

Appendix 10A. Tables of military expenditure

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Sources and methods are explained in appendix 10C. Notes and explanations of the conventions used appear below table 10A.4. Data in this appendix should not be combined with those in previous SIPRI Yearbooks because of revision.²

Table 10A.1. Military expenditure by region, in constant US dollars, 1994–2003

Figures are in US \$b., at constant 2000 prices and exchange rates. Figures do not always add up to totals because of the conventions of rounding.

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
World total	742	709	693	699	693	699	727	743	792	879
Geographical regions										
Africa	(9.2)	(8.7)	(8.4)	8.6	9.2	9.9	10.3	10.5	11.3	11.4
North Africa	(4.1)	(3.9)	(4.0)	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.6	5.7	(5.8)	5.9	(5.9)
Americas	365	347	328	329	321	323	334	339	376	451
North America	344	324	306	304	298	299	310	313	350	426
Central America	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3
South America	17.6	20.2	18.4	21.2	20.2	20.1	20.7	22.6	22.9	21.8
Asia and Oceania	120	123	127	127	126	128	133	140	146	151
Central Asia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	(0.4)	0.5	..	(0.5)	..	..
East Asia	101	103	107	107	105	105	110	115	121	125
South Asia	12.0	12.6	12.8	13.4	13.5	14.6	15.2	15.8	15.9	16.9
Oceania	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.5
Europe	200	187	186	186	184	188	191	191	194	195
Central and Eastern	26.4	20.6	19.3	20.1	17.5	18.3	20.0	21.5	22.2	24.5
Western	174	166	166	166	167	170	171	170	172	171
Middle East	47.1	43.8	43.8	48.1	51.9	50.3	58.0	63.1	63.8	70.0

Organizations														
ASEAN	9.9	11.4	11.9	20.2	18.1	18.0	20.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CIS	17.8	11.8	10.8	11.6	8.9	10.1	11.7	12.8	13.4	13.4	13.4	15.2	15.2	15.2
CIS Asia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	(0.4)	0.5	..	(0.5)	..	..	..	..	..	..
CIS Europe	17.4	11.4	10.4	11.1	8.4	9.5	11.2	12.4	12.9	12.9	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7
EU	152	152	152	151	152	154	155	155	156	156	155	155	155	155
NATO	506	479	463	459	453	462	474	476	517	517	592	592	592	592
NATO Europe	162	155	156	155	156	163	164	163	166	166	165	165	165	165
OECD	569	545	544	543	537	542	555	558	599	599	675	675	675	675
OPEC	35.6	31.9	31.8	37.0	39.7	37.6	44.5	48.5	47.6	47.6	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1
OSCE	544	511	492	490	482	487	501	504	545	545	622	622	622	622
Income group (GNI/capita 2000)														
Low (\leq \$755)	29.3	30.1	31.1	30.2	27.8	29.4	32.7	(33.4)	(34.3)	(34.3)	(36.1)	(36.1)	(36.1)	(36.1)
Lower middle (\$756–\$2995)	58.6	51.3	52.0	54.3	54.6	58.0	66.8	75.6	82.0	82.0	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9
Upper middle (\$2996–\$9265)	65.7	66.9	66.0	73.0	74.4	73.1	76.1	79.6	78.9	78.9	79.5	79.5	79.5	79.5
High (\geq \$9266)	589	561	544	541	536	538	551	555	597	597	672	672	672	672

Notes:

The world total and the totals for regions, organizations and income groups in table 10A.1 are estimates, based on data in table 10A.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 10A.1 are Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Iraq, Liberia and Somalia. Regional totals are presented within brackets when based on country data accounting for less than 90% of the regional total. No data are presented when the estimate would be based on data accounting for less than 60% of the regional total. Totals for geographical regions add up to the world total and sub-regional 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 2000 gross national income (GNI) per capita as calculated by the World Bank and presented in its *World Development Indicators 2002* (World Bank: Washington, DC, Apr. 2002); and *World Development Report 2002* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, Sep. 2001).

Africa: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Republic of), Congo (Democratic Republic of, 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 (Republic of), Congo (Democratic Republic of, 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, New Zealand, North Korea, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar (Burma), Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam. *Central Asia*: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan. *East Asia*: Brunei, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, 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, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of, FYROM), Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine. *Central and Eastern Europe*: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of, FYROM), Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine. *Western Europe*: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK.

Middle East: Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN): Brunei, Cambodia (1999–), Indonesia, Laos (1997–), Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma) (1997–), Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam (1995–).

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan. *CIS Europe*: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine. *CIS Asia*: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

European Union (EU): Austria (1995–), Belgium, Denmark, Finland (1995–), France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden (1995–), UK.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (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, Turkey, UK.

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, Slovakia (2000–), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA.

Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC): Algeria, Gabon (–1995), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE): Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of, FYROM) (1995–), Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro (2000–), Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan.

Low-income countries (GNI/capita ≤ \$755 in 2000): Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Republic of), Congo (Democratic Republic of, DRC), Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Kenya, North Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar (Burma), Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Lower-middle income countries (GNI/capita: \$756–\$2995 in 2000): Albania, Algeria, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of, FYROM), Morocco, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Tunisia.

Upper-middle income countries (GNI/capita: \$2996–\$9265 in 2000): Argentina, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Gabon, Hungary, South Korea, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Oman, Panama, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Slovakia, South Africa, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela.

High-income countries (GNI/capita: ≤ \$9266 in 2000): Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brunei, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, UK, USA.

Table 10A.2. Military expenditure by region and country, in local currency, 1994–2003
 Figures are in local currency, current prices, and are for calendar years.

State	Currency	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Africa											
<i>North Africa</i>											
Algeria ³	m. dinars	46 800	58 847	79 519	101 126	112 248	121 597	141 576	149 468	167 000	170 764
Libya	m. dinars	..	..	..	577	675	535	556	496	575	626
Morocco	m. dirhams	13 557	12 957	12 890	12 476	12 666	13 921	14 639	15 643	16 994	17 722
Tunisia	m. dinars	301	324	387	396	417	424	442	[459]	..	..
<i>Sub-Saharan</i>											
Angola ⁴	th./m. kwanzas	130	2 469	163	(391)	288	3 670	4 400	6 100	16 200	48 090
Benin	m. francs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	m. pulas	458	460	467	586	808	855	974	1 055	1 325	1 482
Burkina Faso	m. francs	16 800	18 400	19 000	22 500	23 300	25 700	26 100	27 000	33 400	31 961
Burundi	m. francs	10 589	10 517	15 408	21 800	26 300	28 500	30 500	44 200	44 200	40 000
Cameroon	m. francs	52 477	56 691	59 819	69 288	80 969	89 095	87 598	91 118	101 500	111 650
Cape Verde	m. escudos	281	477	352	382	443	518	814	572	530	554
Centr. Afr. Rep. ⁵	m. francs	5 935	6 496	6 239	..	..	..	..	..	7 445	7 874
Chad	m. francs	12 333	10 000	12 681	9 700	9 500	12 900	15 200	18 200	19 300	22 700
Congo, Rep. of	m. francs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 374
Congo (DRC) ⁶	m. francs	..	..	44.8	110	42.8	600	2 901	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	b. francs	46.7	..	52.5	54.6	..	..	..	..	..	124
Djibouti	m. francs	4 648	4 481	3 712	4 019	4 013	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	m. francs	1 321	1 721	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea ⁷	m. nakfa	439	771	968	634	1 936	2 225	2 220	1 884	2 104	2 020
Ethiopia ⁸	m. birr	813	754	803	1 512	3 263	5 589	5 075	3 154	3 000	2 565
Gabon	m. francs	..	..	..	..	9 000	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia ⁹	m. dalasis	22.2	27.6	38.5	42.6	43.1	40.1	(57.2)	(63.0)	(63.5)	(64.0)
Ghana	m. cedis	36 147	58 823	72 644	93 148	132 812	158 060	277 269	231 740	297 800	439 200
Guinea	m. francs	44 800	..	..	48 600	55 700	76 600	80 300	171 100	185 000	..
Guinea-Bissau ¹⁰	m. francs	400	615	770	1 061	1 711	..	6 786	4 533	..	..

Kenya	m. shillings	6 577	7 668	9 756	10 317	10 624	11 826	14 568	16 510	16 871	18 726
Lesotho	m. maloti	91.8	125	122	132	154	208	212	201	206	..
Liberia ¹¹	m. dollars	(41.3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1 990)	(2 590)	..
Madagascar ¹²	b. francs	84.6	116	201	267	275	283	320	428	..	..
Malawi	m. kwachas	149	169	309	434	450	635	916	1 021	..	..
Mali	b. francs	22.2	26.9	27.1	31.3	32.2	36.0	[41.4]	39.3	..	..
Mauritania ¹³	m. ouguiyas	3 640	3 640	3 680	3 660	3 950	4 090	4 200	4 420	4 900	5 100
Mauritius	m. rupees	213	234	233	206	203	228	246	262	285	329
Mozambique ¹⁴	b./tr. meticals	762	522	704	840	1 013	1 250	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.5
Namibia ¹⁵	m. dollars	202	248	286	383	435	660	786	736	880	893
Niger	m. francs	9 700	9 200	8 900	9 600	13 000	14 300	14 000	..	14 266	..
Nigeria ¹⁶	m. naira	7 032	14 000	15 350	17 920	25 162	45 400	37 490	63 472	64 908	76 890
Rwanda ¹⁷	b. francs	5.7	14.8	22.6	23.3	27.7	29.0	25.8	28.6	27.5	26.6
Senegal ¹⁸	m. francs	36 725	40 389	40 809	41 324	44 300	48 200	44 400	50 500	51 600	..
Seychelles	m. rupees	60.1	55.2	52.4	57.3	55.5	59.3	59.0	64.8	64.1	64.1
Sierra Leone	m. leones	15 546	18 898	17 119	(9 315)	..	..	(48 000)	(33 000)	(36 000)	(39 000)
Somalia	shillings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	m. rand	12 352	11 942	11 143	11 131	10 716	10 678	13 031	15 303	17 559	20 286
Sudan ¹⁹	m. dinars	5 939	8 060	9 520	16 300	42 800	62 200	84 100	..	102 000	102 000
Swaziland	m. emalangeni	[103]	[120]	[130]	137	163	180	186	184	..	..
Tanzania	b. shillings	26.7	44.0	52.8	61.2	..	..	97.0	118	138	..
Togo	m. francs	14 100	15 400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 757
Uganda ²⁰	b. shillings	95.8	118	135	139	181	212	203	214	255	297
Zambia ²¹	b. kwachas	39.0	65.8	56.9	90.8	114	73.7	[58.0]	..	..	..
Zimbabwe ²²	m. dollars	1 826	2 214	2 742	3 441	3 710	10 068	15 361	16 208	34 403	123 100
America											
<i>Central America</i>											
Belize	th. dollars	15 799	16 106	15 932	18 790	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica ²³	m. colones	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
El Salvador ¹⁹	m. dollar	94.7	97.0	96.4	97.5	96.3	99.8	112	109	109	106
Guatemala	m. quetzals	806	843	784	801	875	914	1 225	1 143	1 020	950
Honduras	m. lempiras	..	..	..	..	..	..	516	646	898	919

State	Currency	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Mexico	m. new pesos	[8 694]	10 368	14 637	18 306	20 950	25 825	28 335	31 298	31 224	31 730
Nicaragua	m. gold cordobas	238	265	266	286	278	318	390	389	501	537
Panama ²⁴	m. balboas	101	96.6	101	118	104	112	..	..	..	..
<i>North America</i>											
Canada ²⁵	m. dollars	13 008	12 457	11 511	10 831	11 716	12 360	12 314	13 191	13 379	14 064
USA ²⁵	m. dollars	288 059	278 856	271 417	276 324	274 278	280 969	301 697	312 743	356 720	446 320
<i>South America</i>											
Argentina ²⁶	m. pesos	4 021	4 361	4 136	4 016	3 962	4 143	3 739	3 726	3 755	[4 233]
Bolivia	m. bolivianos	569	612	682	857	1 128	864	792	858	976	..
Brazil ²⁷	m. reais	4 108	10 008	9 994	13 104	12 743	12 328	13 988	17 399	20 970	[22 500]
Chile ²⁸	b. pesos	[781]	[866]	[965]	1 114	1 249	1 367	1 502	1 615	1 765	1 743
Colombia ²⁹	b. pesos	[1 745]	[2 228]	[2 786]	3 537	4 356	5 372	5 935	7 228	8 430	9 008
Ecuador ³⁰	m. US dollars	447	475	419	499	549	249	266	384	558	641
Guyana	m. dollars	759	808	780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	b. guaranities	..	..	..	275	284	258	274	275	288	285
Peru	m. new soles	..	..	..	3 171	3 384	3 398	3 684	3 186	2 987	3 066
Uruguay	m. pesos	[2 390]	[2 084]	[2 557]	[3 027]	[3 267]	3 575	4 321	4 383	4 333	3 553
Venezuela	b. bolivares	138	212	306	753	716	927	1 218	1 554	1 575	1 812
Asia and Oceania											
<i>Central Asia</i>											
Kazakhstan ³¹	b. tenge	(3.8)	10.8	16.3	17.9	19.0	17.2	20.4	32.5	37.7	[42.0]
Kyrgyzstan ³¹	m. soms	105	267	334	501	515	876	1 173	[1 010]	[1 130]	[1 150]
Tajikistan ³¹	th. Somoni	347	713	3 977	10 713	13 562	18 723	21 496	29 577	[45 400]	..
Turkmenistan ³²	b. manats	1.5	15.1	158	440	436	582	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan ³¹	m. soms	(991)	(3 355)	(6 900)	[13 700]	..	34 860	..	41 115	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>											
Brunei ³³	m. dollars	[420]	[425]	474	555	614	[520]	[485]	[548]	507	..
Cambodia ³⁴	b. riels	410	456	434	447	481	474	455	404	[384]	[388]
China, P. R. ³⁵	b. yuan	[87.4]	[105]	[126]	[131]	[149]	[165]	[182]	[215]	[251]	[274]
Indonesia	b. rupiahs	[6 215]	[7 158]	[8 400]	8 336	10 349	10 254	13 945	16 416	19 291	..

Japan	b. yen	4 673	4 714	4 815	4 922	4 942	4 934	4 935	4 950	4 956	4 954
Korea, North ³⁶	b. won	(4.8)	..	..	..	(2.9)	(2.9)	(3.0)	(3.1)	(3.3)	(3.9)
Korea, South ³⁷	b. won	10 075	11 074	12 243	13 102	13 594	13 337	14 477	15 388	16 364	17 426
Laos	b. kip	..	..	49.2	53.0	66.5	224	278	325	..	..
Malaysia	m. ringgits	5 565	6 121	6 091	5 877	4 547	6 321	5 826	7 351	8 504	9 166
Mongolia	m. tugriks	6 766	9 547	11 850	14 830	16 749	18 416	26 126	26 400	26 400	..
Myanmar	b. kyats	16.7	22.3	27.7	29.8	37.3	43.7	58.8	..	..	..
Philippines	m. pesos	23 125	27 493	30 978	29 212	31 512	32 959	36 208	35 977	41 981	[43 860]
Singapore	m. dollars	4 273	5 206	5 782	6 618	7 475	7 616	7 466	7 721	8 108	8 240
Taiwan	b. dollars	296	277	288	302	299	258	243	248	227	227
Thailand	m. baht	78 281	88 343	96 066	99 708	95 162	83 302	73 924	72 304	75 741	[76 343]
Viet Nam	b. dong	4 730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>South Asia</i>											
Afghanistan	m. afghanis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	m. taka	19 021	21 582	23 076	25 863	28 436	31 277	33 377	34 020	34 105	34 925
India	b. rupees	230	260	291	339	387	453	490	531	556	630
Nepal ³⁸	m. rupees	1 939	2 064	2 242	2 471	2 789	3 240	3 650	4 777	6 512	..
Pakistan	m. rupees	98 144	112 085	123 550	131 803	139 818	146 931	153 795	169 950	188 850	[196 000]
Sri Lanka ³⁹	b. rupees	19.4	35.2	38.1	37.1	42.5	40.1	56.9	54.2	49.2	[44.6]
<i>Oceania</i>											
Australia	m. dollars	9 739	9 871	10 005	10 207	10 799	11 496	11 975	12 995	14 077	14 863
Fiji	m. dollars	49.3	48.8	51.2	47.0	48.0	49.0	73.0	86.0	71.0	..
New Zealand	m. dollars	1 245	1 316	1 356	1 344	1 363	1 380	1 422	1 428	1 411	1 426
Pap. New Guinea	m. kina	84.2	72.2	104	114	..	91.7	85.0	..	..	..
Europe											
Albania ⁴⁰	m. leks	4 698	4 719	4 777	4 442	5 067	5 891	6 519	7 638	8 220	9 279
Armenia	m. dram	..	21 200	21 700	31 445	33 707	35 575	36 716	36 446	36 389	44 500
Austria	m. euros	1 541	1 562	1 576	1 600	1 619	1 662	1 742	1 666	1 664	1 740
Azerbaijan	b. manats	85.6	248	305	353	388	436	485	532	605	[680]
Belarus ⁴¹	m. roubles	604	1 933	2 266	6 079	9 834	38 740	115 250	247 000	366 489	441 874
Belgium	m. euros	3 271	3 251	3 256	3 267	3 297	3 378	3 463	3 393	3 344	3 452
Bosnia/Herz. ⁴²	m. marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	866	..	..	..

State	Currency	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Bulgaria	m. leva	[19.0]	[22.8]	34.5	372	512	595	677	805	859	895
Croatia ⁴³	m. kuna	7 149	9 282	7 760	7 000	7 500	6 084	4 510	4 336	4 355	3 990
Cyprus	m. pounds	99.0	91.0	141	185	169	106	118	142	100	100
Czech Rep. ⁴⁴	m. korunas	24 375	25 070	26 817	27 582	33 570	37 210	39 807	44 842	47 308	52 352
Denmark	m. kroner	17 293	17 468	17 896	18 521	19 071	19 428	19 339	21 017	21 269	21 935
Estonia ⁴⁵	m. kroons	327	417	499	736	843	1 083	1 329	1 640	2 028	2 324
Finland	m. euros	1 543	1 445	1 644	1 555	1 715	1 494	1 647	1 631	1 674	1 722
France	m. euros	37 574	36 349	36 188	36 756	36 012	36 510	36 702	37 187	38 681	40 212
Georgia ⁴⁶	m. lari	..	..	85.5	[57.1]	[57.1]	[52.4]	[37.2]	[49.4]	74.6	91.5
Germany	m. euros	30 144	30 159	29 998	29 451	29 822	30 603	30 554	30 648	31 168	30 928
Greece	m. euros	3 090	3 438	3 942	4 433	5 061	5 439	5 921	5 986	6 085	6 309
Hungary	m. forints	90 751	89 397	103 132	146 820	151 215	191 485	226 041	272 424	299 448	341 310
Iceland	kronur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	m. euros	523	541	580	623	644	677	734	835	841	874
Italy	m. euros	16 958	16 300	18 680	19 987	21 052	22 240	24 325	24 592	25 887	24 421
Latvia ⁴⁷	m. lats	19.0	23.0	21.0	22.1	24.8	33.1	42.4	54.9	91.0	111
Lithuania	m. litai	79.3	115	169	302	553	479	760	860	906	1 077
Luxembourg	m. euros	105	104	109	119	129	132	139	179	192	205
Mac. (FYROM)	m. denars	..	..	5 223	4 163	4 302	3 769	4 602	15 397	6 841	7 053
Malta ⁴⁸	th. liri	10 533	10 996	12 002	12 020	11 297	11 164	11 109	12 205	14 557	15 058
Moldova ⁴⁹	m. lei	36.7	60.0	70.7	80.5	57.0	63.0	63.3	76.7	94.7	110
Netherlands	m. euros	5 895	5 837	5 989	6 056	6 154	6 595	6 482	6 929	7 149	7 265
Norway	m. kroner	24 019	22 224	22 813	23 010	25 087	25 809	25 722	26 669	32 461	31 060
Poland	m. zlotys	5 117	6 595	8 313	10 075	11 687	12 242	13 239	14 032	14 581	15 185
Portugal	m. euros	1 800	2 013	2 001	2 089	2 098	2 259	2 393	2 598	2 765	2 792
Romania	b. lei	[1 553]	[1 999]	[2 697]	[7 704]	[11 132]	14 648	20 310	28 644	34 911	44 639
Russia ⁵⁰	m. roubles	[35 890]	[63 220]	[82 485]	[105 034]	[85 574]	[165 477]	[272 706]	[365 374]	[439 500]	[572 493]
Serbia & Mont. ⁵¹	m. dinars	..	..	3 950	[5 406]	6 441	8 600	21 292	33 060	40 574	49 900
Slovakia ⁵²	m. korunas	9 614	18 708	19 665	16 792	14 009	13 532	15 760	19 051	19 893	21 675
Slovenia	m. tolaris	[30 651]	39 664	44 666	46 434	50 030	49 958	49 518	64 533	77 369	88 720

Spain ⁵³	m. euros	5 978	6 483	6 560	6 750	6 756	7 092	7 599	7 972	8 414	8 751
Sweden	m. kronor	39 772	40 872	27 015	39 726	40 801	42 541	44 542	43 274	[43 032]	[42 659]
Switzerland ⁵⁴	m. francs	5 723	5 011	4 782	4 634	4 532	4 416	4 503	4 476	4 466	4 129
Turkey	tr. liras	157	303	612	1 183	2 289	4 168	6 248	8 844	13 641	17 473
UK ⁵⁵	m. pounds	22 490	21 439	22 330	21 612	22 477	22 548	23 532	24 464	25 081	26 097
Ukraine ⁵⁶	m. hryvnias	337	1 665	2 833	3 427	3 709	3 908	[6 190]	[5 860]	[6 310]	[7 670]
Middle East											
Bahrain	m. dinars	96.3	103	109	109	111	123	121	126	126	176
Egypt ⁵⁷	m. pounds	6 682	7 164	7 573	7 986	8 154	8 312	9 124	9 975	10 717	..
Iran ⁵⁸	b. rials	4 023	4 457	6 499	8 540	10 624	12 933	21 936	[28 685]	[34 500]	[50 363]
Iraq	m. dinars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel ⁵⁹	m. new shekels	19 836	22 519	26 979	29 581	32 449	34 021	36 430	37 265	45 800	43 798
Jordan ⁶⁰	m. dinars	361	586	417	445	491	512	531	537	551	597
Kuwait	m. dinars	979	1 102	971	745	695	740	875	942	1 121	1 553
Lebanon	b. pounds	[1 071]	[1 210]	[1 156]	[1 044]	1 052	1 251	1 327	1 383	1 222	[1 244]
Oman ⁶¹	m. riyals	779	776	737	760	676	687	809	933	[958]	938
Saudi Arabia ⁶²	m. riyals	53 549	49 501	50 025	66 000	78 000	69 000	75 000	79 000	69 382	70 303
Syria	b. pounds	37.3	40.5	40.7	42.8	46.1	[46.1]	[49.6]	[61.4]	[62.6]	[74.4]
UAE ⁶³	m. dirhams	7 999	8 129	[8 292]	8 629	8 712	8 790	8 688	8 811	9 381	9 930
Yemen	m. rials	30 273	35 897	44 964	55 104	53 824	58 311	[72 400]	[86 400]	121 900	..

Table 10A.3. Military expenditure by region and country, in constant US dollars, 1994–2003
 Figures are in US \$m., at constant 2000 prices and exchange rates, and are for calendar years.

State	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Africa										
<i>North Africa</i>										
Algeria ³	1 095	1 061	1 208	1 452	1 536	1 621	1 881	1 906	2 099	2 101
Libya	..	..	..	1 169	1 319	1 019	1 090	1 068	1 371	1 453
Morocco	1 485	1 338	1 292	1 238	1 223	1 335	1 378	1 463	1 546	1 627
Tunisia	273	277	319	315	321	318	322	[328]	..	..
<i>Sub-Saharan</i>										
Angola ⁴	1 491	1 022	1 589	(1 195)	424	1 553	438	239	303	461
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	148	135	124	143	185	182	191	194	225	228
Burkina Faso	28.5	29.1	28.3	32.7	32.3	36.0	36.7	36.2	43.7	41.1
Burundi	42.0	35.0	40.5	43.7	46.9	49.2	42.3	56.1	56.9	46.2
Cameroon	89.8	88.9	90.3	99.8	113	123	123	122	133	141
Cape Verde	3.2	5.0	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.4	7.0	4.8	4.3	4.4
Central African Rep. ⁵	10.5	9.6	8.9	..	..	..	..	..	9.8	10.0
Chad	24.3	18.1	20.4	14.8	12.9	18.8	21.3	22.7	22.9	26.7
Congo, Rep. of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.5
Congo (DRC) ⁶	..	..	173	154	46.3	169	133	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	86.4	..	82.9	82.9	..	..	..	..	..	155
Djibouti	29.8	27.4	21.7	23.0	22.9	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	2.5	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea ⁷	81.5	130	150	95.5	288	277	231	171	163	132
Ethiopia ⁸	118	99.4	112	205	431	685	618	418	391	268
Gabon	..	..	..	..	12.5	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia ⁹	2.0	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	(4.5)	(4.7)	(4.6)	(4.5)
Ghana	31.9	32.6	27.5	27.5	34.3	36.3	50.8	32.0	35.8	41.1
Guinea	33.4	..	..	32.6	35.6	46.8	46.0	93.0	97.7	..

Guinea-Bissau ¹⁰	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.6	..	9.5	6.2	..	..
Kenya	131	151	177	168	162	171	191	205	205	206
Lesotho	21.2	26.3	23.5	23.5	25.3	31.8	30.6	32.1	24.6	..
Liberia ¹¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(43.2)	(49.2)	..
Madagascar ¹²	30.5	28.0	40.6	51.7	50.0	46.8	47.2	59.2	..	..
Malawi	16.8	10.4	13.8	17.8	14.2	13.8	15.4	13.5	..	..
Mali	38.4	41.1	38.7	44.9	44.4	50.2	[58.1]	52.5	..	..
Mauritania ¹³	20.6	19.4	18.7	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.7	18.9	18.4
Mauritius	11.6	12.1	11.3	9.4	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.6	10.7
Mozambique ¹⁴	143	63.4	57.6	64.0	76.0	91.2	90.6	101	102	116
Namibia ¹⁵	47.4	52.7	56.3	69.4	74.4	104	113	96.8	104	97.5
Niger	17.2	14.7	13.5	14.2	18.4	20.7	19.7	..	18.8	..
Nigeria ¹⁶	221	255	216	233	297	511	369	553	501	519
Rwanda ¹⁷	23.1	49.2	70.0	64.4	72.1	77.3	66.2	71.0	66.6	60.1
Senegal ¹⁸	59.7	60.8	59.8	59.6	63.2	68.2	62.4	68.8	68.8	..
Seychelles	12.1	11.1	10.7	11.6	11.0	11.0	10.3	10.7	10.6	10.2
Sierra Leone	23.9	23.0	17.0	(8.0)	..	..	(22.9)	(15.5)	(17.4)	(17.9)
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	2 671	2 376	2 065	1 899	1 711	1 621	1 878	2 087	2 193	2 353
Sudan ¹⁹	195	157	79.7	93.0	209	261	327	..	349	326
Swaziland	[24.6]	[25.6]	[26.0]	25.4	28.0	29.2	26.9	25.2	..	..
Tanzania	77.4	99.5	98.7	98.6	..	..	121	141	157	..
Togo	26.9	25.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.0
Uganda ²⁰	79.3	89.9	96.1	92.1	120	133	123	127	152	164
Zambia ²¹	59.9	74.9	45.3	58.0	58.5	29.9	[18.6]	..	..	..
Zimbabwe ²²	243	240	245	259	212	363	355	212	188	129
America										
<i>Central America</i>										
Belize	8.6	8.5	7.9	9.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica ²³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
El Salvador ¹⁹	126	117	106	103	99.0	102	112	105	103	98.3
Guatemala	162	157	131	123	125	125	158	137	113	99.8

State	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.8	39.7	51.2	48.7
Mexico	[2 978]	2 630	2 763	2 865	2 828	2 991	2 997	3 113	2 957	2 873
Nicaragua	35.6	35.7	32.1	31.6	27.2	28.0	30.7	28.6	35.4	36.2
Panama ²⁴	108	102	106	122	107	113	..	..	..	..
<i>North America</i>										
Canada ²⁵	9 743	9 134	8 308	7 696	8 245	8 550	8 292	8 660	8 591	8 769
USA ²⁵	334 539	315 107	298 058	296 530	289 658	290 480	301 697	304 130	341 489	417 363
<i>South America</i>										
Argentina ²⁶	4 137	4 341	4 110	3 970	3 881	4 106	3 741	3 768	3 017	[2 999]
Bolivia	137	134	133	160	195	146	128	137	154	..
Brazil ²⁷	5 343	7 841	6 764	8 294	7 816	7 211	7 644	8 898	9 891	[9 172]
Chile ²⁸	[2 029]	[2 078]	[2 156]	2 347	2 502	2 650	2 805	2 912	3 105	2 975
Colombia ²⁹	[2 069]	[2 184]	[2 271]	2 434	2 526	2 810	2 843	3 206	3 516	3 501
Ecuador ³⁰	319	322	284	325	358	231	266	279	361	383
Guyana	6.2	5.9	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	..	..	..	103	94.9	80.5	78.6	73.5	69.7	59.8
Peru	..	..	..	1 046	1 041	1 010	1 056	895	838	841
Uruguay	[530]	[325]	[311]	[307]	[299]	310	357	347	301	201
Venezuela	1 898	1 823	1 317	2 159	1 512	1 584	1 791	2 031	1 681	1 475
Asia and Oceania										
<i>Central Asia</i>										
Kazakhstan ³¹	(158)	163	177	165	164	137	144	211	231	[243]
Kyrgyzstan ³¹	8.9	16.3	15.4	18.7	17.4	21.8	24.6	[19.8]	[21.7]	[21.6]
Tajikistan ³¹	32.4	9.4	10.1	14.4	12.8	13.8	11.9	11.9	[16.2]	..
Turkmenistan ³²	102	90.5	87.1	132	112	121	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan ³¹	(113)	(94.9)	(127)	[147]	..	222	..	117	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>										
Brunei ³³	[344]	[329]	360	414	458	[375]	[281]	[291]	275	..
Cambodia ³⁴	145	160	138	138	129	122	118	106	[97.4]	[97.1]
China, P. R. ³⁵	[13 500]	[13 900]	[15 300]	[15 500]	[17 800]	[20 000]	[22 000]	[25 900]	[30 300]	[32 800]

Indonesia	[1 845]	[1 942]	[2 110]	1 963	1 545	1 273	1 656	1 740	1 835	..
Japan	43 958 (2 215)	44 398	45 293	45 510	45 394 (1 343)	45 479 (1 343)	45 793 (1 379)	46 259 (1 439)	46 773 (1 517)	46 895 (1 793)
Korea, North ³⁶	..	..	..	..	12 398	12 061	12 801	13 079	13 533	13 925
Korea, South ³⁷	11 310	11 897	12 539	12 842	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laos	..	..	43.4	36.7	24.1	35.6	35.2	38.2	..	..
Malaysia	1 768	1 879	1 807	1 698	1 248	1 689	1 533	1 908	2 169	2 312
Mongolia	25.9	23.3	19.7	18.1	18.7	19.1	24.3	22.7	22.5	..
Myanmar	8 690	9 239	9 866	8 204	6 752	6 696	9 031	..	..	..
Philippines	797	877	907	808	794	778	819	767	868	[881]
Singapore	2 636	3 157	3 459	3 882	4 396	4 478	4 331	4 434	4 679	4 733
Taiwan	10 535	9 525	9 606	9 973	9 723	8 377	7 770	7 927	7 281	7 272
Thailand	2 540	2 709	2 784	2 736	2 417	2 109	1 843	1 773	1 847	[1 827]
Viet Nam	468	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>South Asia</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	510	534	548	584	593	614	640	640	621	604
India	8 109	8 340	8 565	9 307	9 387	10 482	10 900	11 397	11 426	12 394
Nepal ³⁸	39.0	38.6	38.4	40.7	41.7	46.0	51.3	65.6	87.3	..
Pakistan	2 917	2 965	2 961	2 837	2 833	2 858	2 867	3 071	3 304	[3 350]
Sri Lanka ³⁹	419	706	659	585	613	553	739	617	511	[435]
<i>Oceania</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	6 526	6 321	6 244	6 354	6 666	6 993	6 973	7 249	7 624	7 821
Fiji	27.5	26.6	27.1	24.1	23.2	23.3	34.3	38.8	31.5	..
New Zealand	635	647	651	638	639	648	650	636	613	606
Papua New Guinea	62.5	45.7	58.9	62.4	..	38.3	30.7	..	..	..
Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania ⁴⁰	64.1	59.7	53.7	37.5	35.4	41.0	45.4	51.5	51.5	57.6
Armenia	..	57.6	49.7	63.2	62.4	65.4	68.1	65.5	64.7	76.5
Austria	1 556	1 542	1 528	1 531	1 535	1 567	1 605	1 495	1 467	1 513
Azerbaijan	112	63.5	65.1	72.9	80.7	99.2	108	117	129	[142]
Belarus ⁴¹	254	101	77.5	127	119	119	131	175	182	170
Belgium	3 320	3 252	3 191	3 151	3 150	3 191	3 191	3 050	2 958	3 005

State	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴²	..	..	..	..	..	..	391	..	..	..
Bulgaria	[500]	[370]	253	235	273	309	319	353	356	364
Croatia ⁴³	1 130	1 412	1 132	980	987	774	545	500	493	441
Cyprus	189	169	254	322	288	178	190	224	153	147
Czech Rep. ⁴⁴	956	901	886	839	923	1 002	1 031	1 110	1 151	1 274
Denmark	2 449	2 423	2 431	2 462	2 489	2 474	2 393	2 541	2 511	2 534
Estonia ⁴⁵	39.2	38.8	37.8	50.4	53.4	66.4	78.3	91.4	109	123
Finland	1 549	1 436	1 625	1 518	1 652	1 423	1 517	1 478	1 492	1 526
France	37 438	35 584	34 729	34 856	33 922	34 209	33 814	33 708	34 394	35 030
Georgia ⁴⁶	..	..	59.5	[37.1]	[35.8]	[27.6]	[18.8]	[23.9]	34.2	40.3
Germany	30 214	29 717	29 146	28 081	28 174	28 744	28 150	27 554	27 643	27 169
Greece	3 927	4 011	4 251	4 530	4 937	5 169	5 455	5 336	5 236	5 241
Hungary	831	638	597	718	647	745	801	885	925	1 003
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	560	565	595	631	637	658	676	734	706	721
Italy	18 540	16 933	18 665	19 572	20 218	21 010	22 411	22 042	22 655	20 811
Latvia ⁴⁷	54.9	53.2	41.3	40.1	43.0	56.0	70.0	88.3	144	170
Lithuania	40.2	41.8	49.2	80.8	141	121	190	212	223	268
Luxembourg	106	104	107	115	124	126	128	161	169	176
Macedonia (FYROM)	..	..	80.1	63.1	64.9	57.6	69.8	235	105	108
Malta ⁴⁸	28.2	28.3	30.3	29.4	27.0	26.1	25.4	27.1	31.6	32.6
Moldova ⁴⁹	8.8	12.9	12.5	13.2	8.8	6.7	5.1	5.6	6.6	7.0
Netherlands	6 165	5 990	6 024	5 962	5 941	6 230	5 972	6 107	6 088	6 055
Norway	3 131	2 828	2 867	2 819	3 005	3 021	2 922	2 941	3 533	3 292
Poland	2 746	2 763	2 907	3 061	3 179	3 103	3 046	3 061	3 123	3 235
Portugal	1 968	2 113	2 038	2 082	2 035	2 141	2 204	2 295	2 359	2 303
Romania	[1 131]	[1 100]	[1 069]	[1 199]	[1 089]	983	936	981	976	1 086
Russia ⁵⁰	[15 800]	[10 000]	[9 100]	[9 700]	[7 100]	[8 300]	[9 700]	[11 200]	[11 400]	[13 000]
Serbia and Montenegro ⁵¹	..	..	507	[585]	537	504	710	583	601	..
Slovakia ⁵²	341	603	599	482	377	329	342	386	390	391

Table 10A.4. Military expenditure by region and country, as percentage of gross domestic product, 1994–2002

State	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Africa									
<i>North Africa</i>									
Algeria ³	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.7
Libya	..	..	..	4.1	5.3	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.4
Morocco	4.9	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3
Tunisia	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	[1.6]	..
<i>Sub-Saharan</i>									
Angola ⁴	19.8	17.6	19.5	(22.3)	11.3	21.4	4.8	3.1	3.7
Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	3.9	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.0
Burkina Faso	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8
Burundi	3.9	4.2	5.8	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.0	8.0	7.6
Cameroon	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
Cape Verde	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.7
Central African Rep. ⁵	1.3	1.2	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	1.0
Chad	1.9	1.4	1.5	..	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4
Congo, Rep. of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo (DRC) ⁶	..	..	1.5	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.9	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	1.1	..	0.9	0.8	..	..	..	..	..
Djibouti	5.4	5.1	4.2	4.5	4.4	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	2.0	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea ⁷	13.4	20.8	22.0	12.8	35.3	37.5	36.1	24.4	23.5
Ethiopia ⁸	2.4	2.0	1.8	3.4	6.7	10.7	9.6	6.0	5.2
Gabon	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	..	..
Gambia ⁹	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	(1.1)	(1.0)	(0.9)
Ghana	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6
Guinea	1.4	..	..	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.9	2.9
Guinea-Bissau ¹⁰	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.4	..	4.4	3.1	..
Kenya	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7

Lesotho	3.1	3.7	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.7
Liberia ¹¹	(31.2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	(7.7)	(7.5)
Madagascar ¹²	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	..
Malawi	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	..
Mali	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	[2.2]	1.8	..
Mauritania ¹³	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9
Mauritius	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mozambique ¹⁴	5.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Namibia ¹⁵	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.9
Niger	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	..	1.1
Nigeria ¹⁶	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.1
Rwanda ¹⁷	3.4	4.4	5.3	4.1	4.4	4.6	3.8	3.9	3.3
Senegal ¹⁸	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5
Seychelles	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Sierra Leone	2.9	2.9	2.0	(1.1)	..	..	(3.6)	(2.2)	(2.2)
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
Sudan ¹⁹	2.5	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.8	2.4	2.9	..	2.8
Swaziland	[2.8]	[2.7]	[2.4]	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	..
Tanzania	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	..	..	1.3	1.4	1.5
Togo	2.6	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda ²⁰	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.4
Zambia ²¹	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.0	[0.6]	..	..
Zimbabwe ²²	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.3	2.6	4.7	4.9	3.2	3.2
America									
<i>Central America</i>									
Belize	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica ²³	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
El Salvador ¹⁹	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Guatemala	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Mexico	[0.6]	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5

State	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Nicaragua	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4
Panama ²⁴	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	..	..	..
<i>North America</i>									
Canada ²⁵	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
USA ²⁵	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.4
<i>South America</i>									
Argentina ²⁶	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2
Bolivia	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7
Brazil ²⁷	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
Chile ²⁸	[3.3]	[3.1]	[3.1]	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9
Colombia ²⁹	[2.6]	[2.6]	[2.8]	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.8	4.2
Ecuador ³⁰	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.8
Guyana	1.0	0.9	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay	..	..	..	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Peru	..	..	..	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.5
Uruguay	[2.7]	[1.7]	[1.6]	[1.5]	[1.4]	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7
Venezuela	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4
Asia and Oceania									
<i>Central Asia</i>									
Kazakhstan ³¹	(0.8)	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
Kyrgyzstan ³¹	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	[1.4]	[1.5]
Tajikistan ³¹	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	[1.4]
Turkmenistan ³²	1.8	2.3	2.0	4.0	3.1	2.9	..	..	..
Uzbekistan ³¹	(1.5)	(1.1)	(1.2)	[1.4]	..	1.6	..	0.8	..
<i>East Asia</i>									
Brunei ³³	[6.3]	[5.7]	6.4	7.3	9.4	[7.3]	[6.5]	[7.6]	7.0
Cambodia ³⁴	6.0	5.6	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.0	[2.7]
China, P. R. ³⁵	[1.9]	[1.8]	[1.8]	[1.7]	[1.9]	[2.0]	[2.0]	[2.2]	[2.5]
Indonesia	[1.6]	[1.6]	[1.6]	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2
Japan	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

State	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Croatia ⁴³	8.2	9.4	7.2	5.7	5.5	4.3	3.0	2.7	2.5
Cyprus	2.7	2.3	3.4	4.2	3.6	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.6
Czech Rep. ⁴⁴	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Denmark	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
Estonia ⁴⁵	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9
Finland	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
France	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Georgia ⁴⁶	..	..	2.2	[1.2]	[1.1]	[0.9]	[0.6]	[0.7]	0.9
Germany	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Greece	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.3
Hungary	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Italy	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
Latvia ⁴⁷	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.8
Lithuania	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.8
Luxembourg	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Macedonia (FYROM)	..	..	3.0	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	6.6	2.8
Malta ⁴⁸	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9
Moldova ⁴⁹	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Netherlands	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Norway	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.1
Poland	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Portugal	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Romania	[3.1]	[2.8]	[2.5]	[3.0]	[3.0]	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3
Russia ⁵⁰	[5.9]	[4.1]	[3.8]	[4.2]	[3.1]	[3.5]	[3.7]	[4.0]	[4.0]
Serbia and Montenegro ⁵¹	..	..	..	[4.8]	4.4	4.5	5.9	4.9	4.5
Slovakia ⁵²	2.0	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9
Slovenia	[1.7]	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5
Spain ⁵³	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2

Sweden	2.4	2.3	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	[1.8]
Switzerland ⁵⁴	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Turkey	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.4	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.9
UK ⁵⁵	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Ukraine ⁵⁶	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.0	[3.6]	[2.9]	[2.9]
Middle East									
Bahrain	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.0	4.2	3.9
Egypt ⁵⁷	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Iran ⁵⁸	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.8	[4.3]	[4.0]
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Israel ⁵⁹	8.8	8.3	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.7	9.2
Jordan ⁶⁰	8.3	12.4	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.4
Kuwait	13.3	13.9	10.4	8.2	9.1	8.3	7.7	9.0	10.4
Lebanon	[7.0]	[6.7]	[5.7]	[4.6]	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.5	4.7
Oman ⁶¹	15.7	14.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	11.4	10.6	12.2	[12.3]
Saudi Arabia ⁶²	10.6	9.3	8.5	10.7	14.3	11.4	10.6	11.5	9.8
Syria	7.4	7.1	5.9	5.7	5.8	[5.6]	[5.5]	[6.4]	[6.1]
UAE ⁶³	5.9	5.5	[5.1]	4.8	5.1	4.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
Yemen	10.4	7.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	5.6	[5.3]	[5.5]	7.1

Conventions:

() Uncertain figure.

[] SIPRI estimate

| Change of multiple of currency

Notes:

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² 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. Revisions in constant dollar series can also originate in significant revisions in the economic statistics of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that are used for these calculations. 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.

³ The figures for Algeria are budget figures for recurrent expenditure only.

⁴ The figures for Angola should be seen in the context of highly uncertain economic statistics due to the impact of war on the Angolan economy. Figures are for Defence, Public Order and Security.

⁵ The figures for the Central African Republic are for current expenditure only.

⁶ Formerly Zaire.

⁷ The figure for Eritrea in 1995 includes expenditure for demobilization. This state has changed currency during the period. All figures have been converted to the most recent currency.

⁸ The figure for Ethiopia in 1999 includes an allocation of 1 billion birr in addition to the original defence budget.

⁹ Figures for the Gambia are for current expenditures only.

¹⁰ An armed conflict broke out in Guinea Bissau in 1998, which led to a substantial increase in defence expenditure, especially in 2000/01. According to the IMF, the increase was financed by a credit from the banking system, as well as by promissory notes. This state has changed currency during the period. All figures have been converted to the most recent currency.

¹¹ Figures for Liberia are unreliable owing to the continuing conflict in the country and problems associated with the exchange rate.

¹² Figures for Madagascar include expenditure for the gendarmerie and the National Police.

¹³ Figures for Mauritania are for operating expenditures only.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Figures for Namibia in 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 N\$104 million for the Namibian military presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The figure for 2002 include a supplementary allocation of N\$78.5 million

¹⁶ Figures for Nigeria before 1999 are understated because of the use by the military of a favourable specific dollar exchange rate.

¹⁷ 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 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.

¹⁸ Figures for Senegal do not include expenditure for paramilitary forces, which in 1998 amounted to 21 100 million francs.

¹⁹ This state has changed currency during the period. All figures have been converted to the most recent currency.

²⁰ Figures for Uganda are for current expenditure only. Uganda increased its budgeted military expenditure in 2002 beyond the donor-imposed 2% of GDP, by cutting development expenditure of other line ministries not involved in poverty reduction programmes by between 13 and 23%. The action, according to the Ugandan Defence Minister, was motivated by the need to buy more equipment for the army to fight the rebel Lord Resistance Army (LRA)

that is terrorizing the northern region of the country.

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

22 The figure for Zimbabwe in 1999 includes a supplementary allocation of 1 800 million ZD.

23 Costa Rica has no armed forces. Expenditure for paramilitary forces, border guard, and maritime and air surveillance is less than 0.05% of GDP.

24 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.

25 Figures are for fiscal year rather than for calendar year.

26 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.

27 The figure for Brazil for the most recent year is the official budget figure. In the past, actual military expenditure has usually been significantly below budget.

28 Figures for Chile include military pensions and direct transfers from the state-owned copper company Corporacion Nacional del Cobre (CODELCO) for military purchases.

29 The figure for Colombia in 2002 includes a special allocation of 579 billion pesos from a war tax decree of 12 Aug. 2002.

30 Ecuador changed its currency from sucre to US dollars on 13 Mar. 2000, at a rate of 1 dollar to 25 000 sucres. Current price figures for each year represent the dollar value of military expenditure at the market exchange rate for that year.

31 For this country PPP rates were used for conversion to constant dollars up to and including the *SIPRI Yearbook 2002*.

32 The coverage of the series for Turkmenistan varies over time due to classification changes in the Turkmenistan system of public accounts. Up to and including *SIPRI Yearbook 2002*, PPP rates were used for converting local currency figures to constant dollars.

33 Figures for Brunei are current expenditure on the Royal Brunei Armed Forces.

34 Figures for Cambodia are for defence and security, including the regular police force.

35 Figures for China are for estimated total military expenditures. On the estimates in local currency and share of GDP for the period 1989–98, 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. The estimates for the years 1999–2003 are based on the percentage change in official military expenditure and on the assumption of a gradual decrease in the commercial earnings of the People's Liberation Army (PLA).

36 Dollar figures for North Korea are in current dollars.

37 The figures for South Korea do not include military pensions, arms imports or paramilitary forces.

38 Figures for Nepal do not include expenditures on paramilitary forces, which in FY 1998/99 amounted to 3315 million taka.

39 Figures for Sri Lanka are for current expenditure only. A special allocation in 2000 of Rs. 28 billion for war-related expenditure is therefore not fully reflected in the official figure.

40 Figures for Albania exclude expenditures for paramilitary forces.

41 Figures for Belarus exclude expenditures on military pensions and on paramilitary forces.

⁴² The figure for Bosnia and Herzegovina includes expenditure for both the Army of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Army of the Republika Srpska. The former is divided into 2 components, Bosniac and Croat. The figure for 2000 is the result of an audit by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) of military expenditure in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska. The local currency since Jan. 1998 is the convertible mark, set at 1 convertible mark = 1 Deutsche Mark. The OSCE found extremely lax controls in the 2 entities, so that published budget figures are effectively meaningless. It estimated the military expenditure in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina at 10.5% of GDP, or KM 700 million, and that of the Republika Srpska at 6.5% of GDP or KM 166 million.

⁴³ Figures for Croatia exclude military pensions of 448 million kuna for 2000, 428 million kuna for 2001, 433 million kuna for 2002 and 430 million kuna for 2003.

⁴⁴ Figures for the Czech Republic do not include military pensions up to 1999.

⁴⁵ Figures for Estonia do not include expenditures for paramilitary forces.

⁴⁶ Figures for Georgia in 2002 and 2003 are for the budgeted expenditure. During the period 1997–2001 the implementation rate for the defence budget fluctuated between 56% and 90%.

⁴⁷ Figures for Latvia 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.

⁴⁸ Figures for Malta exclude expenditure on military pensions.

⁴⁹ Figures for Moldova exclude expenditure on military pensions and paramilitary forces.

⁵⁰ 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. Up to and including *SIPRI Yearbook 2002*, PPP rates were used for Russia for converting local currency figures to constant dollars.

⁵¹ Formerly Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On 4 Feb. 2003 the name of the country was changed to Serbia and Montenegro.

⁵² Figures for Slovakia do not include expenditure on pensions or paramilitary forces. Expenditure on paramilitary forces amounted to 400 m. korunas in 1998 and 458 million in 1999.

⁵³ 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.

⁵⁴ Figures for Switzerland do not include expenditure on military pensions.

⁵⁵ 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'. It is not clear what impact this change had on the trend in British military expenditure. Figures are for fiscal year rather than for calendar year.

⁵⁶ Figures for Ukraine are for the adopted budget for 'National Defence' and some other defence items. Actual expenditure are reportedly 95–99% of budgeted for the years 1996–99 and about 80–90% of budgeted for 1994–95.

⁵⁷ Figures for Egypt include military aid from the USA of approximately \$1.3 billion annually.

⁵⁸ Figures for Iran include expenditures for public order and safety except for 2002 and 2003.

⁵⁹ Figures for Israel include military aid from the USA of c. US\$2 billion annually.

⁶⁰ Figures for Jordan are expenditure for defence and security.

⁶¹ Figures for Oman are for recurrent expenditure on defence and national security.

⁶² Figures for Saudi Arabia are for defence and security.

⁶³ Figures for UAE exclude the local military expenditure of each of the 7 emirates that form the United Arab Emirates.

Source: SIPRI military expenditure database.

	Equip. change	6.1	-22.3	0.5	11.2	1.9	-18.1	25.3	20.7	-20.6	34.9
France	Personnel				19 911	20 564	20 641	20 421	20 407	20 882	20 595
	Person. change					3.3	0.4	-1.1	-0.1	2.3	-1.4
	Equipment				7 673	6 567	6 636	6 377	6 536	6 575	7 229
	Equip. change					-14.4	1.1	-3.9	2.5	0.6	9.9
Germany	Personnel	18 370	18 319	18 090	17 607	17 230	17 188	17 078	16 619	16 428	16 422
	Person. change	-4.6	-0.3	-1.3	-2.7	-2.1	-0.3	-0.6	-2.7	-1.2	-0.0
	Equipment	3 293	3 383	3 232	3 023	3 575	3 794	3 804	3 865	3 886	3 807
	Equip. change	-8.4	2.7	-4.5	-6.5	18.3	6.1	0.2	1.6	0.5	-2.0
Greece	Personnel	2 474	2 540	2 601	2 820	2 983	3 174	3 408	3 413	3 539	3 615
	Person. change	3.0	2.7	2.4	8.4	5.8	6.4	7.4	0.1	3.7	2.1
	Equipment	958	795	898	879	1 019	1 001	972	811	685	664
	Equip. change	0.4	-17.0	13.0	-2.1	15.9	-1.7	-2.9	-16.6	-15.5	-3.1
Hungary	Personnel						348	390	424	456	488
	Person. change							12.1	8.7	7.5	7.1
	Equipment						156	99	93	103	103
	Equip. change							-36.7	-6.1	10.6	-0.3
Italy	Personnel	12 162	11 410	12 924	14 750	14 829	15 552	15 994	15 947	16 768	15 340
	Person. change	1.7	-6.2	13.3	14.1	0.5	4.9	2.8	-0.3	5.2	-8.5
	Equipment	2 874	2 538	2 677	2 221	2 514	2 456	3 214	2 273	2 806	2 635
	Equip. change	-12.1	-11.7	5.5	-17.0	13.2	-2.3	30.8	-29.3	23.4	-6.1
Luxembourg	Personnel	83	84	88	91	95	96	97	110	113	122
	Person. change	12.1	1.0	5.1	3.1	5.1	0.2	1.9	12.9	2.4	8.5
	Equipment	2	2	4	4	8	6	6	19	33	30
	Equip. change	-25.7	10.0	79.2	-8.9	101	-21.3	-5.7	227	70.7	-8.9
Netherlands	Personnel	3 594	3 593	3 359	3 337	3 106	3 102	3 036	2 933	3 119	3 169
	Person. change	-5.3	-0.0	-6.5	-0.7	-6.9	-0.1	-2.1	-3.4	6.4	1.6
	Equipment	1 036	932	1 127	939	912	1 052	1 018	1 018	967	1 038
	Equip. change	15.7	-10.0	21.0	-16.7	-2.9	15.4	-3.3	0.0	-5.1	7.4

Country	Item	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Norway	Personnel	1 093	1 056	1 075	1 085	1 133	1 178	1 192	1 149	1 339	1 324	
	Person. change	1.9	-3.4	1.8	0.9	4.5	3.9	1.2	-3.6	16.6	-1.1	
	Equipment	892	717	723	694	751	683	568	623	623	838	716
	Equip. change	8.6	-19.6	0.7	-4.0	8.3	-9.1	-16.8	9.6	34.5	-14.5	
Poland	Personnel				1 936	1 897	1 969	2 028	2 085			
	Person. change					-2.0	3.8	3.0	2.8			
	Equipment			345		267	270	347	465			
	Equip. change					-22.6	1.3	28.6	33.7			
Portugal	Personnel	1 549	1 643	1 644	1 665	1 685	1 781	1 804	1 855	1 985	1 847	
	Person. change	-3.8	6.1	0.0	1.3	1.2	5.7	1.3	2.8	7.0	-6.9	
	Equipment	83	124	128	171	78	89	141	122	122	97	168
	Equip. change	-43.0	50.5	2.9	33.8	-54.6	15.2	57.8	-13.7	-20.3	72.5	
Spain	Personnel	4 343	4 467	4 472	4 432	4 444	4 458	4 476	4 496	4 532	4 521	
	Person. change	-4.3	2.8	0.1	-0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	-0.3	
	Equipment	800	926	888	911	789	779	906	897	930	861	
	Equip. change	-18.6	15.7	-4.0	2.6	-13.4	-1.3	16.3	-1.0	3.7	-7.4	
Turkey	Personnel	3 806	3 896	3 959	4 323	4 532	4 856	4 506	4 092	4 469	4 491	
	Person. change	-8.3	2.4	1.6	9.2	4.8	7.2	-7.2	-9.2	9.2	0.5	
	Equipment	2 186	2 271	2 643	2 412	1 931	2 634	2 828	3 019	3 071	3 253	
	Equip. change	25.3	3.9	16.4	-8.8	-19.9	36.4	7.4	6.8	1.7	5.9	
UK	Personnel	16 671	15 527	15 184	13 933	13 527	13 341	13 633	14 086	14 689	14 739	
	Person. change	-7.9	-6.9	-2.2	-8.2	-2.9	-1.4	2.2	3.3	4.3	0.3	
	Equipment	10 027	8 177	9 017	8 829	9 418	9 443	9 181	8 806	8 660	8 710	
	Equip. change	-7.4	-18.5	10.3	-2.1	6.7	0.3	-2.8	-4.1	-1.7	0.6	

NATO Europe										
Personnel	67 883	66 313	67 050	67 675	67 215	71 146	71 358	71 029	73 409	72 195
Person. change	-4.0	-2.3	1.1	0.9	-0.7	5.8	0.3	-0.5	3.4	-1.7
Equipment	22 800	20 342	21 810	20 617	21 524	23 094	23 773	22 687	23 172	23 331
Equip. change	-4.4	-10.8	7.2	-5.5	4.4	7.3	2.9	-4.6	2.1	0.7
NATO Europe (12 countries)										
Personnel	67 883	66 313	67 050	67 675	67 215	68 392	68 630	68 126	70 402	69 003
Person. change	-4.0	-2.3	1.1	0.9	-0.7	1.8	0.3	-0.7	3.3	-2.0
Equipment	22 800	20 342	21 810	20 617	21 524	22 430	23 176	22 098	22 521	22 497
Equip. change	-4.4	-10.8	7.2	-5.5	4.4	4.2	3.3	-4.7	1.9	-0.1
NATO total										
Personnel	203 361	196 148	186 518	186 960	183 678	185 325	188 818	184 860	200 400	202 536
Person. change	-4.6	-3.5	-4.9	0.2	-1.8	0.9	1.9	-2.1	8.4	1.1
Equipment	122 181	109 330	103 133	98 638	96 507	96 165	90 922	101 719	118 035	123 917
Equip. change	17.7	-10.5	-5.7	-4.4	-2.2	-0.4	-5.5	11.9	16.0	5.0
NATO total (14 countries)										
Personnel	203 361	196 148	186 518	186 960	183 678	182 572	186 089	181 957	197 393	199 344
Person. change	-4.6	-3.5	-4.9	0.2	-1.8	-0.6	1.9	-2.2	8.5	1.0
Equipment	122 181	109 330	103 133	98 638	96 507	95 501	90 324	101 130	117 383	123 083
Equip. change	17.7	-10.5	-5.7	-4.4	-2.2	-1.0	-5.4	12.0	16.1	4.9

Note: The figures in this table were calculated, based on NATO statistics on the distribution of total military expenditure by category, by applying the shares for personnel and equipment to the figures for total military expenditure at constant 2000 US dollars, as presented in table 10A.3. France is not included in the NATO statistics on military expenditure by category before 1997. Therefore the series for NATO Europe and NATO total exclude data for France. Data for the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland are included in the NATO Europe and NATO total from 1999 when they joined NATO. Additional series is provided for totals of only the states that have been members throughout the period 1994-2003 (12 in NATO Europe and 14 in NATO total), for the purpose of showing the trend for a consistent group of countries. France is excluded also from these totals.

Sources: NATO, *Financial and Economic Data Relating to NATO Defence-Defence Expenditures of NATO Countries (1980-2003)*, Press release M-DPC-2(2003)146, 1 Dec. 2003, URL < <http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2003/p03-146e.htm>>; and NATO Press releases M-DPC-2 (2002)139 (20 Dec. 2002), M-DPC-2 (2001)156 (18 Dec. 2001); M-DPC-2 (2000)107 (5 Dec. 2000); M-DPC-2 (1999)152 (2 Dec. 1999); and M-DPC-2(97)147 (2 Dec. 1997).

Appendix 10C. Sources and methods for military expenditure data

PETTER STÅLENHEIM

I. Introduction

This appendix describes the sources and methods for the SIPRI military expenditure data provided in the tables in chapter 10 and appendix 10A, 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.¹ The data in this Yearbook should not be linked with the SIPRI military expenditure series in earlier Yearbooks because data are continuously revised and updated. This is true in particular for the most recent years, as data for budget allocations are replaced by data for actual expenditure. In some cases entire series are revised as new and better data become available. Consistent series are available for the period since 1988. These cannot always be combined with the SIPRI series for the earlier years, 1950–87, since there has been a major revision in the data for many countries for the period beginning in 1988. Changes in base years and method of currency conversion also hinder comparison between volumes of the SIPRI Yearbook. In the current Yearbook, the base year for the constant dollar series is 2000. Conversion to constant US dollars has been made by the use of market exchange rates (MERs) for all countries (for details, see section IV). Data for the period since 1988 are available on the SIPRI Internet site and on request from SIPRI.

II. 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.² 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 10A.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 military expenditure in gross domestic product (GDP: see table 10A.4) is an indicator of the proportion of national resources used for

¹ 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); and Ball, N., ‘Measuring third world security expenditure: a research note’, *World Development*, vol. 12, no. 2 (1984), pp. 157–64.

² For a discussion of this see also Hagelin, B. and Sköns, E., ‘The military sector in a changing context’, *SIPRI Yearbook 2003: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 2003), pp. 282–300.

military activities, and therefore of the economic burden imposed on the national economy.

III. Coverage of the data

The military expenditure tables in appendix 10A cover 158 countries, including most countries with a population exceeding 1 million. This volume of the Yearbook covers the 10-year period 1994–2003.

Total military expenditure figures are calculated for three country groupings—by geographical region, membership in international organizations and income per capita. The coverage of these groupings is provided in the notes to table 10A.1.

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 peacekeeping 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 expenditure 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). Civil defence and current expenditure for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion and weapon destruction, are excluded.

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.

IV. 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 either 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 of this type, those for China and Russia, have been presented in detail in previous Yearbooks.³ 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 on assumptions or extrapolations. Thus, no estimates are made for countries that 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 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. First, 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. Second, the deflator used for the last year in the series is an estimate based on part of a year 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 10A.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 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 (in table 10A.2). In order to enable comparisons between countries and over time, these are converted to US dollars at constant prices (table 10A.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—they should be an indicator of resource use on an opportunity cost basis.⁴

Beginning in the SIPRI Yearbook 2003, *conversion to constant dollars* is done for all countries using the average MER. Previously data for countries in transition and for North Korea were converted by use of the purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion rate.⁵ The change to using MERs instead of PPPs has resulted in a significant

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ The PPP dollar rate of a country's currency is defined as 'the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a U.S. dollar

shift downward in the level of military expenditure for these countries. For example, at the SIPRI base year 2000, Russian military expenditure in MER dollars (\$9.7 million in 2000) is almost five times lower than when converted to dollars by the use of the PPP (\$47.0 million in 2000). In the most extreme cases, the choice of a PPP conversion factor instead of the market exchange rate can result in a ten-fold increase in the dollar value of a country's military expenditure.⁶

The PPP rate is in many ways more appropriate than the MER for international comparison of economic data, especially for countries in transition and developing countries. The ideal approach would be to use PPP rates for all countries. However, this is not possible since currently available PPP data are still not sufficiently reliable for all countries in the SIPRI database. Furthermore, PPP data for countries non-members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) are not regularly updated, which means that comparable PPP rates are not available for recent years. Therefore, for the sake of consistency and simplicity, MERs will be used for all countries until more reliable and updated PPP data become available.⁷

The choice of base year for the constant dollar series also has a significant impact on cross-country comparisons of expenditure data because different national currencies move against the dollar in different ways. The base year for the SIPRI military expenditure series is moved forward in regular intervals. In this edition of the Yearbook, the base year used is 2000. The choice of base year also has an impact on the regional shares in total world military expenditure. The most extreme example is East Asia, because of the implications for these countries of the financial crisis in 1997–98: a shift in base year from 1998 to 2000 results in an increase of about two percentage points for the region's share in world military spending.

V. Limitations of the data

Data on military expenditure are associated with a number of limitations. They are of three main types: reliability, validity and comparability.

The main problems of reliability are due to the limited and varying definitions of expenditure. The coverage of official data on defence expenditure varies significantly between countries and over time for the same country. In many countries, the official data cover only part of actual military expenditure. Important items can be hidden under non-military budget headings or can even be financed entirely outside the government budget. A multitude of such off-budget mechanisms are employed in practice.⁸ Furthermore, in some countries actual expenditure may be very different from budgeted expenditure—it is most often higher, but in some cases it may be significantly lower. These factors limit the utility of military expenditure data.

would buy in the United States'. *World Bank Indicators 2003* (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank: Washington, DC, Mar. 2003), p. 285.

⁶ Table 10.3, in chapter 10, shows the impact of using PPP rates rather than MERs on the level of military expenditure in dollar terms for the 15 major military spenders in 2003. Table 7C.1 in *SIPRI Yearbook 1999* (note 3), p. 332, shows the same effect for a selection of developing countries and countries in transition

⁷ A new round of benchmark surveys of price levels used for producing PPP rates was started in 2003. The hope is that this round will produce more reliable PPP rates. The issues involved in the conversion of local currency figures to dollar figures are described in the appendix on sources and methods in *SIPRI Yearbook 1999* (note 3), appendix 7C, pp. 327–33.

⁸ For an overview of such mechanisms see Hendrickson, D. and Ball, N., *Off-Budget Military Expenditure and Revenue: Issues and Policy Perspectives for Donors*, CSDG Occasional Papers no. 1 (King's College, London, Conflict, Security and Development Group (CSDG): London, Jan. 2002).

A second reason for their limited utility is the very nature of expenditure data. The fact that they are merely input measures gives them limited utility as an indicator of military strength or capability. In reality, the composition of military expenditure has a major impact on the military capability it provides, as does the technological level of military equipment, the state of maintenance and repair, and so on. The most appropriate use of military expenditure data, even when reliably measured and reported, is therefore as an indicator of the economic resources consumed for military purposes.

For the purpose of international comparison, a third complicating factor is the method used for conversion into a common currency, usually the US dollar. As illustrated above, the choice of conversion factor makes a great difference in cross-country comparisons of military expenditure. This is a general problem in international comparisons of economic data, which is not specific to military expenditure. Still, it does represent a major limitation, which should be borne in mind when using military expenditure data converted by different types of conversion rate.

VI. 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 the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (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 Finance Statistics Yearbook*, which provides a defence line for most of its member countries, and from the *Country Reports by IMF staff*. This category also includes publications of other organizations that provide proper references to the primary sources used, such as the *Country Reports* of the Economist Intelligence Unit (London).

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 *Country Report by IMF Staff*. The source for PPP rates is *World Development Indicators* (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank).