

Appendix 5A. Military expenditure data, 1999–2008

PETTER STÅLENHEIM, NOEL KELLY, CATALINA PERDOMO,
SAM PERLO-FREEMAN AND ELISABETH SKÖNS*

I. Introduction

This appendix presents the SIPRI military expenditure data (tables 5A.1–5A.4) and describes the sources and methods for the data (section II). Table 5A.1 presents military expenditure by region, by certain international organizations and by income group for the period 1999–2008 in US dollars at constant (2005) prices and exchange rates, and also for 2008 in current US dollars. Military expenditure by individual countries is presented in table 5A.2 in local currency at current prices for the period 1999–2008 and in table 5A.3 in US dollars at constant (2005) prices and exchange rates for the period 1999–2008 and for 2008 in current US dollars. Table 5A.4 presents military expenditure for the period 1999–2007 as a percentage of countries' gross domestic product (GDP). Notes and explanations of the conventions used appear below table 5A.4. Conversion to constant US dollars has been made using market exchange rates (MERs) for all countries. The data is presented on a calendar-year basis.

Military expenditure data from different editions of the SIPRI Yearbook should not be combined because the data series are continuously revised and updated. This is true in particular for the most recent years as figures for budget allocations are replaced by figures for actual expenditure. In some cases entire series are revised as new and better data become available. Revisions in constant dollar series can also be caused by significant revisions in the economic statistics of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that are used for these calculations. Changes in base years and method of currency conversion also hinder comparison between editions of the SIPRI Yearbook. The SIPRI Military Expenditure Database, accessible at <http://milexdata.sipri.org/>, includes consistent series dating back to 1988 for most countries. Data for the

* Contribution of military expenditure data, estimates and advice are gratefully acknowledged from Julian Cooper (Centre for Russian and East European Studies, University of Birmingham), David Darchiashvili (Center for Civil-Military Relations and Security Studies, Tbilisi), Dimitar Dimitrov (University of National and World Economy, Sofia), Paul Dunne (University of the West of England, Bristol), Iñigo Guevara y Moyano (Colectivo de Análisis de la Seguridad con Democracia, Querétaro), Iduvina Hernández (Asociación para el estudio y la promoción de la seguridad en democracia, Guatemala City), Nazir Kamal (United Nations, New York), Pavan Nair (Jagruiti Seva Sanstha, Pune), Elina Noor (Institute of Strategic and International Studies Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur), Pere Ortega (Centre d'Estudis per la Pau J. M. Delàs, Barcelona), Tamara Pataraiá (Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development, Tbilisi), Thomas Scheetz (Lincoln University College, Buenos Aires), Ron Smith (Birkbeck College, London) and Ozren Zunec (University of Zagreb).

years 1950–87—published in previous editions of the SIPRI Yearbook—cannot always be combined with the post-1987 data since SIPRI conducted a major review of the data for many countries for the period beginning in 1988.

II. Sources and methods

The 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 interpretations of this type should be made with caution.

The purpose of the specific tables are as follows. The country data on military expenditure in local currency at current prices (table 5A.2) is the original data for all the other tables. This is provided to contribute to transparency and to enable comparison with data reported in government sources and elsewhere. Data in constant dollars is provided to allow for comparison over time for individual countries (table 5A.3) and for regions, organizations and income groups, as well as for the world total (table 5A.1). Data in current dollars for the most recent year (here 2008) is provided for the purpose of international comparison across countries (table 5A.3) and across regions (table 5A.1). The current dollar figures also facilitate comparison with other economic indicators, which are often expressed in current dollar terms. Data on military expenditure as a share of GDP is provided (in table 5A.4) as an indicator of the proportion of a country’s resources used for military activities, that is, as an indicator of the economic burden of military expenditure, also called the defence burden or the military burden.

The coverage of the data

The military expenditure data in tables 5A.1–5A.4 covers 168 countries for the 10-year period 1999–2008. Total military expenditure figures are calculated for three types of country groupings—geographical region, international organization and country income group (categorized by gross national income per capita). The coverage of each of these groupings is provided in the notes to table 5A.1.

The definition of military expenditure

The guideline definition of military expenditure used by SIPRI includes expenditure on the following actors and activities: (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. It includes all current and capital expenditure on: (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). It does not include civil defence and current expenditure for past military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion and weapon destruction. While this definition serves as a guideline, in practice it is often difficult to adhere to due to data limitations.

The limitations of the data

There are three main types of limitations of the data: reliability, validity and comparability.

The main problems of reliability are due to the less than comprehensive coverage of official military expenditure data, the lack of detailed information on military expenditure and the lack of data on actual, rather than budgeted, military expenditure. In many countries the official data covers only a part of total military expenditure. Important items can be hidden under non-military budget headings or can even be financed entirely outside the government budget. Many such extra-budgetary and off-budget mechanisms are employed in practice.¹

The validity of expenditure data depends on the purpose for which it is used. Since expenditure data is a measure of monetary input, its most valid use is as an indicator of the economic resources consumed for military purposes. For the same reason, its utility as an indicator of military strength or capability is limited. While military expenditure does have an impact on military capability, so do many other factors such as the balance between personnel and equipment, the technological level of military equipment, and the state of maintenance and repair, as well as the overall security environment in which the armed forces are to be employed.

The comparability of the data is limited by two different types of factor: the varying coverage (or definition) of the data and the method of currency conversion. The coverage of official data on military expenditure varies significantly between countries and over time for the same country. For the conversion into a common currency, as discussed below, the choice of exchange rate makes a great difference in cross-country comparisons. This is a general problem in international comparisons of economic data and is not specific to military expenditure. However, since international comparison of military expenditure is often a sensitive issue, it is important to bear in mind that the interpretation of cross-country comparisons of military expenditure is greatly influenced by the choice of exchange rate.²

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

² For comprehensive overviews of the conceptual problems and sources of uncertainty involved in military expenditure data sets, see e.g. Brzoska, M., 'World military expenditures', eds K. Hartley and T. Sandler, *Handbook of Defense Economics*, vol. 1 (Elsevier: Amsterdam, 1995); and Ball, N., 'Measuring third world security expenditure: a research note', *World Development*, vol. 12, no. 2

Methods

SIPRI data is based on open sources and reflect the official data reported by governments. However, the official data does not always conform to the SIPRI definition of military expenditure. Neither is it always possible to recalculate data according to the definition, since this would require detailed information about what is included in the official defence budgets and about extra-budgetary and off-budget military expenditure items. In many cases SIPRI is confined to using the data provided by governments, regardless of definition. If several data series are available, which is often the case, SIPRI chooses the data series that corresponds most closely to the SIPRI definition of military expenditure. Nevertheless, priority is given to choosing a uniform time series for each country, in order to achieve consistency over time, rather than to adjusting the figures for individual years according to a common definition. In addition, estimates have to be made in specific cases.

Estimation

Estimates of military expenditure are predominantly made when the coverage of official data diverges significantly from the SIPRI definition or when no complete consistent time series is available. In the first case, estimates are made on the basis of an analysis of primarily 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 editions of the Yearbook.³ In the second case, when only incomplete times series are available, the figures from the data series which corresponds most closely to the SIPRI definition are used for the years covered by that series. Figures for the missing years are then estimated by applying the percentage change between years in an alternative series to the data in the first series, in order to achieve consistency over time.

All estimates are based on official government data or other empirical evidence from open sources. Thus, no estimates are made for countries that do not release any official data, and no figures are displayed for these countries.

SIPRI estimates are presented in square brackets in the tables. Round brackets are used when data is uncertain for reasons beyond SIPRI's control, for example, when the data is based on a source of uncertain reliability and in cases when data expressed in constant dollars or as shares of GDP is uncertain due to a lack of reliable economic data.

The data for the most recent years includes two types of estimate, which apply to all countries. First, figures for the most recent years are for adopted budget, budget estimates or revised estimates, the majority of which will be

(Feb. 1984). For African countries see Omitoogun, W., *Military Expenditure Data in Africa: A Survey of Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda*, SIPRI Research Report no. 17 (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 2003).

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); and Wang, S., 'The military expenditure of China, 1989–98', *SIPRI Yearbook 1999: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 1999).

revised in subsequent years. Second, in table 5A.3 the deflator used for the final year in the series is an estimate based on part of a year or as provided by the IMF. Unless exceptional uncertainty is involved, these estimates are not bracketed.

The totals for the world, regions, organizations and income groups in table 5A.1 are estimates because data is not available for all countries in all years. These estimates are most often made on the assumption that the rate of change for that country is the same as the average for the region to which it belongs. Where data is available for an earlier year in the 10-year series, the estimates for missing values are calculated starting from the most recent available value. Where data is only available for later years, the estimates are calculated from the first available figure after the missing value. When no estimate can be made, countries are excluded from all totals.

Calculations

The original country data is provided in local currency at current prices (table 5A.2). The only calculation made on these data is to convert to calendar year figures the figures for those countries that have a financial year that differs from the calendar year. Calculations from financial years to calendar years are made on the assumption of an even rate of expenditure throughout the financial year. This is done for all countries except the United States, for which SIPRI follows the reporting format of the source—a financial-year basis.⁴

Local currency data is converted to US dollars at constant prices and exchange rates (table 5A.3), using the national consumer prices index (CPI) for the respective country and the annual average market exchange rate. The use of CPIs as deflators means that the trend in the SIPRI military expenditure for each country (in constant dollars) reflects the real change in its purchasing power for country-typical baskets of civilian consumer goods.⁵

Market exchange rates are determined by the supply and demand of currencies used in international transactions. However, the prices of many goods and services on domestic markets are determined in partial or complete isolation from the rest of the world. Therefore, the MERs do not always accurately reflect differences in price levels between countries. An alternative is to use purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors (or PPP exchange rates). The PPP dollar rate of a country's currency is defined by the World Bank 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 would buy in the United States'.⁶ The only PPP rates available for all countries are GDP-based

⁴ This exception for US military expenditure data follows the practice for NATO data, which is the main SIPRI source for US military expenditure, in order to benefit from the standardization of NATO data. In addition, the USA is a large spender that dominates the world total, so it is important to avoid estimation.

⁵ A military-specific deflator is a more appropriate choice for the purpose of measuring purchasing power in terms of the amount of military personnel, goods and services that could be bought for the military expenditure. However, military-specific deflators are not available for most countries.

⁶ World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2007* (World Bank: Washington, DC, 2007), p. 245.

PPP rates, which are estimates based on statistical surveys of price data for a basket of goods and services that are major components of the gross domestic product.⁷ Such GDP-based PPP rates are designed to control for differences in price levels and thus to provide a measure of the real purchasing power of the GDP of each country.

Using GDP-based PPP rates instead of MERs for currency conversion results in much higher output and expenditure figures for many developing countries since they have relatively low prices for non-traded goods and services. A unit of local currency therefore has greater purchasing power within a developing country (which is better reflected by using PPP rates) than it has internationally (which is what is reflected by using MERs).⁸ However, the reliability of such PPP rates is lower than for MERs, since PPP rates are statistical estimates, calculated on the basis of collected price data for a basket of goods and services for benchmark years. Between benchmark years, the PPP rates are extrapolated forward using ratios of prices indexes, either GDP deflators or consumer price indexes. Like all statistical estimates they are subject to a margin of error.

Furthermore, GDP-based PPP rates are of limited relevance for the conversion of military expenditure data into US dollars.⁹ Such PPP rates are designed to reflect the purchasing power for goods and services that are representative of consumption patterns in each country, that is, primarily for civilian goods and services. Military expenditure is used to purchase a number of goods and services which are not typical of national consumption patterns. For example, the price of conscripts can be assumed to be lower than the price of a typical basket of goods and services, while the prices of advanced weapon systems and of their maintenance and repair services can be assumed to be much higher. The extent to which this data reflects the amount of military goods and services that the military budget can buy is not known. Due to these uncertainties, SIPRI uses market exchange rates to convert military expenditure data into US dollars, despite their limitations.

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

⁷ GDP-based PPP rates are estimated for all countries by the International Comparison Program (ICP), coordinated by the World Bank. In Feb. 2008 the ICP released PPP data based on international price comparisons for the benchmark year of 2005. See the ICP website, <<http://go.worldbank.org/X3R0INNH80>>.

⁸ On the issues involved in international comparison and currency conversion and the use of PPP rates see Ward, M., 'International comparisons of military expenditures: issues and challenges of using purchasing power parities', *SIPRI Yearbook 2006: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 2006), pp. 369–86.

⁹ The ICP notes that PPP rates should not be used for all international comparisons and that MERs should be used to measure such things as international trade, capital flows and the value of foreign debt. International Comparison Program (ICP), *2005 International Comparison Program: Tables of Final Results* (World Bank: Washington, DC, Feb. 2008), p. 10.

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 that is sent out annually to the finance and defence ministries, central banks, and national statistical offices of the countries in the SIPRI Military Expenditure Database (see appendix 5C). It also includes government responses to questionnaires about military expenditure sent out by the United Nations and, if made available by the countries themselves, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

The second category includes international statistics, such as those of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the IMF. The data for the 16 pre-1999 NATO member states has traditionally been taken from military expenditure statistics published in a number of NATO sources. The introduction by NATO of a new definition of military expenditure in 2005 has made it necessary to rely on other sources for some NATO countries for the most recent years. The data for many developing countries is taken from the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook*, which provides a defence heading for most IMF member countries, and from 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.

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 reports by IMF staff.

Table 5A.1. Military expenditure by region, by international organization and by income group, 1999–2008

Figures are in US \$b. at constant 2005 prices and exchange rates for 1999–2008 and, in the right-most column (marked *), in current US\$ b. for 2008. Figures do not always add up to totals because of the conventions of rounding.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008*
World total	847	877	895	952	1 015	1 071	1 113	1 142	1 182	1 226	1 464
<i>Geographical regions</i>											
Africa	14.6	13.6	14.2	15.1	15.1	16.8	17.3	17.8	(18.6)	(20.4)	(25.8)
North Africa	4.0	4.0	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.6	7.8	9.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.6	9.5	9.1	9.9	9.7	10.9	11.2	11.7	(11.9)	(12.6)	(16.0)
Americas	368	383	388	430	482	523	549	559	576	603	680
Caribbean	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central America	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.8
North America	341	354	357	399	453	493	516	525	540	564	627
South America	22.7	24.8	27.4	27.2	25.3	26.6	29.0	30.2	32.1	34.1	48.1
Asia and Oceania	136	139	147	154	160	169	177	186	196	206	248
Central Asia	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Asia	101	104	110	116	122	127	133	140	149	157	189
Oceania	12.3	12.2	12.7	13.2	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.4	16.2	16.6	19.9
South Asia	21.9	22.8	23.5	23.6	24.2	27.5	28.9	29.2	29.9	30.9	37.3
Europe	281	287	289	298	302	303	303	309	314	320	413
Eastern	15.9	21.4	23.3	25.8	27.6	28.9	32.0	35.7	39.3	43.6	66.9
Western and Central	265	266	265	272	274	274	271	273	275	277	346
Middle East	48.6	53.8	56.9	54.8	56.4	59.3	66.0	70.4	76.5	75.6	97.6
<i>Organizations</i>											
ASEAN	11.6	11.7	12.4	13.1	14.7	14.8	15.3	15.8	17.3	17.4	22.8
CI5	16.4	21.9	23.9	26.5	28.4	29.7	33.0	36.8	40.8	44.9	68.9
European Union	225	227	227	232	235	248	246	247	253	255	317

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008*
NATO	583	596	599	649	704	749	770	780	796	823	950
NATO Europe	242	243	242	249	251	256	253	256	257	259	323
OECD	673	689	693	743	800	841	863	874	893	921	1 057
OPEC	33.8	38.6	41.0	37.5	38.9	43.6	49.7	54.6	60.1	60.9	79.7
OSCE	621	642	646	698	755	797	821	835	855	886	1 042
<i>Income group</i>											
Low	8.9	8.7	9.0	9.8	9.6	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.7	13.7
Lower middle	70.7	76.3	83.4	87.7	94.9	105	113	123	132	141	190
Upper middle	68.3	74.7	78.5	82.3	80.5	82	86.6	91.3	96.4	103	146
High	699	717	724	772	830	875	903	917	943	971	1 114

() = Total based on country data accounting for less than 90% of the regional total; . . = Available data account for less than 60% of the regional total; ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations; CIS = Commonwealth of Independent States; NATO = North Atlantic Treaty Organization; OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPEC = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries; OSCE = Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

Notes: The world total and the totals for regions, organizations and income groups in table 5A.1 are estimates, based on data in table 5A.3. When military expenditure data for a country is missing for a few years, estimates are made. When no estimates can be made, countries are excluded from the totals. The countries excluded from all totals in table 5A.1 are Benin, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, North Korea, Myanmar, Qatar, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Viet Nam.

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. Totals for organizations cover only the member countries in the year given.

The country coverage of income groups is based on figures of 2007 gross national income (GNI) per capita as calculated in World Bank, *World Development Report 2007: Development and the Next Generation* (World Bank: Washington, DC, 2006).

Africa includes the 50 countries in the following subregions: 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 the), Congo (Democratic Republic of the), 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 includes the 28 countries in the following subregions: *Caribbean*: Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago; *Central America*: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama; *North America*: Canada, USA; *South America*: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Asia and Oceania includes the 32 countries in the following subregions: *Central Asia*: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; *East Asia*: Brunei, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of, North Korea), Korea (Republic of, South Korea), Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Viet Nam; *South Asia*: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka; *Oceania*: Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Tonga.

Europe includes the 44 countries in the following subregions: *Central and Western Europe*: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of, FYROM), Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK. *Eastern Europe*: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine.

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

ASEAN: Brunei, Cambodia (1999–), Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam.

CIS: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

European Union: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (2007–), Cyprus (2004–), Czech Republic (2004–), Denmark, Estonia (2004–), Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (2004–), Ireland, Italy, Latvia (2004–), Lithuania (2004–), Luxembourg, Malta (2004–), Netherlands, Poland (2004–), Portugal, Romania (2007–), Slovakia (2004–), Slovenia (2004–), Spain, Sweden, UK.

NATO: Belgium, Bulgaria (2004–), Canada, Czech Republic (1999–), Denmark, Estonia (2004–), France, Germany, Greece, Hungary (1999–), Iceland, Italy, Latvia (2004–), Lithuania (2004–), Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (1999–), Portugal, Romania (2004–), Slovakia (2004–), Slovenia (2004–), Spain, Turkey, UK, USA. *NATO Europe* excludes Canada, USA.

OECD: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia (2000–), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA.

OPEC: Algeria, Angola (2007–), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

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), Malta, Moldova, Montenegro (2006–), Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia (2000–), Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan.

Low-income countries (*GNI per capita* ≤\$935 in 2007): Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Democratic Republic of the, DRC), Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kenya, North Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Lower-middle-income countries (GNI per capita \$936–\$3705 in 2005): Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo (Republic of the), Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lesotho, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of, FYROM), Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tunisia, Ukraine.

Upper-middle-income countries (GNI per capita \$3706–\$11 455 in 2005): Argentina, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Fiji, Gabon, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Panama, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Seychelles, South Africa, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela.

High-income countries (GNI per capita ≥\$11 456 in 2005): Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Brunei, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, UK, USA.

Table 5A.2. Military expenditure by region and country, in local currency, 1999–2008

Figures are in local currency at current prices and are for calendar years, unless otherwise stated. Countries are grouped by region and subregion.

Country	Currency	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Africa											
<i>North Africa</i>											
Algeria ¹	m. dinars	121 597	141 576	161 505	167 380	170 764	201 930	214 320	224 767	273 415	334 045
Libya	m. dinars	535	556	496	575	700	894	904	807	807	1 347
Morocco	m. dirhams	11 569	9 129	16 619	16 254	17 418	17 182	18 006	18 775	19 730	22 824
Tunisia	m. dinars	424	456	483	491	525	554	608	662	601	[652]
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>											
Angola^{§ ||2}	b. kwanzas	3.0	5.9	8.9	19.1	50.0	68.3	119	158	172	182
Benin	m. CFA francs	10 986	10 321	9 612	18 122	20 077	22 072	[24 677]	[25 601]	..	[30 330]
Botswana	m. pula	784	942	1 229	1 415	1 490	1 474	1 533	1 654	[1 945]	[3 086]
Burkina Faso [†]	m. CFA francs	[21 200]	[21 500]	22 259	24 666	25 571	30 289	33 649	37 081	45 448	63 642
Burundi	b. francs	28.5	30.5	44.2	41.8	47.0	49.4	53.6	46.0	50.1	52.0
Cameroon [§]	m. CFA francs	89 095	87 598	91 118	101 500	109 556	116 808	117 670	134 345	142 198	155 203
Cape Verde	m. escudos	518	814	572	530	565	573	614	614	635	663
Central African Rep. ^{‡3}	m. CFA francs	..	..	..	7 445	8 729	7 979	8 121	..	9 160	14 111
Chad ⁴	b. CFA francs	16.0	18.8	22.5	23.9	23.8	26.7	(29.3)	(30.9)	(33.3)	(36.1)
Congo, Republic of [§]	m. CFA francs	..	..	28 374	35 035	38 728	40 050	41 954	44 070	50 849	63 020
Congo, DRC ⁵	m./b. francs	600	2 901	..	..	| 31.9	55.0	78.3	96.0	106	89.5
Côte d'Ivoire [§]	b. CFA francs	..	..	..	..	124	133	132	140	151	154
Djibouti	m. francs	4 759	4 625	4 629	5 909	7 422	6 639	7 970	[8 800]	6 135	6 447
Equatorial Guinea	m. CFA francs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	m. nakfa	2 225	2 220	1 884	2 104	2 520	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia ⁶	m. birr	5 589	5 075	2 959	2 476	2 397	2 686	2 965	3 007	3 253	3 750
Gabon ⁷	b. CFA francs	..	65.0	66.0	66.0	63.0	65.0	60.0	58.0	(59.0)	..
Gambia [†]	m. dalasis	40.1	42.5	38.5	45.0	57.0	58.0	85.3	78.2	113	..

Country	Currency	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ghana ⁸	m. cedis	15.8	27.7	23.2	29.3	46.2	50.7	58.2	69.4	118	120
Guinea ⁹	b. francs	76.6	80.3	171	194	167	182	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau ¹⁰	m. CFA francs	..	6 786	4 533	4 435	4 362	..	6 391	..	..	..
Kenya	m. shillings	10 684	12 614	15 349	16 844	18 676	20 570	23 936	27 096	33 301	41 132
Lesotho	m. maloti	208	212	201	206	207	203	214	239	281	346
Liberia	m. dollars	..	..	..	..	..	109	316	343	221	..
Madagascar ¹¹	b. ariary	56.6	63.9	85.7	78.9	89.8	102	108	116	154	176
Malawi	m. kwacha	635	698	916	1 136	1 278	2 391	4 027	[5 257]	[5 823]	..
Mali ¹²	b. CFA francs	36.0	41.4	43.8	45.8	51.6	54.5	63.2	68.9	75.6	77.3
Mauritania ¹³	b. ouguiyas	6.7	9.1	13.3	9.9	16.4	18.6	17.7	22.0	..	29.4
Mauritius	m. rupees	228	246	262	285	304	301	321	343	370	..
Mozambique ¹⁴	m. meticais	722	843	1 048	1 267	1 422	1 753	1 436	1 459	1 773	2 034
Namibia ¹⁴	m. dollars	646	641	833	928	979	1 079	1 221	1 346	1 606	2 200
Niger	b. CFA francs	14.5	14.3	18.2	14.4	14.3	16.7	17.3	..	..	..
Nigeria	b. naira	45.4	37.5	63.5	108	75.9	85.0	88.5	99.9	122	192
Rwanda ¹⁵	b. francs	27.0	23.9	25.2	24.3	24.3	23.8	25.1	30.1	30.4	37.0
Senegal	m. CFA francs	48 200	44 400	50 500	51 829	56 293	56 819	65 619	77 678	92 407	97 116
Seychelles	m. rupees	59.3	59.0	64.8	64.1	66.1	87.6	81.0	79.3	102	77.0
Sierra Leone ¹⁶	m. leones	..	48 769	59 408	56 955	66 841	62 026	68 056	[83 686]	[87 998]	[133 080]
Somalia	shillings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	m. rand	11 353	14 322	17 021	19 985	22 129	22 633	25 306	26 468	[28 699]	[31 058]
Sudan ¹⁷	m. pounds	1 085	1 510	1 004	1 276	1 039	3 200	2 838	3 338	..	..
Swaziland ¹⁸	m. emalangeni	158	170	169	193	242	276	378	396	436	..
Tanzania	b. shillings	95.7	108	132	136	130	139	157	185	202	227
Togo	m. CFA francs	..	..	..	..	16 757	16 757	17 532	..	..	25 529
Uganda	b. shillings	232	232	239	256	299	355	386	400	478	..
Zambia	b. kwacha	134	..	..	..	..	490	626	747	596	982
Zimbabwe ¹⁸	m. dollars	10.1	15.4	15.8	37.3	136	1 300	2 942	(26 604)	(22 700)	..

Country	Currency	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Paraguay ^{† 29}	b. guaranies	262	277	270	288	294	364	347	431	476	577
Peru ³⁰	m. nuevos soles	(2 773)	(3 228)	3 187	2 982	3 092	3 397	3 820	4 011	3 918	4 675
Uruguay	m. pesos	[4 174]	[3 663]	4 384	4 333	4 967	5 261	5 696	6 168	6 812	8 228
Venezuela||	m. bolivares	853	1 216	1 383	1 244	1 588	2 740	4 292	6 436	6 377	7 121
Asia											
<i>Central Asia</i>											
Kazakhstan	b. tenge	17.2	20.4	32.5	37.7	47.5	58.0	78.7	100.0	167	[159]
Kyrgyzstan ³¹	m. som	1 267	1 864	1 734	2 055	2 408	2 688	3 100	3 606	4 336	[4 484]
Tajikistan	th. somoni	18 723	21 496	29 577	70 700	106 500	134 000	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan ³²	b. manat	582	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan ³³	b. sum	34.9	..	41.1	..	53.0	..	..	..	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>											
Brunei	m. dollars	438	421	390	405	424	(337)	(414)	[433]	[447]	[447]
Cambodia	b. riel	336	309	280	265	270	272	289	328	[388]	..
China ³⁴	b. yuan	[165]	[182]	[220]	[256]	[282]	[327]	[368]	[434]	[504]	[590]
Indonesia	b. rupiah	10 254	13 945	16 416	19 291	27 446	32 100	[34 658]	[41 736]	[48 257]	[48 599]
Japan ^{† s 35}	b. yen	4 934	4 935	4 950	4 956	4 954	4 916	4 868	4 824	4 804	4 785
Korea, North	b. won	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, South	b. won	13 337	14 477	15 497	16 364	17 515	18 941	21 049	22 214	23 740	26 649
Laos	b. kip	(110)	(107)	(112)	(115)	(115)	(121)	(125)	(135)	(140)	..
Malaysia	m. ringgit	6 321	5 826	7 351	8 504	10 950	10 728	11 817	11 981	13 649	14 552
Mongolia	m. tugriks	18 416	26 126	25 384	28 071	27 899	32 891	35 914	46 232	66 200	..
Myanmar ³⁶	b. kyats	43.7	58.8	63.9	73.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines	m. pesos	32 959	36 208	35 977	38 907	44 440	43 847	47 634	51 527	62 188	60 145
Singapore	m. dollars	7 616	7 466	7 721	8 108	8 230	8 525	9 094	9 534	9 966	10 622
Taiwan	b. dollars	258	243	248	225	228	249	249	237	257	336
Thailand	m. baht	74 809	71 268	75 413	76 724	77 027	[75 498]	[79 519]	[86 706]	[110 540]	[137 135]
Viet Nam	b. dong	..	..	..	..	12 374	13 266	14 988	18 944	23 630	29 800

Country	Currency	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Germany	m. euros	30 603	30 554	30 648	31 168	31 060	30 610	30 600	30 365	31 090	31 921
Greece	m. euros	5 439	5 921	5 986	6 085	[5 355]	[6 028]	[6 818]	[7 321]	[7 496]	[8 620]
Hungary	m. forint	191 485	226 041	272 426	279 569	314 380	310 731	318 552	296 665	326 205	321 486
Iceland	kronur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	m. euros	[696]	[754]	858	862	855	887	921	949	1 003	1 079
Italy ⁴⁹	m. euros	22 240	24 325	24 592	25 887	26 795	27 476	26 959	26 631	27 572	[27 708]
Latvia	m. lats	33.1	42.4	54.6	91.0	108	124	154	206	251	305
Lithuania	m. litai	461	796	860	908	1 077	1 139	[1 150]	[1 292]	[1 516]	[1 741]
Luxembourg	m. euros	132	139	179	192	205	[213]	[238]	[263]	[268]	..
Macedonia, FYR ⁵⁰	m. denars	3 769	4 602	15 397	6 841	6 292	6 683	6 259	6 149	7 272	8 160
Malta [†]	th. euros	26 005	25 877	28 430	28 690	29 987	32 537	34 294	33 284	35 766	33 963
Moldova [†] ¶ 51	m. lei	63.0	63.3	76.7	94.7	115	116	151	216	276	279
Montenegro ⁵²	m. euros	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.3	39.9	48.6
Netherlands	m. euros	6 595	6 482	6 929	7 149	7 404	7 552	7 693	8 145	8 387	8 348
Norway	m. kroner	25 809	25 722	26 669	32 461	31 985	32 945	31 471	32 142	34 439	33 102
Poland	m. zlotys	12 800	13 763	14 864	15 401	16 249	17 793	19 023	19 959	22 768	25 873
Portugal	m. euros	2 259	2 393	2 598	2 765	2 755	2 996	3 248	3 242	3 190	3 285
Romania||	m. lei	1 465	2 031	2 864	3 491	4 151	4 994	5 757	6 324	6 358	7 543
Russia ⁵³	b. roubles	[165]	[271]	[365]	[470]	[568]	[656]	[806]	[967]	[1 144]	[1 458]
Serbia ⁵⁴	m. dinars	8 600	21 292	33 060	43 695	42 070	43 154	41 996	47 342	56 792	63 648
Slovakia [†]	m. koruny	13 532	15 760	19 051	19 947	22 965	22 944	25 537	27 064	28 131	31 464
Slovenia||	m. euros	208	207	275	328	360	396	413	485	498	608
Spain	m. euros	7 092	7 599	7 972	8 414	8 587	9 132	9 508	11 506	12 219	13 105
Sweden ⁵⁵	m. kronor	42 541	44 542	42 639	42 401	42 903	40 527	41 240	41 150	43 163	41 636
Switzerland [†] ¶ 56	m. francs	4 416	4 503	4 476	4 461	4 437	4 381	4 344	3 972	4 120	4 389
Turkey||	m. liras	4 168	6 248	8 844	13 641	15 426	15 568	16 197	[19 326]	[18 013]	[20 585]
United Kingdom ⁵⁷	m. pounds	22 530	23 301	24 544	26 462	28 751	29 478	30 333	31 241	32 992	35 320
Ukraine [§]	m. hryvnias	3 890	6 184	5 848	6 266	7 615	8 963	12 328	15 082	20 685	25 341

Middle East

Bahrain ⁵⁸	123	121	126	150	175	180	183	203	222	[220]
Egypt	9 881	10 847	11 859	12 741	13 948	14 684	15 368	16 927	18 636	20 534
Iran ⁵	12 992	21 984	26 996	23 211	31 633	45 960	64 655	78 378	76 283	86 502
Iraq ⁵⁹	..	..	..	..	..	(892)	(1 649)	(2 117)	(2 437)	(4 250)
Israel ⁶⁰	38 016	39 587	41 788	48 957	46 350	43 988	46 240	50 757	[57 639]	[58 106]
Jordan	363	375	375	370	434	416	428	497	732	886
Kuwait	696	827	824	858	933	1 017	1 025	1 049	1 243	1 254
Lebanon	1 251	1 402	1 445	1 368	1 392	1 439	[1 463]	[1 561]	[1 912]	[1 961]
Oman ^{† 61}	687	809	933	958	1 010	1 144	1 404	1 550	1 663	1 735
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia ^{§ 62}	68 700	74 866	78 850	69 382	70 303	78 414	95 146	110 779	132 922	143 336
Syria ⁶³	47.6	49.3	53.4	55.3	67.1	70.2	75.7	74.9	82.7	86.8
United Arab Emirates ⁶⁴	8 790	8 688	8 796	9 139	9 244	8 943	9 399	..	..	..
Yemen	61.5	76.6	[91.1]	130	148	136	156	162	209	239

Table 5A.3. Military expenditure by country, in constant US dollars for 1998–2008 and current US dollars for 2008

Figures are in US \$m. at constant 2005 prices and exchange rates for 1999–2008 and, in the right-most column (marked *) in current US\$ m. for 2008. Figures are for calendar years unless otherwise stated. Countries are grouped by region and subregion.

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008*
Africa											
<i>North Africa</i>											
Algeria ¹	1 901	2 205	2 414	2 467	2 453	2 801	2 925	2 992	3 515	4 156	5 172
Libya	319	341	334	429	534	697	691	597	562	837	1 098
Morocco	1 425	1 104	1 997	1 900	2 013	1 956	2 030	2 049	2 111	2 358	2 944
Tunisia	382	399	415	411	428	435	468	488	430	[446]	[529]
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>											
Angola [§] ²	2 718	1 259	710	778	1 027	978	1 365	1 627	1 578	1 508	2 424
Benin	249	22.5	20.2	37.0	40.5	44.1	[46.8]	[46.8]	..	[51.3]	[67.7]
Botswana	243	269	329	351	339	313	300	290	[319]	[456]	[452]
Burkina Faso [†]	[46.5]	47.3	46.6	50.6	51.4	61.1	63.8	68.7	84.4	108	142
Burundi	47.9	41.2	54.7	52.4	54.6	51.9	49.6	41.4	41.6	35.7	43.9
Cameroon [§]	189	183	183	198	212	226	223	242	254	265	347
Cape Verde	6.0	9.6	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.5	8.8
Central African Republic [‡] 3	..	..	..	14.8	16.7	15.6	15.4	..	16.1	23.3	31.5
Chad ⁴	37.4	42.3	45.0	45.5	46.1	54.6	(55.5)	(54.2)	(64.2)	(64.1)	(80.6)
Congo, Republic of [§]	60.7	72.3	78.1	79.9	79.5	80.8	90.8	111	141
Congo, DRC ⁵	67.0	49.8	..	..	84.9	141	165	179	169	132	165
Côte d'Ivoire [§]	247	261	250	259	275	266	344
Djibouti	30.2	28.9	28.4	36.1	44.4	38.5	44.8	[47.9]	31.8	30.9	36.2
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	401	334	247	236	231	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia ⁶	821	741	471	388	319	346	342	309	285	262	389
Gabon ⁷	..	131	130	130	121	125	114	112	(108)	..	..

Gambia [†]	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	3.0	2.7	3.7	..	..
Ghana|| ⁸	54.7	76.6	48.2	53.0	66.0	64.3	64.1	69.0	106	92.4	120
Guinea ⁹	41.7	40.9	82.8	91.1	70.7	65.5	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau|| ¹⁰	..	13.8	8.9	8.5	8.6	..	12.1	..	..	..	..
Kenya	227	243	280	301	304	300	317	313	351	348	595
Lesotho	48.7	46.7	49.1	37.6	35.4	33.0	33.6	35.4	38.5	43.8	41.9
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	5.5	5.6	3.2	..	..
Madagascar|| ¹¹	52.3	52.7	66.1	52.5	60.5	60.2	54.0	52.1	62.7	67.1	103
Malawi	13.8	11.7	12.5	13.5	13.9	23.3	34.0	[38.9]	[40.0]	..	..
Mali ¹²	76.1	88.2	88.7	88.3	101	110	120	129	139	132	173
Mauritania ¹³	36.9	48.3	67.5	48.3	76.6	78.7	66.7	78.0	..	90.8	122
Mauritius	10.3	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.3	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.5	..	..
Mozambique||	61.6	63.8	72.7	75.2	74.4	81.5	62.2	55.9	62.8	65.5	84.0
Namibia ¹⁴	154	140	166	166	164	173	192	202	225	283	266
Niger	32.1	30.8	37.7	29.0	29.3	34.1	32.8	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	780	592	844	1 273	784	764	674	703	816	1 164	1 608
Rwanda ¹⁵	69.7	59.2	60.6	57.1	53.3	46.5	45.0	49.6	45.9	50.0	67.7
Senegal	99.1	90.6	100	100	109	110	124	144	162	162	217
Seychelles	13.2	12.3	12.8	12.6	12.6	16.1	14.7	14.5	17.6	10.5	8.1
Sierra Leone ¹⁶	..	22.9	27.4	27.1	29.6	24.1	23.6	[26.4]	[24.9]	[33.4]	[44.6]
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	2 408	2 884	3 242	3 488	3 648	3 680	3 979	3 977	[4 027]	[3 953]	[3 760]
Sudan^{† || 17}	693	902	566	655	501	1 425	1 165	1 278	..	..	..
Swaziland [†]	38.5	36.9	34.7	35.3	41.2	45.4	59.5	59.2	60.2	..	..
Tanzania	107	114	133	136	125	134	139	154	157	162	190
Togo	..	..	..	..	34.1	33.9	33.2	..	..	43.4	57.0
Uganda	164	160	161	173	188	216	217	211	237	..	..
Zambia	95.1	..	..	..	..	130	140	153	111	165	262
Zimbabwe|| ¹⁸	211	207	120	118	92.4	..	..	..	..	..	..

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008*
Americas											
<i>Caribbean</i>											
Bahamas	38.2	31.5	30.4	31.9	33.7	35.4	35.7	43.5	55.6	44.8	48.9
Barbados	22.9	24.0	25.2	25.8	25.3	24.9	25.9	[24.6]	..	..	..
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	164	218	261	294	186	140	220	194	219	[240]	[266]
Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica	50.7	49.8	53.0	63.9	66.6	61.8	59.3	70.6	78.2	65.6	80.1
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Central America</i>											
Belize	..	8.1	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.8	10.7	11.6	..	..	..
Costa Rica ¹⁹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
El Salvador ²⁰	121	132	124	122	116	111	109	112	112	101	118
Guatemala	181	229	269	199	217	130	104	127	125	149	188
Honduras ^{† 21}	..	41.0	46.8	60.4	57.4	53.6	53.3	52.4	75.2	77.1	95.7
Mexico ^{† 22}	3 240	3 344	3 310	3 199	3 191	3 076	3 123	2 929	3 931	3 938	4 333
Nicaragua ²³	29.5	32.5	30.2	34.3	38.1	34.5	33.9	33.4	35.2	33.0	41.8
Panama	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>North America</i>											
Canada	11 598	11 412	11 709	11 771	11 986	12 440	12 986	13 590	14 817	15 940	19 290
United States ²⁴	329 416	342 167	344 927	387 297	440 806	480 444	503 353	511 171	524 591	548 531	607 263
<i>South America</i>											
Argentina [§]	2 125	2 082	2 048	1 692	1 748	1 813	1 912	1 776	1 738	[2 077]	[2 500]
Bolivia ²⁵	147	144	173	175	187	181	175	177	197	175	250
Brazil	11 919	12 910	14 879	14 998	12 089	12 392	13 381	12 720	14 737	15 477	23 302
Chile ^{§ 26}	2 881	3 050	3 166	3 377	3 428	3 975	4 266	4 996	4 864	4 778	5 952

Colombia ²⁷	2 719	3 431	3 786	4 023	4 687	4 621	4 782	5 422	5 579	6 568	9 076
Ecuador ²⁸	350	314	436	573	777	727	954	922	1 243	1 364	1 548
Guyana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay ^{† 29}	69.7	67.7	61.5	59.3	53.0	62.9	56.2	63.7	65.0	71.8	132
Peru ³⁰	(96.1)	(1 078)	1 044	975	988	1 047	1 159	1 193	1 145	1 301	1 599
Uruguay	[290]	[243]	278	242	232	225	233	237	242	273	393
Venezuela||	1 209	1 484	1 500	1 102	1 072	1 520	2 054	2 709	2 262	1 987	3 317
Asia											
<i>Central Asia</i>											
Kazakhstan	206	215	317	347	411	470	592	693	1 043	[855]	[1 323]
Kyrgyzstan ³¹	44.8	55.5	48.3	56.0	63.8	68.4	75.6	83.3	90.9	[79.3]	[123]
Tajikistan	16.6	14.4	14.3	30.4	39.3	46.1	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan ³²	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan ³³	78.3	..	58.0	..	52.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>											
Brunei	269	254	234	249	260	(205)	(249)	[260]	[268]	[266]	[316]
Cambodia	92.8	86.0	78.4	71.9	72.3	70.1	70.6	76.5	[85.5]	..	..
China ³⁴	[21 600]	[23 800]	[28 500]	[33 400]	[36 400]	[40 600]	[44 900]	[52 200]	[57 900]	[63 600]	[84 900]
Indonesia	1 710	2 242	2 367	2 486	3 319	3 653	[3 571]	[3 802]	[4 131]	[3 824]	[4 994]
Japan ^{† § 35}	43 484	43 803	44 276	44 725	44 818	44 476	44 165	43 666	43 460	42 751	46 296
Korea, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, South	15 689	16 652	17 133	17 605	18 204	19 004	20 554	21 224	22 119	23 773	24 172
Laos	(21.1)	(16.4)	(15.9)	(14.8)	(12.8)	(12.1)	(11.7)	(11.9)	(11.8)	..	..
Malaysia	1 847	1 677	2 086	2 370	3 022	2 917	3 120	3 054	3 409	3 479	4 362
Mongolia	23.5	29.8	27.3	29.9	28.2	30.8	29.8	36.5	47.9	..	..
Myanmar ³⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines	807	853	794	833	920	857	865	880	1 034	920	1 352
Singapore	4 788	4 631	4 741	4 999	5 048	5 143	5 464	5 670	5 806	5 831	7 507
Taiwan	8 412	7 807	7 965	7 256	7 357	7 923	7 725	7 323	7 791	9 498	10 331
Thailand	2 113	1 982	2 063	2 087	2 058	[1 962]	[1 977]	[2 060]	[2 569]	[3 003]	[4 114]
Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	910	906	945	1 112	1 274	1 327	1 828

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008*	
<i>South Asia</i>												
Afghanistan ³⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	112	121	178	172	240
Bangladesh	647	675	675	655	657	659	659	669	720	757	767	901
India ³⁸	17 150	17 697	18 313	18 256	18 664	21 660	22 891	23 029	23 535	24 716	[138]	30 030
Nepal ^q	57.1	62.8	81.1	108	122	146	156	156	[142]	[138]	[172]	[172]
Pakistan [†]	3 311	3 320	3 553	3 818	4 077	4 248	4 412	4 463	4 468	4 217	4 769	4 769
Sri Lanka ^{† + 39}	676	904	755	625	562	626	612	736	795	856	1 230	1 230
<i>Oceania</i>												
Australia	[11 057]	[11 025]	11 469	12 013	12 335	12 821	13 292	14 112	14 896	15 321	18 399	18 399
Fiji ^{† 40}	32.3	46.5	48.8	43.8	44.0	49.1	43.1	41.3	41.8	[39.3]	[48.1]	[48.1]
New Zealand	1 127	1 132	1 107	1 066	1 090	1 105	1 117	1 176	1 225	1 251	1 378	1 378
Papua New Guinea ^{† 41}	43.5	39.9	36.8	25.5	23.1	25.8	30.4	29.5	32.1	28.2	35.2	35.2
Tonga	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.3	..	..	..
Europe												
Albania ^{§ q 42}	69.0	76.3	86.7	86.6	97.3	106	110	135	167	199	258	258
Armenia ^{† 43}	93.0	94.3	91.5	90.5	104	115	141	166	195	[217]	[381]	[381]
Austria	[2 807]	[2 875]	[2 678]	2 631	2 740	2 745	2 686	2 580	3 079	2 811	3 551	3 551
Azerbaijan||	[133]	[141]	[160]	[172]	[215]	[260]	305	625	680	697	1 241	1 241
Belarus	[198]	[220]	274	284	287	348	453	588	642	616	831	831
Belgium	4 783	4 783	4 573	4 434	4 482	4 389	4 229	4 196	4 528	4 336	5 530	5 530
Bosnia and Herzegovina ^{† q 44}	..	..	..	333	231	208	173	167	166	188	259	259
Bulgaria ^{† 45}	[596]	[614]	[680]	[687]	[700]	684	699	694	806	713	1 092	1 092
Croatia	[1 475]	[1 039]	[963]	[1 042]	[843]	738	727	793	813	929	1 261	1 261
Cyprus [†]	[399]	[426]	[503]	[344]	[333]	346	376	369	350	415	535	535
Czech Republic ⁴⁶	2 019	2 083	2 003	2 140	2 325	2 231	2 439	2 253	2 032	2 024	3 191	3 191
Denmark	3 675	3 555	3 776	3 730	3 619	3 640	3 468	3 792	3 657	3 541	4 461	4 461
Estonia	107	126	147	175	203	214	266	299	375	365	526	526

Finland	2 120	2 234	2 129	2 171	2 521	2 673	2 744	2 793	2 632	2 782	3 543
France ⁴⁷	50 787	50 205	50 036	51 063	52 615	54 059	52 917	53 198	53 403	52 565	65 675
Georgia ⁴⁸	[39.8]	[27.2]	[34.5]	49.3	57.7	80.6	214	363	720	651	1 038
Germany	41 822	41 147	40 474	40 604	40 044	38 806	38 060	37 133	37 233	37 233	46 759
Greece	8 246	8 701	8 508	8 350	[7 097]	[7 765]	[8 480]	[8 824]	[8 780]	[9 706]	[12 627]
Hungary	1 401	1 507	1 662	1 621	1 742	1 612	1 596	1 431	1 458	1 355	1 868
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	[1 086]	[1 115]	1 210	1 162	1 113	1 131	1 145	1 135	1 144	1 182	1 580
Italy ⁴⁹	31 969	34 102	33 543	34 459	34 739	34 853	33 531	32 445	32 988	[32 103]	[40 587]
Latvia	73.3	91.6	115	188	217	234	272	342	378	400	634
Lithuania	175	299	319	336	403	421	[415]	[449]	[498]	[518]	[739]
Luxembourg	190	194	243	256	267	[271]	[296]	[319]	[317]	...	...
Macedonia, FYR ⁵⁰	89.7	103	327	142	129	136	127	121	138	144	185
Malta [†]	37.4	36.3	38.8	38.3	39.5	41.7	42.6	42.7	42.7	39.1	49.7
Moldova ^{† ¶ 51}	10.7	8.2	9.0	10.6	11.5	10.3	12.0	15.2	17.3	15.5	26.9
Montenegro ⁵²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.6	45.5	53.3	71.2
Netherlands	9 513	9 119	9 355	9 347	9 482	9 552	9 568	10 017	10 152	9 866	12 228
Norway	4 504	4 356	4 383	5 267	5 064	5 192	4 885	4 875	5 186	4 821	5 869
Poland	4 989	4 874	4 990	5 074	5 311	5 615	5 880	6 101	6 797	7 418	10 741
Portugal	3 377	3 478	3 617	3 719	3 588	3 811	4 039	3 924	3 756	3 766	4 812
Romania||	1 714	1 632	1 712	1 702	1 756	1 888	1 976	2 059	1 974	2 184	2 995
Russia ⁵³	[14 000]	[19 100]	[21 200]	[23 600]	[25 100]	[26 100]	[28 500]	[31 200]	[34 800]	[38 200]	[58 600]
Serbia ⁵⁴	728	1 053	839	928	813	751	630	635	716	715	1 142
Slovakia [†]	650	676	761	771	818	760	823	835	845	907	1 473
Slovenia||	369	336	412	457	476	505	514	589	583	674	891
Spain	10 690	11 073	11 214	11 483	11 374	11 740	11 824	13 823	14 281	14 721	19 196
Sweden ⁵⁵	6 175	6 408	5 990	5 831	5 788	5 448	5 518	5 432	5 575	5 205	6 317
Switzerland ^{† ¶ 56}	3 757	3 772	3 713	3 677	3 634	3 634	3 489	3 156	3 250	3 381	4 052
Turkey||	16 413	15 885	14 562	15 494	13 984	12 762	12 055	[13 016]	[11 155]	[11 663]	[15 810]
United Kingdom ⁵⁷	47 542	47 778	49 417	52 423	55 347	55 112	55 152	55 043	55 746	57 392	65 265
Ukraine [§]	1 430	1 772	1 497	1 592	1 839	1 985	2 405	2 697	3 278	3 206	4 811

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008*
Middle East											
Bahrain ⁵⁸	340	337	355	424	487	491	486	528	611	[582]	[586]
Egypt	2 250	2 405	2 571	2 689	2 816	2 665	2 659	2 721	2 740	2 585	3 774
Iran ⁵	3 200	4 731	5 220	3 926	4 594	5 816	7 213	7 811	6 486	6 089	9 174
Iraq ⁵⁹	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1 120)	(972)	(828)	(1 926)	(5 283)
Israel ⁶⁰	9 299	9 574	9 996	11 087	10 421	9 931	10 303	11 075	[12 513]	[12 135]	[16 194]
Jordan	581	596	586	567	655	607	604	660	922	973	1 250
Kuwait	2 658	3 082	3 029	3 126	3 369	3 626	3 509	3 486	3 914	3 622	4 663
Lebanon	857	964	998	928	932	948	[970]	[981]	[1 155]	[1 067]	[1 301]
Oman ^{† 61}	1 797	2 139	2 488	2 562	2 695	3 030	3 652	3 905	3 956	3 739	4 512
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia ^{§ 62}	18 260	20 125	21 434	18 817	18 956	21 074	25 393	28 926	33 320	33 136	38 223
Syria ⁶³	4 969	5 353	5 627	5 841	6 696	6 708	6 746	6 067	6 484	6 300	7 735
United Arab Emirates ⁶⁴	2 950	2 876	2 836	2 862	2 807	2 585	2 559	..	..	..	..
Yemen	589	701	[744]	943	973	793	816	700	821	801	1 196

Table 5A.4. Military expenditure by country as percentage of gross domestic product, 1999–2007

Countries are grouped by region and subregion.

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Africa									
<i>North Africa</i>									
Algeria ¹	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.0
Libya	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.0
Morocco	3.0	2.3	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2
Tunisia	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>									
Angola^{§ ||2}	17.3	6.4	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.6	3.9
Benin	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	[1.1]	[1.0]	..
Botswana	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.1	[3.0]
Burkina Faso [†]	[1.1]	[1.2]	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Burundi	6.3	6.0	8.0	7.2	7.3	6.6	6.2	4.7	4.9
Cameroon [§]	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Cape Verde	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Central African Republic ^{‡3}	..	..	..	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	..	1.1
Chad ⁴	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.1	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)
Congo, Republic of [§]	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.5
Congo, DRC ⁵	1.2	1.0	..	..	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0
Côte d'Ivoire [§]	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Djibouti	5.0	4.7	4.5	5.6	6.7	5.6	6.3	[6.4]	4.1
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	34.4	32.7	22.1	20.7	20.9	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia ⁶	10.7	9.6	4.7	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.7
Gabon ⁷	..	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	(1.0)
Gambia [‡]	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Ghana ⁸	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Guinea ⁹	1.6	1.5	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.2	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau ¹⁰	..	4.4	3.1	3.2	2.9	..	3.8	..	..
Kenya	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8
Lesotho	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.5
Madagascar ¹¹	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Malawi	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.6	[1.7]	[1.6]
Mali ¹²	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
Mauritania ¹³	2.7	3.5	4.6	3.2	4.9	4.7	3.6	3.0	..
Mauritius	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mozambique ¹⁴	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9
Namibia ¹⁴	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0
Niger	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	..	..
Nigeria	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6
Rwanda ¹⁵	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7
Senegal	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6
Seychelles	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.2
Sierra Leone ¹⁶	..	3.7	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.0	[2.1]	[1.9]
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	[1.4]
Sudan [†] ¹⁷	4.1	4.8	2.9	3.2	2.3	5.8	4.4	4.4	..
Swaziland [†]	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.9
Tanzania	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Togo	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.5	1.5	..	..
Uganda	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2
Zambia	1.8	..	..	..	..	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.3
Zimbabwe ¹⁸	4.4	4.7	2.2	2.2	2.5	..	..	..	..

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Paraguay ^{† 29}	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Peru ³⁰	(1.6)	(1.7)	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2
Uruguay	[1.8]	[1.5]	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Venezuela||	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3
Asia									
<i>Central Asia</i>									
Kazakhstan	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3
Kyrgyzstan ³¹	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1
Tajikistan	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	..	..	..
Turkmenistan ³²	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan ³³	1.6	..	0.8	..	0.5	..	..	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>									
Brunei	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.1	(3.6)	(3.9)	[3.5]	[3.6]
Cambodia	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	[1.1]
China ³⁴	[1.8]	[1.8]	[2.0]	[2.1]	[2.1]	[2.0]	[2.0]	[2.0]	[2.0]
Indonesia	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	[1.2]	[1.2]	[1.2]
Japan ^{† § 35}	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Korea, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, South	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
Laos	(1.1)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Malaysia	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1
Mongolia	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7
Myanmar ³⁶	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.3	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Singapore	5.4	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.1
Taiwan	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0
Thailand	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	[1.2]	[1.1]	[1.1]	[1.3]
Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1

<i>South Asia</i>										
Afghanistan ³⁷	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.2
Bangladesh	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	
India ³⁸	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	
Nepal [¶]	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.1	[2.0]	
Pakistan [†]	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1	
Sri Lanka ^{† + 39}	3.6	4.5	3.9	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	
<i>Oceania</i>										
Australia	[1.9]	[1.9]	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	
Fiji ^{† 40}	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	
New Zealand	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	
Papua New Guinea ^{† 41}	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	
Tonga	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	
Europe										
Albania ^{§ ¶ 42}	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	
Armenia ^{† 43}	3.7	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	
Austria	[1.0]	[1.0]	[0.9]	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	
Azerbaijan||	[2.6]	[2.3]	[2.3]	[2.2]	[2.4]	[2.6]	2.3	3.4	..	
Belarus	[1.4]	[1.3]	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	
Belgium	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Bosnia and Herzegovina ^{† ¶ 44}	..	..	..	3.9	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.3
Bulgaria ^{† 45}	[2.8]	[2.8]	[3.0]	[2.9]	[2.8]	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	
Croatia	[5.2]	[3.6]	[3.2]	[3.2]	[2.4]	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	
Cyprus [†]	[3.0]	[3.0]	[3.4]	[2.3]	[2.2]	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	
Czech Republic ⁴⁶	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.4	
Denmark	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	
Estonia	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.2	
Finland	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	
France ⁴⁷	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	
Georgia ⁴⁸	[0.9]	[0.6]	[0.7]	1.0	1.1	1.4	3.3	5.2	9.2	

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Germany	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Greece	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.9	[3.1]	[3.2]	[3.4]	[3.4]	[3.3]
Hungary	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3
Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	[0.8]	[0.7]	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Italy ⁴⁹	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	[1.8]
Latvia	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Lithuania	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	[1.6]	[1.6]	[1.6]
Luxembourg	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	[0.8]	[0.8]	[0.8]	[0.7]
Macedonia, FYR ⁵⁰	1.8	1.9	6.6	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.1
Malta [†]	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Moldova [†] ¶ 51	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Montenegro ⁵²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	1.8
Netherlands	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Norway	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4
Poland	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
Portugal	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0
Romania||	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6
Russia ⁵³	[3.4]	[3.7]	[4.1]	[4.3]	[4.3]	[3.8]	[3.7]	[3.6]	[3.5]
Serbia ⁵⁴	4.5	6.0	4.7	4.8	3.8	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.6
Slovakia [†]	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
Slovenia||	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Spain	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2
Sweden ⁵⁵	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Switzerland [†] ¶ 56	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Turkey||	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.5	[2.5]	[2.1]
United Kingdom ⁵⁷	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Ukraine [§]	3.0	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9

Middle East

Bahrain ⁵⁸	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.4
Egypt	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5
Iran ⁶	3.0	3.8	4.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.8	2.9
Iraq ⁵⁹	..	..	..	..	..	(1.9)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(2.5)
Israel ⁶⁰	8.3	7.9	8.2	9.2	8.6	7.8	7.7	7.9	[8.6]
Jordan	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.4	6.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	6.2
Kuwait	7.6	7.2	7.7	7.4	6.5	5.8	4.3	3.6	3.9
Lebanon	4.9	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.7	4.4	[4.5]	[4.5]	[5.1]
Oman [†] 61	11.4	10.6	12.2	12.3	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.3	10.7
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia [§] 62	11.4	10.6	11.5	9.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	8.3	9.3
Syria ⁶³	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.3	5.6	5.1	4.4	4.4
United Arab Emirates ⁶⁴	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.9	..	..
Yemen	5.2	4.9	[5.4]	6.8	6.8	5.3	5.1	4.6	5.1

() = uncertain figure; [] = SIPRI estimate; | = change of multiple of currency; † = all figures exclude military pensions; ‡ = all figures are for current spending only (i.e. exclude capital spending); § = all figures are for the adopted budget, rather than actual expenditure; ¶ = all figures exclude spending on paramilitary forces; || = this country changed or redenominated its currency during the period; all figures have been converted to the latest currency.

¹ The figures for Algeria for more recent years are budget figures. In July 2006 the Algerian Government issued supplementary budgets increasing total expenditure by 35%. It is not clear if any of these extra funds were allocated to the military.

² The rate of the implementation of the budget in Angola may vary considerably. Military expenditure for Angola should be seen in the context of highly uncertain economic statistics due to the impact of war on the Angolan economy.

³ Investment expenditure in the Central African Republic for 2005 amounted to 775 000 CFA francs.

⁴ The figures for Chad do not include exceptional defence spending funded by oil revenues, outside the ordinary budget.

⁵ The figures for Democratic Republic of the Congo for 2006 and 2007 are forward estimates by the IMF and are probably underestimates due to the very high rate of inflation.

⁶ The figure for Ethiopia for 1999 includes an allocation of 1 billion birr in addition to the original defence budget.

⁷ The figures for Gabon exclude off-budget spending financed by the Provisions pour Investissements Hydrocarbures (PIH), an investment fund based on tax revenues from foreign oil companies active in Gabon.

⁸ The figure for Ghana for 2001 is for the adopted budget rather than actual spending.

⁹ The figures for Guinea might be an underestimate as the IMF reports large extra-budgetary spending for the military.

- ¹⁰ An armed conflict broke out in Guinea-Bissau in 1998, which led to a substantial increase in defence expenditure, especially in 2000/2001. According to the IMF, the increase was financed by a credit from the banking system and by promissory notes. Due to the conflict, no data is available for 1999 and the consistency before and after this year is uncertain.
- ¹¹ The figures for Madagascar include expenditure for the gendarmerie and the National Police.
- ¹² The figures for Mali are for defence and security.
- ¹³ The figures for Mauritania are for operating expenditure only.
- ¹⁴ The figure for Namibia 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 Namibian dollars for the Namibian military presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The figures for 2002 include a supplementary allocation of 78.5 million Namibian dollars.
- ¹⁵ The figures for Rwanda for 2005 and 2006 include allocations for African Union peace operations.
- ¹⁶ The figure for Sierra Leone for 1999 is not available due to the coup d'état and subsequent civil war.
- ¹⁷ The figures for Sudan are for defence and security.
- ¹⁸ The figures for Zimbabwe should be used with caution because of extremely high inflation.
- ¹⁹ Costa Rica has no armed forces. Expenditure for paramilitary forces, border guard, and maritime and air surveillance is less than 0.05% of GDP.
- ²⁰ The figures for El Salvador do not include local government spending on the Armed Forces Pensions Fund or the Pharmaceutical Centre for the Armed Forces. If included, total military spending for 2007 would amount to \$205.7 million.
- ²¹ The figures for Honduras do not include arms imports. For the years 2005, 2006 and 2007, spending on military pensions was budgeted at an additional 58.9 million, 73.6 million and 107.4 million lempiras, respectively.
- ²² Mexico's spending on military pensions amounted to an additional c. 3 billion pesos annually during the years 2004–2008.
- ²³ The figures for Nicaragua include military aid from the USA and Taiwan for the years 2002–2008 of 12.5, 16.9, 13.6, 11.1, 7.3, 28.8 and 12.2 million córdobas, respectively.
- ²⁴ The figures for the USA are for financial years (1 Oct.–30 Sep.) rather than calendar years.
- ²⁵ The figures for Bolivia include some expenditure on civil defence.
- ²⁶ The figures for Chile include direct transfers from the state-owned copper company Corporación Nacional del Cobre (CODELCO) for military purchases. Since 2005 these transfers have increased rapidly due to rising copper prices.
- ²⁷ The figures for Colombia for 2002–2004 include a special allocation of 2.6 billion pesos from a war tax decree of 12 August 2002.
- ²⁸ Ecuador changed its currency from the sucre to the US dollar on 13 March 2000. The current price figures for previous years represent the dollar value of military expenditure at the market exchange rate for that year.
- ²⁹ The figures for Paraguay for 2003 are for the modified budget, rather than actual expenditure. For 2007 and 2008 spending on military pensions amounted to an additional 208 billion and 239.3 billion guaraníes, respectively.

³⁰ The figures for Peru before 2001 are based on data from the Peruvian Ministry of Defence and are suspected to come from different stages of the budget process. The figures for 2005 do not include the transfer of 20% of gas production revenues from the state-owned company CAMISEA to the armed forces and national police.

³¹ The figures for Kyrgyzstan include spending on internal security, which accounts for a substantial part of total military spending.

³² The coverage of the series for Turkmenistan varies over time due to classification changes in the Turkmen system of public accounts.

³³ The figures for Uzbekistan expressed in constant US dollars should be seen in the light of considerable difference between the official and the unofficial exchange rates.

³⁴ The figures for China are for estimated total military expenditure. On the estimates in local currency and as share of GDP for the period 1989–98, see Wang, S., 'The military expenditure of China, 1989–98', *SIPRI Yearbook 1999: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 1999). The estimates for the years 1999–2002 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).

³⁵ The figures for Japan include spending on the activities of the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO).

³⁶ The figures for Myanmar are not presented in US dollar terms owing to the extreme variation in stated exchange rates between the kyat and the US dollar.

³⁷ The figures for Afghanistan are for core budget expenditure on the Afghan National Army. If spending in the external budget, paid for directly by military aid, were included, then total military spending would be more than 6 times higher.

³⁸ The figures for India include expenditure on the paramilitary forces of the Border Security Force, the Central Reserve Police Force, the Assam Rifles, the Indo-Tibetan Border Police and, from 2007, the Sashastra Seema Bal, but do not include spending on military nuclear activities.

³⁹ The figures for Sri Lanka for 2000 do not fully reflect the special allocation of 28 billion rupees for war-related expenditure.

⁴⁰ For the years 1999–2002 Fiji's spending on military pensions amounted to c. 3.5% of annual military spending.

⁴¹ For the years 2006–2008, development spending amounted to 2 million., 3 million and 6 million kina, respectively.

⁴² Figures for Albania prior to 2006 do not fully include pensions.

⁴³ If the figures for Armenia were to include military pensions they would be 15–20% higher.

⁴⁴ The figures for Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2005 onwards are for the armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was formed in 2005 from the Croat–Bosniac Army of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb Army of Republika Srpska. The figures prior to 2005 include expenditure for both the Army of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Army of Republika Srpska. The figures do not include spending on arms imports.

⁴⁵ According to NATO figures, Bulgaria's total spending, including pensions, was 1393 million, 1712 million and 1749 million leva in 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

⁴⁶ The figures for the Czech Republic do not include military aid to Afghanistan or Iraq. Aid to Afghanistan was 18.7 million koruny in 2004 and 612.6 million koruny in 2007. Aid to Iraq was 1.1 million koruny in 2005.

⁴⁷ The figures for France from 2006 are calculated with a new methodology due to a change in the French budgetary system and financial law.

- ⁴⁸ The figures for Georgia from 2002 are for budgeted expenditure. The budget figures for 2003 are believed to be an underestimation of actual spending because of the political turmoil during the year.
- ⁴⁹ The figures for Italy include spending on civil defence, which typically amounts to about 4.5% of the total.
- ⁵⁰ The definition of military expenditure for FYROM changed from 2006. Border troops were transferred from the Ministry of Defence to the Ministry of Interior Affairs and part of the cost of military pensions, previously entirely excluded, is now included.
- ⁵¹ Adding all military items in Moldova's budget, including expenditure on military pensions and paramilitary forces, would give total military expenditure for 2005, 2006 and 2007 of 343 million, 457 million and 530 million lei, respectively.
- ⁵² Montenegro declared its independence from the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006.
- ⁵³ For the sources and methods of the military expenditure figures for 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).
- ⁵⁴ Montenegro seceded from the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006. The figures for Serbia up to 2005 are for the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro (known as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia until Feb. 2003) and for 2006 onwards for Serbia alone.
- ⁵⁵ Sweden changed its accounting system in 2001, giving rise to a series break between 2000 and 2001. This break means that the decrease in military expenditure between 2000 and 2001 is overestimated by 1.4 percentage points.
- ⁵⁶ Because of a change in Switzerland's accounting system, the decrease in spending between 2005 and 2006 might be overestimated.
- ⁵⁷ From 2001, the UK moved from a cash-based accounting system to a resource-based system. The figures for the UK from 2001 are based on the 'Net Cash Requirement' figures given in the annual *UK Defence Statistics*, which are closest to the old cash definition. The Net Cash Requirement definition differs slightly from the cash definition used up to 2000. The effect on the figures for British military expenditure is unknown.
- ⁵⁸ The figures for Bahrain do not include extrabudgetary spending on defence procurement.
- ⁵⁹ The figures for Iraq should be seen in the light of the unstable security situation and high rate of inflation.
- ⁶⁰ The figures for Israel include military aid from the USA, which in 2008 was \$2.38 billion.
- ⁶¹ The figures for Oman are for spending on defence and national security. The figure for 2008 is an estimate based on actual spending for 9 months.
- ⁶² The figures for Saudi Arabia are for defence and security.
- ⁶³ The figures for Syria in US dollars have been converted using the official exchange rate of \$1 = 11.225 Syrian pounds. However, there is also a parallel, unofficial market exchange rate, which averaged around 50 Syrian pounds to the US dollar in 2008.
- ⁶⁴ The figures for the United Arab Emirates exclude the military expenditure of its 7 constituent emirates. If their spending were included, the UAF's total military expenditure would be considerably higher.

Source: SIPRI Military Expenditure Database, <<http://milexdata.sipri.org/>>.