

**Table 6A.4.** Military expenditure by region and country, as a percentage of gross domestic product, 1992–2000

State	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Africa</b>									
<i>North Africa</i>									
Algeria <sup>4</sup>	[2.2]	2.6	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.7	4.0	3.8	3.5
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.2
Tunisia	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
<i>Sub-Saharan</i>									
Angola <sup>5</sup>	12.0	12.5	19.8	17.6	19.5	(22.3)	11.4	21.2	..
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	4.3	4.5	3.9	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.7
Burkina Faso	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
Burundi	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.2	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.2	5.4
Cameroon	[1.5]	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3
Cape Verde	..	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.3
Central African Rep. <sup>6</sup>	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	..	..	..	..
Chad	..	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	..	..
Congo, Rep. of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo (DRC) <sup>7</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	1.4	1.4	1.1	..	0.9	0.9	..	..	..
Djibouti	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.2	4.5	4.4	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	2.3	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea <sup>8</sup>	..	21.4	13.0	19.9	22.8	13.5	29.0	22.9	..
Ethiopia <sup>9</sup>	[2.7]	[2.9]	2.4	2.0	1.9	3.2	5.1	9.4	..
Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..
Gambia <sup>10</sup>	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.9	0.9	0.8	(1.1)
Ghana	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
Guinea	1.9	1.4	1.4	..	..	1.2	1.5	..	(1.5)

Guinea-Bissau <sup>11</sup>	..	..	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.3	..	..
Kenya	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	(1.8)
Lesotho	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.1	..
Liberia <sup>12</sup>	10.6	23.3	31.2	..	..	..	..	1.8	..
Madagascar <sup>13</sup>	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.4	[1.4]	1.2
Malawi	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Mali	..	[2.4]	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	[2.5]
Mauritania <sup>14</sup>	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	..	..	..
Mauritius	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mozambique <sup>15</sup>	5.1	5.0	5.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5
Namibia <sup>16</sup>	4.3	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.3
Niger	..	..	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	..
Nigeria <sup>17</sup>	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.9
Rwanda <sup>18</sup>	4.4	4.6	3.4	4.4	5.3	4.1	4.4	4.6	[3.0]
Senegal <sup>19</sup>	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
Seychelles	4.7	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Sierra Leone	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.4
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5
Sudan <sup>11</sup>	2.5	2.8	2.5	1.7	0.9	1.0	2.2	2.6	3.0
Swaziland	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.6
Tanzania	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	(1.3)	(1.3)	..
Togo	2.9	4.0	2.6	2.4	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda <sup>20</sup>	1.5	1.8	[1.6]	[1.5]	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8
Zambia <sup>21</sup>	3.0	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.0	[0.6]
Zimbabwe <sup>22</sup>	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.4	2.6	3.4	4.8
<b>America</b>									
<i>Central America</i>									
Belize	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	..	..	..
Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
El Salvador	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7



Brunei <sup>31</sup>	[6.5]	[6.0]	[6.3]	[5.7]	6.2	6.9	7.6	..	..
Cambodia	[3.6]	[3.0]	[4.9]	4.2	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.4
China, P. R. <sup>32</sup>	[2.7]	[2.1]	[1.9]	[1.8]	[1.8]	[1.9]	[2.0]	[2.1]	[2.1]
Indonesia	[1.2]	[1.1]	[1.2]	[1.1]	[1.1]	[1.1]	[0.9]	1.0	1.1
Japan	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Korea, North <sup>33</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, South	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.8
Laos	..	..	..	..	2.9	2.4	..	..	..
Malaysia	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.9
Mongolia	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.5
Myanmar	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.0	[1.7]
Philippines	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	[1.2]	[1.2]
Singapore	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.4	5.4	4.8
Taiwan	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.5
Thailand	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	[1.6]
Viet Nam	3.4	2.3	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>South Asia</i>									
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
India	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4
Nepal <sup>34</sup>	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Pakistan	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5
Sri Lanka <sup>35</sup>	3.0	3.1	3.4	5.3	5.0	4.2	4.2	3.6	4.5
<i>Oceania</i>									
Australia	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	[1.8]	[1.7]
Fiji	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	..
New Zealand	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Papua New Guinea	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	..	1.0	0.8
<b>Europe</b>									
Albania	[4.6]	3.2	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2
Armenia <sup>29</sup>	2.2	2.3	..	4.1	3.3	3.8	3.5	[3.6]	[4.4]

State	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Austria	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Azerbaijan <sup>29</sup>	3.3	5.0	4.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7
Belarus <sup>36</sup>	1.5	2.6	3.4	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3
Belgium	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>37</sup>	..	..	[13.7]	[14.3]	[3.8]	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.2
Bulgaria	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.0	[3.0]
Croatia <sup>38</sup>	7.6	8.2	8.2	9.4	7.2	5.7	5.5	4.1	3.0
Cyprus	6.2	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.4	[3.6]	[3.0]	[3.2]	[3.2]
Czech Rep. <sup>39</sup>	..	[2.3]	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0
Czechoslovakia <sup>40</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Estonia <sup>41</sup>	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6
Finland	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3
France	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6
Georgia <sup>42</sup>	..	[1.9]	[4.4]	[2.3]	[2.0]	[2.1]	[1.4]	[1.2]	[0.9]
Germany	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Greece	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9
Hungary	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5
Iceland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Italy	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
Latvia <sup>43</sup>	..	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0
Lithuania	..	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.8
Luxembourg	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Macedonia (FYROM) <sup>44</sup>	..	..	..	..	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1
Malta	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Moldova <sup>29</sup>	..	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4
Netherlands	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6
Norway	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8

Poland	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Portugal	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
Romania	3.3	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.1
Russia <sup>45</sup>	[5.5]	[5.3]	[5.9]	[4.1]	[3.8]	[4.2]	[3.1]	[3.5]	[3.6]
Slovak Rep. <sup>46</sup>	..	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8
Slovenia <sup>47</sup>	[2.2]	[1.8]	[1.7]	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2
Spain <sup>48</sup>	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Sweden	[2.5]	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Switzerland	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
UK <sup>49</sup>	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Ukraine <sup>50</sup>	..	0.5	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.0	3.6
Yugoslavia <sup>51</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	[4.8]	4.4	4.4	5.9
<b>Middle East</b>									
Bahrain	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.0
Egypt <sup>52</sup>	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3
Iran <sup>53</sup>	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.8
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel <sup>54</sup>	10.5	9.4	8.8	8.3	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.0
Jordan <sup>55</sup>	[8.7]	[8.8]	[9.2]	[9.4]	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.5
Kuwait	31.8	12.4	13.3	13.9	10.4	8.2	9.0	8.1	8.2
Lebanon	5.2	4.0	4.6	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.8	3.6	3.6
Oman <sup>56</sup>	16.2	15.4	15.7	14.6	12.5	11.5	[11.4]	[10.4]	[9.7]
Saudi Arabia <sup>57</sup>	11.7	13.9	11.9	10.3	9.5	12.0	16.2	12.3	11.6
Syria	9.0	7.2	7.4	7.1	5.9	5.7	5.8	[5.6]	[5.5]
Turkey	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.3	5.0	4.9
UAE <sup>58</sup>	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.0	[3.6]	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.6
Yemen	9.1	8.7	10.4	7.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	5.6	[5.2]

*Conventions:*

- ( ) Uncertain figure
- [ ] SIPRI estimate
- | Change of multiple or change of currency

*Notes:*

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<sup>2</sup> Military expenditure data from different volumes of the SIPRI Yearbook should not be combined because of data revision between volumes. Revision can be significant; e.g., when a better time series becomes available, the entire SIPRI series is revised accordingly. When data are available in local currency but not in constant US\$ or as a share of GDP, this is due to lack of economic data. Revisions in constant dollar series can also originate in significant revisions in the economic statistics of IMF that are used for these calculations.

<sup>3</sup> Figures in constant dollars are converted using the market exchange rate for all countries except Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. For these countries, conversion to dollars has been done using the purchasing power parity (PPP) rates from *World Development Indicators 2000* (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Washington, DC, Mar. 2000).

<sup>4</sup> The figures for Algeria are budget figures for recurrent expenditure only.

<sup>5</sup> Figures for Angola should be seen in the context of highly uncertain economic statistics because of the impact of war on the Angolan economy.

<sup>6</sup> The figures for the Central African Republic are for current expenditure only.

<sup>7</sup> Formerly Zaire.

<sup>8</sup> Eritrea became independent from Ethiopia in May 1993. Figures for 1995 include expenditure for demobilization.

<sup>9</sup> The figure for Ethiopia in 1999 includes an allocation of 1 billion birr in addition to the original defence budget.

<sup>10</sup> Figures for the Gambia are for current expenditures only.

<sup>11</sup> This country has changed currency during the period. All figures have been converted to the most recent currency.

<sup>12</sup> The figure for Liberian military expenditure in 1999 is for security, which represents 13% of total expenditure of \$64 million.

<sup>13</sup> Figures for Madagascar include expenditure for the gendarmerie and the National Police.

<sup>14</sup> Figures for Mauritania are for operating expenditures only.

<sup>15</sup> Figures for Mozambique include expenditure for the demobilization of government and RENAMO soldiers and the formation of a new unified army from 1994 onwards. Figures are for defence and security.

<sup>16</sup> Namibia became independent on 21 Mar. 1990. During the period 1990/91–1992/93 military construction accounted for more than half of Namibian military expenditure. Figures for 1999 refer to the budget of the ministry of defence only. In addition, the 1999 budget of the ministry of finance includes a contingency provision of 104 million ND for the Namibian military presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

<sup>17</sup> Figures for Nigeria before 1999 are understated because of the use by the military of a favourable specific dollar exchange rate.

<sup>18</sup> Figures for Rwanda in 1997 do not include a demobilization allowance of 1.0 billion francs. The figure for 1998 is the official defence budget. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) there are additional sources of funding for military activities, both within budget and extra-budgetary. Alternative estimates put Rwanda's military expenditure at twice the official figure.

<sup>19</sup> Figures for Senegal do not include expenditure for paramilitary forces, which in 1998 amounted to 21 100 million francs.

<sup>20</sup> Figures for Uganda are for current expenditure only.

<sup>21</sup> Figures for Zambia are uncertain, especially in constant dollars and shares of GDP, because of very rapid inflation and several changes in the currency.

<sup>22</sup> The figure for Zimbabwe in 1999 includes a supplementary allocation of 1800 million ZD.

<sup>23</sup> The Panamanian defence forces were disbanded in 1990 and replaced by the national guard, consisting of the national police and the air and maritime services.

<sup>24</sup> Figures are for fiscal year rather than for calendar year.

<sup>25</sup> Figures for Argentina are uncertain because of very rapid inflation and a change in the currency. All figures have been converted to the most recent currency.

<sup>26</sup> The figure for Brazil in 2001 is likely to be significantly revised downwards because in Brazil actual defence expenditure are usually much lower than budgeted expenditure.

<sup>27</sup> Figures for Chile are based on estimates by the IMF of military expenditures including military pensions and direct transfers from the Corporación Nacional del Cobre (CODELCO, National Copper Corporation) for military purchases. Source: IMF Staff Country Report no. 00/104, Aug. 2000, p. 151.

<sup>28</sup> Ecuador changed its currency from the sucre to the US dollar on 13 Mar. 2000, at a rate of one dollar to 25 000 sucres.

<sup>29</sup> Figures are converted to dollars using the PPP.

<sup>30</sup> Figures are converted to dollars using the PPP. The coverage of this series varies over time due to classification changes in the Turkmenistan system of public accounts.

<sup>31</sup> Figures for Brunei are current expenditure on the Royal Brunei Armed Forces.

<sup>32</sup> Figures for China are for estimated total military expenditures. On the estimates in local currency and share of GDP, see Shaoguang Wang, 'The military expenditure of China, 1989–98', *SIPRI Yearbook 1999: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 1999), pp. 334–49. Dollar figures are converted using the market exchange rate.

<sup>33</sup> Dollar figures for North Korea are in current dollars. Figures are converted to dollars using the PPP.

<sup>34</sup> Figures for Nepal do not include expenditure on paramilitary forces, which in fiscal year 1998/99 amounted to 3315 million taka.



<sup>35</sup> Figures for Sri Lanka are for current expenditure only. The special allocation in 2000 of Rs 28 billion for war-related expenditure is therefore not reflected in the official figure.

<sup>36</sup> Figures are for central and local expenditures on defence. Figures are converted to dollars using the PPP.

<sup>37</sup> Bosnia and Herzegovina declared its independence from the former Yugoslavia in Mar. 1992 and was recognized by the European Community and the USA in Apr. 1992. The local currency since Jan. 1998 is the convertible mark, set at 1 convertible mark = 1 Deutsche Mark. Figures for Bosnia and Herzegovina include expenditure for both the Army of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Army of the Republika Srpska. The Army of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is divided into 2 components—a Croat and a Bosniak. The figures are based on estimates by the IMF of military expenditure for both entities, excluding off-budget assistance from other countries for the Republika Srpska. Source: IMF Staff Country Report no. 01/106, July 2001, pp. 27–28.

<sup>38</sup> Croatia declared its independence from the former Yugoslavia in June 1991 and was recognized by the European Community in Jan. 1992 and by the United Nations in May 1992.

<sup>39</sup> The Czech Republic was formed on 1 Jan. 1993 after the break-up of Czechoslovakia.

<sup>40</sup> The Czech Republic and Slovakia were formed on 1 Jan. 1993 after the break-up of Czechoslovakia. Figures in the table for constant dollars are at current prices and 1990 exchange rates.

<sup>41</sup> Figures do not include expenditures for paramilitary forces.

<sup>42</sup> Figures are converted to dollars using the PPP. Figures probably do not include the significant amounts of military aid received from Turkey.

<sup>43</sup> Figures do not include: (a) allocations for military pensions paid by Russia, which averaged 27 million lats per year over the 3 years 1996–98; or (b) expenditure on paramilitary forces, which amounted to 98.5 million lats in 1999.

<sup>44</sup> The Republic of Macedonia declared its independence from the former Yugoslavia in Nov. 1992 and was admitted as the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) to the United Nations in Apr. 1993.

<sup>45</sup> For sources and methods of the military expenditure figures for the USSR and Russia, see Cooper, J., 'The military expenditure of the USSR and the Russian Federation, 1987–97', *SIPRI Yearbook 1998: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 1998), appendix 6D, pp. 243–59. Dollar figures are converted using the PPP. If the market exchange rate is used, the level of Russian military expenditure in constant (1998) US dollars is less than 30% of the level in the SIPRI tables. This series is shown in italics.

<sup>46</sup> Slovakia was formed on 1 Jan. 1993 after the break-up of Czechoslovakia. Figures do not include expenditure on pensions or paramilitary forces. Expenditure on paramilitary forces amounted to 400 million korunas in 1998 and 458 million in 1999.

<sup>47</sup> Slovenia declared its independence from the former Yugoslavia in June 1991 and was recognized by the European Community in Jan. 1992 and by the United Nations in May 1992.

<sup>48</sup> Figures for Spain do not include a major part of government military R&D expenditure of c. 111.7 billion pesetas (\$700 million) in 1998, 163.1 billion pesetas (\$1000 million) in 1999, and 159.4 billion pesetas (\$900 million) in 2000, financed by the ministry of industry.

<sup>49</sup> The series for the UK has a break between 2000 and 2001, because in 2001 the UK changed its accounting system for defence expenditure from 'cash basis' to 'resource basis'. Figures are for fiscal year rather than for calendar year.

<sup>50</sup> Figures are converted to dollars using the PPP. Figures for Ukraine are for the adopted budget for 'National Defence' and some other defence items. Actual expenditure was reportedly 95–99% of budgeted expenditure for the years 1996–99 and about 80–90% of budgeted expenditure for 1994–95.

<sup>51</sup> The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was created in Apr. 1992, comprising the republics of Serbia and Montenegro. Figures for Yugoslavia include military pensions and arms imports.

<sup>52</sup> Figures for Egypt include military aid from the USA of approximately \$1.3 billion annually.

<sup>53</sup> Figures for Iran include expenditures for public order and safety.

<sup>54</sup> Figures for Israel include military aid from the USA of approximately \$2 billion annually.

<sup>55</sup> Figures for Jordan are expenditure for defence and security.

<sup>56</sup> Figures for Oman are for recurrent expenditure on defence and national security.

<sup>57</sup> Figures for Saudi Arabia are for defence and security.

<sup>58</sup> Figures for the UAE exclude the local military expenditure of each of the 7 emirates that form the United Arab Emirates.

*Source:* SIPRI military expenditure database.