements proposed by the State Department are unacceptable and likely to be rejected by the French Parliament.

French President Jacques Chirac has also said that France will not increase its contributions to NATO in order to fund expansion. Pierre Lellouche, a member of the Defence Committee, echoed this sentiment, telling *BASIC Reports* that, "Given the state of the French budget, France is not going to spend any extra money." However, signals appear mixed, even among French decision-makers. Bertrand Besancenot, Director of Stra-

tegic Affairs (responsible for NATO issues) at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, told *BASIC Reports* that France would pay the entire portion of France's bill.

Expansion tied to arms sales

Economics and politics appear to be intertwined issues in French parliamentary opposition to expansion. According to Lellouche, "The American aim is to make Europeans pay for enlargement and sell their arms to Eastern European countries." Nicolas About, member of the Senate Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee agreed, saying that, "Washington's concern is not the security of Eastern European countries, but their political and technological dependency on the Alliance — that means on the USA." A spokesman for the French Delegation at NATO said that, "The interest of American [defense] industry is obvious" but added that, "Everybody wants to avoid an arms race in [central Europe]."

Suspicious over US motivations

Persistent tensions between Paris and Washington over a range of NATO issues, including the staffing of the new Alliance command structures, may be influencing French suspicions over the estimated costs of expansion. In an interview, About warned that "if high figures of the expansion costs are confirmed," he "will fight within the [French] Senate to call into question a project which meets only American interests and which does not contribute to European security." He argued that since the United States "imposed enlargement and selected the candidates for admission, it must also be ready to bear a big share of the financial burden."

However, many see French opposition to NATO

INSIDE:

**Reprinted Document: Draft OAS Convention on firearms trafficking
The 1997 UN Register, by Dr. Natalie J. Goldring
UN Register Data Compilation**

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expansion and its costs as inherently contradictory to positions taken by France earlier in the expansion debate. According to a NATO official interviewed by *BASIC Reports*, "The French have been very keen to keep the door of NATO open for more members, and in July [at the Madrid NATO Summit] they actively campaigned for more countries to become members of NATO."

NATO to sidestep cost issue

In September 1997, NATO Secretary General Javier Solana pledged that "there will be a common... cost study for the NATO meetings at the end of the year." Replying to a question from *BASIC Reports*, he stressed that that the study will "not only be made public, it will be scrutinized."

However, it is unclear whether NATO will settle any of the controversial issues in the near future. In particular, Besancenot said that the final NATO document on costs would not contain any reference to burdensharing. A NATO official close to the negotiations over expansion costs told *BASIC Reports* that it is unlikely that the matter of burdensharing will be settled in a definitive or official way. He suggested that NATO will instead attempt to fragment the issue into smaller discussions, or absorb it into other topics. By dealing with the question of costs incrementally over time, NATO hopes to dilute the debate. While single battles over individual programs will occur in the years ahead, the NATO official said that major controversy over the burdensharing issue will be avoided. He also pointed out that this process would complicate the debate over costs, thereby making it inaccessible to public scrutiny.

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BASIC Staff Notes

Susannah L. Dyer, Analyst and Editor of *BASIC Reports*, left BASIC's staff in late summer to move to Calgary, Alberta. During her four years at BASIC, Susannah was instrumental in developing and implementing many new projects and programs, particularly BASIC's Project on Light Weapons and Project on the Arms Trade. She attained considerable prominence internationally as a result of her work on developing the Nobel Laureates' International Code of Conduct. Susannah continues to work with BASIC as a consultant, and is currently co-editing *BASIC Reports* with Nicola Butler. We welcome Kate Joseph as BASIC's new weapons trade analyst, and look forward to working with her in the years ahead.

OAS TO CONSIDER CONVENTION ON ILLICIT WEAPONS TRAFFICKING

Editor's note: On 17 October 1997, a working group of the Organization of American States (OAS) agreed to a draft convention (OEA/Ser. G, GT/CIFTA-18/97) designed "to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials." The convention will be signed by OAS Foreign Ministers on 14 November in Washington DC and is subject to ratification by participating states. The OAS currently includes 35 out of the 36 countries in the Americas. Cuba was barred from participation in the organization by a resolution passed in 1962.

The illicit weapons trafficking convention was originally developed by the member countries of the Permanent Mechanism of Political Consultation and Consensus (or "Rio Group"), a subgroup of the OAS. After being debated by the OAS Permanent Council in March 1997, the convention was then referred to a working group chaired by Mexican Ambassador to the OAS Carmen Moreno de Del Cueto for further drafting.

Excerpts from the draft convention follow.

DRAFT INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS

(Agreed to by the Working Group at its meeting of October 17, 1997)

...

Article I: Definitions

For the purposes of this Convention, the following definitions shall apply:

1. "Illicit manufacturing": the manufacture or assembly of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials:
 - a. from components or parts illicitly trafficked;
 - or
 - b. without a license from a competent governmental authority of the State Party where the manufacture or assembly takes place; or
 - c. without marking the firearms that require marking at the time of manufacturing.

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2. "Illicit trafficking": the import, export, acquisition, sale, delivery, movement, or transfer of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials from or across the territory of one State Party to that of another State Party, if any one of the States Parties concerned does not authorize it.

3. "Firearms":

a. any barreled weapon which will or is designed to or may be readily converted to expel a bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, except antique firearms manufactured before the 20th Century or their replicas; or

b. any other weapon or destructive device such as any explosive, incendiary or gas bomb, grenade, rocket, rocket launcher, missile, missile system, or mine.

4. "Ammunition": the complete round or its components, including cartridge cases, primers, propellant powder, bullets, or projectiles that are used in any firearm.

5. "Explosives": any substance or article that is made, manufactured, or used to produce an explosion, detonation, or propulsive or pyrotechnic effect, except:

a. substances and articles that are not in and of themselves explosive; or

b. substances and articles listed in the Annex to this Convention.

6. "Other related materials": any component, part, or replacement part of a firearm, or an accessory which can be attached to a firearm.

7. "Controlled delivery": the technique of allowing illicit or suspect consignments of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials to pass out of, through, or into the territory of one or more states, with the knowledge and under the supervision of their competent authorities, with a view to identifying persons involved in the commission of offenses referred to in Article IV of this Convention.

...

Article IV: Legislative Measures

1. States Parties that have not yet done so shall adopt the necessary legislative or other measures to establish

as criminal offenses under their domestic law the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials.

...

Article VI: Marking of Firearms

1. For the purposes of identification and tracing of the firearms referred to in Article I.3.a, States Parties shall:

a. require, at the time of manufacture, appropriate markings of the name of manufacturer, place of manufacture, and serial number;

b. require appropriate markings on imported firearms permitting the identification of the importer's name and address; and

c. require appropriate markings on any firearms confiscated or forfeited pursuant to Article VII.1 that are retained for official use.

...

Article VII: Confiscation or Forfeiture

1. States Parties undertake to confiscate or forfeit firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials that have been illicitly manufactured or trafficked.

2. States Parties shall adopt the necessary measures to ensure that all firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials seized, confiscated, or forfeited as the result of illicit manufacturing or trafficking do not fall into the hands of private individuals or businesses through auction, sale, or other disposal.

...

Article IX: Export, Import, and Transit Licenses or Authorizations

1. States Parties shall establish or maintain an effective system of export, import, and international transit licenses or authorizations for transfers of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials.

2. States Parties shall not permit the transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials until the receiving State Party issues the corresponding license or authorization.

3. States Parties, before releasing shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials for export, shall ensure that the importing and in-

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transit countries have issued the necessary licenses or authorizations.

4. The importing State Party shall inform the exporting State Party, upon request, of the receipt of dispatched shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials.

Article X: Strengthening of Controls at Export Points

Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to detect and prevent illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials between its territory and that of other States Parties, by strengthening controls at export points.

...

Article XIII: Exchange of Information

1. States Parties shall exchange among themselves, in conformity with their respective domestic laws and applicable treaties, relevant information on matters such as:

a. authorized producers, dealers, importers, exporters, and, whenever possible, carriers of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials;

b. the means of concealment used in the illicit manufacturing of or trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, and ways of detecting them;

c. routes customarily used by criminal organizations engaged in illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials;

d. legislative experiences, practices, and measures to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials; and

e. techniques, practices, and legislation to combat money laundering related to illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials.

2. States Parties shall provide to and share with each other, as appropriate, relevant scientific and technological information useful to law enforcement, so as to enhance one another's ability to prevent, detect, and investigate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related

materials and prosecute those involved therein.

3. States Parties shall cooperate in the tracing of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials which may have been illicitly manufactured or trafficked. Such cooperation shall include accurate and prompt responses to trace requests.

...

Article XVII: Mutual Legal Assistance

1. States Parties shall afford one another the widest measure of mutual legal assistance, in conformity with their domestic law and applicable treaties, by promptly and accurately processing and responding to requests from authorities which, in accordance with their domestic law, have the power to investigate or prosecute the illicit activities described in this Convention, in order to obtain evidence and take other necessary action to facilitate procedures and steps involved in such investigations or prosecutions.

...

Article XVIII: Controlled Delivery

1. Should their domestic legal systems so permit, States Parties shall take the necessary measures, within their possibilities, to allow for the appropriate use of controlled delivery at the international level, on the basis of agreements or arrangements mutually consented to, with a view to identifying persons involved in the offenses referred to in Article IV and to taking legal action against them.

...

Article XX: Establishment and Functions of the Consultative Committee

1. In order to attain the objectives of this Convention, the States Parties shall establish a Consultative Committee responsible for:

a. promoting the exchange of information contemplated under this Convention;

b. facilitating the exchange of information on domestic legislation and administrative procedures of the States Parties;

c. encouraging cooperation between national liaison authorities to detect suspected illicit exports and imports of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials;

d. promoting training and exchange of knowledge and experience among States Parties and technical

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assistance between States Parties and relevant international organizations, as well as academic studies;

e. requesting from nonparty states, when appropriate, information on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials; and

f. promoting measures to facilitate the application of this Convention.

2. Decisions of the Consultative Committee shall be recommendatory in nature.

3. The Consultative Committee shall maintain the confidentiality of any information it receives in the exercise of its functions, if requested to do so.

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Full text of the Convention is available from BASIC.

THE 1997 UN REGISTER

by Dr. Natalie J. Goldring

The table that follows contains the exporters' reports to the 1997 UN Register of Conventional Arms, and indicates whether exporter returns match importer declarations. It includes the 85 returns from the Register as released in October plus later replies from Croatia, Fiji, Iran and Saint Lucia. The 1997 register includes data from 89 countries on their imports and exports of major conventional weapons for 1996.

Participants in 1997 included the 10 countries that the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) lists as the world's largest exporters in 1996, but only 5 of the 10 top importers. Twenty-six countries said that they exported weaponry covered by the register in 1996; 38 countries reported importing weaponry during the same period. As in prior years, a number of countries submitted "nil" reports, indicating that they had neither imported nor exported arms in the seven register categories in 1996.

US dominates world weapons exports

The United States continues to be the world's largest weapons exporter. The US led all other suppliers in three of the seven register categories -- armored combat vehicles, artillery, and missiles and missile launchers --

and was second in the remaining categories. For tanks and aircraft, Turkmenistan led the suppliers, but this was because of its transfer to the Russian Federation of weapons that originated in the former USSR.

Seven of the top ten supplier countries provided significant detail on their transfers, giving the specific type and model of the weapons they exported. Neither the US nor Russia did so, and China provided this information for just one of its transfers.

Leading recipients

According to importer returns, no one country dominated the recipient list. Brazil led in the tank category, Sweden in combat vehicles, Thailand in artillery, China in aircraft, Mexico in helicopters, Indonesia in ships, and Pakistan in missiles and missile launchers. However, key recipients such as Saudi Arabia and Egypt failed to report. While some additional information can be derived from supplier reports, it is impossible to establish absolute rankings of recipients.

Need for development and expansion

The 1997 Panel of Governmental Experts on the UN Register did not expand or significantly strengthen the register (see *BASIC Reports #59*), reaching consensus only on a modest set of technical improvements. The next experts group will probably not meet before 2000. Regional registers, other measures to complement the global register, and voluntary efforts by participants to provide more detailed submissions may be the most promising way to improve the register.

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Table compiled by Christine Kucia.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TABLES:

| | <u>UN Register category</u> | <u>Abbreviation</u> |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| I | Battle Tanks | Tanks |
| II | Armoured combat vehicles | ACV |
| III | Large calibre artillery systems | LCA |
| IV | Combat aircraft | Cbt Acft |
| V | Attack helicopters | Atk Helo |
| VI | Warships | Ship |
| VII | Missiles and missile launchers | M/MI |

NP: Non-participant. Recipient state did not participate.
 N/A: Not applicable. Recipient state not a Member State.
 No Rpt: Not reported. Recipient state participated in Register but did not report this transfer.

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EXPORTS

| Country | Category | Importer Country | # of Items (exporter) | # of Items (importer) | Description (provided by exporter) | Description (provided by importer) |
|------------|----------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Australia | ACV | Canada | 15 | No Rpt | LAV 25s | |
| Australia | ACV | USA | 1 | No Rpt | LAV 25 | |
| Austria | LCA | Tunisia | 26 | NP | M 30 | |
| Belarus | Tanks | Sudan | 9 | NP | T-55 | |
| Belarus | Cbr Acft | Peru | 8 | No Rpt | MIG-29 | |
| Belarus | Atk Helo | Sudan | 6 | NP | Mi-24B | |
| Belgium | ACV | Mexico | 136 | 5 | AMX 13 | AMX 13 (heavy) |
| Canada | ACV | Saudi Arabia | 188 | NP | Light armoured vehicles (8x8) | |
| Canada | ACV | Australia | 24 | 44 | Light armoured vehicles (8x8) | ASLAV variants |
| Canada | Cbr Acft | Botswana | 3 | NP | F-5 aircraft and parts | |
| Canada | Ship | India | 1 | No Rpt | St Laurent class destroyer escort (scrap) | |
| China | Tanks | Pakistan | 3 | 3 | | Tank T-85IIAP |
| China | LCA | Bangladesh | 18 | NP | | |
| China | Cbr Acft | Iran | 5 | 5 | | |
| China | Ship | Iran | 5 | 5 | | |
| China | M/MI | Iran | 102 | 102 | | |
| China | M/MI | Pakistan | 4 | 4 | Ship-based missile launchers | Missile launchers |
| Czech Rep. | Tanks | Sri Lanka | 15 | NP | T-55 | |
| Czech Rep. | ACV | Uruguay | 10 | NP | ICV BVP-1 | |
| Czech Rep. | LCA | Uruguay | 2 | NP | Rocket Launcher RM-70 | |
| Czech Rep. | Cbr Acft | Tunisia | 6 | NP | Advanced jet trainer L-59 | |
| Czech Rep. | Cbr Acft | Poland | 4 | No Rpt | MIG-29 | |
| Czech Rep. | Cbr Acft | Thailand | 2 | No Rpt | Advanced jet trainer L-39 | |
| Finland | ACV | Norway | 10 | No Rpt | SISU XA-185(for SFOR use) | |
| France | Tanks | UAE | 58 | NP | Tank Leclerc | |
| France | LCA | Canada | 11 | 8 | Canon 105 LG1 | LGI Mk II |
| France | LCA | Indonesia | 20 | No Rpt | Canon 105 LG1 | |
| France | LCA | Thailand | 24 | 24 | Canon 105 LG1 | Howitzer 105mm |

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EXPORTS (continued)

| Country | Category | Importer Country | # of Items (exporter) | # of Items (importer) | Description (provided by exporter) | Description (provided by importer) |
|--------------|----------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| France | M/MI | Ecuador | 4 | NP | Exocet | |
| France | M/MI | Greece | 2 | No Rpt | Air-air | |
| France | M/MI | Malaysia | 16 | 20 | Exocet | Exocet MM40 block 2 missile |
| France | M/MI | Qatar | 1 | NP | ITL 70 | |
| Germany | Tanks | Sweden | 1 | 1 | Leopard 2 | Leopard 2 |
| Germany | ACV | Sweden | 76 | 76 | MT-LB | MT-LB |
| Germany | ACV | Sweden | 76 | 76 | MTP-LB | MTP-LB |
| Germany | ACV | Sweden | 12 | 12 | BMP-1 | BMP-1 |
| Germany | Atk Helo | Poland | 18 | 18 | Mi-24 | Mi-24 |
| Germany | Ship | Indonesia | 4 | 4 | Coastal patrol boats | Parchim |
| Greece | Tanks | Cyprus | 15 | 15 | AMX-30 | AMX-30 |
| Greece | ACV | Cyprus | 26 | 26 | Leonidas | Leonidas |
| Greece | Cbr Acft | Netherlands | 1 | No Rpt | F-102 | |
| Israel | LCA | Slovenia | 56 | 18 | 120 mm | M845 |
| Israel | LCA | Slovenia | 10 | No Rpt | 155 mm | |
| Israel | LCA | USA | 12 | No Rpt | 120 mm | |
| Israel | Cbr Acft | Ecuador | 4 | NP | "KFIR" (C-2) | |
| Italy | LCA | Rep. of Korea | 1 | No Rpt | Naval gun 127/54 | |
| Kazakhstan | ACV | UAE | 2 | NP | Export models | |
| Netherlands | ACV | Egypt | 590 | NP | 310 YPR-765 (25 mm) 70 YPR-765 210 YPR-765 (TOW ATGM launcher) | |
| Netherlands | ACV | Bahrain | 25 | NP | 25 YPR-765 (25 mm) | |
| Romania | LCA | Cameroon | 20 | NP | Rocket launcher cal. 122mm "GRAD" | |
| Romania | M/MI | USA | 53 | 53 | | |
| Russian Fed. | Tanks | Bulgaria | 100 | 100 | | T-72 |
| Russian Fed. | Tanks | Iran | 2 | 2 | | |
| Russian Fed. | Tanks | Cyprus | 27 | 27 | | T-80U |

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EXPORTS (continued)

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|--------------|----------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Russian Fed. | Tanks | Rep. of Korea | 33 | 6 | | T-80U |
| Russian Fed. | ACV | Bulgaria | 100 | 100 | | BMP-1 |
| Russian Fed. | ACV | Iran | 2 | 2 | | |
| Russian Fed. | ACV | Rep. of Korea | 23 | 10 | | BMP-3 |
| Russian Fed. | ACV | UAE | 25 | NP | | |
| Russian Fed. | ACV | Hungary | 119 | 119 | | BTR-80 |
| Russian Fed. | ACV | Cyprus | 25 | 25 | | BMP-3 |
| Russian Fed. | ACV | Kuwait | 27 | NP | | |
| Russian Fed. | LCA | Kuwait | 18 | NP | | |
| Russian Fed. | LCA | India | 1 | 1 | | |
| Russian Fed. | Cbt Acft | China | 22 | 22 | | SU-27 |
| Russian Fed. | Cbt Acft | Romania | 2 | 2 | | MIG-23 UB |
| Russian Fed. | Cbt Acft | Slovakia | 1 | 8 | | 7 MIG-29s, 1 MIG-29 UB |
| Russian Fed. | Atk Helo | Eritrea | 4 | NP | | |
| Russian Fed. | Ship | Iran | 1 | 1 | | |
| Russian Fed. | M/MI | India | 12 | 12 | | |
| Singapore | LCA | Papua New Guinea | 3 | NP | 120 mm standard mortar | |
| Slovakia | ACV | Germany | 6 | No Rpt | OT 810-R2 (demilitarized) | |
| Slovakia | ACV | Algeria | 6 | NP | BVP-2K | |
| South Africa | ACV | Canada | 1 | No Rpt | Mamba MK2 (Unimog 416) | |
| South Africa | ACV | NATO | 2 | N/A | RG-31 Nyala | |
| South Africa | ACV | USA | 5 | No Rpt | RG-31 Nyala | |
| South Africa | ACV | Colombia | 4 | NP | RG-31 Nyala | |
| South Africa | ACV | Rwanda | 6 | NP | RG-31 Nyala | |
| South Africa | LCA | Oman | 18 | NP | G6 (155 mm) | |
| Sweden | ACV | Norway | 4 | 4 | CV 9030 model | CV 9030N |
| Switzerland | ACV | Denmark | 10 | No Rpt | MOWAG Eagle 4x4 (armoured reconnaissance vehicle) | |

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EXPORTS (continued)

| Country | Category | Importer Country | # of Items (exporter) | # of Items (importer) | Description (provided by exporter) | Description (provided by importer) |
|--------------|----------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| Turkmenistan | Tanks | Russian Fed. | 530 | No Rpt | T-72 | |
| Turkmenistan | ACV | Russian Fed. | 543 | No Rpt | BTR-60, 70, 80 | |
| Turkmenistan | LCA | Russian Fed. | 54 | No Rpt | RS30, 9P140 | |
| Turkmenistan | Cbr Acft | Russian Fed. | 134 | No Rpt | MIG-29, MIG-23M, SU-17M3, SU-25 | |
| Turkmenistan | Atk Helo | Russian Fed. | 10 | No Rpt | MI-24P | |
| Ukraine | ACV | Sudan | 6 | NP | BMP-2 | |
| Ukraine | Cbr Acft | Viet Nam | 6 | NP | MIG-21UM | |
| Ukraine | Atk Helo | Angola | 2 | NP | Mi-24B | |
| Ukraine | Atk Helo | Sri Lanka | 2 | NP | Mi-24B | |
| Ukraine | Atk Helo | Sri Lanka | 1 | NP | Mi-24P | |
| UK | Tanks | Oman | 6 | NP | Challenger 2 | |
| UK | ACV | Botswana | 10 | NP | Scorpion | |
| UK | ACV | Finland | 2 | 2 | CAV 100 light armoured LR Defender (for IFOR use) | CAV 100 light armoured LR Defender (for IFOR/SFOR use) |
| UK | ACV | Indonesia | 9 | 9 | Scorpions | Scorpions |
| UK | ACV | Indonesia | 7 | 7 | Armoured personnel carriers | Armoured personnel carriers |
| UK | ACV | Kuwait | 116 | NP | Warrior | |
| UK | ACV | Oman | 1 | NP | Challenger armoured repair and recovery vehicle | |
| UK | ACV | Oman | 50 | NP | Piranha | |
| UK | ACV | Papua New Guinea | 2 | NP | Land Rover Defender (cash in transit) | |
| UK | ACV | Papua New Guinea | 1 | NP | CAV 100 protected armoured vehicle | |
| UK | ACV | USA | 1 | 1 | Alvis and mine clearance vehicle | |
| UK | LCA | Botswana | 12 | NP | 105 mm light gun (L118) | |
| UK | LCA | Brazil | 18 | 18 | 105 mm light gun (L118) | 105 mm howitzer "light gun" |
| UK | LCA | Spain | 23 | 18 | 105 mm light gun (L118) | 105 mm L-118 gun and conversion to L-119 |

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EXPORTS (continued)

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|---------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| UK | Cbt Acft | Indonesia | 7 | 7 | Hawk Mk109 | Hawk MK100 |
| UK | Cbt Acft | Indonesia | 10 | 10 | Hawk Mk209 | Hawk MK200 |
| UK | Cbt Acft | Saudi Arabia | 6 | NP | Tornado IDS | |
| UK | Atk Helo | Brazil | 2 | 1 | Super Lynx Mk21A | LYNX MK21-A ("Super Lynx") |
| UK | Ship | Brazil | 2 | 2 | Type 22 frigates (Brazen, Brilliant) | Type 22 frigates |
| UK | Ship | Oman | 1 | NP | 83m Corvette | |
| UK | M/MI | Chile | 8 | No Rpt | | |
| UK | M/MI | Saudi Arabia | 48 | NP | | |
| UK | M/MI | UAE | 168 | NP | | |
| USA | Tanks | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 45 | NP | | |
| USA | Tanks | Egypt | 60 | NP | | |
| USA | Tanks | Jordan | 50 | NP | | |
| USA | Tanks | Kuwait | 174 | NP | | |
| USA | Tanks | Saudi Arabia | 124 | NP | | |
| USA | ACV | Bahrain | 100 | NP | | |
| USA | ACV | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 80 | NP | | |
| USA | ACV | Egypt | 72 | NP | | |
| USA | ACV | Israel | 1 | No Rpt | | |
| USA | ACV | Lebanon | 108 | NP | | |
| USA | ACV | Norway | 63 | No Rpt | | |
| USA | ACV | Saudi Arabia | 340 | NP | | |
| USA | ACV | Thailand | 23 | No Rpt | | |
| USA | ACV | Turkey | 25 | NP | | |
| USA | LCA | Australia | 1 | No Rpt | | |
| USA | LCA | Japan | 9 | No Rpt | | |
| USA | LCA | Pakistan | 24 | 24 | | M198, 155 mm Howitzer |

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EXPORTS (continued)

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|---------|----------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| USA | LCA | Rep. of Korea | 90 | No Rpt | | |
| USA | Cbt Acft | Argentina | 4 | No Rpt | | |
| USA | Cbt Acft | Australia | 1 | No Rpt | | |
| USA | Cbt Acft | Finland | 7 | 9 | | 3 F-18D Hornets, 6 F-18C Hornets |
| USA | Cbt Acft | Greece | 2 | No Rpt | | |
| USA | Cbt Acft | Italy | 3 | 3 | | AV8 |
| USA | Cbt Acft | Peru | 11 | No Rpt | | |
| USA | Cbt Acft | Saudi Arabia | 11 | No Rpt | | |
| USA | Cbt Acft | Spain | 6 | 11 | | 5 AV-8B Harrier II Plus, 6 EF-18 |
| USA | Cbt Acft | Switzerland | 2 | 2+14 | | 2 assembled F/A-18 fly-away, 14 F/A-18 for assembly commercial charter |
| USA | Cbt Acft | Thailand | 13 | 6 | | A-7 |
| USA | Cbt Acft | Turkey | 12 | NP | | |
| USA | Atk Helo | Brazil | 6 | 6 | | SH-3B |
| USA | Atk Helo | UAE | 10 | NP | | |
| USA | Ship | Bahrain | 1 | NP | | |
| USA | Ship | Egypt | 2 | NP | | |
| USA | Ship | Thailand | 1 | No Rpt | | |
| USA | M/MI | Australia | 70 | 15 | | Standard missiles |
| USA | M/MI | Canada | 74 | 21 | | SM 2 AAW weapons |
| USA | M/MI | Egypt | 16 | NP | | |
| USA | M/MI | Japan | 288 | 70 | | |
| USA | M/MI | Rep. of Korea | 53 | No Rpt | | |
| USA | M/MI | Malaysia | 21 | No Rpt | | |
| USA | M/MI | Norway | 70 | 98 | | AIM/120B, AMRAAM |
| USA | M/MI | Turkey | 35 | NP | | |
| USA | M/MI | UK | 110 | 110 | | |

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- Primary source documents
- Decision Points: A look ahead to key nuclear events
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