

## Appendix 4A. Tables of military expenditure

ELIS ABETH SKÖNS, EVAMARIA LOOSE-WEINTRAUB, WUYI OMITOOGUN and PETTER STÄLENHEIM<sup>1</sup>

*Sources and methods are explained in appendix 4C. Notes and explanations of the conventions used appear below table 4A.4. Data in this appendix should not be combined with those in previous SIPRI Yearbooks because of revision.<sup>2</sup>*

**Table 4A.1.** Military expenditure by region, in constant US dollars, 1991–2000

Figures are in US \$b., at constant 1998 prices and exchange rates. Figures do not always add up to totals because of the conventions of rounding.<sup>3</sup>

Region	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>World total</b>	..	<b>847</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>756</b>
<b>Geographical regions</b>										
Africa	11.6	10.5	9.9	10.6	10.1	10.3	10.9	10.1	13.3	13.8
North Africa	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.3	7.8	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.4	6.5	9.7	9.8
Americas	364	383	367	348	333	314	315	308	308	318
North America	345	364	345	326	307	290	288	282	283	288
Central America	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	..
South America	16.5	16.9	19.3	19.1	22.9	21.1	23.8	22.7	22.0	26.3
Asia and Oceania	97.9	105	108	109	112	115	117	118	120	123
Central Asia	..	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	..
East Asia	79.4	84.5	85.6	87.6	90.2	92.8	93.9	94.6	94.7	96.1
South Asia	11.3	11.3	12.3	12.3	12.9	13.1	13.7	13.8	15.0	17.0
Oceania	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.9	7.8	7.3
Europe	..	296	278	275	239	235	238	227	235	240
Central and Eastern Europe	..	95.3	84.5	86.5	60.4	55.3	58.8	47.2	53.5	60.4
Western Europe	211	201	194	189	179	180	179	180	182	180

Region	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Middle East	70.7	52.2	51.0	50.9	47.9	48.9	53.5	57.3	56.2	60.9
<b>Organizations</b>										
ASEAN	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.7	10.3	10.6	18.3	16.7	17.0	16.7
CIS	..	86.8	77.9	79.6	53.3	48.9	52.7	40.7	47.6	54.7
CIS Europe	..	85.0	75.9	78.0	51.6	47.0	50.5	38.6	45.2	52.2
CIS Asia	..	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	..
EU	194	184	178	172	172	173	172	173	175	173
NATO	548	557	533	508	481	466	462	457	467	471
NATO Europe	197	187	180	175	167	168	166	166	174	172
OECD	604	614	590	565	540	539	537	532	537	541
OPEC	50.6	31.0	31.1	30.5	27.6	27.2	32.1	35.3	34.0	36.5
OSCE	..	668	633	610	555	535	536	520	531	542
<b>Income group (GNP/cap. 1998)</b>										
Low ( $\leq$ \$760)	38.0	42.3	42.2	41.9	42.9	45.5	46.9	47.1	53.0	56.8
Middle (\$761–3030)	..	113	104	108	80.6	76.4	81.2	68.3	74.6	84.5
Upper-middle (\$3031–9360)	67.6	57.2	62.0	60.2	62.9	61.6	68.5	71.2	69.7	75.5
High ( $\geq$ \$9361)	630	635	606	584	556	540	537	533	536	539

**Notes:**

The world total and the totals for regions, organizations and income groups in table 4A.1 are estimates, based on data in table 4A.3. When military expenditure data for a country are missing for a few years, estimates are made, most often on the assumption that the rate of change in that country's military expenditure is the same as that for the region to which it belongs. When no estimates can be made, countries are excluded from the totals. The countries excluded from all totals in table 4A.1 are: Afghanistan, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Iraq, Libya, Somalia and Yugoslavia.

Totals for geographical regions add up to the world total and subregional totals add up to regional totals.

Totals for regions and income groups cover the same groups of countries for all years, while totals for organizations cover only the member countries in the year given.

The country coverage of income groups is based on figures of 1998 GNP per capita as calculated by the World Bank and presented in its *World Development Report 1999/2000* (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Oxford University Press: Washington, DC, Sep. 1999).

- Africa:* Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Republic of), Congo (Democratic Republic of the, DRC), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
- North Africa:* Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia.
- Sub-Saharan Africa:* Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Rep. of), Congo (DRC), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
- Americas:* Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, USA, Venezuela.
- North America:* Canada, USA.
- Central America:* Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama.
- South America:* Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.
- Asia and Oceania:* Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan (1992–), New Zealand, North Korea, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan (1992–), Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar (Burma), Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tajikistan (1992–), Thailand, Turkmenistan (1992–), Uzbekistan (1992–), Viet Nam.
- Central Asia:* Kazakhstan (1992–), Kyrgyzstan (1992–), Tajikistan (1992–), Turkmenistan (1992–), Uzbekistan (1992–).
- East Asia:* Brunei, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Viet Nam.
- South Asia:* Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.
- Oceania:* Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea.
- Europe:* Albania, Armenia (1992–), Austria, Azerbaijan (1992–), Belarus (1992–), Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992–), Bulgaria, Croatia (1992–), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia (–1992), Czech Republic (1993–), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia (1992–), Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (1992–), Malta, Moldova (1992–), Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia (1992–), Slovakia (1993–), Slovenia (1992–), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, Ukraine (1992–), USSR (–1991), Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro, 1992–).
- Central and Eastern Europe:* Albania (1992–), Armenia (1992–), Azerbaijan (1992–), Belarus (1992–), Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992–), Bulgaria, Croatia (1992–), Czechoslovakia (–1992), Czech Republic (–1993), Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia (1992–), Moldova (1992–), Poland, Romania, Russia (1992–), Slovakia (1993–), Slovenia (1992–), Ukraine (1992–), USSR (–1991), Yugoslavia (1992–).

- Western Europe*: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK.
- Middle East*: Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.
- Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)*: Brunei, Cambodia (1999–), Indonesia, Laos (1997–), Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma) (1997–), the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam (1995–).
- Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)*: Albania, Armenia (1992–), Austria, Azerbaijan (1992–), Belarus (1992–), Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992–), Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia (1992–), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia (–1992), Czech Republic (1993–), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia (1992–), Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan (1992–), Kyrgyzstan (1992–), Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (1995–), Malta, Moldova (1992–), Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia (1992–), Slovakia (1993–), Slovenia (1992–), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan (1992–), Turkey, Turkmenistan (1992–), UK, Ukraine (1992–), USA, USSR (–1991), Uzbekistan (1992–), Yugoslavia (2000–).
- Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)*: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia (1993–), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, USSR (–1991), Uzbekistan.
- CIS Europe*: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia (1993–), Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, USSR (–1991).
- CIS Asia*: Kazakhstan (1992–), Kyrgyzstan (1992–), Tajikistan (1992–), Turkmenistan (1992–), Uzbekistan (1992–).
- European Union (EU)*: Austria (1995–), Belgium, Denmark, Finland (1995–), France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden (1995–), UK.
- NATO*: Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic (1999–), Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (1999–), Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (1999–), Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, USA.
- NATO Europe*: Belgium, Czech Republic (1999–), Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (1999–), Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (1999–), Portugal, Spain, UK.
- Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC)*: Algeria, Ecuador (–1992), Gabon (–1995), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)*: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic (1995–), Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (1996–), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea (1996–), Luxembourg, Mexico (1994–), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland (1996–), Portugal, Slovak Rep. (2000–), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA, USSR (–1991).

**Table 4A.2.** Military expenditure by region and country, in local currency, 1991–2000

Figures are in local currency, current prices.

Country	Currency	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Africa</b>											
<i>North Africa</i>											
Algeria	m. dinars	10 439	[23 000]	29 810	46 800	58 847	79 519	101 126	112 248	121 600	141 600
Libya	m. dinars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	m. dirhams	10 002	10 488	11 071	13 557	13 245	12 602	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	m. dinars	241	256	277	301	324	387	396	417	424	442
<i>Sub-Saharan</i>											
Angola <sup>4</sup>	/th./m kwanzas	102	438	3.5	130	2 469	1 163	391	288	3 670	..
Benin	m. francs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	m. pulas	348	376	450	458	460	467	586	808	855	916
Burkina Faso	m. francs	19 608	18 824	17 139	16 800	18 400	19 000	22 500	23 300	25 700	..
Burundi	m. francs	7 760	8 121	8 805	10 589	10 517	15 408	21 100	23 300	27 400	..
Cameroon	m. francs	[50 271]	[48 650]	47 621	52 477	56 691	59 819	69 288	80 969	89 095	87 598
Cape Verde	m. escudos	..	..	220	281	477	352	382	443	508	..
Central Afr. Rep.	m. francs	6 093	6 137	5 421	5 935	6 496	6 239	..	..	..	..
Chad	m. francs	..	..	11 085	12 333	10 000	12 681	9 700	9 500	..	..
Congo, Rep. of	m. francs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep. <sup>5</sup>	m. new zaires	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	m. francs	40 671	41 503	42 088	46 677	..	52 516	54 588	..	..	..
Djibouti	m. francs	4 809	5 089	4 702	4 648	4 481	3 712	4 019	4 013	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	m. francs	..	..	..	1 321	1 721	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea <sup>6</sup>	m. birr	..	..	539	439	771	968	634	1 459	1 335	..
Ethiopia	m. birr	[418]	[716]	[819]	813	754	803	1 462	2 481	4 836	5 500
Gabon	m. francs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 000	..	..
Gambia	m. dalasis	34.9	31.2	23.3	22.2	27.6	38.5	42.6	43.1	40.1	..
Ghana	m. cedis	15 230	18 201	26 600	36 147	58 823	72 644	93 148	133 000	158 000	219 330
Guinea	m. francs	54 100	50 200	42 000	44 800	..	..	48 600	67 700	..	80 000

Country	Currency	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Guinea-Bissau <sup>7</sup>	m. francs	..	..	..	400	615	770	1 061	1 711	..	..
Kenya	m. shillings	5 279	5 027	6 131	6 577	7 668	9 756	[11 430]	[12 940]	[14 066]	[16 976]
Lesotho	m. maloti	62.4	60.1	62.4	81.9	95.1	107	135	156	..	..
Liberia <sup>8</sup>	m. dollars	21.7	23.6	37.3	41.3	..	..	..	..	330	..
Madagascar <sup>9</sup>	b. francs	63.7	68.9	72.4	84.6	116	201	267	287	[316]	319
Malawi	m. kwachas	66.5	90.9	113	149	225	317	328	..	..	..
Mali	b. francs	..	..	[16.8]	22.2	26.9	27.1	31.3	32.2	36.0	[45.3]
Mauritania	m. ouguiyas	3 232	3 427	3 640	3 640	3 640	3 680	3 660	..	..	..
Mauritius	m. rupees	164	178	190	213	234	233	206	203	255	..
Mozambique <sup>10</sup>	b. meticais	178	259	399	762	522	704	840	1 013	1 251	1 400
Namibia <sup>11</sup>	m. dollars	400	355	229	202	248	286	386	436	646	781
Niger	m. francs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria <sup>12</sup>	m. naira	3 783	3 004	3 500	7 032	14 000	15 350	17 920	23 100	45 400	34 181
Rwanda <sup>13</sup>	m. francs	13 184	11 863	12 900	5 700	14 700	22 600	23 300	27 340	[27 000]	[18 900]
Senegal <sup>14</sup>	m. francs	29 928	29 056	33 962	36 725	40 389	40 809	41 324	40 300	43 000	44 000
Seychelles	m. rupees	87.6	105	67.1	60.1	55.2	52.4	57.3	61.7	62.5	59.0
Sierra Leone	m. leones	4 792	10 081	13 244	15 546	18 898	17 119	9 315	7 800	19 800	20 002
Somalia	m. shillings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	m. rand	10 699	10 724	10 713	12 352	11 942	11 143	11 124	10 622	10 656	13 007
Sudan <sup>15</sup>	m. dinars	846	1 576	3 527	5 939	8 060	9 520	16 300	42 800	62 200	84 100
Swaziland	m. emalangeni	40.6	58.1	73.6	85.5	99.7	108	117	125	127	..
Tanzania	b. shillings	21.2	25.8	21.3	26.7	44.0	52.8	61.2	(70.0)	(86.5)	..
Togo	m. francs	(12 950)	13 000	14 200	14 100	15 400	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	m./b. shillings	48 675	56 904	72 174	[81 050]	I [87.7]	116	134	181	204	185
Zambia <sup>16</sup>	b. kwachas	5.6	16.8	22.0	39.0	65.8	56.9	90.8	114	73.7	..
Zimbabwe <sup>17</sup>	m. dollars	1 116	1 269	1 439	1 826	2 214	2 742	3 441	3 710	7 200	15 100
<b>America</b>											
<i>Central America</i>											
Belize	th. dollars	9 466	10 584	12 261	15 799	16 106	15 932	18 790	..	..	..

Costa Rica <sup>18</sup>	m. colones	2 310	2 651	3 449	4 424	7 901	12 485	14 379	..	..	..
El Salvador	m. colones	1 011	975	888	829	849	843	853	908	963	..
Guatemala	m. quetzals	[702]	[833]	[922]	1 070	837	817	729	798	845	..
Honduras	m. lempiras	..	..	..	(385)	..	..	..	..	(485)	..
Mexico	m. new pesos	[4 247]	[5 430]	[6 514]	[8 694]	10 368	14 637	18 306	20 950	25 825	28 335
Nicaragua <sup>19</sup>	m. gold córdobas	211	211	224	232	235	240	245	265	302	..
Panama <sup>20</sup>	m. balboas	80.1	86.7	94.6	98.7	96.8	101	118	..	..	..
<i>North America</i>											
Canada <sup>21</sup>	m. dollars	12 830	13 111	13 293	13 008	12 457	11 511	10 831	11 716	12 360	11 948
USA <sup>21</sup>	m. dollars	280 292	305 141	297 637	288 059	278 856	271 417	276 324	274 278	280 969	296 373
<i>South America</i>											
Argentina <sup>22</sup>	m. pesos	[2 555]	[3 280]	[3 830]	4 021	4 361	4 136	4 016	3 962	4 143	4 434
Bolivia	m. bolivianos	461	477	527	576	626	689	857	1 128	864	..
Brazil <sup>23</sup>	th./m. reals	[644]	7 018	188	4 108	10 008	9 994	13 104	12 743	12 328	19 440
Chile <sup>24</sup>	b. pesos	[417]	[498]	575	730	800	910	980	1 180	1 070	[875]
Colombia	b. pesos	[652]	[882]	1 104	1 296	1 775	2 500	3 376	3 109	3 785	3 881
Ecuador	b. sucres	273	532	841	982	893	1 260	..	..	..	..
Guyana	m. dollars	227	453	562	759	808	780	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	b. guaranies	137	154	167	[202]	[240]	[266]	275	284	258	280
Peru <sup>19</sup>	m. new soles	480	1 001	(1 390)	(1 778)	[1 878]	[2 000]	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	m. pesos	363	813	974	2 083	1 816	2 228	2 638	2 847	..	..
Venezuela	m. bolivares	45 269	54 994	94 995	110 940	196 841	240 576	473 388	(685 000)	(859 000)	..
<b>Asia and Oceania</b>											
<i>Central Asia</i>											
Kazakhstan <sup>25</sup>	b. tenge	..	..	(0.3)	(3.8)	10.8	16.3	17.9	19.0	17.2	[18.8]
Kyrgyzstan <sup>25</sup>	m. soms	..	5.5	38.8	105	251	314	482	491	844	[1 016]
Tajikistan <sup>25</sup>	m. roubles	..	(2.6)	(243)	(347)	(713)	(3 977)	(10 713)	(13 562)	[17 070]	..
Turkmenistan <sup>26</sup>	b. manats	..	..	..	1.5	15.1	158	440	436	582	850
Uzbekistan <sup>25</sup>	m. soms	..	..	..	(991)	(3 355)	(6 900)	[13 700]	..	[34 860]	..
<i>East Asia</i>											
Brunei <sup>27</sup>	m. dollars	[444]	[430]	[398]	[420]	[425]	474	555	614	(500)	..

Country	Currency	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cambodia	b. riels	[35.5]	[90.0]	[165]	[302]	302	298	305	298	[309]	[300]
China, P. R. <sup>28</sup>	b. yuan	[53.7]	[69.2]	[73.1]	[87.2]	[105]	[124]	[139]	[157]	[172]	[189]
Indonesia	b. rupiahs	[3 026]	[3 504]	[3 689]	[4 424]	[5 096]	[5 980]	[6 877]	[8 969]	11 399	13 900
Japan	b. yen	4 329	4 510	4 618	4 673	4 714	4 815	4 917	4 940	4 934	4 935
Korea, North <sup>29</sup>	b. won	(4.5)	(4.6)	(4.7)	(4.8)	..	..	..	..	2.9	3.0
Korea, South	b. won	7 476	8 410	9 215	10 075	11 074	12 243	13 102	13 594	13 749	14 439
Laos	b. kip	..	..	..	..	49.2	53.5	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	m. ringgits	4 323	4 500	4 951	5 565	6 121	6 091	5 877	4 545	6 928	6 042
Mongolia	m. tugriks	888	1 184	4 147	7 017	9 547	11 850	14 830	16 749	18 416	[22 500]
Myanmar	b. kyats	5.9	8.4	12.7	16.7	22.3	27.7	29.8	37.3	..	..
Philippines	m. pesos	15 898	17 462	21 132	24 401	30 510	32 269	37 405	38 412	[36 520]	[38 370]
Singapore	m. dollars	3 495	3 799	4 010	4 273	5 206	5 782	6 618	7 475	[7 455]	[7 425]
Taiwan	b. dollars	219	233	246	288	296	277	288	302	265	244
Thailand	m. baht	55 502	64 961	73 708	78 300	88 983	93 959	97 783	100 328	85 513	77 054
Viet Nam	b. dong	4 292	3 730	3 168	4 730	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>South Asia</i>											
Afghanistan	m. afghanis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	m. taka	12 071	14 396	16 105	19 021	21 582	22 065	24 546	27 390	30 255	32 475
India	b. rupees	163	174	209	230	260	291	339	387	464	561
Nepal <sup>30</sup>	m. rupees	1 320	1 607	1 801	1 939	2 064	2 242	2 471	2 789	3 245	3 698
Pakistan	m. rupees	69 683	81 604	89 608	98 144	112 085	123 550	131 803	139 818	143 421	151 336
Sri Lanka	b. rupees	10.3	12.9	15.4	19.4	35.2	38.1	37.1	42.5	40.1	[62.0]
<i>Oceania</i>											
Australia	m. dollars	8 945	9 584	10 201	10 326	10 472	10 608	10 761	11 298	11 405	[11 172]
Fiji	m. dollars	47.9	45.9	49.4	49.3	48.8	51.2	48.0	47.7	53.9	58.0
New Zealand	m. dollars	1 210	1 097	1 050	1 015	1 004	1 023	1 159	1 239	1 140	[1 190]
Papua New Guinea	m. kina	50.1	56.5	67.1	84.2	72.2	104	114	..	91.7	85.0
<b>Europe</b>											
Albania	m. leks	..	2 368	3 837	4 412	4 922	4 401	4 928	[5 600]	[7 300]	..



Armenia <sup>25</sup>	m. dram	..	6.5	89.5	..	21 200	21 700	30 500	33 300	[36 000]	[45 000]
Austria	m. shillings	(19 400)	19 600	20 500	..	21 500	21 690	22 012	22 236	22 874	22 480
Azerbaijan <sup>25</sup>	b. manats	..	0.8	7.9	85.6	248	305	353	376	435	494
Belarus <sup>25</sup>	m. roubles	..	1.4	25.8	604	1 933	2 266	6 079	9 834	38 740	[75 000]
Belgium	m. francs	157 919	132 819	129 602	131 955	131 156	131 334	131 796	133 007	136 252	140 256
Bosnia and Herz. <sup>31</sup>	m. marks	..	..	..	(335)	(462)	(189)	(254)	(380)	(400)	..
Bulgaria	m. leva	4.4	5.7	8.1	12.9	21.8	37.3	403	549	634	661
Croatia <sup>32</sup>	m. kuna	..	200	3 422	7 149	9 282	7 760	7 000	7 500	6 084	4 784
Cyprus	m. pounds	131	191	90.0	99.0	91.0	141	(200)	(205)	(168)	..
Czech Rep. <sup>33</sup>	m. korunas	..	..	[23 627]	24 375	25 070	26 817	27 582	33 570	37 043	39 200
Czechoslovakia <sup>34</sup>	m. korunas	43 037	48 503	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	m. kroner	17 091	17 129	17 390	17 293	17 468	17 896	18 521	19 079	19 428	19 349
Estonia <sup>35</sup>	m. kroons	..	68.0	174	327	417	499	736	843	1 083	1 329
Finland	m. markkaa	8 903	9 298	9 225	9 175	8 594	9 776	9 246	10 194	8 845	9 092
France	m. francs	240 936	238 874	241 199	246 469	238 432	237 375	241 103	236 226	239 488	243 936
Georgia <sup>36</sup>	th./m. lari	..	[3.5]	[200]	[40.0]	[55.0]	[76.0]	[95.0]	[69.0]	[68.0]	[54.0]
Germany	m. marks	65 579	65 536	61 529	58 957	58 986	58 671	57 602	58 327	59 854	59 617
Greece	b. drachmas	694	835	933	1 053	1 171	1 343	1 511	1 725	1 853	1 982
Hungary	m. forints	53 999	61 216	67 492	67 996	76 937	85 954	96 814	132 602	166 685	189 400
Iceland	m. kronur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	m. pounds	362	376	385	412	426	457	491	507	576	602
Italy	b. lire	30 191	30 813	32 364	32 835	31 561	36 170	38 701	40 763	43 062	43 002
Latvia <sup>37</sup>	m. lats	..	..	12.0	19.0	23.0	21.0	22.1	24.8	33.1	43.0
Lithuania <sup>38</sup>	m. litai	..	..	85.4	79.3	115	169	302	537	426	629
Luxembourg	m. francs	3 681	3 963	3 740	4 214	4 194	4 380	4 797	5 197	5 330	5 468
Macedonia <sup>39</sup>	m. denars	..	..	..	..	..	5 223	4 191	4 340	4 785	4 652
Malta	th. liri	7 029	8 513	9 419	10 533	10 996	12 002	12 020	11 297	11 164	11 380
Moldova <sup>25</sup>	m. lei	..	..	9.7	36.7	60.0	70.7	80.5	57.0	63.0	67.0
Netherlands	m. guilders	13 548	13 900	13 103	12 990	12 864	13 199	13 345	13 561	14 534	14 192
Norway	m. kroner	21 313	23 638	22 528	24 019	22 224	22 813	23 010	25 087	25 809	25 675
Poland	m. zlotys	1 830	2 624	3 980	5 117	6 595	8 313	10 075	11 687	12 467	13 679

Country	Currency	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Portugal	m. escudos	305 643	341 904	352 504	360 811	403 478	401 165	418 772	420 654	452 843	475 178
Romania	b. lei	80.0	196	420	1 170	1 538	1 957	5 370	7 342	8 547	11 679
Russia <sup>40</sup>	m. roubles	..	[1 049]	[9 037]	[35 890]	[63 220]	[82 485]	[105 034]	[85 574]	[171 100]	[280 700]
Slovak Rep. <sup>41</sup>	m. korunas	..	..	8 211	9 614	13 588	13 412	13 901	14 009	13 532	15 048
Slovenia <sup>42</sup>	m. tolar	..	[24 290]	[27 690]	[32 540]	[42 110]	[47 420]	49 397	50 166	50 013	59 543
Spain <sup>43</sup>	b. pesetas	947	928	1 055	995	1 079	1 091	1 123	1 124	1 180	1 266
Sweden	m. kronor	[35 552]	[35 769]	36 992	37 182	33 194	28 847	38 825	40 034	41 980	43 759
Switzerland	m. francs	5 936	6 014	5 524	5 723	5 011	4 782	4 634	4 532	4 416	4 359
UK <sup>21</sup>	m. pounds	24 380	22 850	22 686	22 490	21 439	22 330	21 612	22 477	22 548	22 823
Ukraine <sup>44</sup>	m. hryvnias	..	..	8.0	337	1 665	2 833	3 428	3 712	3 908	5 600
Yugoslavia <sup>45</sup>	m. dinars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Middle East</b>											
Bahrain	m. dinars	89.0	95.0	94.0	96.3	103	109	109	111	..	..
Egypt	m. pounds	4 646	5 265	5 723	6 142	6 682	7 164	7 557	8 026	[8 756]	..
Iran	b. rials	1 235	1 482	2 255	4 023	4 457	6 499	8 540	10 050	11 342	15 618
Iraq	m. dinars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	m. new shekels	14 776	16 919	17 539	19 836	22 216	26 489	29 257	32 258	[33 786]	[36 082]
Jordan	m. dinars	[313]	[316]	[347]	[403]	[448]	429	458	502	529	563
Kuwait	m. dinars	3 637	1 792	871	970	1 100	971	745	706	750	[903]
Lebanon	b. pounds	1 460	499	518	704	795	760	686	692	864	871
Oman	m. riyals	643	778	738	779	776	737	698	[620]	[610]	..
Saudi Arabia	m. riyals	[100 000]	54 000	61 636	53 549	49 501	50 025	66 000	78 000	69 000	70 000
Syria	m. pounds	32 483	33 412	29 948	37 270	40 500	40 746	42 842	[44 850]	[44 850]	[48 300]
Turkey	tr. liras	23.7	42.3	77.7	157	303	612	1 183	2 289	4 168	6 999
UAE <sup>46</sup>	m. dirhams	5 827	5 827	5 827	5 827	6 027	[6 027]	6 027	6 027	6 027	6 027
Yemen	m. rials	13 227	16 812	19 752	30 273	35 897	44 964	55 104	53 824	58 311	[65 043]

**Table 4A.3.** Military expenditure by region and country, in constant US dollars, 1991–2000  
 Figures are in US \$m., at constant 1998 prices and exchange rates.<sup>3</sup>

State	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Africa</b>										
<i>North Africa</i>										
Algeria	622	[1 041]	1 119	1 362	1 319	1 502	1 807	1 911	2 021	2 329
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	1 381	1 369	1 374	1 600	1 474	1 362	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	287	289	301	311	316	363	359	366	362	365
<i>Sub-Saharan</i>										
Angola <sup>4</sup>	1 128	1 214	656	2 322	1 591	2 474	1 860	732	2 418	..
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	170	158	166	152	139	128	148	191	189	185
Burkina Faso	50.3	49.2	44.6	34.9	35.6	34.6	40.1	39.5	44.1	..
Burundi	49.4	50.8	50.3	52.6	43.8	50.8	53.0	52.0	61.6	..
Cameroon	[134]	[130]	132	107	102	103	118	137	143	139
Cape Verde	..	..	2.9	3.7	5.8	4.1	4.0	4.5	5.0	..
Central African Rep.	15.2	15.5	14.1	12.4	11.4	10.5	..	..	..	..
Chad	..	..	38.3	30.3	22.6	25.5	18.4	16.1	..	..
Congo, Rep. of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep. <sup>5</sup>	118	116	115	101	..	96.9	..	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	34.9	35.8	31.6	29.4	27.0	21.4	22.6	22.6	..	..
Djibouti	..	..	..	2.8	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	74.1	118	137	86.8	197	167	..
Eritrea <sup>6</sup>	..	..	95.3	124	105	118	223	349	653	..
Ethiopia	[78.8]	[122]	[135]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.3	..	..
Gambia	4.4	3.6	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.6	..
Ghana	38.7	42.0	49.2	53.5	54.6	46.0	46.1	57.5	60.7	69.0
Guinea	66.3	52.7	41.2	42.2	..	..	41.3	54.7	..	58.5

State	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Guinea-Bissau <sup>7</sup>	..	..	..	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.9	..	..
Kenya	277	204	170	142	164	192	[200]	[214]	[227]	[260]
Lesotho	22.6	18.6	17.1	20.7	22.0	22.6	26.3	28.2	..	..
Liberia <sup>8</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.8	..
Madagascar <sup>9</sup>	40.6	38.3	36.6	30.8	28.3	40.9	52.2	52.8	[52.8]	48.1
Malawi	15.1	16.8	17.5	17.1	14.1	14.4	13.7	..	..	..
Mali	..	..	[44.0]	47.2	50.5	47.6	55.3	54.6	61.7	[76.4]
Mauritania	27.1	26.1	25.4	24.3	22.8	22.1	21.0	..	..	..
Mauritius	11.0	11.3	11.0	11.4	11.9	11.1	9.2	8.5	9.9	..
Mozambique <sup>10</sup>	123	123	133	156	69.1	63.4	71.1	85.3	103	103
Namibia <sup>11</sup>	141	106	63.2	50.4	56.0	59.9	74.3	78.9	108	..
Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria <sup>12</sup>	1 645	903	670	857	987	837	903	1 055	1 946	1 394
Rwanda <sup>13</sup>	132	108	105	28.4	60.1	86.1	79.2	87.5	[88.6]	[59.9]
Senegal <sup>14</sup>	76.1	74.0	86.9	71.0	72.4	71.2	70.9	68.3	72.5	..
Seychelles	18.1	21.0	13.2	11.6	10.7	10.3	11.2	11.7	11.2	10.0
Sierra Leone	18.6	23.6	25.4	24.0	23.2	17.0	8.1	5.0	9.4	8.3
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	3 565	3 138	2 858	3 023	2 691	2 337	2 151	1 921	1 833	2 127
Sudan <sup>15</sup>	268	229	255	199	160	81.4	95.0	213	267	322
Swaziland	14.0	18.7	21.1	21.6	22.4	22.8	23.0	22.7	21.9	..
Tanzania	133	132	86.8	81.5	105	104	104	(105)	(121)	..
Togo	(39.8)	39.4	43.1	31.6	29.9	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	92.2	70.7	84.5	[79.7]	[80.4]	99.7	115	146	154	137
Zambia <sup>16</sup>	109	122	55.3	63.9	80.3	47.5	60.7	61.1	31.2	..
Zimbabwe <sup>17</sup>	269	215	191	199	197	200	212	173	213	401
<b>America</b>										
<i>Central America</i>										
Belize	5.5	6.0	6.9	8.7	8.6	8.0	9.3	..	..	..

Costa Rica <sup>18</sup>	25.0	23.5	27.9	31.5	45.7	61.4	62.5	..	..	..
El Salvador	218	189	145	123	114	103	99.9	104	109	..
Guatemala	[211]	[227]	[225]	235	170	149	122	125	126	..
Honduras	..	..	..	(63.0)	..	..	..	..	(32.6)	..
Mexico	[1 598]	[1 769]	[1 934]	[2 414]	2 132	2 240	2 322	2 293	2 424	2 441
Nicaragua <sup>19</sup>	48.4	39.2	34.5	33.5	30.6	28.0	26.2	25.0	25.7	..
Panama <sup>20</sup>	86.4	91.9	99.8	103	99.9	103	119	..	..	..
<i>North America</i>										
Canada <sup>21</sup>	9 541	9 605	9 560	9 338	8 750	7 964	7 371	7 898	8 191	7 710
USA <sup>21</sup>	335 436	354 293	335 582	316 763	298 228	282 047	280 599	274 278	275 014	280 620
<i>South America</i>										
Argentina <sup>22</sup>	[3 872]	[3 988]	[4 210]	4 239	4 450	4 210	4 067	3 964	4 196	4 524
Bolivia	153	142	144	146	144	141	168	205	154	..
Brazil <sup>23</sup>	[5 816]	5 659	7 473	7 503	11 011	9 499	11 648	10 976	10 132	14 866
Chile <sup>24</sup>	[1 706]	[1 763]	1 817	2 059	2 091	2 216	2 244	2 564	2 259	[1 747]
Colombia	[1 834]	[1 954]	1 994	1 891	2 141	2 507	2 857	2 180	2 390	2 242
Ecuador	388	490	535	490	362	411	..	..	..	..
Guyana	3.2	4.9	5.5	6.6	6.2	5.6	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	122	119	109	[110]	[115]	[116]	113	104	88.7	85.6
Peru <sup>19</sup>	754	907	(847)	(876)	[833]	[795]	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	316	420	326	482	296	282	279	272	..	..
Venezuela	1 572	1 452	1 817	1 319	1 464	895	1 174	(1 251)	(1 270)	..
<b>Asia and Oceania</b>										
<i>Central Asia</i>										
Kazakhstan <sup>25</sup>	..	..	(1 142)	(730)	753	814	760	752	629	[608]
Kyrgyzstan <sup>25</sup>	..	105	85.1	79.7	136	130	161	149	189	[185]
Tajikistan <sup>25</sup>	..	(163)	(151)	(86.0)	(61.8)	(66.5)	(95.3)	(84.2)	[83.1]	..
Turkmenistan <sup>26</sup>	..	..	..	423	377	363	550	466	504	646
Uzbekistan <sup>25</sup>	..	..	..	(265)	(414)	(553)	[642]	..	[982]	..
<i>East Asia</i>										
Brunei <sup>27</sup>	[306]	[292]	[260]	[267]	[255]	279	322	356	..	..

State	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cambodia	[48.7]	[70.6]	[60.5]	[106]	105	94.2	93.3	79.6	[79.7]	[78.0]
China, P. R. <sup>28</sup>	[12 700]	[15 400]	[14 200]	[13 600]	[13 900]	[15 300]	[16 600]	[19 000]	[21 100]	[23 000]
Indonesia	[769]	[828]	[795]	[878]	[925]	[1 006]	[1 084]	[896]	942	1 114
Japan	35 024	35 863	36 274	36 461	36 814	37 533	37 700	37 739	37 690	37 836
Korea, North <sup>29</sup>	(2 030)	(2 083)	(2 133)	(2 190)	..	..	..	..	1 327	1 345
Korea, South	7 765	8 224	8 596	8 853	9 313	9 809	10 050	9 700	9 743	10 013
Laos	..	..	..	..	..	36.3	31.0	..	..	..
Malaysia	1 458	1 450	1 540	1 669	1 744	1 677	1 576	1 158	1 718	1 451
Mongolia	46.7	34.1	32.3	29.2	25.3	21.1	19.3	19.9	20.4	[21.8]
Myanmar	5 327	6 171	7 104	7 551	8 027	8 572	7 128	5 873	..	..
Philippines	681	677	766	816	945	917	1 004	939	[837]	[844]
Singapore	2 363	2 510	2 591	2 679	3 206	3 515	3 944	4 466	[4 508]	[4 362]
Taiwan	8 039	8 189	8 411	9 428	9 352	8 507	8 765	9 030	7 896	7 222
Thailand	1 939	2 180	2 393	2 417	2 599	2 593	2 555	2 426	2 061	1 824
Viet Nam	848	535	419	572	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>South Asia</i>										
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	375	429	466	522	546	536	567	584	607	632
India	7 532	7 211	8 139	8 112	8 341	8 569	9 309	9 390	10 731	12 315
Nepal <sup>30</sup>	36.7	38.1	39.8	39.5	39.1	38.8	41.2	42.3	45.5	48.5
Pakistan	3 079	3 293	3 288	3 204	3 257	3 253	3 117	3 111	3 064	3 097
Sri Lanka	322	361	387	450	756	707	628	658	593	[870]
<i>Oceania</i>										
Australia	6 399	6 791	7 098	7 052	6 830	6 746	6 825	7 111	7 087	[6 652]
Fiji	30.8	28.1	28.8	28.5	27.7	28.1	25.5	24.0	26.6	..
New Zealand	741	665	627	592	565	563	630	665	613	[626]
Papua New Guinea	42.4	45.8	51.8	63.2	46.2	59.6	63.2	..	38.8	..
<b>Europe</b>										
Albania	..	69.6	60.9	57.2	59.2	46.9	39.5	[37.2]	[48.3]	..

Armenia <sup>25</sup>	..	270	154	..	255	220	272	273	[293]	[370]
Austria	(1 855)	1 801	1 818	1 826	1 811	1 795	1 797	1 796	1 837	1 777
Azerbaijan <sup>25</sup>	..	1 179	947	582	329	338	378	406	513	569
Belarus <sup>25</sup>	..	1 435	2 049	2 058	817	627	1 027	961	961	[1 169]
Belgium	4 894	4 019	3 817	3 795	3 719	3 646	3 666	3 664	3 662	3 677
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>31</sup>	..	..	..	(164)	(237)	(129)	(152)	(216)	(227)	..
Bulgaria	810	548	447	364	379	293	272	312	351	337
Croatia <sup>32</sup>	..	1 240	1 340	1 351	1 687	1 352	1 171	1 179	922	690
Cyprus	332	454	204	215	192	289	(395)	(397)	(320)	..
Czech Rep. <sup>33</sup>	..	..	[1 148]	1 075	1 014	997	946	1 040	1 123	1 141
Czechoslovakia <sup>34</sup>	2 398	2 702	2 870	2 798	2 770	2 777	2 814	2 847	2 829	2 738
Denmark	2 917	2 864	2 870	2 798	2 770	2 777	2 814	2 847	2 829	2 738
Estonia <sup>35</sup>	..	25.7	34.6	44.0	43.6	42.4	56.6	59.9	74.5	88.0
Finland	1 840	1 873	1 820	1 790	1 662	1 878	1 755	1 908	1 639	1 630
France	45 906	44 436	43 954	44 177	42 009	40 978	41 152	40 042	40 386	40 442
Georgia <sup>36</sup>	..	[180]	[319]	[406]	[212]	[211]	[246]	[173]	[143]	[108]
Germany	44 646	42 452	38 185	35 615	34 980	34 286	33 065	33 146	33 816	33 025
Greece	4 499	4 678	4 564	4 643	4 742	5 026	5 357	5 836	6 111	6 320
Hungary	964	889	800	678	598	541	515	618	707	733
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	598	603	608	636	642	677	717	723	808	803
Italy	22 624	21 974	22 091	21 545	19 672	21 696	22 751	23 478	24 397	23 787
Latvia <sup>37</sup>	..	..	46.1	53.7	52.0	40.4	39.2	42.0	54.8	67.1
Lithuania <sup>38</sup>	..	..	73.1	39.5	41.1	48.3	79.3	134	106	154
Luxembourg	117	122	111	123	120	123	133	143	145	145
Macedonia <sup>39</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	97.5	77.4	79.7	89.0	83.3
Malta	22.4	26.7	28.4	30.5	30.6	32.6	31.7	29.1	28.3	28.2
Moldova <sup>25</sup>	..	..	88.4	57.2	83.5	81.4	85.8	57.0	43.2	35.9
Netherlands	8 055	8 008	7 355	7 097	6 893	6 933	6 863	6 836	7 191	6 797
Norway	3 265	3 539	3 298	3 465	3 129	3 169	3 117	3 325	3 342	3 227
Poland	2 754	2 717	3 011	2 905	2 923	3 075	3 239	3 363	3 343	3 332

State	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Portugal	2 334	2 398	2 314	2 258	2 426	2 337	2 391	2 336	2 457	2 511
Romania	1 755	1 382	834	981	975	894	963	827	660	633
Russia <sup>40</sup>	..	[80 400]	[70 900]	[68 600]	[43 400]	[39 500]	[42 200]	[30 600]	[37 900]	[43 900]
Slovak Rep. <sup>41</sup>	..	..	348	359	462	431	421	398	347	363
Slovenia <sup>42</sup>	..	[338]	[292]	[287]	[329]	[338]	323	302	282	302
Spain <sup>43</sup>	8 274	7 650	8 319	7 487	7 760	7 580	7 650	7 524	7 720	7 997
Sweden	[5 059]	[4 978]	4 921	4 840	4 213	3 643	4 879	5 036	5 260	5 408
Switzerland	4 586	4 465	3 968	4 078	3 507	3 318	3 202	3 126	3 026	2 940
UK <sup>21</sup>	49 270	44 537	43 544	42 110	38 818	39 463	37 032	37 232	36 780	36 262
Ukraine <sup>44</sup>	..	..	1 445	6 184	6 410	6 053	6 318	6 187	5 307	6 038
Yugoslavia <sup>45</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Middle East</b>										
Bahrain	252	270	261	265	274	291	289	296	..	..
Egypt	2 554	2 546	2 470	2 450	2 304	2 303	2 323	2 369	[2 508]	..
Iran	3 811	3 637	4 568	6 197	4 588	5 189	5 821	5 737	5 432	7 144
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	7 636	7 811	7 298	7 349	7 478	8 013	8 119	8 489	[8 453]	[8 912]
Jordan	[576]	[559]	[595]	[667]	[725]	651	675	708	742	768
Kuwait	11 472	5 683	2 751	2 991	3 302	2 814	2 146	2 030	2 095	[2 487]
Lebanon	337	600	501	630	644	565	473	456	568	..
Oman	1 664	1 995	1 876	1 988	2 005	1 902	1 800	[1 612]	[1 577]	..
Saudi Arabia	[28 611]	15 465	17 468	15 091	13 301	13 287	17 514	20 828	18 674	19 082
Syria	4 991	4 625	3 661	3 951	3 976	3 695	3 796	[3 996]	[4 105]	[4 469]
Turkey	6 150	6 469	7 154	7 006	7 185	8 044	8 380	8 781	9 696	10 535
UAE <sup>46</sup>	2 064	1 943	1 852	1 782	1 753	[1 708]	1 672	1 641	1 609	..
Yemen	586	575	504	530	403	396	454	396	389	[368]



Table 4A.4. Military expenditure by region and country, as percentage of gross domestic product, 1991–99

Country	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Africa</b>									
<i>North Africa</i>									
Algeria	1.2	[2.2]	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.0	3.8
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.7	3.9	..	..	..
Tunisia	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
<i>Sub-Saharan</i>									
Angola <sup>4</sup>	6.8	12.0	12.5	19.8	17.6	19.5	22.3	11.4	23.5
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	4.4	4.3	4.5	3.9	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.4
Burkina Faso	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
Burundi	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.2	5.7	6.3	5.9	6.1
Cameroon	[1.6]	[1.5]	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5
Cape Verde	..	..	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Central African Rep.	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	..	..	..
Chad	..	..	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	..
Congo, Rep. of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep. <sup>5</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	..	0.9	0.9	..	..
Djibouti	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.2	4.5	4.4	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	2.3	2.2	..	..	..	..
Eritrea <sup>6</sup>	..	..	21.4	13.0	19.9	22.8	13.5	29.0	22.9
Ethiopia	[2.0]	[2.7]	[2.9]	2.4	2.0	1.9	3.4	5.1	9.0
Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	..
Gambia	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.9	0.9	0.8
Ghana	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Guinea	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.3	..	..	1.1	1.4	..

Country	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Guinea-Bissau <sup>7</sup>	..	..	..	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.3	..
Kenya	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	[1.8]	[1.9]	[1.9]
Lesotho	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.2	..
Liberia <sup>8</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8
Madagascar <sup>9</sup>	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.4	[1.4]
Malawi	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	..	..
Mali	..	..	[2.4]	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
Mauritania	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	..	..
Mauritius	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mozambique <sup>10</sup>	4.5	5.1	5.0	5.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4
Namibia <sup>11</sup>	5.7	4.3	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.6
Niger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria <sup>12</sup>	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.4
Rwanda <sup>13</sup>	5.5	4.4	4.6	3.4	3.9	5.2	4.1	4.3	[4.2]
Senegal <sup>14</sup>	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
Seychelles	4.4	4.7	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sierra Leone	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.6
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3
Sudan <sup>15</sup>	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.5	1.7	0.9	1.0	2.2	2.6
Swaziland	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Tanzania	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	(1.3)	(1.3)
Togo	(3.1)	2.9	4.0	2.6	2.4	..	..	..	..
Uganda	2.2	1.5	1.8	[1.6]	[1.5]	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1
Zambia <sup>16</sup>	2.6	3.0	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.0
Zimbabwe <sup>17</sup>	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.4
<b>America</b>									
<i>Central America</i>									
Belize	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	..	..

Costa Rica <sup>18</sup>	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	..	..
El Salvador	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Guatemala	[1.5]	[1.5]	[1.4]	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Honduras	..	..	..	(1.3)	..	..	..	..	..	(0.6)
Mexico	[0.4]	[0.5]	[0.6]	[0.6]	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Nicaragua <sup>19</sup>	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Panama <sup>20</sup>	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	..	..
<i>North America</i>										
Canada <sup>21</sup>	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
USA <sup>21</sup>	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0
<i>South America</i>										
Argentina <sup>22</sup>	[1.4]	[1.4]	[1.6]	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5
Bolivia	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.8
Brazil <sup>23</sup>	[1.1]	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
Chile <sup>24</sup>	[3.4]	[3.3]	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.1
Colombia	[2.5]	[2.6]	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.5
Ecuador	2.2	2.7	3.1	2.7	1.9	2.1	..	..	..	..
Guyana	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	1.6	1.6	1.4	[1.4]	[1.4]	[1.3]	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Peru <sup>19</sup>	1.8	2.2	(2.0)	(1.8)	[1.6]	[1.5]	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	..
Venezuela	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	(1.3)	(1.4)
<b>Asia and Oceania</b>										
<i>Central Asia</i>										
Kazakhstan <sup>25</sup>	..	..	(1.0)	(0.9)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
Kyrgyzstan <sup>25</sup>	..	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7
Tajikistan <sup>25</sup>	..	(0.4)	(3.9)	(2.0)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.4)	[1.4]
Turkmenistan <sup>26</sup>	..	..	..	1.8	2.3	2.0	4.0	4.0	3.1	3.4
Uzbekistan <sup>25</sup>	..	..	..	(1.5)	(1.1)	(1.2)	[1.4]	[1.4]	..	[1.7]
<i>East Asia</i>										
Brunei <sup>27</sup>	[6.7]	[6.5]	[6.0]	[6.3]	[5.7]	6.2	6.9	6.9	7.6	..

Country	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Cambodia	[2.7]	[3.6]	[3.0]	[4.9]	4.2	3.6	3.3	2.8	[2.5]
China, P. R. <sup>28</sup>	[2.5]	[2.7]	[2.1]	[1.9]	[1.8]	[1.8]	[1.9]	[2.0]	[2.1]
Indonesia	[1.2]	[1.2]	[1.1]	[1.2]	[1.1]	[1.1]	[1.1]	[1.0]	1.1
Japan	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Korea, North <sup>29</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, South	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8
Laos	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	2.4	..	..
Malaysia	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.6	2.3
Mongolia	4.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1
Myanmar	3.9	4.5	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.6	3.3	..
Philippines	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	[1.2]
Singapore	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.4	[5.3]
Taiwan	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.8
Thailand	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.8
Viet Nam	5.6	3.4	2.3	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
<i>South Asia</i>									
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
India	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4
Nepal <sup>30</sup>	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Pakistan	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4
Sri Lanka	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.4	5.3	5.0	4.2	4.2	3.6
<i>Oceania</i>									
Australia	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Fiji	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
New Zealand	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1
Papua New Guinea	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	..	1.0
<b>Europe</b>									
Albania	..	4.4	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.4	[1.2]	[1.4]

Armenia <sup>25</sup>	..	2.2	2.3	..	4.1	3.3	3.8	3.5	[3.6]
Austria	(1.0)	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Azerbaijan <sup>25</sup>	..	3.3	5.0	4.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6
Belarus <sup>25</sup>	..	1.5	2.6	3.4	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.3
Belgium	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>31</sup>	..	..	..	(16.5)	(17.3)	(4.6)	(4.2)	(5.3)	(5.0)
Bulgaria	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.8
Croatia <sup>32</sup>	..	7.4	8.8	8.2	9.4	7.2	5.7	5.4	4.2
Cyprus	4.9	6.2	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.4	(4.6)	(4.4)	(3.4)
Czech Rep. <sup>33</sup>	..	..	[2.4]	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0
Czechoslovakia <sup>34</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Estonia <sup>35</sup>	..	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4
Finland	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.2
France	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7
Georgia <sup>36</sup>	..	..	[1.9]	[4.4]	[2.3]	[2.0]	[2.1]	[1.4]	[1.2]
Germany	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Greece	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8
Hungary	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Italy	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Latvia <sup>37</sup>	..	..	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Lithuania <sup>38</sup>	..	..	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.0
Luxembourg	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Macedonia <sup>39</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.5
Malta	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Moldova <sup>25</sup>	..	..	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5
Netherlands	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
Norway	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2
Poland	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0

Country	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Portugal	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2
Romania	3.6	3.3	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.6
Russia <sup>40</sup>	..	[5.5]	[5.3]	[5.9]	[4.1]	[3.8]	[4.2]	[3.2]	[3.8]
Slovak Rep. <sup>41</sup>	..	..	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7
Slovenia <sup>42</sup>	..	[2.4]	[1.9]	[1.8]	[1.9]	[1.9]	1.7	1.5	1.4
Spain <sup>43</sup>	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Sweden	[2.5]	[2.5]	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1
Switzerland	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
UK <sup>21</sup>	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5
Ukraine <sup>44</sup>	..	..	0.5	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.1
Yugoslavia <sup>45</sup>	..	..	..	5.8	4.2	(6.0)	(7.2)	(5.4)	(4.7)
<b>Middle East</b>									
Bahrain	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	..
Egypt	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	[2.7]
Iran	2.5	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.7
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel	11.0	10.5	9.4	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	[8.1]
Jordan	[11.0]	[8.9]	[9.0]	[9.5]	[9.8]	9.1	9.3	9.7	10.0
Kuwait	116.1	30.8	12.0	13.1	13.9	10.4	8.2	9.1	8.3
Lebanon	3.4	5.2	4.0	4.6	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.8	3.6
Oman	14.7	16.2	15.4	15.7	14.6	12.5	11.5	[11.4]	[10.1]
Saudi Arabia	[22.6]	11.7	13.9	11.9	10.3	9.5	12.0	16.2	13.2
Syria	10.4	9.0	7.2	7.4	7.1	5.9	5.7	[5.6]	[5.6]
Turkey	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.4	5.4
UAE <sup>46</sup>	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.1	[3.7]	3.3	3.5	3.2
Yemen	9.1	9.1	8.7	10.4	7.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	5.6

*Conventions:*

- ( ) Uncertain figure.
- [ ] SIPRI estimate.
- I Change of multiple.

*Notes:*

- <sup>1</sup> Contributions of military expenditure data, estimates and advice are gratefully acknowledged from Julian Cooper (Centre for Russian and East European Studies, University of Birmingham), Dimitar Dimitrov (University of National and World Economy, Sofia), Paul Dunne (Middlesex University, London), Jean-Paul Hébert (Centre Interdisciplinaire de Recherches sur la Paix et d'Etudes Stratégiques, CIRPES, Paris), Ivan Hostnik (Centre for Strategic Studies, Slovenia), Guy Lamb (Centre for Conflict Resolution, Cape Town), Reuven Pedatzur (Tel Aviv University), Leonid Polyakov (Ukraine Centre for Economic & Political Studies, Kiev), Thomas Scheetz (Buenos Aires), Ron Smith (Birkbeck College, London), Shaoguang Wang (Chinese University of Hong Kong) and Ozren Zunic (University of Zagreb).
- <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.
- <sup>3</sup> Figures in constant dollars are converted using the market exchange rate for all countries except Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, North Korea, 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 figure for Angola should be seen in the context of highly uncertain economic statistics because of the impact of war on the Angolan economy.
- <sup>5</sup> Formerly Zaïre.
- <sup>6</sup> Eritrea became independent from Ethiopia in May 1993. Figures for 1995 include expenditure for demobilization.
- <sup>7</sup> Figures in local currency are in Communauté financière africaine (CFA) francs. Up to and including the *SIPRI Yearbook 1998*, data were expressed in pesos. The peso was replaced in 1997 at the rate of 65 pesos per CFA franc.
- <sup>8</sup> The figure for Libertain military expenditure in 1999 is for security, which represents 13% of total expenditure of L\$2.6 billion.
- <sup>9</sup> Figures include expenditure for the gendarmerie and the National Police.
- <sup>10</sup> Figures include expenditure for the demobilization of government and RENAMO soldiers and the formation of a new unified army from 1994 onwards.
- <sup>11</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 to this 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>12</sup> Figures for Nigeria before 1999 are understated because of the use by the military of a favourable specific dollar exchange rate.

- <sup>13</sup> Figures for Rwanda in 1997 do not include 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>14</sup> Figures for Senegal do not include expenditure for paramilitary forces, which in 1998 amounted to 21 100 million francs.
- <sup>15</sup> Sudan changed its currency from pounds to dinars on 1 Sep. 1999, at the rate of one dinar to 10 pounds.
- <sup>16</sup> Figures for Zambia are uncertain, especially in constant dollars and GDP shares, because of very rapid inflation and several changes in the currency.
- <sup>17</sup> The figure for Zimbabwe in 1999 includes a supplementary allocation of 1800 million ZD.
- <sup>18</sup> Figures are official figures from the Costa Rican Ministry for Internal Security.
- <sup>19</sup> This state has changed currency during the period. All figures have been converted to the most recent currency.
- <sup>20</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>21</sup> Figures are for fiscal year rather than for calendar year.
- <sup>22</sup> Figures are uncertain because of very rapid inflation and a change in the currency. All figures have been converted to the most recent currency.
- <sup>23</sup> The figure for Brazil in 2000 is for the adopted budget and is likely to be significantly revised downwards, since actual defence expenditure is usually much lower than budgeted.
- <sup>24</sup> Figures for Chile are based on estimates by the IMF of military expenditures which include military pensions and direct transfers from the Corporación del Cobre (CODELCO) for military purchases.
- <sup>25</sup> Became independent after the breakup of the Soviet Union in Dec. 1991. Figures are converted to dollars using the PPP.
- <sup>26</sup> Turkmenistan became independent after the breakup of the Soviet Union in Dec. 1991. Figures are converted to dollars using the PPP. The coverage of this series is not consistent over time due to classification changes in the Turkmenistan system of public accounts.
- <sup>27</sup> Figures for Brunei are current expenditure on the Royal Brunei Armed Forces.
- <sup>28</sup> Figures for China are for estimated total military expenditures. On the estimates in local currency and share of GDP, see Wang, S., '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>29</sup> Figures for North Korea are converted to dollars using the PPP. Figures in the table for constant dollars are in current prices and 1998 exchange rate.
- <sup>30</sup> Figures for Nepal do not include expenditures on paramilitary forces, which in fiscal year 1998/99 amounted to 3315 million taka.
- <sup>31</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 in US\$ are at 1998 prices and exchange rates.
- <sup>32</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>33</sup> The Czech Republic was formed on 1 Jan. 1993 after the breakup of Czechoslovakia.
- <sup>34</sup> Czechoslovakia was divided into the Czech Republic and the Republic of Slovakia on 1 Jan. 1993. Figures in the table for constant dollars are in current prices and 1990 exchange rate.
- <sup>35</sup> Estonia became independent in Sep. 1991. Figures do not include expenditures for paramilitary forces.
- <sup>36</sup> Georgia became independent after the breakup of the Soviet Union in Dec. 1991. Figures are converted to dollars using the PPP. Figures probably do not include the significant amounts of military aid received from Turkey.
- <sup>37</sup> Latvia became independent in Sep. 1991. Figures do not include: (a) allocations for military pensions paid by Russia, which averaged 27 million lats per year over the three years 1996–98; or (b) expenditure on paramilitary forces, which amounted to 98.5 million lats in 1999.
- <sup>38</sup> Lithuania became independent in Sep. 1991.
- <sup>39</sup> Macedonia declared its independence from the former Yugoslavia in Nov. 1992 and was admitted to the United Nations in Apr. 1993.
- <sup>40</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), pp. 243–59. Dollar figures are converted using the PPP.
- <sup>41</sup> The Slovak Republic was formed on 1 Jan. 1993 after the breakup of Czechoslovakia. Figures do not include expenditure on paramilitary forces. These amounted to 400 million korunas in 1998 and 458 million in 1999.
- <sup>42</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. Figures have been revised according to the NATO definition, as provided to SIPRI by Slovenia for the years 1997–99.
- <sup>43</sup> Figures for Spain do not include a major part of government military research and development expenditure financed by the Ministry of Industry. Approximately 111.7 billion pesetas in 1998, 163.1 billion pesetas in 1999 and 159.4 billion pesetas in 2000.
- <sup>44</sup> Ukraine became independent after the breakup of the Soviet Union in Dec. 1991. Figures are converted to dollars using the PPP. Figures are for the adopted budget and include 'national defence' and some other defence items. Actual expenditure is reportedly 95–99% of budget for the years 1996–99 and about 80–90% of budget for 1994–95.
- <sup>45</sup> Serbia and Montenegro announced the creation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Apr. 1992. Figures do not include revenues from the special defence tax introduced in 1998.
- <sup>46</sup> Figures for the UAE exclude local military expenditure by each of the 7 emirates that form the United Arab Emirates.

Source: SIPRI military expenditure database.

## Appendix 4B. Tables of NATO military expenditure

**Table 4B.1.** NATO distribution of military expenditure by category, 1991–2000

Figures are in US \$m. at 1998 prices and exchange rates. Figures in italics are percentage changes from previous year.

Country	Item	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>North America</i>											
Canada	Personnel	4 713	4 793	4 560	4 800	4 183	3 655	3 133	3 412	3 448	3 230
	Person. change	-10.9	<i>1.7</i>	-4.9	<i>5.3</i>	-12.9	-12.6	-14.3	<i>8.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	-6.3
	Equipment	1 727	1 787	1 836	1 625	1 619	1 242	951	869	672	794
	Equip. change	-4.0	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	-11.5	-0.4	-23.3	-23.5	-8.6	-22.7	<i>18.2</i>
USA	Personnel	144 908	139 237	130 206	123 538	118 695	109 434	109 714	106 968	104 780	106 074
	Person. change	<i>3.7</i>	-3.9	-6.5	-5.1	-3.9	-7.8	<i>0.3</i>	-2.5	-2.0	<i>1.2</i>
	Equipment	91 574	81 133	73 828	92 495	82 609	75 871	72 956	70 215	68 478	65 104
	Equip. change	-2.5	-11.4	-9.0	<i>25.3</i>	-10.7	-8.2	-3.8	-3.8	-2.3	-4.9
<i>Europe</i>											
Belgium	Personnel	3 372	2 624	2 657	2 630	2 644	2 516	2 541	2 510	2 505	2 456
	Person. change	-0.7	-22.2	<i>1.2</i>	-1.0	<i>0.5</i>	-4.9	<i>1.0</i>	-1.2	-0.2	-1.9
	Equipment	401	330	267	296	201	193	227	216	238	309
	Equip. change	<i>2.3</i>	-17.9	-18.9	<i>10.8</i>	-32.2	-3.8	<i>17.6</i>	-4.9	<i>10.1</i>	<i>29.8</i>
Czech Rep.	Personnel									527	487
	Person. change										-7.5
	Equipment									183	248
Denmark	Equip. change										35.3
	Personnel	1 669	1 624	1 630	1 642	1 676	1 658	1 655	1 708	1 697	1 610
	Person. change	-0.3	-2.7	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	-1.1	-0.2	<i>3.2</i>	-0.6	-5.2
	Equipment	461	510	419	445	346	347	386	393	323	350
Equip. change	<i>7.9</i>	<i>10.6</i>	-17.8	<i>6.2</i>	-22.2	<i>0.3</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	-17.9	8.7

Germany	Personnel	25 270	24 877	22 682	21 654	21 548	21 292	20 732	20 285	20 222	19 617
	Person. change	0.5	-1.6	-8.8	-4.5	-0.5	-1.2	-2.6	-2.2	-0.3	-3.0
	Equipment	6 965	5 646	4 239	3 882	3 988	3 806	3 571	4 210	4 464	4 723
	Equip. change	-18.4	-18.9	-24.9	-8.4	2.7	-4.6	-6.2	17.9	6.0	5.8
Greece	Personnel	2 897	2 872	2 839	2 925	3 002	3 076	3 332	3 525	3 752	3 975
	Person. change	-4.7	-0.9	-1.2	3.0	2.6	2.5	8.3	5.8	6.4	5.9
	Equipment	913	1 095	1 127	1 133	939	1 060	1 039	1 202	1 186	1 157
	Equip. change	-10.1	19.9	3.0	0.5	-17.1	12.9	-2.0	15.7	-1.4	-2.4
Hungary	Personnel								330		372
	Person. change										12.8
	Equipment								148		96
	Equip. change										-35.3
Italy	Personnel	14 502	13 997	13 895	14 134	13 259	15 014	17 154	17 209	18 054	17 483
	Person. change	5.5	-3.5	-0.7	1.7	-6.2	13.2	14.3	0.3	4.9	-3.2
	Equipment	3 688	3 296	3 800	3 339	2 951	3 103	2 571	2 911	2 854	2 973
	Equip. change	-5.5	-10.6	15.3	-12.1	-11.6	5.1	-17.1	13.2	-2.0	4.2
Luxembourg	Personnel	83	92	86	96	97	101	105	110	110	110
	Person. change	-2.2	12.0	-7.2	12.1	0.9	4.5	3.3	5.2	0.1	-0.5
	Equipment	6	6	3	3	3	5	5	9	7	8
	Equip. change	86.1	-11.2	-44.6	-16.9	11.5	75.1	-7.7	99.7	-22.0	8.0
Netherlands	Personnel	4 446	4 605	4 369	4 138	4 136	3 869	3 843	3 575	3 581	3 589
	Person. change	-0.4	3.6	-5.1	-5.3	0.0	-6.5	-0.7	-7.0	0.2	0.2
	Equipment	1 257	1 137	1 030	1 192	1 075	1 296	1 077	1 046	1 215	972
	Equip. change	-15.3	-9.5	-9.4	15.8	-9.8	20.6	-16.9	-2.9	16.2	-20.0
Norway	Personnel	1 512	1 550	1 187	1 209	1 167	1 188	1 200	1 254	1 303	1 401
	Person. change	3.7	2.5	-23.4	1.9	-3.5	1.8	1.0	4.5	4.0	7.5
	Equipment	718	864	910	988	795	799	767	831	755	668
	Equip. change	-5.6	20.2	5.4	8.5	-19.5	0.5	-4.0	8.4	-9.1	-11.6

Country	Item	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Poland	Personnel	1 748	1 930	1 847	1 777	1 887	1 886	1 913	1 934	2 044	2 086	2 049
	Person. change	5.2	10.4	-4.3	-3.8	6.2	-0.1	1.4	1.1	5.7		-1.8
	Equipment	198	53	167	95	143	147	196	89	103	371	357
	Equip. change	-15.3	-73.4	216	-43.1	50.9	2.9	33.2	-54.7	16.3		
Portugal	Personnel	5 353	5 317	5 183	4 956	5 098	5 101	5 057	5 079	5 095	5 095	5 126
	Person. change	1.1	-0.7	-2.5	-4.4	2.9	0.1	-0.9	0.4	0.3		0.6
	Equipment	1 067	834	1 123	913	1 055	1 016	1 040	903	888	888	1 000
	Equip. change	-1.5	-21.9	34.7	-18.7	15.5	-3.8	2.4	-13.2	-1.7		
UK	Personnel	20 546	19 507	18 942	17 434	16 226	15 904	14 591	14 148	13 940	13 940	14 251
	Person. change	6.1	-5.1	-2.9	-8.0	-6.9	-2.0	-8.3	-3.0	-1.5		2.2
	Equipment	9 558	8 061	11 321	10 485	8 540	9 432	9 221	9 866	9 894	9 894	9 936
	Equip. change	12.0	-15.7	40.4	-7.4	-18.6	10.4	-2.2	7.0	7.0		
<i>Middle East</i>												
Turkey	Personnel	2 983	3 150	3 899	3 573	3 657	3 716	4 056	4 259	4 557	4 557	4 414
	Person. change	3.2	5.6	23.8	-8.4	2.4	1.6	9.1	5.0	7.0		-3.1
	Equipment	1 396	1 604	1 638	2 053	2 134	2 478	2 263	1 809	2 472	2 472	3 540
	Equip. change	16.7	14.9	2.1	25.3	4.0	16.1	-8.7	-20.1	36.7		
<b>NATO Western Europe</b>												
NATO Western Europe	Personnel	81 397	78 996	75 316	72 595	70 740	71 604	72 121	71 338	72 304	72 304	71 637
	Person. change	-1.0	-2.9	-4.7	-3.6	-2.6	1.2	0.7	-1.1	1.4		-0.9
	Equipment	25 233	21 830	24 406	22 771	20 036	21 204	20 100	21 677	21 927	21 927	22 273
	Equip. change	-8.5	-13.5	11.8	-6.7	-12.0	5.8	-5.2	7.8	1.2		

**NATO total**

Personnel	234 002	226 177	213 980	204 505	197 274	188 410	189 024	185 977	188 033	188 265
Person. change	3.0	-3.3	-5.4	-4.4	-3.5	-4.5	0.3	-1.6	1.1	0.1
Equipment	119 930	106 354	101 708	118 944	106 398	100 794	96 270	94 570	94 252	92 411
Equip. change	-2.7	-11.3	-4.4	16.9	-10.5	-5.3	-4.5	-1.8	-0.3	-2.0

*Note:* The figures in constant dollars in this table are based on the data provided by NATO showing percentage shares of equipment in total military expenditure, applied to the figures for total expenditure in table 4A.3. France does not return figures giving this breakdown to NATO.

*Sources:* NATO, *Financial and Economic Data Relating to NATO Defence: Defence Expenditures of NATO Countries (1980–2000)*, Press release M–DPC–2 (2000)107, 5 Dec. 2000, URL <<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2000/p00-107e.htm>>; and NATO Press releases M–DPC–2 (1999)152 (2 Dec. 1999); M–DPC–2(97)147 (2 Dec. 1997); M–DPC–2(96)168 (17 Dec. 1996); M–DPC–2(95)115 (29 Nov. 1995); and M–DPC–2(93)76 (8 Dec. 1993).

**Table 4B.2. Military equipment expenditure of France, 1991–2000**

Figures are in US \$m. at 1998 prices and exchange rates. Figures in italics are percentage changes from previous year.

Item	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Equipment	17 794	17 465	16 157	15 858	13 166	13 465	12 971	11 685	11 636	12 386
Equipment change	-5.2	-1.8	-7.5	-1.9	-17.0	2.3	-3.7	-9.9	-0.4	6.4

*Note:* This table was compiled on the basis of domestic data on equipment expenditure as presented in the French defence budget. These figures refer to actual expenditures. Equipment expenditure includes all items covered by titles V and VI of the French defence budget (i.e., research and development, prototype construction, procurement of finished equipment, infrastructure and technical and industrial investments, and investment subsidies). This equipment expenditure is not comparable to the equipment expenditure as defined by NATO and presented in table 4B.1. For example, maintenance of equipment and purchases of munitions, which fall under operating costs according to the NATO definition, are included in titles V and VI of the French budget. French equipment expenditure in 1996, according to the NATO definition, has been estimated as 20 per cent lower than the figure given above. The data in this table should therefore not be compared with the NATO data in table 4B.1.

*Sources:* French Assemblée Nationale, 'Avis présenté au nom de la commission de la défense nationale et des forces armées sur le projet de loi de finances pour 2001, tome VIII, Défense: crédits d'équipement', Report 2627, tomé VIII, Paris, 11 Oct. 2000, p. 11; and French Assemblée Nationale, 'Avis présenté au nom de la commission de la défense nationale et des forces armées, sur le projet de loi de finances rectificative pour 2000', Report 2764, Paris, 29 Nov. 2000.

## Appendix 4C. Sources and methods for military expenditure data

This appendix describes the sources and methods for the SIPRI military expenditure data as provided in the tables in appendix 4A and on the SIPRI Internet site, URL <<http://projects.sipri.se/milex.html>>. For a more comprehensive overview of the conceptual problems and sources of uncertainty involved in all sets of military expenditure data, the reader is referred to other sources.<sup>1</sup> A major revision of the SIPRI military expenditure series has been made during recent years to improve its consistency over time. Thus the revised series, for the period beginning in 1988, cannot always be combined with the SIPRI series for earlier years, 1950–87. There is also a continuous revision and updating of the data, in particular for the most recent years, as data for budget allocations are replaced by data for actual expenditures. The base year for the constant dollar series has been changed from 1995 to 1998 in this volume.

### I. Purpose of the data

The main purpose of the data on military expenditure is to provide an easily identifiable measure of the scale of resources absorbed by the military. Military expenditure is an input measure which is not directly related to the ‘output’, of military activities, such as military capability or military security. Long-term trends in military expenditure and sudden changes in trend may be signs of a change in military output, but such interpretations should be made with caution.

Military expenditure data as measured in constant dollars (table 4A.3) are an indicator of the trend in the volume of resources used for military activities with the purpose of allowing comparisons over time for individual countries and comparisons between countries. The share of gross domestic product (GDP, see table 4A.4) is an indicator of the proportion of national resources used for military activities, and therefore of the economic burden imposed on the national economy.

### II. Coverage of the data

The military expenditure tables in appendix 4A cover 159 countries, including most countries with a population exceeding 1 million. The time coverage in this Yearbook is the 10-year period 1991–2000. Consistent SIPRI data are available from 1988 onwards for all countries. These are not always consistent with the SIPRI series for the period 1950–87.

<sup>1</sup> Such overviews include: Brzoska, M., ‘World military expenditures’, eds K. Hartley and T. Sandler, *Handbook of Defense Economics*, vol. 1 (Elsevier: Amsterdam, 1995); Herrera, R., *Statistics on Military Expenditure in Developing Countries: Concepts, Methodological Problems and Sources* (OECD Development Centre: Paris, 1994); United Nations, Reduction of military budgets. Construction of military price indexes and purchasing power parities for comparison of military expenditure, Report of the Secretary-General, UN document A/40/421, 1986. Ball, N., ‘Measuring third world security expenditure: a research note’, *World Development*, vol. 12, no. 2 (1984), pp. 157–64; and Blackaby, F. and Ohlson, T., ‘Military expenditure and the arms trade: problems of data’, *Bulletin of Peace Proposals*, vol. 13 (Dec. 1982), pp. 291–308.

## Definition of military expenditure

The definition of military expenditure adopted by SIPRI, based on the NATO definition, is used as a guideline. Where possible, SIPRI military expenditure data include all current and capital expenditure on: (a) the armed forces, including peace-keeping forces; (b) defence ministries and other government agencies engaged in defence projects; (c) paramilitary forces, when judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and (d) military space activities. Such expenditures should include: (a) military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; (b) operations and maintenance; (c) procurement; (d) military research and development; and (e) military aid (in the military expenditure of the donor country). Excluded are civil defence and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion and weapon destruction.

In practice it is not possible to apply this definition for all countries, since this would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. In many cases SIPRI is confined to using the national data provided, regardless of definition. Priority is then given to the choice of a uniform time series for each country to achieve consistency over time, rather than to adjusting the figures for single years according to a common definition. In cases where it is impossible to use the same source and definition for all years, the percentage change between years in the deviant source is applied to the existing series in order to make the trend as correct as possible. Such figures are shown in square brackets. In the light of these difficulties, military expenditure data are not suitable for close comparison between individual countries and are more appropriately used for comparisons over time.

## III. Methods

### Estimation

SIPRI data reflect the official data reported by governments. As a general rule, SIPRI assumes national data to be accurate until there is evidence to the contrary. Estimates are made primarily when the coverage of official data does not correspond to the SIPRI definition or when there is no consistent time series available. In the first case, estimates are made on the basis of an analysis of official government budget and expenditure accounts. The most comprehensive estimates, those for China and Russia, have been presented in detail in previous Yearbooks.<sup>2</sup> In the second case, differing time series are linked together. In order not to introduce assumptions into the military expenditure statistics, estimates are always based on empirical evidence and never based on assumptions or extrapolations. Thus, no estimates are made for countries which do not release any official data, and these countries are displayed without figures. SIPRI estimates are presented in square brackets in the tables (these are most often used when two different series are linked together). Round brackets are

<sup>2</sup> 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), pp. 243-59; and Wang, S., 'The military expenditure of China, 1989-98', *SIPRI Yearbook 1999: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 1999), pp. 334-49.

used when data are uncertain for other reasons, such as the reliability of the source or the economic context.

Data for the most recent years include two types of estimate which apply to all countries: (a) figures for the most recent year(s) are for adopted budget, budget estimates or revised estimates, and are thus more often than not revised in subsequent years; and (b) the deflator used for the last year in the series is an estimate based on a limited number of months or as provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Unless exceptional uncertainty is involved in these estimates, they are not bracketed.

The world total and the totals for regions, organizations and income groups in table 4A.1 are estimates because data are not always available for all countries in all years. These estimates are most often made on the assumption that the rate of change in an individual country for which data are missing is the same as for the average in the region to which it belongs. When no estimate can be made, countries are excluded from the totals.

## Calculations

The SIPRI military expenditure figures are presented on a calendar-year basis, with a few exceptions. The exceptions are Canada, the UK and the USA, for which NATO statistics report data on a fiscal-year basis. Calendar-year data are calculated on the assumption of an even rate of expenditure throughout the fiscal year. The ratio of military expenditure to GDP is calculated in domestic currency at current prices and for calendar years.

The original data are provided in local currency at current prices (as presented in table 4A.2). In order to enable comparisons between countries and over time, these are converted to US dollars at constant prices (table 4A.3). The deflator used for conversion from current to constant prices is the consumer price index (CPI) of the country concerned. This choice of deflator is connected to the purpose of the SIPRI data—that they should be an indicator of resource use on an opportunity cost basis.<sup>3</sup>

For most countries the conversion to dollars is done using the average market exchange rate (MER), but for some countries purchasing power parity (PPP) rates are used. The PPP dollar rate of a country's currency is defined as the number of units of the country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as \$1 would buy in the United States.<sup>4</sup> While MERs are based on price ratios in foreign transactions only, the PPPs are based on price comparisons for the entire economy. For economies with a low degree of foreign exposure, PPP rates thus reflect the price ratios of the entire economy more accurately than MERs. This is the case for some countries in transition and for North Korea, and SIPRI therefore uses PPP rates for these countries (see the footnotes to appendix 4A). The same applies to many developing countries, and PPP rates would thus be a more appropriate exchange rate for them as well. However, the lack of good PPP data imposes the use of MERs for conversion to constant dollars for developing countries. For a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the use of PPP rates and the impact of using PPP rates instead of MERs, see the *SIPRI Yearbook 1999*.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> A military-specific deflator would be the more appropriate choice if the objective were to measure the purchasing power in terms of the amount of military personnel, goods and services that could be bought for the monetary allocations for military purposes.

<sup>4</sup> *World Bank Atlas 1998* (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Bank: Washington, DC, Mar. 1998), p. 58.

<sup>5</sup> 'Sources and methods for military expenditure data', *SIPRI Yearbook 1999* (note 2), pp. 330–33.



In this Yearbook the data in constant US dollars are presented to base year 1998. The change from the base year 1995 (as used in the *SIPRI Yearbook 2000*) has had an impact on the comparison between countries because different national currencies move against the dollar in different ways. The shift of base year has also had a significant impact on regional shares in the world total. Thus, while the share of Asia in world military expenditure in 1999 is 17.8 per cent when expressed at constant 1995 prices and exchange rates, it is 15.2 per cent with 1998 as the base year.

Total military expenditure figures are calculated for three country groupings—geographical region, membership in international organizations and income per capita. The coverage of these groupings is provided in the notes to table 4A.1.

#### IV. Sources

The sources for military expenditure data are, in order of priority: (a) primary sources, that is, official data provided by national governments, either in their official publications or in response to questionnaires; (b) secondary sources which quote primary data; and (c) other secondary sources.

The first category consists of national budget documents, defence white papers and public finance statistics as well as responses to a SIPRI questionnaire which is sent out annually to ministries of finance and of defence, central banks and national statistical offices of the countries in the SIPRI database. It also includes government responses to questionnaires about military expenditure sent out by the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

The second category includes international statistics, such as those of NATO and the IMF. Data for NATO countries are taken from NATO defence expenditure statistics published in a number of NATO sources. Data for many developing countries are taken from the IMF's *Government Financial Statistics Yearbook*, which provides a defence line for most of its member countries. This category also includes publications of other organizations which provide proper references to the primary sources used. The three main sources in this category are the *Europa Yearbook* (Europa Publications Ltd, London), the *Country Reports* of the Economist Intelligence Unit (London), and the *Country Reports* by IMF staff.

The third category of sources consists of specialist journals and newspapers.

The main sources for economic data are the publications of the IMF: *International Financial Statistics*, *World Economic Outlook* and *Staff Country Reports*. The source for most PPP rates is *World Development Indicators* (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development).

#### Official reporting of data on military expenditure

SIPRI sends out annual requests to the governments of most countries in the world to provide official data on their military expenditure according to a standardized format. Similar requests are sent out by other organizations. Table 4C presents the response rates during the year 2000 for three of the major efforts in this field—those of SIPRI, NATO and the United Nations.

The SIPRI questionnaire asks governments to report their military expenditure for the most recent five years. The exceptions are the very small countries, mostly small islands in the Pacific and Caribbean, which are assumed not to have any defence forces of significant size. The NATO member states are also exempted, because for

these countries SIPRI uses the data compiled by the NATO Economics Directorate and published in a standardized format. In 2000 the SIPRI questionnaire was sent to 146 countries out of a total of 159 covered in the SIPRI database (table 4C, columns 1 and 2). Of these countries 34 provided data on their military expenditure (column 3).

NATO had 19 member states in 2000, 3 of which are new member states in Central and Eastern Europe, and one of which (Iceland) does not have national defence forces and therefore does not provide data. The UN General Assembly calls annually upon all its 189 member states (table 4C, column 5) to 'report their military expenditure for the latest fiscal year for which data are available, using, preferably and to the extent possible, the reporting instrument as recommended in its resolution 35/142B' of 12 December 1980.<sup>6</sup> The UN received 32 replies in year 2000 (table 4C, column 6).

The aggregate number of countries which provided data to at least one of these three organizations during year 2000 is 60 (table 4C, column 7). This means that about one-third of the countries covered in the SIPRI military expenditure database did report their military expenditure according to a standardized format. A geographical analysis of the response rates shows that the regions with the highest response rates are Europe and South America. Excluding the NATO countries, which are obliged to report to NATO, the rest of Western Europe had a response rate of 6 out of 7. The response rate for countries in Central and Eastern Europe was almost identical (11 out of 15) after exclusion of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries. In South America 7 out of 11 countries reported their military expenditure. In the South American region availability of military budgets varies substantially. While countries like Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Colombia have replied regularly to SIPRI questionnaires, and Paraguay did for the first time in 2000, others such as Argentina, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela have not provided data to SIPRI for several years. Peru, for example, cites security reasons for not revealing the breakdown of its military expenditures.

In most other regions response rates were very low. Except for Mexico, none of the Central American countries has returned the SIPRI questionnaire or provided official documents on its military expenditure. Among the member states of the CIS none reported to SIPRI in 2000 and only two to the UN—Moldova and Uzbekistan.

Of 16 East Asian countries only 3 reported—South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand. Two South Asian countries reported—Nepal and Pakistan—and 3 in the Middle East—Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

Among African countries the response rate is extremely low: 7 out of 50 African states reported to either SIPRI or the UN in 2000—Botswana, Burundi, Madagascar, Mauritius, Senegal, the Seychelles and South Africa. The reasons for the low availability of primary data on military expenditure in many African countries have been explored in a recent SIPRI study, which showed that it is not always due to a desire to hide the data, but more often to a combination of a lack of demand for the data and a proper channel for publishing such documents. Bureaucratic bottlenecks and an absence of a proper channel of communication between the relevant government ministries (of finance, defence and information) make it more difficult for the ministries to complete standardized questionnaires on military expenditure. In many instances, none of them expressly accepts responsibility for making such information available, preferring instead to ask for permission from a higher authority. In the absence of a policy on such issues, the higher authority does not

<sup>6</sup> 'Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures', UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/54/43, 23 Dec. 1999.

**Table 4C.** Response rates to military expenditure questionnaires, 2000Figures are numbers of countries.<sup>a</sup>

Region	SIPRI coverage 1	SIPRI request 2	SIPRI replies 3 <sup>b</sup>	NATO replies 4	UN coverage 5	UN replies 6 <sup>c</sup>	Total replies <sup>d</sup> 7
Africa	50	50	6	–	52	1	7
America, North	2	0	0	2	2	2	2
America, Central <sup>e</sup>	8	13	2	–	13	1	2
America, South	11	11	5	–	12	3	7
Asia, Central	5	5	0	–	5	1	1
Asia, East	16	16	2	–	16	1	3
Asia, South	6	6	1	–	6	1	2
Oceania	4	3	1	–	6	1	1
Europe, West	20	7	5	13 <sup>f</sup>	20	11	20
Europe, Central/East <sup>g</sup>	15	15	10	3	15	8	11
Europe, CIS	7	7	0	–	7	1	1
Middle East	15	13	2	1	15	1	3
Small states <sup>h</sup>	–	–	–	–	20	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>60</b>

<sup>a</sup> The number of replies is higher than the number of countries because for some countries several replies have been received.

<sup>b</sup> Austria, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, South Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland and Taiwan.

<sup>c</sup> Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Nepal, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, USA and Uzbekistan.

<sup>d</sup> Totals are often smaller than the sum of columns 3, 4 and 5 because the same country can appear in two or three columns.

<sup>e</sup> Includes the Caribbean states.

<sup>f</sup> Iceland, a NATO member without defence forces, is counted as a nil report.

<sup>g</sup> Excludes the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) member countries.

<sup>h</sup> At least 20 UN member states are too small to have a defence force but are included here for the sake of completeness.

*Sources:* SIPRI questionnaires during 2000; NATO, 'Financial and economic data relating to NATO defence: defence expenditures of NATO countries 1980–2000', Press release M-DPC-2 (1999)107, 5 Dec. 2000, URL <<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2000/p00-107e.htm>>; and United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency on military expenditure, UN document A/55/272, 28 July 2000.

respond to the request for permission and the questionnaire is filed away or 'kept in view'.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> The project on military expenditure in Africa, the findings of which will be presented in Omuitoogun, W., *Military Expenditure of African States*, SIPRI Research Report no. 17 (Oxford University Press: Oxford, forthcoming 2001).