



UKRAINIAN EXPORTS OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS, 2004–2007*

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I. Introduction

Ukraine inherited a significant stockpile of small arms and light weapons (SALW), some dating back to World War I, after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The Ukrainian Ministry of Defence reportedly estimates that the Ukrainian military held 7.1 million SALW units in 1992, although the exact figures are unknown and some have speculated that the total could have been double this number.¹ Ukraine has taken two approaches to disposing of its surplus SALW: destruction and export. This paper touches on the former before dealing in more detail with some concerns raised by Ukrainian SALW exports to Africa in 2004–2007. It also provides a register of Ukraine's officially recorded SALW exports during this period.

Destruction of SALW

Ukrainian SALW destruction efforts in the 1990s were limited due to the calculus that it cost money to destroy SALW while their export could generate revenue.² Experience with international assistance programmes for the destruction of Ukrainian landmines changed this thinking.³ In June 2002, a year after the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (9–20 July 2001), the Ukrainian Government approached the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) for assistance with the destruction of surplus SALW and ammunition.⁴ NATO responded favourably, proposing the world's largest internationally sponsored SALW

¹ Griffiths, H. and Karp, A., 'Ukraine: coping with post-Soviet legacies', *Contemporary Security Policy*, vol. 29, no. 1 (2008), pp. 202–208. See also Bailes, A. J. K., Melnyk, O. and Anthony, I., *Relics of Cold War: Europe's Challenge, Ukraine's Experience*, SIPRI Policy Paper no. 6 (SIPRI: Stockholm, Nov. 2003).

² Polyakov, L., *Aging Stocks of Ammunition and SALW in Ukraine: Risks and Challenges* (Bonn International Conversion Center: Bonn, 2005), p. 49.

³ Griffiths and Karp (note 1).

⁴ Polyakov (note 2).

* This is one of a series of background papers for the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs-funded project Feasibility study for expanding the SIPRI Arms Transfers Database to include SALW transfers: case study of SALW transfers to sub-Saharan Africa. This project explores the feasibility of expanding the SIPRI Arms Transfers Database's coverage to include transfers of small arms and light weapons (SALW).

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SUMMARY

● Ukraine inherited millions of small arms and light weapons (SALW) after the collapse of the Soviet Union and in the 1990s Ukrainian arms and ammunition found their way to conflicts and embargoed targets in Africa and the Middle East. However, Ukraine has made improvements in public transparency regarding SALW exports, particularly since 2006. This paper examines Ukrainian SALW exports to Africa, as recorded by the Ukrainian export control authorities, for the years 2004–2007. It highlights possible causes for concern and recommends further policy steps that Ukraine could take. It includes a list of published Ukrainian SALW exports for 2004–2007, translated from Ukrainian.

Ukraine is to be commended for demonstrating its commitment to regularly reporting its exports of SALW. However, Ukrainian SALW exports to three African countries—Chad, Kenya and Libya—raise questions over whether Ukraine is acting as a responsible exporter.

Ukraine could further demonstrate its credentials as a responsible arms exporter in two ways. First, it could provide more information on the intended end-users of Ukrainian SALW exports, as a means of enabling civil society to assist in monitoring the exports. Second, it could initiate a dialogue with the European Union (EU) to seek greater assistance to apply the criteria of the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.

**Table 1.** The five largest recipients of small arms and light weapons from Ukraine, 2004–2007

Rank	Country	Number of units exported
1	United States	260 139
2	United Kingdom	101 519
3	Libya	101 500
4	Azerbaijan	80 000
5	Georgia	61 763

destruction programme, designed to destroy 1.5 million SALW and 340 000 tonnes of conventional ammunition declared surplus.⁵ The first stage of the programme (2006–2008) should have destroyed 400 000 SALW units, but as of March 2008, only 132 000 (33 per cent) had been destroyed.⁶ It has been suggested that there is reluctance in some quarters to destroy Kalashnikov rifles that could be sold to foreign customers.⁷

Ukrainian SALW exports

During the Kravchuk and Kuchma eras, Ukraine earned a reputation as an irresponsible arms exporter. SALW and ammunition from Ukraine were transferred to conflict zones in Africa and the Middle East.⁸ Following more than a decade of weak government oversight, and several international reports of shipments of Ukrainian SALW and ammunition being delivered indirectly to embargoed groups and regimes in west Africa, Ukraine introduced the 2003 Law on State Control of International Transfers of Goods Designated for Military Purposes and Dual-use Goods to demonstrate its willingness to improve its export control system. Following discussions with the European Union (EU) in 2004, Ukraine announced in 2005 that it would take into account the political principles of the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports when considering the granting of export licences.⁹ Thus, Ukraine has committed itself to taking more control over and responsibility for its arms exports.

On 16 January 2006 the Ukrainian Export Control Service posted information on exports of both major conventional weapons and SALW for 2004 on its website, the first time such information has been publicly available in Ukrainian. Four reports have now been published, giving information on the number, type and destination of Ukrainian international arms transfers in

Ukraine earned a reputation as an irresponsible arms exporter

⁵ Griffiths and Karp (note 1).

⁶ Government of Ukraine, [Report on the implementation by Ukraine of the 'International document, to enable states, in a timely and reliable manner, to identify and trace illegal small arms and light weapons' and 'Programme of Action on the Prevention and Eradication of the Illegal Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and the Struggle With It' (March 2008)], Mar. 2008, p. 9 (in Ukrainian).

⁷ Griffiths and Karp (note 1).

⁸ Bromley, M. and Holtom, P., 'From scandals to scrutiny? The role of public transparency in improving Ukraine's image as a responsible arms exporter', *Security and Nonproliferation* (Kyiv), vol. 3, no. 21 (2007), pp. 29–32. Leonid Kravchuk was President of Ukraine from Dec. 1991 to July 1994. Leonid Kuchma was President of Ukraine from July 1994 until Jan. 2005.

⁹ Government of Ukraine, Information on measures undertaken by Ukraine to implement the UN 2001 Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, Report submitted to the UN Department of Disarmament Affairs, 2005, <<http://disarmament.un.org/cab/salw-nationalreports-2005.htm>>.



2004–2007.¹⁰ Ukraine is one of only a handful of states to have published information on SALW exports in a national report for 2007.¹¹ The latest Ukrainian Export Control Service report on arms exports in 2007 was published at the end of August 2008. It details exports of 211 352 SALW to 19 countries. It was shortly followed by the publication of Ukraine's submission to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA), which included for the first time background information on Ukraine's international transfers of small arms.¹² The Ukrainian Export Control Service reports for the years 2004 to 2007 give information on the export of 721 777 SALW units to 27 countries. The five largest recipients in terms of total SALW units are shown in table 1 and the full list in table 2.

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II. Ukrainian SALW transfers to Africa, 2004–2007

Ukraine has made significant efforts to become a more responsible arms exporter. However, some of the recipients of Ukrainian SALW exports pose concerns with regard to the potential for diversion or for a threat to peace within the recipient's subregion or state. For example, of the six African states that were listed by the Ukrainian Export Control Service reports as recipients of Ukrainian SALW exports for the years 2004–2007—Algeria, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Libya and Uganda—three are potentially destinations of concern. They are discussed below.

Libya

Libya was the recipient of 101 500 automatic rifles and submachine guns exported from Ukraine in 2006–2007. The Libyan armed forces and people's militia together comprise an estimated 116 000 personnel, and one could therefore assume that this acquisition was intended for the re-equipping of these forces.¹³ However, the transfer is of potential concern because Muammar Qadhafi's Libyan regime is reported to have played a key role in diverting, and arranging the diversion of, SALW to rebels, embargoed groups and

¹⁰ The first report, detailing exports carried out in 2004, was published on 16 Jan. 2006; the report for 2005 on 7 Dec. 2006; the report for 2006 on 27 Sep. 2007; and the report for 2007 at the end of Aug. 2008. The reports are published in Ukrainian on the Export Control Service website at <<http://www.dsecu.gov.ua/control/uk/index>>.

¹¹ For a full list of the 22 states that published information on SALW exports in a national report during 2003–2006, see Holtom, P., *Transparency in Transfers of Small Arms and Light Weapons: Reports to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, 2003–2006*, SIPRI Policy Paper no. 22 (SIPRI: Stockholm, July 2008), pp. 56–58.

¹² United Nations, United Nations Register of Conventional Arms: Report to the Secretary-General, A/63/120, 14 July 2008, pp. 130–31. This report was made publicly available at the beginning of Sep. 2008. Ukraine submitted information to UNROCA on 18 June 2008. At the time of writing, the 2008 report to UNROCA and the 2008 Export Control Service report differed in terms of the number of recipients and volume of SALW transferred. The report to UNROCA only details SALW transfers between 9 Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) member states and thus appears to be a copy of Ukraine's submission to the OSCE, in line with its commitments to the OSCE Document on SALW. Ukraine has consistently submitted reports on its imports and exports of major conventional weapons to UNROCA since 1992.

¹³ According to the International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS), the Libyan army in 2008 includes 50 000 personnel, the navy 8000, the air force 18 000 and the people's militia an estimated 40 000. IISS, *The Military Balance 2008* (Routledge: London, 2008), p. 253.



The Libyan regime is reported to have played a key role in diverting SALW to rebels, embargoed groups and regimes in sub-Saharan Africa

regimes in sub-Saharan Africa from the 1980s onwards. For example, Libya continued to assist with the violation of UN arms embargoes on Liberia and Sierra Leone throughout the 1990s, according to UN panels of experts tasked with monitoring those embargoes.¹⁴ As recently as 2006 Italian authorities uncovered a \$64 million deal for 500 000 Chinese-made T-56 assault rifles to be shipped to Libya by Italian organized criminals.¹⁵ Court papers revealed that Libya was not the final destination for all these rifles, and Chad and Sudan were thought to be among the most likely destinations. Major arms suppliers including France, Russia and the UK sought to export major conventional weapons to Libya in 2007.¹⁶ However, Libya remains a destination of concern with regard to the diversion of SALW and ammunition.

Chad

Ukraine has reported exporting 12 000 automatic rifles and submachine guns to Chad in 2006–2007. Several UN member states have, like Ukraine, delivered major conventional weapons to assist the President of Chad, Idriss Déby Itno, in his struggle with armed opposition groups between 2006–2008.¹⁷ The export of automatic rifles and submachine guns from Ukraine is of potential concern because of fears that SALW and ammunition are being diverted via Chad to embargoed targets operating in the Darfur region of Sudan.¹⁸ For example, the latest report of the UN panel of experts tasked with monitoring the arms embargo on Darfur discusses an ongoing investigation into the origins of more than 3000 Kalashnikov rifles, 3 rocket launchers of unspecified model and 23-mm anti-aircraft guns acquired by a non-state armed group in Darfur.¹⁹ The UN panel was able to piece together a probable route for these arms from Eritrea to the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) based in eastern Chad, but it was unable to identify the country of origin. It may be significant that Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia and Ukraine have all been contacted in the course of the panel's enquiries, but it

¹⁴ See Holtom, P., 'United Nations arms embargoes: their impact on arms flows and target behaviour—Case study: Liberia, 1992–2006', SIPRI, Stockholm, 2007, <http://books.sipri.org/product_info?c_product_id=356>.

¹⁵ Associated Press, 'Italian probe alleges huge arms sale bid by Libya in grab for global role', *International Herald Tribune*, 12 Apr. 2008.

¹⁶ Holtom, P., Bromley, M. and Wezeman, P. D., 'International arms transfers', *SIPRI Yearbook 2008: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 2008), pp. 302–304.

¹⁷ The SIPRI Arms Transfers Database, accessible at <http://www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/at_db.html>, contains information on transfers of major conventional weapons to Chad from Belgium, Canada, China, Switzerland, Ukraine and the USA. Arms exports and military support provided by Belgium and France in recent years are discussed in Mampaey, L., 'Commerce d'armement triangulaire Belgique–France–Tchad: limites et lacunes de la réglementation belge et européenne' [Triangular arms trade: limits and lacunae of Belgian and European regulation], Note d'analyse, 14 Feb. 2008, Groupe de recherche et d'information sur la paix et la sécurité (GRIP), <<http://www.grip.org/bdg/g0951.htm>>.

¹⁸ United Nations, Report of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan prepared in accordance with paragraph 2 of Resolution 1713 (2006), S/2007/584, 10 Sep. 2007, pp. 17 and 27.

¹⁹ United Nations (note 18), pp. 27–28.



is unclear whether they were contacted with regard to this particular case.²⁰ The UN panel has also recommended that the Chadian president's half brother, Daoussa Déby, be subject to UN sanctions for violating the arms embargo on Darfur by facilitating the transfer of arms and military materiel to non-state armed groups operating there.²¹

Kenya

The latest Ukrainian Export Control Service report on SALW exports states that 40 000 automatic rifles and submachine guns and 405 grenade launchers were exported to Kenya in 2007. Although the Kenyan armed forces have used G3 rifles since the 1960s and the UK has been the traditional supplier of arms to the country, Kenya has sought to procure arms from other sources since President Mwai Kibaki was elected in 2002.²² Considering that Kenya has an armed force of 24 120 and a paramilitary force of 5000, and that Ukraine also reported exporting major conventional weapons to Kenya in 2007, the Ukrainian SALW exported to Kenya in 2007 could have been part of a modernization of Kenya's armed forces.²³ In 2008 it was also reported that Kenyan police officers were to be armed with AK-47 and G3 rifles.²⁴

It is, however, worth asking for what purpose Kenya acquired these weapons in 2007. Human Rights Watch has noted that the run-up to the December 2007 general election in Kenya was plagued by armed attacks between different ethnic groups.²⁵ Therefore, despite the high hopes for the election, the potential for armed violence was present. Human Rights Watch has also argued that the fighting between the Sabaot Land Defence Force (SDLF) and the Kenyan armed and police forces in the Mount Elgon region since 2006 can be defined as an internal armed conflict under international humanitarian law and has also highlighted human rights violations committed by both sides in recent years.²⁶ One could therefore question whether the timing of Ukrainian arms export to Kenya was responsible.

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Moreover, the transfer has another dimension with regard to its potential for destabilizing Kenya and the subregion. If the Kenyan armed forces are dispensing with their G3 rifles in favour of SALW provided by Ukraine, what is going to happen to the surplus G3 rifles? It is possible, as noted above, that

²⁰ United Nations, 'Annex V. Catalogue of outgoing correspondence by the Panel of Experts to Member States', United Nations (note 18), pp. 102–103.

²¹ United Nations (note 18), p. 41.

²² Njoka, M., 'Are British firms' fortunes changing?', *Daily Nation* (Nairobi), 4 Feb. 2005; and Deckert, R., 'Germany's unseen hand in Kenya crisis', *African Executive*, 30 Jan. 2008.

²³ Ukraine reported exporting 77 T-72 tanks and 2 BM-21 rocket launchers to Kenya in 2007. United Nations, United Nations Register of Conventional Arms: Report to the Secretary-General, A/63/120, 14 July 2008, p. 48. Figures on Kenya's armed and paramilitary forces are taken from IISS (note 13), p. 301.

²⁴ Kamau, R., 'Junior officers ordered to surrender small arms', Kenyan Broadcasting Corporation, 23 Feb. 2008, <<http://www.kbc.co.ke/story.asp?ID=48396>>.

²⁵ Human Rights Watch, *Playing with Fire: Weapons Proliferation, Political Violence and Human Rights in Kenya* (Human Rights Watch: New York, May 2002), <<http://www.hrw.org/reports/2002/kenya/>>.

²⁶ Human Rights Watch, *All the Men Have Gone: War Crimes in Kenya's Mt. Elgon Conflict* (Human Rights Watch: New York, July 2008), <<http://www.hrw.org/reports/2008/kenya0708/>>.



the civil police could receive these weapons. However, it also has been reported that village militias have received G3s with the government's assent.²⁷ If Ukraine wants to be considered a responsible arms exporter and supporter of international efforts to combat the proliferation of SALW, it should perhaps consider the potential knock-on effects that exports of its own surplus SALW can have on the accumulation of surplus SALW in other countries. Ukraine should not simply pass on its own problem of disposing with surplus SALW.

Perhaps significantly, although Kenyan officials made it clear that the 33 T-72 tanks, grenade launchers and ammunition aboard the hijacked Ukrainian ship *Faina* were part of a larger deal under which tanks, artillery and SALW were delivered by Ukraine in 2007, these weapons did not appear in Kenya's recent submission to UNROCA.²⁸ Kenya's report to UNROCA for 2007, submitted on 26 September 2008, records 'nil' imports and 'nil' exports of major conventional weapons and gives no information on SALW.²⁹ Although it is possible that the Kenyan submission for 2008 will include information on the transfers to Kenya recorded in the Ukrainian reports for 2007, the timing of Kenya's 'nil' report undermines its official position and contributes to suspicions that the arms could be diverted.

III. Conclusions

Ukraine is to be commended for its commitment to regularly reporting its exports of SALW. Although it does not officially report the financial value of its SALW exports, it does provide useful information on types, units and destinations. Some of the concerns raised in this paper could be assuaged with a few minor amendments to the Ukrainian Export Control Service reports. One way to do this might be to publish data on the type of end-user and the condition of the exported SALW. In Denmark's national arms export reports, the following categories of end-users are listed: industrial, military, humanitarian (peacekeeping) and museum. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia goes even further, giving precise information on the actual end-user in its reports.

Ukraine borders a number of EU member states that have also taken positive steps in recent years to shake off their reputations as irresponsible arms exporters. In these cases the process was neither quick nor easy. It required assistance and support from domestic and international sources. Therefore, Ukraine should seek dialogue with the EU to receive greater assistance and support for applying the criteria of the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports. This would help to further strengthen efforts to ensure that Ukraine is a responsible arms exporter, and limit the negative impacts that Ukrainian arms exports could have on international peace and security and Ukraine's international image.

²⁷ Deckert (note 22).

²⁸ The *Faina*, carrying a large consignment of weapons from Ukraine, was hijacked by pirates off the coast of Somalia on 26 Sep. 2008. 'Somalia's pirates seize 33 tanks', BBC News, 26 Sep. 2008, <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/7637257.stm>>.

²⁹ United Nations, Submission to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms of Kenya, 26 Sep. 2008, <http://disarmament.un.org/UN_REGISTER.nsf>.

Ukraine is to be commended for its commitment to regularly reporting its exports of SALW



By publishing information on its arms exports, Ukraine is issuing an invitation to further discussion of the topic. It is to aid this process that this paper has been written and a translation of the register of Ukrainian SALW exports is included in table 2.

Abbreviations

EU	European Union
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
SALW	Small arms and light weapons
UNROCA	United Nations Register of Conventional Arms

Table 2. Official data on exports of small arms and light weapons from Ukraine, 2004–2007

Recipient	Weapon designation	Year of deliveries	No. delivered	Comments	
Afghanistan	Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	2005	400		
	Portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems	2005	13		
Algeria	Revolvers and pistols	2007	1		
Austria	Revolvers and pistols	2007	20	9-mm pistols Walther P38	
	Revolvers and pistols	2007	80	9-mm pistols Star model B	
	Rifles and carbines	2007	180	7.92-mm carbine Mauser 98K	
	Rifles and carbines	2007	100	7.62-mm rifle model 1891/1930	
	Rifles and carbines	2007	100	7.62-mm carbine model 1944	
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	50	7.62-mm sub-machine gun PPSH	
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	50	7.62-mm sub-machine gun PPS	
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	600	11.43-mm submachine gun Thompson	
	Light machine guns	2007	28	7.92-mm machine gun MG-34	
	Light machine guns	2007	108	7.62-mm machine gun Maxim	
	Azerbaijan	Revolvers and pistols	2004	10	
		Revolvers and pistols	2005	3	
	Brunei	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2005	35 000	
Automatic rifles and submachine guns		2006	22 000		
Automatic rifles and submachine guns		2007	13 000	7.62-mm sub-machine gun AKM	
Revolvers and pistols		2007	1		
Bulgaria	Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	2004	10		
	Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	2005	20		
Canada	Revolvers and pistols	2004	20		
	Rifles and carbines	2004	20		
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2004	10		
	Light machine guns	2004	8		
Chad	Revolvers and pistols	2007	2		
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2006	10 000		
China	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	2 000		
	Revolvers and pistols	2005	2		
	Revolvers and pistols	2007	1		



Czech Republic	Revolvers and pistols	2004	240	
	Revolvers and pistols	2005	240	
	Revolvers and pistols	2006	1 617	
	Revolvers and pistols	2007	120	7.62-mm pistols TT
	Revolvers and pistols	2007	440	9-mm pistols Star model B
	Revolvers and pistols	2007	100	9-mm pistols PM
	Rifles and carbines	2004	765	
	Rifles and carbines	2005	145	
	Rifles and carbines	2006	2 050	
	Rifles and carbines	2007	80	7.62-mm rifle model 1891/1930
	Rifles and carbines	2007	75	7.62-mm rifle SVT
	Rifles and carbines	2007	150	7.62-mm carbine SKS
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2004	50	
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2005	370	
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2006	400	
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	100	11.43 submachine gun Thompson
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	50	7.62-mm sub-machine gun PPSH
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	40	7.62-mm sub-machine gun PPS
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	80	7.62-mm sub-machine gun AK-74
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	80	7.62-mm sub-machine gun AKM
	Light machine guns	2004	66	
	Light machine guns	2005	34	
	Light machine guns	2006	102	
	Light machine guns	2007	72	7.92-mm machine gun MG-34
	Light machine guns	2007	18	7.92-mm machine gun Maxim
Equatorial Guinea	Revolvers and pistols	2004	350	
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2004	400	
	Light machine guns	2004	2	
France	Revolvers and pistols	2006	120	
	Rifles and carbines	2006	505	
	Rifles and carbines	2007	500	7.92-mm rifle VZ-24
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2006	450	
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	200	7.62-mm sub-machine gun PPSH

Recipient	Weapon designation	Year of deliveries	No. delivered	Comments
Germany	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	700	11.43-mm submachine gun Thompson
	Light machine guns	2004	130	
	Light machine guns	2006	42	
	Light machine guns	2007	200	7.92-mm machine gun MG-34
	Revolvers and pistols	2004	2 480	
	Revolvers and pistols	2005	200	
	Revolvers and pistols	2006	1 180	
	Revolvers and pistols	2007	640	7.62-mm pistols TT
	Revolvers and pistols	2007	120	7.62-mm revolver Nagan
	Revolvers and pistols	2007	200	9-mm pistols Star model B
	Rifles and carbines	2004	4 570	
	Rifles and carbines	2005	220	
	Rifles and carbines	2006	3 715	
	Rifles and carbines	2007	2 200	7.62-mm rifle model 1891/1930
	Rifles and carbines	2007	1 000	7.62-mm carbine model 1944
	Rifles and carbines	2007	2 500	7.92-mm carbine Mauser 98K
	Rifles and carbines	2007	180	7.92-mm rifle VZ-24
	Rifles and carbines	2007	1 205	7.62-mm rifle SVT
	Rifles and carbines	2004	940	
	Georgia	Revolvers and pistols	2005	620
Revolvers and pistols		2006	900	
Revolvers and pistols		2007	630	7.62-mm pistols TT
Revolvers and pistols		2007	310	7.62-mm revolver Nagan
Revolvers and pistols		2007	1 200	9-mm pistols PM
Rifles and carbines		2004	396	
Rifles and carbines		2005	310	
Rifles and carbines		2006	970	
Rifles and carbines		2007	100	7.62-mm sniper rifle CVD
Rifles and carbines		2007	920	7.62-mm carbine SKS
	Rifles and carbines	2007	455	7.62-mm carbine model 1944
	Rifles and carbines	2007	90	7.62-mm rifle model 1891/1930



Rifles and carbines	2007	195	7.62-mm rifle SVT
Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2004	4 724	
Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2005	12 610	
Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2006	17 940	
Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	2 304	5.45-mm sub-machine gun AKS-74
Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	5 100	5.45-mm sub-machine gun AKS-74U
Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	10 000	5.45-mm sub-machine gun AK-74
Light machine guns	2004	204	
Light machine guns	2005	620	
Light machine guns	2006	129	
Light machine guns	2007	60	7.62-mm machine gun PKMS
Heavy machine guns	2005	16	
Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	2004	500	
Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	2005	64	
Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	2006	145	
Iran	2005	1	
Iraq	2005	2	
Revolvers and pistols	2006	336	
Revolvers and pistols	2005	50	
Rifles and carbines	2004	9 792	
Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2005	25 000	
Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2006	12	
Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2005	200	
Light machine guns	2006	63	
Light machine guns	2006	13	
Heavy machine guns	2005	100	
Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	2006	19	
Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	2007	40 000	
Kenya	2007	405	
Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	2006	200	
Luxembourg	2006	100 000	
Libya	2007	1 500	
Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	2	
Myanmar	2007		

Recipient	Weapon designation	Year of deliveries	No. delivered	Comments
Norway	Revolvers and pistols	2006	200	
	Revolvers and pistols	2007	300	9-mm pistols Walther P38
	Rifles and carbines	2006	600	
	Rifles and carbines	2007	440	7.62-mm rifle model 1891/1930
	Rifles and carbines	2007	100	7.92-mm rifle VZ-24
	Rifles and carbines	2007	100	7.62-mm carbine model 1944
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2006	300	
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	100	7.62-mm sub-machine gun PPSH
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	100	7.62-mm sub-machine gun PPS
	Light machine guns	2006	151	
Singapore	Light machine guns	2007	60	7.92-mm machine gun MG-34
	Revolvers and pistols	2007	1	
Tajikistan	Revolvers and pistols	2007	1	
	Revolvers and pistols	2007	3	
Uganda	Rifles and carbines	2007	1 000	
	Revolvers and pistols	2004	600	
	Revolvers and pistols	2005	1 820	
	Revolvers and pistols	2006	740	
	Revolvers and pistols	2007	2 000	9-mm pistols Walther P38
	Revolvers and pistols	2007	4 480	7.62-mm revolver Nagan
	Rifles and carbines	2004	1 100	
	Rifles and carbines	2006	31 460	
	Rifles and carbines	2007	13 985	7.62-mm carbine model 1944
	Rifles and carbines	2007	6 900	7.92-mm carbine Mauser 98K
UK	Rifles and carbines	2007	23 000	7.62-mm rifle model 1944
	Rifles and carbines	2007	1 000	7.62-mm carbine model 1944
	Rifles and carbines	2007	1 900	7.62-mm rifle VZ-24
	Rifles and carbines	2007	703	7.62-mm sniper rifle model 1891/1930
	Rifles and carbines	2007	500	7.62-mm rifle SVT
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2004	1 690	
	Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2005	5 410	



Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2006	1 200	
Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	1 300	11.43-mm submachine gun Tompson
Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	610	7.62-mm sub-machine gun PPS
Automatic rifles and submachine guns	2007	300	7.62-mm sub-machine gun PPSH
Light machine guns	2004	151	
Light machine guns	2005	70	
Light machine guns	2006	312	
Light machine guns	2007	1 138	7.92-mm machine gun MG-34
Light machine guns	2007	50	7.92-mm machine gun SB-30
Light machine guns	2007	100	7.62-mm machine gun DB
Light machine guns	2007	100	7.62-mm machine gun DPM
Revolvers and pistols	2004	3 860	
Revolvers and pistols	2005	4 400	
Revolvers and pistols	2006	13 130	
Revolvers and pistols	2007	7 400	7.62-mm revolver Nagan
Rifles and carbines	2004	14 390	
Rifles and carbines	2005	55 835	
Rifles and carbines	2006	107 775	
Rifles and carbines	2007	6 000	7.92-mm carbine Mauser 98K
Rifles and carbines	2007	28 000	7.62-mm rifle model 1891/1930
Rifles and carbines	2007	19 000	7.62-mm carbine
Heavy machine guns	2006	1	
Revolvers and pistols	2004	3	
Revolvers and pistols	2005	3	
USA			
Yemen			

Sources: Export Control Service of Ukraine, [Information on the international transfers of weapons by Ukraine], Reports for 2004–2007, <<http://www.dsecu.gov.ua/control/uk/index>> (in Ukrainian; author's translation). Information for 2004 published on 16 Jan. 2006; for 2005 on 7 Dec. 2006; for 2006 on 27 Sep. 2007; and for 2007 at the end of Aug. 2008. Descriptions of SALW in the comments column are taken from 'Information on transfers of small arms', United Nations Register of Conventional Arms: Report to the Secretary-General, A/63/120, 14 July 2008, pp. 130–31.



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SIPRI BACKGROUND PAPER

UKRAINIAN EXPORTS OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS, 2004–2007

PAUL HOLTOM

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