



Arms Transfers to Sudan, 2004-2006

Overview

After five years of armed conflict, Darfur is awash in arms. The impact on the lives of ordinary people is devastating: the Sudanese government uses combat aircraft to bomb villages, destroying entire communities at once; militias armed with guns and rifles attack villages and camps killing civilians, men, women and children indiscriminately; and armed bandits attack humanitarian workers to steal supplies and vehicles. The proliferation of arms in Darfur even jeopardizes the work of the peacekeeping force, as the deadly attacks against troops of the United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) have demonstrated. According to recent reports, small arms have started to flood refugee and internally displaced person's (IDPs) camps, endangering the inhabitants and giving the government of Sudan a pretext to attack the camps or force their closure.

The United Nations (U.N.) Security Council imposed an arms embargo on Darfur in 2004 that requires all governments to prevent the "sale or supply" of arms to all the warring parties in Darfur. The embargo also requires the Government of Sudan to seek permission before moving weapons to Darfur. The Sudanese government has publicly stated its intention to ignore the embargo, and a U.N. panel charged with monitoring the embargo has documented multiple illegal transfers of weapons to Darfur. Nonetheless, with full knowledge that Sudan President al-Bashir has been accused of committing genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity in Darfur, countries continue to transfer weapons to Sudan.

According to publicly available information, China is by far the largest arms supplier to Khartoum. However, China is not the only country guilty of arming Sudan. After a comprehensive review of publicly accessible arms trade data, Human Rights First (HRF) has identified more than thirty countries that either exported arms directly to Sudan or manufactured arms that entered Sudan since the embargo took effect.

Summary of Findings

(All figures are given in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated)

Which countries are selling arms to Sudan?

Category 1, Direct Providers: The countries in this category voluntarily reported to official databases that they sold arms to Sudan since 2004. In many cases the trade figures are backed up by media reports of arms transfers or military cooperation agreements. When Human Rights First requested clarification of the reports, these countries failed to respond, with the exception of Cyprus and Slovakia.

- Direct Providers were (in alphabetical order): **Belarus, China, Cyprus, India, Iran, Kenya, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, and Turkey.**
- **Belarus** sold Sudan 41 armored combat vehicles and 12 fighter jets since the year the U.N. arms embargo began.
- Sudan claims to have bought \$55 million worth of weapons from **China** since 2004 while China claims to have sold Sudan just over \$700,000. Since China and Sudan reportedly entered into a military cooperation agreement worth \$80 million in 2005, the higher figure is likely closer to the true value.¹
- **Cyprus** sold approximately \$130,000 worth of rifles, explosives, and other materiel from 2004-2006 to Sudan. In April 2008, Cyprus amended its domestic legislation to prohibit exports of sporting and hunting weapons to Sudan.

- In 2005, an **Indian** defense firm entered into contracts worth more than \$17 million to provide battlefield surveillance radar, communication equipment and night vision equipment to the government of Sudan.² Sudan also claims to have received over \$1.5 million worth of armored fighting vehicles from India since 2004. India claims total arms sales to Sudan of just over \$200,000.
- **Iran** reports total arms sales of over \$12 million to Sudan, including almost \$8 million worth of tanks.
- **Kenya** exported to Sudan over \$30,000 worth of weaponry including tanks and small arms.
- **Russia** sold Sudan 33 new military aircraft since 2004, and has reportedly provided training, advisors and pilots for Russian aircraft in the Sudanese Air Force. Some Russian pilots have reportedly flown missions over Darfur.³
- **Senegal** exported almost \$6 million worth of ammunition and parts to Sudan since 2004.
- **Turkey** reports that it transferred over \$120,000 worth of small arms and parts to Sudan since 2004, while Sudan reports receiving over \$400,000 worth of weapons, including tanks.

Category 2, Producers: Countries listed in this category were reported by Sudan as the country of origin of imported arms. These countries did not report having sold arms to Sudan, and some of them deny having transferred arms to Sudan. In some cases, it is likely that the items were transferred to Sudan by a third country. In any event, because the Darfur embargo requires states to take *all possible measures* to prevent arms from entering Darfur, states are responsible for ensuring that their weapons do not reach Darfur either directly or indirectly, through third countries. Category 2 countries should investigate how arms originating in their countries ended up in Sudan, and what third parties were involved.

- Producers are **Australia, Belgium, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Kuwait, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, and United States of America.**

What has Sudan been buying?

- According to its own reports, Sudan imported weapons worth \$76.3 million since 2004, not including fighter jets and combat aircraft.
- According to the reports of other countries, only \$19.3 million worth of arms were sold to Sudan since 2004 (excluding aircraft), \$57 million less than Sudan's reported imports. The discrepancy suggests that countries consistently underreport their exports to Sudan.
- Sudan's total estimated defense budget for the period 2004-2006 was over \$1.4 billion.⁴ Sudan's reported arms imports amount to only 5.4% of that, while total worldwide exports to Sudan amount to only 1.3%. The total budget includes troop salaries and aircraft purchases, but even taking these expenses into account, the trade figures are far lower than the government's budgeted spending. This means that both Sudan's import figures and worldwide export figures seriously underestimate the extent of arms sales to Sudan, so that the transfers documented in this report card are likely a mere fraction of Sudan's total purchases.
- Sudan has added at least 45 new **military aircraft** to its arsenal since 2004. Belarus and Russia provided combat aircraft, fighter jets, parts and training to the Government of Sudan. Other countries sold aircraft, but since it is not clear whether they were for military or civilian use, they have not been included in this report card.⁵

- According to Sudan's figures, it has purchased more than \$25 million worth of **tanks and armored combat vehicles** (ACVs) since 2004. Sudan claims the ACVs came from China, Switzerland, Iran, Germany, India and Syria. Germany and Switzerland have denied the transfers.
- Since 2004, Sudan has self-reported a total of \$29.5 million worth of imports of **small arms and light weapons**. According to other countries' reports, only \$1.8 million worth of small arms were exported to Sudan since 2004. A range of countries report selling almost \$10 million worth of **ammunition** to Sudan since 2004. Sudan claims to have spent only \$600,000 on ammunition in the same period.⁶
- Sudan reports buying \$270,000 worth of **swords, cutlasses and bayonets** made in China, Sweden, the United Arab Emirates and the United States. These weapons are of concern because reports indicate that Janjaweed militias use machetes in attacks on civilians in Darfur.⁷

About the Darfur Arms Embargo

The United Nations Security Council first imposed an arms embargo on Darfur in 2004 in response to the government-sponsored atrocities in the region. Resolution 1556 required states to "...take the necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply, to all non-governmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed, operating in the states of North Darfur, South and West Darfur, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft of vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territories."⁸ Resolution 1556 further required the Government of Sudan to disarm the Janjaweed; if Khartoum failed to do so the Council threatened additional sanctions. Resolution 1556 did not explicitly prohibit sales of arms to the Government of Sudan, but by 2004 it was clear that the Janjaweed militias—which carry out much of the violence in Darfur—were armed and supported by the Government of Sudan. All States should have realized that selling arms to Khartoum facilitated the supply of arms to the Janjaweed rather than preventing it as required by the embargo. As revealed in the report card, many States continued their transfers to Khartoum nonetheless.

As Khartoum failed to disarm the Janjaweed and the atrocities continued,⁹ the Security Council passed Resolution 1591, expanding the arms embargo to "...apply to parties to the N'djamena Ceasefire Agreement [including the Government of Sudan] and any other belligerents in the states of North Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur."¹⁰ Resolution 1591 still does not explicitly prohibit the supply of weapons or related materiel to the Government of Sudan.¹¹ However, it does prevent Khartoum from transferring arms into Darfur without prior approval from the Council's Sudan Sanctions Committee.¹² Khartoum refuses to seek this approval and has repeatedly transferred weapons into Darfur in violation of the embargo. Faced with Sudan's defiance of the embargo, any country's continued weapons sales to the Government of Sudan—knowing that its weapons could and often do end up in Darfur—constitute a violation of the embargo.

Methodology

The goal of this report card is to provide a summary of publicly available information on arms transfers to Sudan since 2004, the year the U.N. Security Council imposed the Darfur arms embargo. Human Rights First reviewed three publicly available trade databases: the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics database (Comtrade), the United Nations Register on Conventional Arms database (U.N. RoCA), and the Statistical database of the European Union (Eurostat). In addition, Human Rights First surveyed media reports and other publicly reported information to back up the database findings.

The report card looks at all categories of conventional weapons. However, Human Rights First did not include information on aircraft from the U.N. and E.U. databases because the database categories do not distinguish between military and civilian use aircraft. Information on aircraft is included only when reported to the U.N. Register of Conventional Arms or in independent reports.

The information contained in the databases is voluntarily self-reported by countries and is difficult to verify from other sources. Exporting countries generally do not publicly disclose the full extent of their arms transfers to Sudan to avoid the perception that they are supporting an abusive regime. Sudan, on the other hand, may have its own political reasons to misrepresent its arms purchases from particular countries, such as a desire to minimize the appearance of a relationship with an ally. Furthermore, the Comtrade database contains reports by both the exporting country and importing country, and the export and import figures rarely match up.¹³ A number of factors may explain the discrepancies, among them the differing definitions of what constitutes an import or export ‘partner.’ The government of Sudan defines its import partners as the countries of origin of the goods. They do not specify whether that country shipped the items directly to Sudan or whether the items came through a third party. Several of the countries contacted by Human Rights First about this information denied shipping goods directly to Sudan but conceded that their products may have ended up there by another route. For this reason, information reported by exporters is more reliable as most countries define their export partners as the “last known destination” of the goods.

Other factors that contribute to these discrepancies are the different categories used by different countries for similar goods; the possibility of incorrect categorization; and the fact that some categories cover both military and civilian use items. In addition, because Sudan is home to two separate peacekeeping missions and a host of other humanitarian endeavors, considerable military equipment is brought into the country to support peace operations. Human Rights First gave all governments multiple opportunities to respond to the findings of this report, and several of them provided legitimate explanations for their arms shipments (see Annex). A number of governments expressed surprise that Khartoum had reported importing their goods and denied responsibility for the transfers. Some provided explanations, while others did not respond to Human Rights First’s requests at all. Government responses are summarized in the report card.

Given the lack of transparent and accurate reporting and verification mechanisms, this report card should not be seen as a definitive catalogue of arms transfers to Sudan. Rather, it should be used to identify those countries whose arms are somehow getting to Sudan—and therefore, in many cases, to Darfur—either intentionally (category 1) or possibly unintentionally (category 2). These countries should be encouraged to review and fortify their arms export policies and practices, to ensure that their weapons are not being used to perpetrate mass atrocities in Darfur.

Recommendations

The fact that more than 30 countries have directly or indirectly supplied arms or related materiel to the Government of Sudan since the Security Council established the Darfur arms embargo should be a serious concern. Human Rights First recommends that the countries included in the report card take the following steps:

- Immediately halt the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel to the Government of Sudan and to all parties to the conflict in Darfur, including rebel groups.
- Review domestic export controls to ensure that robust end use certificate systems are in place to enable effective tracking of arms shipments, whether directly or through third parties.
- Publicly disclose all information pertaining to the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel to the Government of Sudan and rebel groups operating in Darfur.
- Publicly denounce the transfer of arms and related materiel to any of the belligerent parties to the conflict in Darfur, including the Government of Sudan.
- Publicly and privately pressure the Government of Sudan and the governments that provide arms to rebel groups operating in Darfur to respect their obligations under Security Council Resolutions 1556 and 1591.

Report Card

Arms Sales to Sudan, 2004-2006

The tables below contain information on exports of arms and related military materiel to Sudan since 2004, the year the United Nations arms embargo was first imposed in relation to the Darfur conflict. Total amounts for the period are given, as reported in each database. Information for 2007 and 2008 is included where available.

Because of the wide discrepancies in information reported in different databases, the information is displayed according to its source. The sources are as follows:

Comtrade – Sudan	United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics database, commodity export and import information reported by Sudan.
Comtrade – Self	United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics database, commodity export and import information self-reported by country.
U.N. RoCA	United Nations Register on Conventional Arms database, information self-reported by country.
Eurostat	Statistical database of the European Union, information self-reported by country.
Other	Media reports, other publicly reported information.

Category 1: Direct Providers

The countries in this category voluntarily reported to official databases that they sold arms to Sudan since 2004. When Human Rights First requested clarification of the information, these countries failed to respond, with the exception of Cyprus and Slovakia.

Belarus

Belarus transferred forty-one armored combat vehicles (ACV) to Sudan since 2004, according to its report to the U.N. Register of Conventional Arms. Belarus names Russia as the country of origin of the ACVs, which were then re-exported to Sudan. Two of the Russian ACVs transferred in 2007 were modernized in Belarus before being sent on to Sudan.¹⁴ Belarus also exported twelve fighter jets to Sudan in 2008 which were reportedly of Russian origin. A representative of the Mission of Belarus to the U.N. claimed that the government was investigating the figures, however, they have not provided a response.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
U.N. RoCA	2004	BMP-1 Armored combat vehicles	1
		BRDM-2 Armored combat vehicles	21
		BTR-80 Armored combat vehicles	7
		BTR-70 Armored combat vehicles	10
	2007	BTR-70 Armored combat vehicles	2
		Total	41
Other	2008	MiG-29 fighter-jets	12 ¹⁵
		Total:	12

China

China self-reported over \$700,000 worth of direct arms sales to Sudan since 2004 while Sudan reported having received almost \$55 million worth of weaponry of Chinese origin. It is not certain that all of these weapons were transferred directly from China to Sudan, but whatever their route, \$55 million worth of Chinese arms reportedly entered Sudan since 2004. Given the close economic ties and extensive military cooperation between the two countries, it is likely that China knowingly shipped a significant proportion of these arms to Sudan. Observers on the ground in Darfur have reported seeing Chinese weaponry, including grenade launchers and ammunition for assault rifles and heavy machine guns.¹⁶ Television footage from a military parade celebrating Sudan's 52nd Independence Day in 2007 showed that Sudan had late-model battle tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, and military trainers from China.¹⁷ Sudan also reported to be in negotiations with China for the purchase of 12 Chinese FC1 Fighter aircraft.¹⁸

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types (nes=not elsewhere specified)	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2004	Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$3,061,414
		Military weapons, other than hand guns, swords, etc	\$1,015,973
		Military weapons, other than hand guns, swords, etc	\$3,288,973
		Revolvers and pistols	\$172,543
		Parts and accessories nes of weapons, nes	\$3,798,843
		Munitions of war, ammunition/projectiles and parts	\$16,321
	2005	Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$7,094,565
		Telescopes for arms/other equipment, periscopes	\$6,980
		Military weapons, other than hand guns, swords, etc	\$11,153,406
		Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$45,495
		Parts and accessories nes of weapons, nes	\$11,862,354
		Air gun pellets, parts of shotgun cartridges	\$1,128,848
		Munitions of war, ammunition/projectiles and parts	\$277,163
	2006	Swords, cutlasses, bayonets, lances, scabbards, etc	\$156,823
		Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$188
		Telescopes for arms/other equipment, periscopes	\$45,885
		Military weapons, other than hand guns, swords, etc	\$9,106,323
		Revolvers and pistols	\$437,911
		Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$1,080,280
		Parts and accessories nes of weapons, nes	\$2,007
		Air gun pellets, parts of shotgun cartridges	\$915,329

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types (nes=not elsewhere specified)	Trade Value or # of Items
		Swords, cutlasses, bayonets, lances, scabbards, etc	\$1,092
		Total	\$54,668,716
Comtrade - Self	2004	Telescopes for arms/other equipment, periscopes	\$200
		Rifles, sporting, hunting or target-shooting, nes	\$10,245
		Parts and accessories nes of weapons, nes	\$166,000
	2005	Swords, cutlasses, bayonets, lances, scabbards, etc	\$26,176
		Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$392,374
		Telescopes for arms/other equipment, periscopes	\$10,741
	2006	Shotgun barrels	\$5,214
		Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$91,552
		Rifles, sporting, hunting or target-shooting, nes	\$33,370
		Total	\$735,872
Other	2005	Military cooperation package, including two A-5 attackers, T-92 infantry fighting vehicles, T-96 main battle tanks, FN-6 portable ground-to-air missiles and six K-8 flight simulators	\$80,000,000 ¹⁹
		Dongfeng Military trucks of model EQ2100E6D and EQ1093F6D	222 ²⁰
	2006	K8 flight simulators	6 ²¹
		Total (value)	at least \$80,000,000
		Total (items)	Unknown

Cyprus

Cyprus self-reported a large amount of arms transfers to Sudan, while Sudan reported a smaller amount. The Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the U.N. explained that the items exported were “hunting and sporting rifles, their accessories and their ammunition” and stated that in April 2008, Cyprus amended its domestic legislation to include a prohibition on exports of sporting and hunting weapons to Sudan.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types (nes=not elsewhere specified)	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2004	Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$2,902
		Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$1,008
		Cartridges, shotgun	\$1,913
	2005	Muzzle-loading firearms	\$3,196
		Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$3,313
	2006	Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$203
		Cartridges for rivet etc tools, humane killers, etc	\$2,732
		Cartridges, shotgun	\$13,460
		Total	\$22,904
Comtrade - Self	2004	Bombs, grenades, mines, missiles, ammunition, etc	\$25,969
		Cartridges, shotgun	\$25,969
	2005	Cartridges, shotgun	\$25,301
		Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$622
		Signal pistols, etc, humane killers, etc	\$1,398
	2006	Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$5,740
		Cartridges, shotgun	\$46,194
		Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$1,366
		Total	\$132,559
Eurostat	2004	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles, cartridges and other ammo or projectiles or parts thereof	€ 20,779
		Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles, cartridges and other ammo or projectiles or parts thereof	€ 20,366
	2005	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles, cartridges and other ammo or projectiles or parts thereof	€ 20,366
		Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles, cartridges and other ammo or projectiles or parts thereof	€ 36,886
		Total	€78,031

India

India self-reported exports of tanks worth over \$200,000 to Sudan in 2006, while Sudan reported receiving Indian-made tanks valued at more than \$1.5 million. In addition, independent reports suggest that Bharat Electronics Ltd, an Indian military technology firm, entered into contracts with the Sudanese government for over \$16 million worth of communications equipment and 10 battlefield radar systems. Though it is not clear whether or not these items have been delivered to Sudan, the agreement in itself is counter to the spirit of the Darfur arms embargo.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types (nes=not elsewhere specified)	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2005	Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$1,539,607
		Total	\$1,539,607
Comtrade - Self	2006	Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$222,049
		Cartridges nes, parts thereof	\$193
		Total	\$222,242
Other	2005	Battlefield surveillance radar	10 ²²
		Communication and night vision equipment	\$16,820,000 ²³
		Total (value)	\$16,820,000
		Total (items)	at least 10

Iran

Iran self-reported that it exported over \$12 million worth of weapons to Sudan since 2004. The majority of the transfer, almost \$8 million, consisted of armored fighting vehicles. Iran also sent \$1.2 million worth of military weapons and almost \$3 million in ammunition. Iran is one of the few countries that self-reported a higher value of weapons sales than the amount reported by Sudan, suggesting that it makes no attempt to disguise its exports to Sudan. In 2008, a rebel group in Darfur claimed to have shot down an Iranian unmanned aerial surveillance vehicle in use by the Sudanese government. Iran and Sudan entered into a military cooperation agreement earlier in 2008 to strengthen their military ties.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2004	Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$154,257
		Shotgun barrels	\$158,581
		Military weapons, other than hand guns, swords, etc	\$929,838
	2005	Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$988,081
		Military weapons, other than hand guns, swords, etc	\$452,069
		Air gun pellets, parts of shotgun cartridges	\$207,031
	2006	Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$2,888,477
		Military weapons, other than hand guns, swords, etc	\$183,247
		Total	\$5,961,581
Comtrade - Self	2004	Tanks and other armored fighting vehicles	\$7,799,146
		Military weapons, other than hand guns, swords, etc	\$1,206,597
		Shotgun barrels	\$48,197
		Cartridges, shotgun	\$209,284
		Air gun pellets, parts of shotgun cartridges	\$18,595
		Munitions of war, ammunition/projectiles and parts	\$2,988,499
		Total	\$12,270,318
Other	2006	Rakhsh and WZ-501 armored vehicles	\$2,000,000 ²⁴
	2008	Military cooperation agreement ²⁵	
		Total	\$2,000,000

Kenya

Kenya's self-reported arms exports to Sudan totaled over \$30,000 since 2004. Over 50% of the transfers were armored combat vehicles or parts for ACVs. Since Sudan did not report receiving any weapons of Kenyan origin, Kenya's reported transfers must reflect the value of weapons manufactured in other countries re-exported by Kenya to Sudan.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types (nes=not elsewhere specified)	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Self	2004	Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$5,554
	2005	Swords, cutlasses, bayonets, lances, scabbards, etc	\$24
		Munitions of war, ammunition/projectiles and parts	\$8
		Cartridges nes, parts thereof	\$415
		Cartridges for rivet etc tools, humane killers, etc	\$45
		Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$69
		Muzzle-loading firearms	\$19
	2006	Parts and accessories nes of weapons, nes	\$7,068
		Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$17,082
		Cartridges nes, parts thereof	\$683
		Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$839
		Telescopes for arms/other equipment, periscopes	\$417
		Total	\$32,223.00

Russia

In U.N. RoCA, Russia reported transferring thirty-three military aircraft to Sudan since 2004. In the Comtrade database, Russia self-reported only \$5,567 in arms sales to Sudan. However, that figure does not include sales of aircraft - Russia reported higher figures in various aircraft categories, but since the categories do not distinguish between military and civilian aircraft, these figures have not been included in this study. Independent media reports confirm Russia has transferred combat aircraft to Sudan since 2004. Russian pilots reportedly operate MiG-29 fighters in Darfur, and the Sudan Air Force has used Russian Mi-24 helicopter gunships in attacks on civilian areas.²⁶

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2004	Military weapons, other than hand guns, swords, etc	\$182,875
		Total	\$182,875
Comtrade - Self	2006	Telescopes for arms/other equipment, periscopes	\$5,567
		Total	\$5,567
U.N. RoCA	2004	Combat Aircraft	9
		Attack helicopters	4
	2005	Attack helicopters	12
	2006	Attack helicopters	4
	2007	Attack helicopters	4
		Total	33
Other	2004	MiG-29SE fighters	10 ²⁷
		MiG-29UB trainers	2 ²⁸
	2008	Training, advisers and pilots for MiG-29 fighter-jets ²⁹	
		Total (items)	at least 12

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia self-reported a limited amount of arms sales to Sudan in 2005, but Sudan reported having received a significant amount of weapons that originated in Saudi Arabia. Because Saudi Arabia did not explain the nature and extent of its arms sales to Sudan, the country is included in this category.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types (nes=not elsewhere specified)	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2004	Revolvers and pistols	\$8,042
		Muzzle-loading firearms	\$7,914
		Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$1,783
		Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$183
		Air gun pellets, parts of shotgun cartridges	\$2,689
	2005	Telescopes for arms/other equipment, periscopes	\$1,543
		Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$150
	2006	Revolvers and pistols	\$152,300
		Cartridges, shotgun	\$4,550
		Total	\$158,543
Comtrade - Self	2005	Cartridges nes, parts thereof	\$240
		Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$587
		Total	\$827

Senegal

Senegal self-reported one major shipment of almost \$6 million worth of ammunition to Sudan in 2005 as well as smaller amounts of cartridges and armored fighting vehicles or parts.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types (nes=not elsewhere specified)	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Self	2005	Munitions of war, ammunition/projectiles and parts	\$5,904,296
		Cartridges nes, parts thereof	\$2,459
		Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$57,081
		Total	\$5,963,836

Slovakia

Slovakia reported almost €20,000 worth of sales of explosives to Sudan in the Eurostat database which they did not report elsewhere. In response to Human Rights First's inquiry, Slovakia denied that weapons of this kind had been exported to Sudan in 2005 but stated that Slovakia sent de-mining equipment to Sudan in 2006. The response did not clarify why the Eurostat report included the 2005 transfer of explosives.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Eurostat	2005	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles, cartridges and other ammo or projectiles or parts thereof	€ 19,921
		Total	€ 19,921

Spain

Spain self-reported having transferred over \$2,000 worth of rifles to Sudan in 2004 which it did not report in the Eurostat database. It is not clear why this discrepancy occurred and Spain did not respond to Human Rights First's request for clarification.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types (nes=not elsewhere specified)	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Self	2004	Rifles, sporting, hunting or target-shooting, nes	\$2,487
		Total	\$2,487

Turkey

Both Sudan and Turkey reported significant transfers of Turkish arms to Sudan since 2004, up to \$400,000. The two countries entered into a military cooperation agreement in August 2006.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types (nes=not elsewhere specified)	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2004	Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$264,048
		Military weapons, other than hand guns, swords, etc	\$11,684
		Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$5,410
		Signal pistols, etc, humane killers, etc	\$4,055
	2005	Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$14,396
		Signal pistols, etc, humane killers, etc	\$623
	2006	Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$52,826
		Parts and accessories of shotguns or rifles, nes	\$24,503
		Cartridges, shotgun	\$10,142
		Total	\$387,687
Comtrade - Self	2004	Telescopes for arms/other equipment, periscopes	\$672
		Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$26,191
		Rifles, sporting, hunting or target-shooting, nes	\$5,030
		Swords, cutlasses, bayonets, lances, scabbards, etc	\$7,157
	2005	Swords, cutlasses, bayonets, lances, scabbards, etc	\$4,277
		Parts and accessories of shotguns or rifles, nes	\$525
		Shotgun barrels	\$430
		Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$9,250
	2006	Rifles, sporting, hunting or target-shooting, nes	\$598
		Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$37,968
		Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$29,769
		Total	\$121,867
Other	2006	Military cooperation agreement ³⁰	

Category 2: Producers

Countries listed in this category appeared in Sudan's reports to Comtrade, the U.N. trade statistics database, as the country of origin of imported arms. Because the Darfur arms embargo requires states to take *all possible measures* to prevent arms from entering Darfur, they are responsible for ensuring that their weapons do not reach Darfur either directly or indirectly, including through third countries.

Category 2 countries did not report any arms exports to Sudan, and some countries have denied that any transfers took place. It is likely that some did not directly sell weapons to Sudan but that the items were re-exported by a third country. It is also possible that Sudan's import figures are incorrect, either because the recording system is inaccurate or because Khartoum sees political advantage in misrepresenting arms transfers from particular countries, such as a desire to minimize the appearance of a relationship with an ally. These countries should investigate how the arms originating from their territories ended up in Sudan, and what third parties were involved in order to ensure that their weapons are not associated with atrocities in Darfur.

Australia

Sudan reported imports of Australian weapons worth over \$12,000 in 2005. Australia also sent weapons to Sudan for use by its troops serving with UNMIS. In its explanation of the delivery of supplies to UNMIS, the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade did not address the figures reported by Sudan.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2005	Revolvers and pistols	\$4,114
	2005	Parts and accessories of revolvers or pistols	\$8,160
		Total	\$12,274

Belgium

Sudan reported receiving a very small amount of Belgian-made armored fighting vehicles or parts in 2005. The Permanent Mission of Belgium to the U.N. has informed Human Rights First that the alleged transfer is being investigated by the government.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2005	Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$227
		Total	\$227

Chile

Sudan reported that a small amount of firearms of Chilean origin entered the country in 2006. The Permanent Mission of Chile to the U.N. has confirmed that no weapons were transferred directly from Chile to Sudan in 2006. Chile stated that the items may have been of Chilean origin but must have been re-exported by a third country.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2006	Muzzle-loading firearms	\$646
		Total:	\$646

Czech Republic

Sudan's reported imports include more than \$16,000 worth of small arms made in the Czech Republic. The Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the U.N. responded to the figures by denying that any weapons had been transferred directly from the Czech Republic to Sudan since 2004. The Czech Ministry for Foreign Affairs is investigating the information further.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2005	Revolvers and pistols	\$16,123
		Total	\$16,123

Denmark

Sudan reportedly imported a small amount of Danish small arms in 2004. The Danish Foreign Ministry responded to the data by denying that any Danish weapons had been sold directly to Sudan since 2004. They committed to further investigate Sudan's figures.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2004	Revolvers and pistols	\$484
		Total	\$484

Egypt

A large amount of Egyptian-made weaponry, worth over \$700,000, has reportedly entered Sudan since 2004. Egypt did not respond to HRF's requests for clarification.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types (nes=not elsewhere specified)	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2004	Revolvers and pistols	\$23,836
		Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$12,234
		Rifles, sporting, hunting or target-shooting, nes	\$2,186
		Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$1,125
		Parts and accessories of shotguns or rifles, nes	\$1,871
		Air gun pellets, parts of shotgun cartridges	\$10,670
	2005	Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$257
		Revolvers and pistols	\$63,237
		Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$756
		Signal pistols, etc, humane killers, etc	\$14,254
		Parts and accessories of shotguns or rifles, nes	\$18,823
		Air gun pellets, parts of shotgun cartridges	\$5,925
	2006	Parts and accessories of revolvers or pistols	\$65,490
		Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$38,605
		Revolvers and pistols	\$525,925
		Air gun pellets, parts of shotgun cartridges	\$4,651
		Total	\$737,923

Eritrea

Sudan reported receiving \$2,400 worth of weapons parts made in Eritrea in 2006. Eritrea did not respond to HRF's requests for clarification.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2006	Air gun pellets, parts of shotgun cartridges	\$2,489
		TOTAL	\$2,489

Ethiopia

More than \$11,000 worth of Ethiopian weapons parts reportedly entered Sudan in 2004. Ethiopia did not respond to HRF's requests for clarification.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2004	Parts and accessories of revolvers or pistols	\$11,711
		TOTAL	\$11,711

France

Sudan reported that \$10,000 worth of French-made arms crossed its borders in 2006. After searching the French customs databases, the Permanent Mission of France to the U.N. denied that these items were transferred from France to Sudan, stating that France has given no authorization to export war materiel to Sudan in twenty years.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2006	Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$10,824
		Total	\$10,824

Germany

Sudan reported that over \$2 million worth of German-made weaponry crossed its borders between 2004 and 2006. In response to HRF's inquiries, the German Foreign Ministry found no record of these weapons being transferred directly from Germany to Sudan, suggesting either that the report is inaccurate or the weapons were re-exported by a third country. Nonetheless, given the quantities and values reported, further investigation of Germany's arms export control mechanisms is warranted.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2004	Telescopes for arms/other equipment, periscopes	\$782,470
	2005	Revolvers and pistols	\$33,145
		Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$1,565
		Cartridges, shotgun	\$153
	2006	Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$14,739
		Revolvers and pistols	\$12,320
		Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$1,159,592
		Cartridges, shotgun	\$19,906
		Air gun pellets, parts of shotgun cartridges	\$1,467
		Total	\$2,025,357

Greece

Over \$26,000 worth of weaponry made in Greece reportedly entered Sudan since 2004. In response to HRF's inquiries, Greece claimed that it had not exported any arms since 2004, and committed to further investigate the data.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types (nes=not elsewhere specified)	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2005	Cartridges nes, parts thereof	\$4,662
	2006	Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$17,882
		Cartridges, shotgun	\$4,281
		Munitions of war, ammunition/projectiles and parts	\$4,252
		TOTAL	\$26,415

Italy

Sudan reported receiving nearly \$300,000 worth of arms from Italy. Responding to HRF's inquiries, the Italian Ministry of the Interior and Ministry for Foreign Affairs denied that any arms sales to Sudan had been authorized since 2004.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2004	Shotgun barrels	\$2,880
	2005	Telescopes for arms/other equipment, periscopes	\$668
		Revolvers and pistols	\$12,348
		Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$12,348
		Cartridges, shotgun	\$268,730
		Total	\$294,094

Kuwait

Sudan imported a large amount of Kuwaiti-made arms every year since 2004, totaling more than \$150,000. Kuwait did not respond to HRF's requests for clarification.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types (nes=not elsewhere specified)	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2004	Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$467
		Shotgun barrels	\$30,793
		Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$17,823
	2005	Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$20,599
		Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$4,132
		Parts and accessories of shotguns or rifles, nes	\$1,143
	2006	Parts and accessories of revolvers or pistols	\$57,355
		Parts and accessories of shotguns or rifles, nes	\$25,025
		Total	\$157,337

Oman

Sudan reported receiving a very small amount of shotgun barrels made in Oman, worth only \$62, in 2005. Oman did not respond to HRF's requests for clarification.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2005	Shotgun barrels	\$62
		Total	\$62

Pakistan

In 2006, Sudan imported military weapons manufactured in Pakistan worth over \$20,000. The Foreign Ministry of Pakistan did not respond to HRF's requests for clarification.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2006	Military weapons, other than hand guns, swords, etc	\$20,922
		Total	\$20,922

Qatar

Sudan reportedly received over \$40,000 worth of Qatari-made arms since 2004. A representative of the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the U.N. informed Human Rights First that the Qatari government is investigating the reported figures.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types <small>(nes=not elsewhere specified)</small>	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2005	Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$177
	2006	Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$41,727
		Total	\$41,727

Sweden

Sudan reportedly imported over \$100,000 worth of swords and related items made in Sweden in 2005. After an investigation of Sweden's export statistics for 2005, the Swedish Foreign Affairs Ministry found that the country's total exports of 'swords, bayonets and other similar items' was only just over \$53,000. On this basis, Sweden denied that the transfer to Sudan had taken place.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2005	Swords, cutlasses, bayonets, lances, scabbards, etc	\$110,002
		Total	\$110,002

Switzerland

Sudan reported that it received over \$9 million worth of Swiss-made tanks and other weapons in 2004. The Swiss government denied that any weapons had been transferred from Switzerland to Sudan since 2004 and specifically stated that the transfer of tanks did not take place. Nonetheless, given the high values of Swiss military equipment reportedly transferred, Switzerland should conduct a thorough investigation of its arms export control mechanisms to ascertain whether, and if so how, Swiss tanks and other weaponry ended up in Sudan, in order to prevent further transfers.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2004	Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$9,143,758
		Military weapons, other than hand guns, swords, etc	\$382,294
		Total	\$9,526,052

Syria

Syrian weapons valued at \$6,641 entered Sudan between 2005 and 2006. The Syrian Foreign Ministry did not respond to HRF's requests for clarification of the figures.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2005	Muzzle-loading firearms	\$6,873
	2006	Tanks and other Armored fighting vehicles	\$6,438
		Air gun pellets, parts of shotgun cartridges	\$203
		Total	\$6,641

Thailand

Only a small amount of weapons made in Thailand, worth \$235, entered Sudan since 2004. The Thai Foreign Ministry did not respond to HRF's requests for clarification.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2005	Military weapons, other than hand guns, swords, etc	\$235
		Total	\$235

Tunisia

Sudan reported that almost \$7,000 worth of firearms made in Tunisia crossed its borders in 2004. In response to Human Rights First's request for clarification, the Tunisian government denied any weapons transfers to Sudan since 2004.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2004	Muzzle-loading firearms	\$6,867
		Total	\$6,867

United Arab Emirates

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) self-reported only one very small transfer of arms parts to Sudan in 2005. However, Sudan reported receiving over \$400,000 of weaponry from the UAE. The Foreign Ministry of the UAE did not respond to HRF's requests for clarification.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types (nes=not elsewhere specified)	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2004	Revolvers and pistols	\$227
		Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$298
		Rifles, sporting, hunting or target-shooting, nes	\$1,491
		Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$325
		Parts and accessories of shotguns or rifles, nes	\$2,245
		Air gun pellets, parts of shotgun cartridges	\$508
	2005	Telescopes for arms/other equipment, periscopes	\$774
		Revolvers and pistols	\$18,844
		Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$5,481
		Rifles, sporting, hunting or target-shooting, nes	\$659
		Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$101,308
		Parts and accessories of shotguns or rifles, nes	\$2,661
		Cartridges, shotgun	\$78
		Cartridges nes, parts thereof	\$3,777
		Swords, cutlasses, bayonets, lances, scabbards, etc	\$3,205
	2006	Telescopes for arms/other equipment, periscopes	\$322
		Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$231,354
		Arms nes, (spring, air or gas guns, truncheons, etc)	\$2,585
		Parts and accessories of shotguns or rifles, nes	\$42,570
		Parts and accessories nes of weapons, nes	\$11,672
		Total	\$430,384
Comtrade - Self	2005	Cartridges nes, parts thereof	\$63
		Total	\$63

United Kingdom

Sudan reported that it received almost \$9,000 worth of British-made arms since 2004. The U.K. government responded to the figures by denying that any weapons had been transferred directly to Sudan during that period.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2004	Revolvers and pistols	\$1,451
		Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$971
	2006	Shotguns, shotgun-rifles for sport, hunting or target	\$4,406
		Air gun pellets, parts of shotgun cartridges	\$1,956
		Total	\$8,784

U.S.A.

Sudan reportedly imported over \$24,000 worth of swords and related items made in the U.S.A. In response to HRF's inquiry, the U.S. government found no indication of authorization for these weapons exports and no record of the transfer.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Sudan	2005	Swords, cutlasses, bayonets, lances, scabbards, etc	\$24,067
		Total	\$24,067

Annex 1: Legitimate Transfers

According to official databases, the countries listed below transferred arms to Sudan since 2004. However, they were able to provide a valid explanation for the transfers, such as incorrect categorization of items or delivery of items to United Nations or African Union forces. Weapons supplied for peace support operations authorized by the United Nations do not violate the Darfur arms embargo.

Australia

Australia sent weapons to Sudan in 2005 for use by Australian Defense Force serving with the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), according to the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Self	2005	Military weapons, other than hand guns, swords, etc	\$2,512
		Total	\$2,512

Austria

Austria reported to both the Comtrade and Eurostat databases that it exported a small amount of weapons parts to Sudan in 2004 and 2005. But after an investigation of Austrian export figures, the Austrian Foreign Ministry informed Human Rights First that the weapons were for United Nations peacekeeping forces.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Self	2004	Parts and accessories of revolvers or pistols	\$348
	2005	Parts and accessories of revolvers or pistols	\$259
		Total	\$607
Eurostat	2004	Parts and accessories for weapons	€ 280
	2005	Parts and accessories for weapons	€ 208
		Total	€ 488

Canada

Canada self-reported a shipment of 105 armored personnel carriers to Sudan in 2005 to the U.N. Register of Conventional Arms, noting that the vehicles were for use by the African Union peacekeeping force. Canada also self-reported to Comtrade that it transferred cartridges or shotguns in 2005. The Canadian Foreign Ministry was able to explain that the exporter had categorized the items incorrectly - the items transferred were in fact engine parts.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
U.N. RoCA	2005	Armored Personnel Carrier	105
		Total:	105
Comtrade - Self	2005	Cartridges, shotguns	\$1,734
		Total:	\$1,734

France

France self-reported to both Eurostat and Comtrade that it sent \$800,000 worth of explosives to Sudan since 2004. The Permanent Mission of France to the U.N. explained that the explosives were for civilian use only. France exported the explosives for use in the oil and mining industry, but the items were reported under a database category which does not distinguish between civilian and military use explosives.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Self	2004	Munitions of war, ammunition/projectiles and parts	\$468,861
	2005	Munitions of war, ammunition/projectiles and parts	\$83,364
	2006	Munitions of war, ammunition/projectiles and parts	\$266,132
		Total	\$818,357
Eurostat	2004	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles,	€ 377,413
	2005	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles,	€ 67,225
	2006	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles,	€ 211,743
		Total	€656,381

Germany

Germany reported \$23,000 worth of arms exports to the Eurostat database and \$103,000 to Comtrade. The Permanent Mission of Germany to the U.N. explained that these exports were for the protection of E.U. Embassies and for use by United Nations operations.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types (nes=not elsewhere specified)	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Self	2005	Air gun pellets, parts of shotgun cartridges	\$5,000
		Rifles, sporting, hunting or target-shooting, nes	\$3,000
		Revolvers and pistols	\$18,000
	2006	Revolvers and pistols	\$7,000
		Aircraft parts nes	\$48,000
		Air gun pellets, parts of shotgun cartridges	\$4,000
		Parts and accessories of shotguns or rifles, nes	\$1,000
		Rifles, sporting, hunting or target-shooting, nes	\$17,000
		Total	\$103,000
Eurostat	2005	Revolvers and pistols, machine guns for military	€ 14,906
		Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles,	€ 4,026
	2006	Revolvers and pistols, machine guns for military	€ 5,138
		Parts and accessories for weapons	€ 1,034
		Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles,	€ 2,683
		Total	€27,787

South Africa

South Africa reported 60 armored personnel carriers for use by the African Union Mission in Sudan.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Self	2005	Telescopes for arms/other equipment, periscopes	\$34
		Total	\$34
U.N. RoCA	2006	Armored Personnel Carriers	60 ³¹
		Total (items)	60

Switzerland

Switzerland reported to Comtrade that it exported \$35,000 worth of ammunition to Sudan in 2005. The Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the U.N. explained that the items were misclassified in export records; the shipment in fact consisted of Swiss de-mining equipment for the U.N. Mine Action Office in Sudan. Switzerland further stated that no authorization has been given to export arms to Sudan since 2004.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Self	2005	Munitions of war, ammunition/projectiles and parts	\$35,920
		Total	\$35,920

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom reported significant arms transfers to Sudan in 2006. However, the Foreign Office explained that all transfers to Sudan since 2004 were for humanitarian purposes, such as de-mining, and were to be used only by the U.N. and other internationally recognized bodies.

Source	Year of export	Weapon Types (nes=not elsewhere specified)	Trade Value or # of Items
Comtrade - Self	2006	Parts and accessories nes of weapons, nes	\$15,738
		Cartridges, shotgun	\$7,115
		Total	\$22,853
Eurostat	2006	Parts and accessories for weapons	€ 12,668
		Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles,	€ 5,748
		Total	€ 12,668

Endnotes

¹ *China ships more advanced weapons to Sudan*, UPI Asia Online, March 28, 2008, available at

http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?page=imprimable&id_article=26537

² *Bharat Electronics Ltd (BEL) signed a contract to supply Sudan with 10 radar systems*, Press Trust of India, February 8, 2005,

available at <http://finance.indiainfo.com/news/2005/02/08/0802aerobel.html>

³ *Russian pilots fly Sudan MIGs in Darfur missions*, World Tribune, May 29, 2008, available at

http://www.worldtribune.com/worldtribune/WTARC/2008/af_sudan0189_05_29.asp

⁴ *Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment - North Africa*, January 23, 2008

⁵ According to U.N. Comtrade data, Sudan reportedly purchased \$128 million worth of aircraft (helicopters and airplanes), parts and flight simulators. Countries involved include China, Albania, Andorra, Australia, Azerbaijan, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russia (certified as military aircraft), Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁶ For the purpose of this summary, small arms and light weapons include rifles, shotguns, revolvers, pistols, muzzle-loading firearms, arms not elsewhere specified (nes) and the category of 'military weapons other than hand guns, swords, etc'. It does not include parts and accessories; swords and other bladed weapons; or any kind of ammunition.

⁷ *Abuses by Sudanese "Janjaweed" and Chadian militiamen*, Human Rights Watch, June 2006, available at

<http://www.hrw.org/backgrounder/africa/chad0606/5.htm>

⁸ U.N. Document S/RES/1556 (2004), operative para. 7. The N'Djamena ceasefire agreement was signed on April 8, 2004, by the Government of Sudan and the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army and the Justice and Equality Movement which were the two largest rebel groups operating in Darfur at the time.

⁹ U.N. Document S/RES/1556 (2004), operative para. 1.

¹⁰ See U.N. Document S/RES/1591 (2005), operative para. 7.

¹¹ This judgment was made by the Security Council's 1591 Sanctions Committee in response to a question addressed to it by Belarus. See U.N. Document S/2006/543, 19 July 2006, para. 10.

¹² The 1591 Sanctions Committee is composed of all members of the Security Council and charged with monitoring compliance with the Darfur arms embargo.

¹³ Sudan's reports to Comtrade are provided by the statistics division of Comesa, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. However, a representative of Comesa's statistics office informed Human Rights First that the Government of Sudan provides the figures to Comesa and they are forwarded without adjustment to Comtrade.

¹⁴ U.N. Register of Conventional Arms, Report of Belarus, 2007, available at http://disarmament.un.org/UN_REGISTER.nsf

¹⁵ *Russia delivers MiG-29 fighter-jets to Sudan*, World Tribune, August 5, 2008, available at

http://www.worldtribune.com/worldtribune/WTARC/2008/af_sudan0397_08_04.asp

¹⁶ *People's Republic of China: Sustaining conflict and human rights abuses*, Amnesty International, June 11, 2006, available at <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/ASA17/030/2006/en/dom-ASA170302006en.html> ; Daniel Pepper, *War follows refugees to Darfur: From inside Sudan, Chadian rebels launch attacks on their home*, San Francisco Chronicle, March 13, 2006, available at

<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2006/03/13/MNGE2HN6NB1.DTL> ; *Sudan, Oil and Human Rights*, Human Rights Watch, September 2003, available at <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/sudan1103/> ; United Nations Panel of Experts on Sudan, Final Reports from the Panel of Experts, (New York: United Nations, 2006), S/2006/65 (January 2006), S/2006/250 (April 2006), and S/2006/795 (October 2006), available at <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1591/reports.shtml>

¹⁷ Andrei Chang, *Analysis: China Sells Arms to Sudan*, United Press International, February 15, 2008, available at

http://www.upi.com/International_Security/Industry/Analysis/2008/02/15/analysis_china_sells_arms_to_sudan/7530/

¹⁸ Andrei Chang, *Analysis: China Sells Arms to Sudan*, United Press International, February 15, 2008, available at

http://www.upi.com/International_Security/Industry/Analysis/2008/02/15/analysis_china_sells_arms_to_sudan/7530/

¹⁹ *China ships more advanced weapons to Sudan*, UPI Asia Online, March 28, 2008, available at

http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?page=imprimable&id_article=26537

²⁰ United Nations Panel of Experts on Sudan, *Final Report from the Panel of Experts*, January 30, 2006, S/2006/65, available at

<http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1591/reports.shtml>

²¹ Part of 2005 cooperation package, delivered in 2006. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, *Transfers of major conventional weapons: sorted by supplier*, available at www.sipri.org/contents/armstrad/REG_EXP_CHI_97

²² *Bharat Electronics Ltd (BEL) signed a contract to supply Sudan with 10 radar systems*, Press Trust of India, February 8, 2005, available at <http://finance.indiainfo.com/news/2005/02/08/0802aerobel.html>

²³ *Bharat Electronics Ltd (BEL) contract with Sudan*, Indo-Asian News Service, April 12, 2005, available at

<http://www.southasianews.com/4448/BEL-targets-Rs.36-bn-revenue-in-2005-06.htm>

²⁴ The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute established that this transfer had taken place using the website of the Sudan military industry, available at <http://mic.sd/english/mainen.htm>, pictures published in Iranian media showing these armored vehicles in use in Iran, and film footage of a military parade in Khartoum in December 2007.

²⁵ *Iran violating arms embargo on Sudan: report*, Sudan Tribune, September 5, 2008, available at

<http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article28514>

²⁶ *Sudan: arms continuing to fuel serious human rights violations in Darfur*, Amnesty International, May 2007, available at

<http://www.amnestyusa.org/document.php?lang=e&id=ENGAFR540192007>

²⁷ *Moscow Defends Sudan Sales, Nixes Sanctions*, The St. Petersburg Times, July 27, 2004, available at

http://www.sptimes.ru/index.php?action_id=2&story_id=1163

²⁸ *Moscow Defends Sudan Sales, Nixes Sanctions*, The St. Petersburg Times, July 27, 2004, available at

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²⁹ *Russian pilots fly Sudan MIGs in Darfur missions*, World Tribune, May 29, 2008, available at

http://www.worldtribune.com/worldtribune/WTARC/2008/af_sudan0189_05_29.asp

³⁰ *Sudan, Turkey ink military cooperation accord*, Sudan Tribune, August 1, 2006, available at

<http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article16883>

³¹ For use by the African Union Mission in Sudan, see U.N. Register of Conventional Arms, Report of South Africa, 2006, available at

http://disarmament.un.org/UN_REGISTER.nsf