

Appendix 4A. Military expenditure data, 2001–10

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I. Introduction

This appendix presents the latest SIPRI military expenditure data for the years 2001–10. The principal regional trends and trends among major spenders are described in section II. Section III discusses how China's military spending can best be estimated. Section IV explains the sources and methods used in compiling the data and contains tables with the complete data series for 2001–10.

II. Regional trends and major spenders

Boxes 4A.1–4A.6 highlight the significant trends in military spending, globally and in the Americas, Africa, Asia and Oceania, Europe, and the Middle East. The figures suggest that the global financial and economic crisis that broke in 2008 is beginning to have an impact on world military spending, although there are considerable regional variations in this pattern. The regions and subregions in which military spending grew most rapidly in 2010 were South America (5.8 per cent), Africa (5.2 per cent) and Oceania (4.1 per cent). Across Asia and Oceania as a whole, however, the increase was only 1.4 per cent, one of the lowest rates in recent years, while military spending fell in Europe, by 2.8 per cent. The changes in Europe and Asia reflect the delayed effects of the economic crisis: in Europe, governments focused on tackling deficits, while in Asia the slower rate of growth appears to reflect an adjustment to the lower economic growth experienced in the crisis years.

The 15 countries with the highest military expenditure together accounted for 82 per cent of world military spending in 2010, with the top 5 accounting for 61 per cent (table 4A.1). The United States spent by far the largest share,

* 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), J. Paul Dunne (University of the West of England, Bristol), Iñigo Guevara y Moyano (Colectivo de Análisis de la Seguridad con Democracia, Querétaro), Idivina Hernández (Asociación para el estudio y la promoción de la seguridad en democracia, Guatemala City), Nazir Kamal (United Nations, New York), Pavan Nair (Jagruti 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 Žunec (University of Zagreb).

Box 4A.1. World trends in military expenditure, 2010

- Estimated total world military expenditure in 2010 was \$1630 billion (at current prices).
- Spending in 2010 was 1.3 per cent higher in real terms than in 2009 and 50 per cent higher than in 2001.
- The USA's real-terms increase of 2.8 per cent accounted for \$18.5 billion of the global total increase of \$19.6 billion (in constant 2009 prices).
- Military spending in the rest of the world (i.e. excluding the USA) increased by 0.1 per cent in real terms in 2010.
- The region or subregion with the fastest real-terms increase in 2010 was South America, at 5.8 per cent.
- Military spending fell in only one region in 2010: in Europe it fell by 2.8 per cent in real terms. There were also a fall in the subregion of Central and South Asia.
- The effects of the global financial crisis and economic recession on world military expenditure began to be felt in 2010 with slower growth or falls in several regions.

43 per cent, far more than China in second place, which in turn spent twice as much as the United Kingdom, in third place. For the first time since 2007, a new country entered the top 15: Turkey replaced Spain in 15th place, in part due to an appreciation of the Turkish lira in relation to the US dollar and despite a slight real-terms fall in its spending in 2010. Otherwise, there were only slight changes in the rankings, with European countries tending to continue to slip down the rankings in comparison with rising developing-world countries.

In contrast to 2009, when all but two of the top 15 increased their military spending, eight of the top 15 in 2010 decreased their spending. India, South Korea, Russia and the UK reversed—at least temporarily—the long-term increasing trend in their military spending in 2010, while France, Germany, Italy and Turkey continued the generally downward trend in their spending. The increases by the USA and China—while still significant—were also lower than in recent years. This partly reflected delayed effects of the global economic recession which, while not leading to major cuts in world military spending, at least caused a pause in its rapid growth as countries addressed budget deficits or adjusted spending to slower rates of economic growth. However, Australia, Brazil, Canada and Saudi Arabia all made substantial increases, in line with recent trends, and Japan slightly increased its spending, reversing recent trends.

The share of their gross domestic products (GDPs) that the major spenders devoted to military spending (the military burden) varies considerably, from just 1.0 per cent in the case of Japan to 10.4 per cent for Saudi Arabia. However, only four of the top 15 spenders—South Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia and the USA—have military burdens above the global average of 2.6 per cent.

The rankings discussed above refer to figures for military expenditure converted into US dollars at market exchange rates (MERS). These rates are determined by the supply of and demand for currencies used in international transactions and do not always accurately reflect differences in price levels between

Table 4A.1. The 15 countries with the highest military expenditure in 2010

Spending figures are in US\$, at current prices and exchange rates. Countries are ranked according to military spending calculated using market exchange rates (MER). Figures for military spending calculated using purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates are also given.

Rank	Country	Spending (\$ b., MER)	Change, 2001–10 (%)	Share of GDP (%, estimate) ^a	World share (%)	Spending (\$ b., PPP) ^b
1	United States	698	81.3	4.8	43	698
2	China	[119]	189	[2.1]	[7.3]	[210]
3	United Kingdom	59.6	21.9	2.7	3.7	57.6
4	France	59.3	3.3	2.3	3.6	49.8
5	Russia	[58.7]	82.4	[4.0]	[3.6]	[88.2]
Sub-total top 5		995			61	
6	Japan	54.5	-1.7	1.0	3.3	43.6
7	Saudi Arabia ^c	45.2	63.0	10.4	2.8	64.6
8	Germany	[45.2]	-2.7	[1.3]	[2.8]	[40.0]
9	India	41.3	54.3	2.7	2.5	116
10	Italy	[37.0]	-5.8	[1.8]	[2.3]	[32.2]
Sub-total top 10		1 218			75	
11	Brazil	33.5	29.6	1.6	2.1	36.2
12	South Korea	27.6	45.2	2.8	1.7	40.8
13	Australia	24.0	48.9	2.0	1.5	17.3
14	Canada	[22.8]	51.8	[1.5]	[1.4]	[19.4]
15	Turkey	[17.5]	-12.2	[2.4]	[1.1]	[23.9]
Sub-total top 15		1 344			82	
World		1 630	50.3	2.6	100	

[] = estimated figure; GDP = gross domestic product.

^a The figures for national military expenditure as a share of GDP are based on estimates for 2010 GDP from the IMF *World Economic Outlook*, October 2010.

^b The figures for military expenditure at PPP exchange rates are estimates based on the ratio of PPP to MER-based GDP projections for 2010 implicit in the International Monetary Fund's *World Economic Outlook*. Thus, military expenditure figures at MER rates have been multiplied by the same ratio to obtain the PPP estimates.

^c The figures for Saudi Arabia include expenditure on public order and safety and might be slight overestimates.

Sources: SIPRI Military Expenditure Database, <<http://www.sipri.org/databases/milex/>>; and International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook* database, Oct. 2010, <<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2010/02/weodata/index.aspx>>.

countries. An alternative is to use exchange rates based on GDP-based purchasing power parity (PPP), which seek to control for differences in price levels in order to provide a measure of the real purchasing power of the GDP of each country. The right-hand column of table 4A.1 presents military spending figures converted using estimated PPP rates.

Box 4A.2. Trends in military spending in Africa, 2010

- Estimated total military expenditure in Africa in 2010 was \$30.1 billion (\$10.6 billion in North Africa and \$19.5 billion in sub-Saharan Africa).
- Spending in 2010 was 5.2 per cent higher in real terms than in 2009 (5.6 per cent in North Africa and 4.9 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa) and 64 per cent higher than in 2001 (69 per cent in North Africa and 61 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa).
- Four of the continent's five top spenders—Algeria, Angola, Morocco and Nigeria—accounted for the bulk of the increase, while spending in the fifth—South Africa—fell slightly in real terms.
- Angola's real-terms increase of 19 per cent (\$609 million in 2009 prices) was the major determinant of the trend in Africa. This was partly offset by another large fall in Chad from the oil-fuelled heights of 2008.
- The increases in Algeria, Angola and Nigeria and the decrease in Chad were influenced by corresponding trends in oil and gas revenues.

Note: Estimates for Africa and its subregions in 2010 are uncertain due to missing data for some countries.

Box 4A.3. Trends in military spending in the Americas, 2010

- Estimated total military expenditure in the Americas in 2010 was \$791 billion (\$6.5 billion in Central America and the Caribbean, \$721 billion in North America, and \$63.3 billion in South America).
- Spending in 2010 was 3.0 per cent higher in real terms than in 2009 (1.9 per cent in Central America and the Caribbean, 2.8 per cent in North America and 5.8 per cent in South America) and 76 per cent higher than in 2000 (28 per cent in Central America and the Caribbean, 80 per cent in North America and 42 per cent in South America).
- The bulk of the real-terms increase of \$3.0 billion in South America was due to the 9.3 per cent (\$2.4 billion in 2009 prices) increase in Brazil's spending.
- However, military spending increased significantly in 7 of the 10 South American countries for which data is available. The largest relative increases were in Paraguay (16 per cent) and Peru (16 per cent).
- As in 2009, the largest percentage decrease was in Venezuela, where spending fell by 27 per cent. Bolivia and Uruguay also cut spending.

Although the same 15 countries were the top spenders in both MER and PPP terms in 2010, the PPP rates give a different picture of the top 15.¹ The USA and China are clearly the top 2 spenders in both cases, but the ratio between US and Chinese military spending in PPP terms was 3.3:1, compared to 5.9:1 in MER terms. The next three biggest spenders in PPP terms were India, Russia and Saudi Arabia. In general, the effect of using PPP rates is to increase the relative size of expenditure figures of developing and transition economies.

PPP rates have some advantages over MERs in general price calculations, and they can successfully measure what alternative volume of goods and services could be bought within the country in question if military expenditure were used for other purposes. However, they are not a better measure of the

¹ Iran should almost certainly be in the top 15 measured by PPP, in place of Australia, but data for Iran's military spending in 2010 was unavailable.

Box 4A.4. Trends in military spending in Asia and Oceania, 2010

- Estimated total military expenditure in Asia and Oceania in 2010 was \$317 billion (\$52.1 billion in Central and South Asia, \$211 billion in East Asia, \$25.7 billion in Oceania, and \$28.7 billion in South East Asia).
- Spending in 2010 was 1.4 per cent higher in real terms than in 2009 (a fall of 2.2 per cent in Central and South Asia, and increases of 2.1 per cent in East Asia, 4.2 per cent in Oceania and 0.7 per cent in South East Asia) and 64 per cent higher than in 2001 (50 per cent in Central and South Asia, 70 per cent in East Asia, 46 per cent in Oceania, and 60 per cent in South East Asia).
- The growth rate in the region as a whole and in the Asian subregions in 2010 was much slower than in previous years, and the fall in Central and South Asia was the first in a decade. The largest absolute increases in 2010 were by China (\$4.2 billion in 2009 prices) and Indonesia (\$1.3 billion). The largest absolute fall was by India (\$1.0 billion).
- The largest relative increases were in Indonesia (28 per cent), Mongolia (26 per cent), the Philippines (12 per cent) and Bangladesh (11 per cent). The largest falls were in Timor-Leste (51 per cent), Sri Lanka (14 per cent) and Thailand (12 per cent).

relative costs of military goods and services such as advanced weapon technology. For example, using PPP rates, India's military spending is double that of the UK or France, but few analysts would suggest that India is acquiring double the value of military resources of the traditional European powers. In fact, military spending figures, whatever exchange rate is used, do not directly measure military capability, as this depends also on factors such as prices, industrial efficiency, military organization and doctrine, and capacity for technological absorption. In addition, PPP rates, as estimates, are less reliable than MERs. For these reasons, SIPRI uses MERs to convert military expenditure data into US dollars, despite their limitations, as the simplest and most objective measure for comparing international spending levels.²

III. Estimating China's military spending

In its estimates of Chinese military expenditure, SIPRI seeks to take into account a number of sources of military expenditure outside the official defence budget. These include funding from other central government ministries (some of which is publicly available, some of which is not), local government and internal People's Liberation Army (PLA) sources.

SIPRI's estimate of China's military spending is based on a methodology used in a study by Shaoguang Wang published in *SIPRI Yearbook 1999*.³ SIPRI has now updated its estimates for China for the years 1997–2010 using data from various editions of the China Public Finance Yearbook, the China Statistical Yearbook and other official publications, while maintaining the key elements of Wang's approach to estimation. This has allowed previous estimates

² 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*.

³ Wang, S., 'The military expenditure of China, 1989–98', *SIPRI Yearbook 1999*.

Box 4A.5. Trends in military spending in Europe, 2010

- Estimated total military expenditure in Europe in 2010 was \$382 billion (\$65.5 billion in Eastern Europe, and \$316 billion in Western and Central Europe).
- Spending in 2010 was 2.8 per cent lower in real terms than in 2009 (1.3 per cent in Eastern Europe and 3.0 per cent in Western and Central Europe) but 11.9 per cent higher than in 2001 (88 per cent in Eastern Europe and 4.1 per cent in Western and Central Europe).
- The falls show that the global financial and economic crisis is beginning to have an effect on military spending in Europe.
- While most major spenders (i.e. those in the top 15 worldwide) made relatively small cuts, there were large falls in many smaller Central and East European countries such as Bulgaria (28 per cent), Latvia (26 per cent), Georgia (25 per cent), Moldova (24 per cent) and Estonia (23 per cent). Spending in Albania, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania and Slovakia also fell by more than 10 per cent.
- Further cuts are expected in most of Western and Central Europe in 2011 and subsequent years, although these are likely to remain relatively modest in the major spending countries.

of some elements of the total figure for Chinese military spending to be replaced with actual expenditure data and some other estimates to be improved. However, the previous methodology, in terms of the items included in the total and the approach to estimating those items for which actual expenditure data is not available, remains largely unchanged.

This exercise has led to a small but significant increase in SIPRI's estimates for Chinese military spending, largely due to the systematic inclusion of local government spending on the PLA and increased estimates for extra-budgetary spending on research, development, technology and evaluation (RDT&E).

The seven items outside the official defence budget that are included in the estimate are as follows.⁴

1. *Central and local government spending on the paramilitary People's Armed Police (PAP)*. Official expenditure figures for these are used up to 2008, while for 2009–10 this item is assumed to have increased in line with the official defence budget.

2. *Soldiers' demobilization and retirement payments from the Ministry of Civil Affairs*. These figures are estimated as for item 1 above.

3. *Subsidies to the arms industry*. While Wang used official figures for 'subsidies to productive loss-making industries', these are no longer disaggregated. This item is therefore estimated based on an assumption of a constant share of overall subsidies to loss-making industries. For 2009–10 the average rate of decline over the previous three years is used as an estimate.

⁴ Also previously included were estimates for PLA revenues from arms exports, which were a very small element of the total. These have been deleted on the grounds that there is a risk of double counting, as these revenues may be used, for example, to fund arms imports. This is the one substantive departure from Wang's methodology.

Box 4A.6. Trends in military spending in the Middle East, 2010

- Estimated total military expenditure in the Middle East in 2010 was \$111 billion.
- Spending in 2010 was 2.5 per cent higher in real terms than in 2009 and 35 per cent higher than in 2001.
- Most of this increase since 2001 occurred during the period 2002–2007, since when spending has changed little.
- The largest absolute increase in the Middle East in 2010 was in Saudi Arabia (\$1.6 billion in 2009 prices), while the largest relative increases were in Iraq (12 per cent) and Lebanon (9.7 per cent). The largest fall was in Oman (9.8 per cent).
- Military expenditure estimates in the Middle East for 2009 and 2010 are subject to considerable uncertainty due to missing data for some countries.
- The most important country for which data was missing in 2009 and 2010 was Iran. According to a media report, the budget for the Iranian armed forces increased by 20 per cent to 90 trillion rials (\$9 billion), while that for the Revolutionary Guard Corps was 58 billion rials (\$5.8 billion). However, SIPRI has been unable to verify these figures or compare them with previous data from other sources.

4. *Additional military RDT&E funding by civilian government ministries.* These estimates are based on the growth in the relevant general research and development (R&D) and science and technology budget lines as used by Wang, or the rate of growth of the nearest equivalent when reporting systems have changed. Estimates for 2009–10 are based on the rate of growth of the defence budget.

5. *Additional military construction expenses.* These are estimated, following Wang, at 4 per cent of the capital construction budget up to 2006 and are assumed to have increased in line with the PLA budget since then, as the capital construction expenditure series is no longer published.

6. *Chinese arms imports.* These estimates have not been changed and are assumed to have followed the rate of change of China's arms imports and exports as measured by the SIPRI trend indicator value (TIV).⁵

7. *Revenue from residual military-owned enterprises.* These are unchanged and are assumed to have declined steadily since 1999, as a policy of divestment from such activities has been followed.

The resulting SIPRI estimates for total Chinese military spending are a little over 50 per cent higher than the official defence budget for most recent years. SIPRI's current estimate for R&D spending is quite high, suggesting a share of R&D in overall military spending close to that of the USA, and considerably higher than that of major European arms producers. This is due to the rapid increase in recent years of the general budget for R&D, which has been even faster than that of the economy as a whole or the official defence budget.

While details of some elements of Chinese military spending outside the official defence budget are publicly available (such as the PAP budget), others—most importantly R&D spending—are not, and can at present only be the

⁵ For the definition of the TIV see appendix 6A in this volume.

subject of educated guesswork. Further research based on publicly available Chinese-language sources could provide improved estimates, but without greater transparency on the part of the Chinese Government, a completely accurate figure is not possible.

IV. Tables of military expenditure

Table 4A.2 presents military expenditure by region, by certain international organizations and by income group for the period 2001–10. It also presents time series for spending per capita and spending as a proportion of global GDP. Military expenditure by individual countries is presented in table 4A.3 in local currency at current prices for the period 2001–10 and in table 4A.4 in US dollars at constant (2009) prices and exchange rates for the period 2001–10 and for 2010 in current US dollars. Table 4A.5 presents military expenditure for the period 2001–2009 as a percentage of countries' GDPs. Notes and explanations of the conventions used appear below table 4A.5.

Conversion to constant US dollars has been made using market exchange rates for all countries. As the base year for conversion to constant US dollars has been changed to 2009, the figures in table 4A.4 are substantially different from those in *SIPRI Yearbook 2010*, where the base year 2008 was used. The effects of the change of base year are twofold. First, as is usually the case, adopting a later base year tends to increase most figures due to the effects of inflation between 2008 and 2009. Second, there were significant exchange rate changes between 2008 and 2009, with the dollar generally rising. This has reduced the relative size of the constant dollar figures of those countries whose currency has fallen against the dollar. Conversely, the fall of the dollar against most currencies in 2010 means that the current dollar figures for 2010 shown in the right-hand columns of tables 4A.2 and 4A.4 are generally significantly higher than the constant (2009) dollar figures for the same year. This includes the figure for the world total in table 4A.2.

The data in local currency at current prices is presented on a financial year basis, while all other data is presented on a calendar year basis. Those countries with financial years that do not coincide with calendar years are indicated in table 4A.3. In all but one such case, the current price local currency figure shown for a given year is for the financial year beginning in that calendar year. For example, the local currency figure for a financial year running from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 is shown in the table as being for 2008. The exception is the USA, where each figure is for the financial year beginning on 1 October of the year previous to that indicated. A few countries have changed their financial year during the period 2001–10. These cases are indicated in footnotes.

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 becomes available. Revisions in constant dollar series can also be caused by significant revisions in the eco-

conomic data used for these calculations. The SIPRI Military Expenditure Database, accessible at <<http://www.sipri.org/databases/milex/>>, includes consistent series dating back to 1988 for most countries. Data for the 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.

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- and short-term changes in military spending 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 4A.3) 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 4A.4) and for regions, organizations and income groups, as well as for the world total (table 4A.2). Data in current dollars for the most recent year (here 2010) is provided for the purpose of international comparison across countries (table 4A.4) and across regions (table 4A.2). 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 4A.5) 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 4A.2–4A.5 covers 165 countries for the 10-year period 2001–10. 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 4A.2.

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 activ-

ities. 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.⁶

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, the choice of exchange rate makes a great difference in cross-country comparisons (as discussed in section II). 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.⁷

⁶ 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).

⁷ 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 (North-Holland: Amsterdam, 1995); and Ball,

Methods

SIPRI data is based on open sources and reflects the official data reported by governments. However, the official data does not always conform to the SIPRI definition of military expenditure. Nor 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 are for China and Russia, which have been presented in detail in previous editions of the SIPRI Yearbook.⁸ 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 uncertain 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 revised in subsequent years. Second, in table 4A.4 the deflator used for the final

N., 'Measuring third world security expenditure: a research note', *World Development*, vol. 12, no. 2 (Feb. 1984). On 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).

⁸ Cooper, J., 'The military expenditure of the USSR and the Russian Federation, 1987-97', *SIPRI Yearbook 1998*; and Wang (note 3). On China see also section III above.

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, these estimates are not bracketed.

The totals for the world, regions, organizations and income groups in table 4A.2 are estimates because data is not available for all countries in all years. In cases where data for a country is missing at the beginning or end of the series, these estimates are 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. In cases where data is missing in the middle of the series, the estimates are made on the assumption of an even trend between the end values. 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 4A.3). This is shown on a financial year basis, in contrast to previous editions of the SIPRI Yearbook, when these figures were shown on a calendar year basis. This change has been made to allow a direct comparison between SIPRI data and primary source documents, such as national budgets.

Figures in constant US dollars and as a share of GDP (tables 4A.4 and 4A.5) are displayed on a calendar year basis, which makes it necessary to convert financial year figures to calendar year figures for those countries where their financial and calendar years differ. These calculations are made on the assumption of an even rate of expenditure throughout the financial year. Local currency data is then converted to US dollars at constant prices and exchange rates (table 4A.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.⁹

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 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 4B). It also includes government responses to questionnaires about military expenditure sent out by the United

⁹ 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.

Nations and, if made available by the countries themselves, 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. 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 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 4A.2. Military expenditure by region, by international organization and by income group, 2001–10

Figures are in US \$b. at constant (2009) prices and exchange rates for 2001–10 and, in the right-most column, marked *, in current US\$ b. for 2010. Figures do not always add up to totals because of the conventions of rounding.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010*
World total	1 044	1 107	1 177	1 243	1 294	1 334	1 381	1 457	1 549	1 569	1 630
United States	379	425	484	528	553	562	576	619	669	687	698
Rest of the world	665	682	693	715	741	772	805	838	880	881	932
<i>Geographical regions</i>											
Africa	17.4	18.4	18.3	20.5	21.4	22.3	(23.2)	(25.6)	(27.1)	(28.5)	(30.1)
North Africa	6.2	6.3	6.5	7.1	7.3	7.4	8.0	9.4	(10.0)	(10.6)	(10.6)
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.2	12.1	11.8	13.5	14.0	14.9	(15.2)	(16.2)	(17.1)	(17.9)	(19.5)
Americas	436	482	537	583	613	626	644	692	746	768	791
Central America and the Caribbean	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.5
North America	392	439	498	542	568	577	593	637	688	707	721
South America	38.7	38.3	35.1	37.4	41.1	44.3	46.2	49.4	51.8	54.8	63.3
Asia and Oceania	177	186	195	205	216	229	246	260	286	290	317
Central and South Asia	29.8	29.9	30.7	34.9	36.7	37.3	38.6	41.8	45.8	44.8	52.1
East Asia	117	123	128	134	142	153	165	175	195	199	211
Oceania	14.5	15.0	15.3	15.9	16.4	17.3	18.4	19.0	20.4	21.2	25.7
South East Asia	16.1	18.1	20.2	19.9	20.6	21.1	24.3	24.5	25.5	25.7	28.7
Europe	336	347	351	353	354	361	367	378	387	376	382
Eastern Europe	31.4	34.8	37.2	39.0	43.1	48.1	53.1	58.5	59.8	59.1	65.5
Western and Central Europe	305	312	314	314	311	313	314	320	327	317	316
Middle East	78.2	73.7	76.2	80.9	89.5	95.9	101	101	(103)	(106)	(111)
<i>Organizations</i>											
African Union	19.1	20.5	20.5	22.5	23.2	24.2	(25.1)	(26.9)	(28.0)	(29.2)	(31.4)
Arab League	61.8	58.7	60.5	66.2	72.0	76.5	84.5	90.0	93.1	95.5	100.0
ASEAN	16.1	18.1	20.2	19.9	20.6	21.1	24.3	24.5	25.5	25.7	28.7

CIS	32.2	35.7	38.3	40.1	44.5	49.6	55.1	60.5	61.8	60.6	67.2
CSTO	..	33.1	35.3	36.8	40.4	44.5	48.7	53.7	56.0	55.4	61.6
East African Community	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	(1.3)	(1.3)
ECOWAS	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.2
European Union	257	262	266	282	280	282	288	292	298	288	285
Gulf Cooperation Council	46.0	42.2	43.4	47.4	52.7	57.6	64.5	65.9	69.2	70.5	73.5
NATO	669	724	784	835	858	870	886	936	996	1 005	1 018
NATO Europe	277	285	286	293	290	293	293	299	308	298	297
OECD	776	831	893	937	962	975	993	1 044	1 107	1 119	1 166
OPEC	62.7	57.4	60.2	67.3	75.8	82.7	89.1	94.8	97.2	95.1	99.2
OSCE	729	787	850	896	923	940	962	1 017	1 077	1 086	1 106
SADC	5.6	5.8	6.4	6.5	7.5	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.6	9.2	10.1
SCO	69.0	78.6	84.6	91.5	102	116	132	145	165	169	180
UNASUR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49.4	51.8	54.8	63.3
<i>Income group</i>											
Low	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.4	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.4
Lower middle	102	108	116	128	141	155	169	182	203	209	226
Upper middle	112	116	114	117	125	134	140	150	156	158	177
High	824	876	940	990	1 020	1 036	1 063	1 115	1 180	1 192	1 219
<i>World military spending per capita (US\$)</i>											
	121	127	145	161	172	182	200	222	227	236	
<i>World military burden (world military spending as a % of world gross domestic product, in current prices)</i>											
	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.6	

() = 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.

Notes: The world total and the totals for regions, organizations and income groups in table 4A.2 are estimates, based on data in table 4A.4. When military expenditure data for a country is missing for a few years, estimates are made, most often on the assumption that the rate of change in that country's military expenditure is the same as that for the region to which it belongs. When no estimates can be made, countries are excluded from the totals. The countries excluded from all totals in table 4A.2 are Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, North Korea, Myanmar, Somalia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Zimbabwe.

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 coverage of the geographical regions and subregions in table 4A.1 is based on the classification of countries in tables 4A.3–4A.5.

Organizations

- African Union (AU)*: All countries in the Africa region (see tables 4A.3–4A.5) except Morocco, plus Egypt. Members not in the SIPRI Military Expenditure Database: Comoros, Sao Tome and Principe, Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (Western Sahara).
- Arab League (League of Arab States)*: Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen. Members not in the SIPRI Military Expenditure Database: Comoros, Palestine.
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)*: All countries in the South East Asia subregion except Timor-Leste.
- Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)*: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia (–2008), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.
- Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)*: Armenia (2002–), Belarus (2002–), Kazakhstan (2002–), Kyrgyzstan (2002–), Russia (2002–), Tajikistan (2002–), Uzbekistan (2006–).
- East African Community (EAC)*: Burundi (2007–), Kenya, Rwanda (2007–), Tanzania, Uganda.
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)*: Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.
- European Union (EU)*: 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.
- Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)*: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates.
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)*: Albania (2009–), Belgium, Bulgaria (2004–), Canada, Croatia (2009–), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia (2004–), France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia (2004–), Lithuania (2004–), Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania (2004–), Slovakia (2004–), Slovenia (2004–), Spain, Turkey, UK, USA. *NATO Europe* excludes Canada and the USA.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)*: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile (2010–), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia (2010–), Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel (2010–), Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia (2010–), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA.
- Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)*: Algeria, Angola (2007–), Ecuador (2007–), Indonesia (–2008), Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, 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), Malta, Moldova, Montenegro (2006–), Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan.

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO): China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.
Southern African Development Community (SADC): Angola, Botswana, Congo (Democratic Republic of the, DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles (2001–2003, 2008–). South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia.
Union of South American Nations (UNASUR, 2008–): All countries in the South America subregion. Members not in the SIPRI Military Expenditure Database: Suriname.

Income group

The country coverage of income groups is based on figures of 2008 gross national income (GNI) per capita as calculated in World Bank, *World Development Report 2010: Development and Climate Change* (World Bank: Washington, DC, 2009).

Low-income countries (GNI per capita ≤\$975 in 2008): Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Democratic Republic of the, DRC), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kenya, North Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Lower-middle-income countries (GNI per capita \$976–\$3855 in 2008): Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belize, Bolivia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Congo (Republic of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lesotho, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine.

Upper-middle-income countries (GNI per capita \$3856–\$11 905 in 2008): Algeria, Argentina, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Gabon, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of, FYROM), Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Seychelles, South Africa, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela.

High-income countries (GNI per capita ≥\$11 906 in 2008): Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Croatia, 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.

Military spending per capita and military burden

The spending per capita figures are based on estimated world population figures from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), *State of World Population*, various edns (UNFPA: New York, 2001–10).

The military burden figures are based on world GDP figures from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook database, Oct. 2010, <<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2010/02/weodata/index.aspx>>. The figure for world GDP in 2010 is a projection.

Table 4A.3. Military expenditure by country, in local currency, 2001–10

Figures are in local currency at current prices and are for financial years (Jan.–Dec. unless otherwise indicated). Countries are grouped by region and subregion.

State	Currency	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Africa											
<i>North Africa</i>											
Algeria ¹	m. dinars	161 505	167 380	170 764	201 930	214 320	224 767	273 415	334 044	383 621	421 866
Libya ^{† § 2}	m. dinars	496	575	700	894	904	807	807	1 346	..	..
Morocco	m. dirhams	16 619	16 254	17 418	17 182	18 006	18 775	19 730	22 824	24 615	26 605
Tunisia	m. dinars	483	491	525	554	608	662	629	716	718	772
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>											
Angola|| ³	b. kwanzas	8.9	19.1	50.0	68.3	119	158	156	182	251	343
Benin	m. CFA francs	9 612	18 122	20 077	22 072	[24 677]	[25 601]	..	[30 330]	..	..
Botswana ^e	m. pula	1 305	1 451	1 503	1 464	1 556	1 686	[2 031]	[2 380]	[2 673]	[2 700]
Burkina Faso [†]	m. CFA francs	22 259	24 666	25 571	30 289	33 649	37 081	45 616	55 089	51 740	65 631
Burundi	b. francs	44.2	41.8	47.0	49.4	53.6	46.0	50.1	52.0	..	..
Cameroon [§]	b. CFA francs	99.0	52.0	110	117	118	134	142	155	162	175
Cape Verde	m. escudos	572	530	565	573	614	614	640	646	682	713
Central African Rep. ^{† 4}	m. CFA francs	..	7 445	8 729	7 979	8 121	..	9 160	14 111	16 995	25 549
Chad [§]	b. CFA francs	22.5	23.9	23.8	26.7	29.3	..	186	274	206	112
Congo, Republic of [§]	m. CFA francs	28 374	35 035	38 728	40 050	41 954	44 070	50 849	63 420	..	66 168
Congo, DRC ⁶	m. francs	..	..	31 908	54 983	78 292	96 045	106 046	89 486	99 100	166 400
Côte d'Ivoire ⁷	b. CFA francs	..	..	124	132	132	140	155	165	..	..
Djibouti	m. francs	4 629	5 909	7 422	6 639	7 970	[8 800]	6 135	6 447	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	m. CFA francs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	m. nakfa	1 884	2 104	2 520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia ^b	m. birr	2 610	2 341	2 452	2 920	3 009	3 005	3 453	4 000	4 000	4 581
Gabon ⁸	b. CFA francs	66.0	66.0	63.0	65.0	60.0	58.0	(9.0)	..	..	62.0

Gambia [†]		38.5	45.0	57.0	58.0	85.3	78.2	113	..	..	..	..
Ghana|| ⁹	m. dalasis	23.2	29.3	46.2	50.7	58.2	69.4	118	120	159	179	..
Guinea ¹⁰	m. cedis	171	194	167	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau|| ¹¹	b. francs	4 533	4 435	4 362	..	6 391	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya ^b	m. CFA francs	16 258	17 430	19 921	21 219	26 652	27 540	39 062	41 209	48 520	46 968	..
Lesotho ^d	m. shillings	199	209	207	202	218	245	292	190	452	..	..
Liberia ^b	m. maloti	..	..	104	401	321	126	220	518	336	..	..
Madagascar|| ¹²	m. dollars	85.7	78.9	89.8	102	108	116	154	176	139	119	..
Malawi ^a	b. ariary	988	1 186	1 309	2 752	4 452	[5 525]	[5 923]	..	..	..	..
Malawi ¹³	m. kwacha	43.8	45.8	51.6	54.5	63.2	68.9	75.6	77.3	[82.3]	[87.2]	..
Mauritania ¹⁴	b. CFA francs	13.3	9.9	16.4	18.6	17.7	22.0	..	29.4	30.1	..	..
Mauritius ^b	b. ouguiyas	270	299	308	293	349	337	392	481	..	..	..
Mozambique||	m. rupees	1 048	1 267	1 422	1 753	1 436	1 459	1 773	2 034	2 320	..	..
Namibia ^{a 15}	m. metcals	905	935	994	1 107	1 260	1 382	1 683	2 372	2 593	3 015	..
Niger	m. dollars	18.2	14.4	14.3	16.7	17.3	..	..	24.0	..	23.4	..
Nigeria	b. CFA francs	63.5	108	75.9	85.0	88.5	99.9	122	192	224	292	..
Rwanda ¹⁶	b. naira	25.2	24.3	24.3	23.8	25.1	30.1	30.4	37.0 /	64.2	47.1	..
Senegal ^{§ 4}	b. francs	50 500	51 829	56 293	56 819	65 619	77 678	92 407	97 116	98 111	98 838	..
Seychelles	m. CFA francs	64.8	64.1	66.1	87.6	81.0	79.3	102	80.9	103	87.2	..
Sierra Leone	m. rupees	59 408	56 955	66 841	62 026	68 056	[83 686]	[87 998]	[133 080]	..	..	..
Somalia	m. leones	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa ^d	shillings	[16 548]	[19 571]	[21 254]	21 326	24 880	25 102	26 746	29 556	33 235	32 922	..
Sudan ^{† 17}	m. rand	1 004	1 276	1 039	3 200	2 838	3 338	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland ^{† a 18}	m. pounds	168	202	255	283	410	392	451	[584]	[942]	[895]	..
Tanzania ^b	m. emalangeni	147	125	135	143	172	197	217	247	326	..	..
Togo	b. shillings	..	..	16 757	16 757	17 532	..	..	25 529	..	..	..
Uganda ^b	m. CFA francs	244	267	331	379	393	407	549	[696]	[583]	[583]	..
Zambia	b. shillings	..	..	..	[490]	626	747	596	1 120	1 068	1 326	..
Zimbabwe ¹⁹	b. kwacha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	m. dollars/m. US\$	15.8	37.3	136	1 300	2 942	(26 604)	..	..	..	..	98.3

State	Currency	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Americas											
<i>Central America and the Caribbean</i>											
Belize ^d	m. dollars	15.3	15.8	17.6	19.4	22.1	25.4	28.2	40.5	31.6	30.4
Costa Rica ²⁰	m. colones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba ²¹	m. pesos	..	..	[1 259]	1 303	1 640	1 695	1 876	2 004	2 083	..
Dominican Republic	m. pesos	[5 882]	[6 980]	[5 625]	6 435	8 305	8 477	9 153	11 629	11 587	12 326
El Salvador ²²	m. US dollars	109	109	106	106	109	116	122	117	138	135
Guatemala	m. quetzales	1 546	1 239	1 245	813	768	993	1 043	1 259	1 192	1 368
Haiti ^d	th. gourdes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras ²³	m. lempiras	[907]	[1 261]	[1 291]	[1 304]	[1 410]	1 485	2 210	3 886	4 102	4 657
Jamaica ^d	m. dollars	2 212	2 936	3 244	3 368	3 804	5 100	6 005	10 677	9 896	8 992
Mexico	m. pesos	[33 074]	[33 578]	[35 014]	35 314	39 467	44 496	52 235	54 977	64 348	68 411
Nicaragua ²⁴	m. córdobas	377	502	548	530	574	662	727	809	851	948
Panama	m. balboas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>North America</i>											
Canada ^d	m. dollars	13 191	13 379	14 143	14 951	16 001	17 066	19 255	21 100	22 712	[23 733]
United States ²⁵	m. dollars	312 743	356 720	415 223	464 676	503 353	527 660	556 961	621 138	668 604	698 281
<i>South America</i>											
Argentina	m. pesos	3 182	3 413	3 988	4 285	4 935	5 643	7 109	8 769	11 063	[13 030]
Bolivia ²⁶	m. bolivianos	1 218	1 219	1 394	1 414	1 438	1 517	1 832	2 455	2 433	2 262
Brazil	m. reais	25 557	28 224	25 829	28 608	33 080	35 686	39 887	44 841	51 382	59 006
Chile ²⁷	b. pesos	1 615	1 765	1 842	2 158	2 397	2 742	2 939	3 109	3 185	3 525
Colombia ²⁸	b. pesos	7 448	8 191	10 203	10 656	11 548	12 722	14 439	17 307	18 567	20 341
Ecuador	m. US dollars	384	505	739	710	954	950	1 310	1 548	1 915	2 191
Guyana	m. dollars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay ^{† 29}	b. guaraníes	270	288	294	364	347	431	476	577	626	761
Peru ³⁰	m. nuevos soles	3 187	2 982	3 092	3 397	3 820	4 011	3 918	4 057	5 157	6 091

Uruguay 4 384 4 333 4 967 5 261 5 696 6 168 6 812 8 397 11 344 11 806
 Venezuela³¹ 1 383 1 244 1 588 2 740 4 292 6 436 6 377 9 286 9 173 8 604

Asia and Oceania

Central and South Asia

Afghanistan³² .. [5 622] 5 544 6 358 11 506 11 471 12 783 ..
 Bangladesh^b 34 020 34 190 38 110 41 150 44 860 53 980 59 510 62 600 78 750 91 750
 India^{a 33} 703 722 774 964 1 025 1 091 1 182 1 475 1 820 1 911
 Kazakhstan 32.5 37.7 47.5 58.0 78.6 100 167 185 188 [194]
 Kyrgyzstan³⁴ 1 734 2 055 2 408 2 688 3 105 3 606 4 807 6 423 7 147 ..
 Nepal^{b 35} 5 882 7 420 8 255 10 996 11 745 11 136 11 389 14 712 17 811 18 291
 Pakistan^{† 35} 182 195 220 244 281 292 327 376 448 514
 Sri Lanka³⁶ [60.3] [54.7] [52.3] 62.7 64.7 82.2 117 164 170 156
 Tajikistan 29.6 70.7 107 134
 Turkmenistan
 Uzbekistan³⁷ 41.1

East Asia

China³⁸ [227] [262] [288] [331] [379] [452] [546] [638] [752] [808]
 Japan^{a † 39} 4 955 4 956 4 953 4 893 4 870 4 812 4 746 4 769 4 774 4 790
 Korea, North⁴⁰ (3.2) (3.3) (50.8) (54.4) (64.5) (67.1) (68.5) (71.3) (76.3) (82.6)
 Korea, South⁴¹ [16 708] [17 642] [18 884] [20 421] 22 694 24 039 25 765 28 733 31 121 31 876
 Mongolia 25 384 28 071 27 899 32 891 35 914 46 232 66 200 66 614 54 088 74 443
 Taiwan 248 225 238 253 248 235 256 282 298 286

Oceania

Australia^b 14 514 14 739 15 873 16 748 17 921 19 899 21 179 23 249 25 372 26 896
 Fiji^{† 42} 74.7 67.6 70.7 81.1 72.9 93.6 122 85.4 98.2 ..
 New Zealand^b 1 403 1 419 1 518 1 528 1 645 1 807 1 875 2 083 2 201 2 254
 Papua New Guinea⁴³ 85.5 66.3 68.8 78.7 94.2 93.7 112 100 109 116

State	Currency	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<i>South East Asia</i>											
Brunei Darussalam ⁴⁴	m. dollars	390	405 /	530 /	308	449	472	492	[482]	[482]	[485]
Cambodia	b. riel	280	265	270	272	289	328	[388]	[513]	[790]	..
Indonesia	b. rupiah	10 673	19 418	26 974	29 466	[31 814]	[36 540]	[46 756]	[47 883]	[48 853]	[65 525]
Laos	b. kip	(112)	(115)	(115)	(121)	(125)	(135)	(140)	(150)	(157)	..
Malaysia	m. ringgit	7 351	8 504	10 950	10 728	11 817	11 981	13 649	14 717	13 679	11 682
Myanmar ^{a 45}	b. kyats	64.0	76.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines	m. pesos	35 977	38 907	44 440	43 847	47 634	51 527	62 188	61 965	62 967	73 354
Singapore ^a	m. dollars	7 820	8 204	8 238	8 620	9 252	9 268	10 009	10 726	11 447	11 455
Thailand	b. baht	76.4	77.2	79.9	74.1	78.1	85.1	115	142	168	154
Timor-Leste ⁴⁶	m. US dollars	..	..	..	6.6	9.8	24.4 /	[11.5] /	23.7	38.0	19.9
Viet Nam	b. dong	..	..	13 058	14 409	16 278	20 577	28 735	34 848	40 981	44 400
Europe											
<i>Eastern Europe</i>											
Armenia ^{† 47}	b. drams	36.8	36.8	44.3	52.3	64.4	78.3	95.8	121	131	[158]
Azerbaijan||	m. manats	[123]	[136]	[173]	[224]	288	641	812	1 321	1 184	1 206
Belarus	b. roubles	247	366	475	679	975	1 355	1 603	1 886	1 886	2 174
Georgia ^{† 48}	m. lari	[49.4]	74.6	91.5	135	388	720	1 556	1 625	1 008	810
Moldova ^{† ¶ 49}	m. lei	76.7	94.7	115	116	151	216	276	383	277	227
Russia ⁵⁰	b. roubles	[365]	[470]	[568]	[656]	[806]	[967]	[1 144]	[1 448]	[1 693]	[1 782]
Ukraine [§]	m. hryvnias	5 848	6 266	7 615	8 963	12 328	15 082	20 685	25 341	[26 077]	[29 445]
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>											
Albania ^{§ ¶ 51}	m. leks	7 638	8 220	9 279	10 373	11 000	13 831	17 619	21 450	23 633	19 749
Austria	m. euros	[1 999]	1 999	2 111	2 158	2 160	2 105	2 557	2 558	2 401	2 524
Belgium	m. euros	3 393	3 344	3 434	3 433	3 400	3 434	3 773	4 293	4 048	3 959
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^{† ¶ 52}	m. marka	..	501	351	315	273	278	279	311	341	335
Bulgaria ^{† 53}	m. leva	[887]	[947]	[986]	1 025	1 101	1 171	1 475	1 388	1 355	1 006
Croatia ⁵⁴	m. kunas	[5 251]	[5 775]	[4 757]	4 250	4 323	4 959	5 251	6 396	5 966	5 663

State	Currency	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Middle East											
Bahrain ⁶⁴	m. dinars	126	150	175	180	183	203	222	248	287	279
Egypt ⁶⁵	m. pounds	[12 148]	13 333	14 563	14 804	15 933	17 922	19 350	21 718	22 831	25 396
Iran ⁶⁴ & ⁶⁵	b. rials	26 831	19 648	33 998	45 893	65 208	78 611	70 460	(58 135)	..	..
Iraq ⁶⁶	b. dinars	..	..	..	(892)	(1 649)	(2 117)	(2 437)	(6 352)	(4 863)	(5 734)
Israel ⁶⁶	m. shekels	41 788	48 957	46 351	44 060	45 739	49 546	48 965	49 754	48 649	[52 485]
Jordan	m. dinars	375	370	434	416	428	497	732	952	997	[1 016]
Kuwait ⁶⁴	m. dinars	784	882	950	1 039	1 020	1 059	1 219	1 195	[1 266]	[1 341]
Lebanon	b. pounds	1 445	1 368	1 392	1 439	[1 451]	[1 521]	[1 737]	1 763	2 150	[2 461]
Oman ⁶⁷	m. rials	933	958	1 010	1 144	1 404	1 550	1 663	1 775	1 726	1 615
Qatar ⁶⁸	m. riyals	..	3 324	3 428	3 374	3 901	4 610	6 391	9 234	..	..
Saudi Arabia ⁶⁹	m. riyals	78 850	69 382	70 303	78 414	95 146	110 779	132 922	143 336	154 772	169 667
Syria ⁷⁰	m. pounds	53 381	55 332	67 117	70 209	75 720	74 924	82 742	86 827	101 464	108 907
United Arab Emirates ⁷¹	m. dirhams	[24 062]	[22 775]	[24 645]	[27 951]	[27 626]	[30 551]	[36 443]	[49 294]	[57 929]	[58 987]
Yemen	b. riyals	91.1	130	148	136	156	162	209	239	..	..

Notes: See below table 4A.5.

Table 4A.4. Military expenditure by country, in constant US dollars for 2001–10 and current US dollars for 2010

Figures are in US\$ m. at constant 2009 prices and exchange rates for 2001–10 and, in the right-most column, marked *, in current US\$ m. for 2010. Figures are for calendar years except for the USA, where the figures are for financial years. Countries are grouped by region and subregion.

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010*
Africa											
<i>North Africa</i>											
Algeria ¹	2 914	2 978	2 914	3 314	3 470	3 557	4 173	4 862	5 281	5 586	5 668
Libya ^{† § 2}	427	549	683	892	879	773	728	1 100	..	..	..
Morocco	2 426	2 309	2 446	2 377	2 467	2 490	2 565	2 861	3 055	3 256	3 162
Tunisia	469	464	483	491	529	551	507	550	532	548	539
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>											
Angola|| ³	1 272	1 304	1 722	1 639	2 322	2 728	2 393	2 479	3 165	3 774	3 729
Benin	26.1	48.0	52.4	57.1	[60.6]	[60.6]	..	[65.6]	..	..	..
Botswana	342	365	352	325	312	301	[331]	[346]	[363]	[352]	[396]
Burkina Faso [†]	60.4	65.5	66.5	79.1	82.6	89.0	110	120	110	140	132
Burundi	73.7	70.7	73.7	69.9	66.8	55.8	56.1	46.9	..	..	..
Cameroon [§]	235	255	273	291	287	312	327	339	343	368	354
Cape Verde	8.7	7.9	8.3	8.6	9.2	8.7	8.7	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.6
Central African Republic ^{† 4}	..	20.2	22.7	21.2	21.0	..	21.9	30.9	36.0	52.9	51.6
Chad [§]	60.0	60.6	61.4	72.7	73.9	..	479	638	436	242	226
Congo, Republic of [§]	81.2	96.0	107	108	110	108	121	141	..	133	134
Congo, DRC ⁶	..	..	113	187	219	238	225	162	122	163	184
Côte d'Ivoire ⁷	..	..	310	327	313	324	353	353	..	..	..
Djibouti	35.1	44.6	54.9	47.6	55.5	[59.2]	39.3	36.9	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	502	480	469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	715	588	484	525	519	469	429	343	340	338	297
Gabon ⁸	165	165	154	159	141	138	(134)	..	..	134	125

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010*
Gambia [†]	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.4	4.6	..	..	..	..
Ghana|| ⁹	52.9	58.3	72.5	70.7	70.5	75.8	116	102	113	115	126
Guinea ¹⁰	126	139	108	99.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau|| ¹¹	11.6	10.9	11.2	..	15.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	474	510	515	508	536	530	594	567	580	594	603
Lesotho	50.1	38.3	36.1	33.6	34.3	36.1	39.3	27.3	45.6	..	..
Liberia	..	..	1.1	4.2	10.3	4.8	3.9	3.9	7.2	..	..
Madagascar|| ¹²	98.4	78.1	90.0	89.7	80.4	77.5	93.4	98.3	71.0	55.7	56.9
Malawi	15.2	16.4	16.9	28.4	41.4	[47.4]	[48.6]	..	..	..	..
Mal ¹³	114	113	129	141	154	165	179	167	[174]	[183]	[176]
Mauritania ¹⁴	85.4	61.1	96.9	99.6	84.4	98.7	..	114	115	..	..
Mauritius	13.3	13.6	13.9	13.2	13.4	13.1	12.8	14.0	..	..	..
Mozambique||	87.0	90.1	89.1	97.6	74.6	66.9	75.2	78.2	86.3	..	..
Namibia ¹⁵	168	168	166	175	194	204	228	282	300	329	397
Niger	48.9	37.7	38.0	44.3	42.6	..	..	53.1	..	49.2	47.2
Nigeria	1 056	1 594	981	956	844	879	1 021	1 435	1 504	1 724	1 952
Rwanda ¹⁶	90.0	84.8	79.2	69.1	66.8	73.6	68.2	71.9	75.3	77.2	77.1
Senegal ^{§ 4}	126	127	138	138	157	182	205	204	208	207	200
Seychelles	9.8	9.7	9.6	12.3	11.3	11.1	13.5	7.8	7.5	6.6	7.2
Sierra Leone	25.4	24.4	28.5	26.0	28.4	[34.6]	[32.6]	[42.9]	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	[3 068]	[3 300]	[3 451]	3 482	3 791	3 782	3 713	3 647	3 813	3 735	4 507
Sudan ^{† 17}	882	1 021	781	2 220	1 815	1 991	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland ^{† 18}	36.5	37.2	43.3	47.8	62.6	62.3	62.6	[69.7]	[101]	[102]	[124]
Tanzania	173	169	154	157	169	185	194	197	217	..	..
Togo	..	..	43.5	43.3	42.5	..	..	55.1	..	..	..
Uganda	206	221	238	272	272	263	296	[346]	[315]	[276]	[268]
Zambia	..	..	..	[177]	191	209	151	252	212	243	276
Zimbabwe ¹⁹	120	118	92.4	196	132	(107)	..	..	..	|||	93.8

Americas												
<i>Central America and the Caribbean</i>												
Belize	9.4		9.6	10.3	11.0	12.0	13.2	14.5	18.5	16.9	14.9	15.3
Costa Rica ²⁰	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba ²¹	..		..	1 360	1 407	1 771	1 830	2 026	2 164	2 249	..	..
Dominican Republic	[443]		[499]	[316]	239	295	280	285	327	322	322	334
El Salvador ²²	145		143	136	130	128	131	131	119	138	133	135
Guatemala	327		242	231	140	122	149	147	157	146	161	170
Haiti	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras ²³	[86.9]		[112]	[107]	[99.6]	[99.0]	98.8	137	217	217	235	246
Jamaica	60.9		73.5	76.6	71.0	68.2	81.2	89.8	121	115	95.2	106
Mexico	[3 490]		[3 373]	[3 364]	3 241	3 483	3 789	4 279	4 284	4 762	4 859	5 414
Nicaragua ²⁴	36.3		46.6	48.3	43.0	42.5	44.9	44.4	41.2	41.8	44.1	44.4
Panama	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>North America</i>												
Canada	13 280		13 350	13 595	14 110	14 730	15 415	16 806	18 111	19 518	[20 164]	[22 788]
United States ²⁵	378 925		425 471	484 255	527 799	552 966	561 555	576 294	618 940	668 604	687 105	698 281
<i>South America</i>												
Argentina	1 953		1 664	1 714	1 764	1 853	1 910	2 211	2 512	2 982	[3 179]	[3 344]
Bolivia ²⁶	266		264	292	284	274	277	307	361	347	314	322
Brazil	21 679		22 079	17 614	18 301	19 802	20 504	22 114	23 528	25 704	28 096	33 538
Chile ²⁷	3 763		4 013	4 074	4 723	5 090	5 633	5 781	5 626	5 679	6 198	6 909
Colombia ²⁸	5 347		5 530	6 429	6 340	6 541	6 909	7 430	8 323	8 569	9 191	10 717
Ecuador	589		689	934	873	1 146	1 108	1 493	1 628	1 915	2 116	2 191
Guyana	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay ²⁹	102		98.9	88.4	105	93.6	106	108	119	126	146	160
Peru ³⁰	1 291		1 206	1 222	1 296	1 434	1 476	1 416	1 387	1 712	1 992	2 156
Uruguay	401		348	334	324	335	341	349	398	503	491	589
Venezuela ³¹	3 329		2 445	2 380	3 374	4 558	6 014	5 020	5 562	4 273	3 106	3 328

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010*
Asia and Oceania											
<i>Central and South Asia</i>											
Afghanistan ³²	..	..	[153]	[156]	142	154	226	198	250	..	..
Bangladesh	841	816	818	822	833	897	944	932	1 024	1 137	1 224
India ³³	22 557	22 487	22 989	26 679	28 196	28 365	28 765	32 106	35 819	34 816	41 284
Kazakhstan	432	473	560	640	806	944	1 420	1 349	1 272	[1 227]	[1 317]
Kyrgyzstan ³⁴	71.5	82.9	94.4	101	112	123	149	160	167	..	..
Nepal ³⁵	106	141	157	187	207	194	180	188	210	207	247
Pakistan ³⁵	4 108	4 414	4 714	4 911	5 101	5 160	5 182	4 888	5 039	5 160	5 646
Sri Lanka ³⁶	[1 186]	[981]	[883]	983	910	1 051	1 287	1 474	1 480	1 280	1 379
Tajikistan	17.1	36.4	47.2	55.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan ³⁷	77.2	65.7	70.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>											
China ³⁸	[39 500]	[45 900]	[49 800]	[55 200]	[62 100]	[72 900]	[84 100]	[92 700]	[110 100]	[114 300]	[119 400]
Japan ³⁹	52 314	52 844	52 954	52 470	52 270	51 616	50 905	50 221	51 008	51 420	54 527
Korea, North ⁴⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, South ⁴¹	[16 711]	[17 171]	[17 755]	[18 555]	20 047	20 778	21 717	23 138	24 372	24 270	27 591
Mongolia	34.8	38.1	36.1	39.3	38.0	46.6	61.2	49.2	37.6	47.4	54.9
Taiwan	8 146	7 424	7 864	8 230	7 870	7 419	7 946	8 470	9 008	8 535	9 078
<i>Oceania</i>											
Australia	13 301	13 870	14 123	14 705	15 222	16 038	17 023	17 643	18 963	19 799	23 972
Fiji ⁴²	50.6	45.4	45.6	50.9	44.7	56.0	69.4	45.2	50.2	..	..
New Zealand	1 104	1 062	1 086	1 102	1 114	1 172	1 227	1 263	1 339	1 358	1 605
Papua New Guinea ⁴³	50.6	35.1	31.8	35.6	41.8	40.6	48.2	38.9	39.4	39.1	42.5
<i>South East Asia</i>											
Brunei Darussalam ⁴⁴	280	297	310	245	297	334	345	[336]	[331]	[327]	[355]
Cambodia	111	101	102	99.1	99.1	106	[116]	[123]	[191]	..	..

Indonesia	2 025	3 293	4 291	4 412	[4 313]	[4 380]	[5 271]	[4 903]	[4 702]	[6 009]	[7 208]
Laos	(23.9)	(22.2)	(19.2)	(18.2)	(17.6)	(17.8)	(17.7)	(17.6)	(18.4)	..	..
Malaysia	2 513	2 855	3 640	3 513	3 758	3 678	4 107	4 199	3 881	3 259	3 626
Myanmar ⁴⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines	1 130	1 187	1 310	1 220	1 231	1 254	1 472	1 342	1 321	1 486	1 626
Singapore	5 995	6 320	6 382	6 503	6 908	6 966	7 236	7 293	7 743	7 651	8 399
Thailand	2 747	2 755	2 802	2 528	2 547	2 654	3 498	4 115	4 907	4 836	4 846
Timor-Leste ⁴⁶	..	..	..	4.2	10.4	20.7	[26.1]	23.8	38.0	18.6	19.9
Viet Nam	..	..	1 369	1 402	1 462	1 721	2 219	2 186	2 401	2 410	2 385
Europe											
<i>Eastern Europe</i>											
Armenia ^{† 47}	140	138	159	175	215	254	297	345	359	[404]	[422]
Azerbaijan||	[291]	[313]	[391]	[474]	554	1 138	1 237	1 666	1 473	1 421	1 502
Belarus	318	330	334	404	526	683	745	764	676	726	730
Georgia ^{† 48}	[50.0]	71.5	83.7	117	310	527	1 043	990	604	452	454
Moldova ^{† 49}	14.6	17.1	18.6	16.6	19.4	24.6	28.0	34.4	24.9	19.0	18.3
Russia ⁵⁰	[28 833]	[32 035]	[34 080]	[35 454]	[38 669]	[42 317]	[45 908]	[50 937]	[53 330]	[52 586]	[58 668]
Ukraine [§]	1 760	1 871	2 162	2 334	2 826	3 170	3 853	3 770	[3 347]	[3 442]	[3 711]
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>											
Albania ^{§ 51}	102	101	114	124	129	158	196	231	249	201	190
Austria	[3 216]	3 160	3 291	3 297	3 226	3 098	3 683	3 570	3 334	3 446	3 343
Belgium	5 527	5 359	5 417	5 304	5 111	5 071	5 472	5 959	5 622	5 382	5 244
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^{† 52}	..	428	298	267	223	215	212	220	242	232	227
Bulgaria ^{† 53}	[1 022]	[1 031]	[1 051]	1 027	1 050	1 042	1 210	1 014	963	698	681
Croatia ⁵⁴	[1 250]	[1 352]	[1 094]	958	943	1 048	1 079	1 239	1 129	1 060	1 030
Cyprus [†]	[619]	[423]	[410]	426	462	454	430	432	471	510	497
Czech Republic ⁵⁵	2 855	3 051	3 314	3 180	3 477	3 212	3 098	2 641	2 719	2 529	2 558
Denmark	4 586	4 530	4 396	4 421	4 213	4 606	4 442	4 614	4 337	4 588	4 472
Estonia ⁵⁶	201	240	278	293	365	410	498	480	437	336	330
Finland	2 576	2 627	3 050	3 234	3 320	3 380	3 184	3 428	3 599	3 718	3 588

210 MILITARY SPENDING AND ARMAMENTS, 2010

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010*
France ⁵⁷	59 308	60 525	62 364	64 076	62 724	63 059	63 272	62 642	66 869	61 285	59 322
Germany	48 170	48 306	47 646	46 183	45 460	44 411	44 454	45 730	47 453	[46 848]	[45 152]
Greece	[8 794]	8 626	7 390	8 125	8 786	9 135	9 128	10 148	10 572	[9 369]	[9 354]
Hungary	2 032	1 981	2 129	1 971	1 951	1 749	1 782	1 656	1 476	[1 323]	[1 350]
Iceland [†]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	9.9	..	..
Ireland	1 464	1 405	1 347	1 368	1 386	1 374	1 384	1 434	1 415	1 354	1 279
Italy ⁵⁸	40 553	41 661	41 999	42 137	40 539	39 226	[38 006]	[39 408]	[38 303]	[38 198]	[36 972]
Latvia	180	294	339	366	426	536	584	572	364	268	253
Lithuania	453	465	514	[492]	[532]	[579]	[632]	[661]	504	427	412
Luxembourg	296	264	279	293	297	291	301	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR ⁵⁹	418	181	165	173	162	154	176	163	159	145	140
Malta ^{††}	47.9	47.3	48.8	51.6	65.0	52.8	52.9	54.2	59.1	58.8	57.0
Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	68.7	62.2	69.8	54.9	55.8	53.5
Netherlands	11 137	11 125	11 283	11 370	11 388	11 922	12 082	11 873	12 129	11 604	11 207
Norway	4 908	5 897	5 670	5 813	5 469	5 459	5 807	5 838	6 196	[6 322]	[6 729]
Poland ⁶⁰	5 804	5 904	6 137	6 416	6 859	7 303	8 256	[7 385]	[7 917]	[8 380]	[8 902]
Portugal	4 341	4 463	4 306	4 574	4 848	4 710	4 508	4 525	4 810	[5 213]	[5 040]
Romania||	2 059	2 048	2 112	2 271	2 403	2 476	2 375	2 617	2 225	2 164	2 202
Serbia ⁶¹	1 197	1 324	1 161	1 072	899	907	1 022	1 009	941	920	848
Slovakia ^{††}	1 242	1 258	1 335	1 240	1 344	1 363	1 371	1 403	1 218	1 010	972
Slovenia||	520	577	601	637	650	744	749	793	792	788	766
Spain	13 814	14 145	14 010	14 461	14 565	17 027	17 591	17 646	16 939	15 803	15 359
Sweden	6 250	6 084	6 040	5 684	5 758	5 668	5 817	5 174	5 063	[5 248]	[5 641]
Switzerland ^{††¶62}	4 595	4 398	4 283	4 204	4 138	3 939	3 964	4 060	4 057	4 392	4 615
Turkey||	17 803	18 942	17 096	15 602	14 770	15 859	13 880	15 285	[16 302]	[15 634]	[17 509]
United Kingdom ⁶³	47 112	49 977	52 765	52 541	52 579	52 475	53 122	55 291	57 907	57 424	59 598
Middle East											
Bahrain ⁶⁴	398	475	546	550	544	592	627	677	762	731	742
Egypt	[4 169]	4 360	4 567	4 321	4 313	4 413	4 444	4 139	4 017	3 914	4 290

Iran ^{¶ 65}	8 552	6 162	7 503	9 228	11 444	12 743	10 473	(7 044)	..	..
Iraq ^{§ 66}	..	..	..	(2 089)	(2 820)	(2 362)	(2 078)	(5 277)	(4 156)	(4 663)
Israel [¶]	12 656	14 037	13 194	12 594	12 903	13 687	13 458	13 074	12 373	[13 001]
Jordan	747	724	835	775	770	843	1 177	1 331	1 404	[1 363]
Kuwait	3 839	3 962	4 269	4 595	4 447	4 419	4 707	4 336	[4 334]	[4 411]
Lebanon	1 228	1 142	1 148	1 167	[1 185]	[1 177]	[1 292]	1 184	1 426	[1 564]
Oman ^{‡ 67}	3 169	3 263	3 433	3 860	4 652	4 975	5 040	4 799	4 489	4 047
Qatar ⁶⁸	..	1 511	1 524	1 404	1 492	1 577	1 922	2 413	..	..
Saudi Arabia ^{§ 69}	26 322	23 109	23 279	25 879	31 183	35 522	40 919	40 159	41 273	42 917
Syria ⁷⁰	1 850	1 920	2 201	2 205	2 218	1 994	2 120	1 922	2 182	2 236
United Arab Emirates ⁷¹	[10 703]	[9 844]	[10 329]	[11 153]	[10 380]	[10 504]	[11 275]	[13 585]	[15 774]	[15 749]
Yemen	1 037	1 313	1 355	1 105	1 136	1 063	1 271	1 222	..	..

Notes: See below table 4A.5.

Table 4A.5. Military expenditure by country as percentage of gross domestic product, 2001–2009
 Countries are grouped by region and subregion.

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Africa									
<i>North Africa</i>									
Algeria ¹	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.8
Libya [‡] §2	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.2	..
Morocco	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4
Tunisia	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>									
Angola|| 3	4.5	3.8	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.4	3.4	2.9	4.2
Benin	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	[1.0]	[1.0]	..	[1.0]	..
Botswana	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.8	[2.7]	[2.7]	[3.0]
Burkina Faso [†]	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2
Burundi	8.0	7.2	7.3	6.6	6.2	4.9	4.7	3.8	..
Cameroon [§]	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Cape Verde	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Central African Rep. [‡] 4	..	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	..	1.1	1.6	1.8
Chad ⁵	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.9	..	5.5	7.1	6.2
Congo, Republic of [§]	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	..
Congo, DRC ⁶	..	..	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.0
Côte d'Ivoire ⁷	..	..	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	..
Djibouti	4.5	5.6	6.7	5.6	6.3	[6.4]	4.1	3.7	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	22.1	20.7	20.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	4.4	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0
Gabon ⁸	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	(1.0)	..	..
Gambia [‡]	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	..	..

Ghana ¹¹	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
Guinea ¹⁰	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau ¹¹	3.1	3.2	1.6	..	2.1	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Lesotho	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.6	1.6	2.8
Liberia	..	..	0.2	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8
Madagascar ¹²	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8
Malawi	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	[1.2]	[1.2]	..	..	..
Mali ¹³	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	[1.9]
Mauritania ¹⁴	4.6	3.2	4.9	4.9	3.7	3.0	..	..	3.4	3.8
Mauritius	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..
Mozambique ¹¹	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Namibia ¹⁵	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.7
Niger	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	..	..	..	1.0	..
Nigeria	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9
Rwanda ¹⁶	3.4	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Senegal ¹⁷	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Seychelles	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.2
Sierra Leone	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.0	[2.1]	[1.9]	[2.4]	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	[1.6]	[1.6]	[1.7]	..	..	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Sudan ¹⁷	2.5	2.7	1.9	4.7	3.3	3.4	..	..	..	..
Swaziland ¹⁸	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	[2.2]	[2.2]	[3.1]
Tanzania	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Togo	..	..	1.6	1.5	1.5	..	..	..	1.7	..
Uganda	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	[2.2]	[2.2]	[1.8]
Zambia	..	..	..	[1.9]	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.7
Zimbabwe ¹⁹	2.2	2.2	2.5	5.5	2.3	(2.1)	..	..	..	..

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Americas									
<i>Central America and the Caribbean</i>									
Belize	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.2
Costa Rica ²⁰	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba ²¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	[1.4]	[1.5]	[0.9]	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
El Salvador ²²	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Guatemala	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras ²³	[0.8]	[1.0]	[0.9]	[0.8]	[0.8]	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.5
Jamaica	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9
Mexico	[0.6]	[0.5]	[0.5]	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nicaragua ²⁴	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>North America</i>									
Canada	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5
United States ²⁵	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.7
<i>South America</i>									
Argentina	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0
Bolivia ²⁶	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0
Brazil	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Chile ²⁷	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5
Colombia ²⁸	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.7
Ecuador	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.8	3.4
Guyana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay ²⁹	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Peru ³⁰	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4

Uruguay	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6
Venezuela ³¹	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Asia and Oceania									
<i>Central and South Asia</i>									
Afghanistan ³²	..	..	[2.2]	[2.1]	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.8
Bangladesh	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
India ³³	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.8
Kazakhstan	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2
Kyrgyzstan ³⁴	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6
Nepal ⁹	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0
Pakistan ^{† 35}	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.8
Sri Lanka ³⁶	[4.3]	[3.3]	[2.9]	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.5
Tajikistan	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan ³⁷	0.8	0.6	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>									
China ³⁸	[2.1]	[2.2]	[2.1]	[2.1]	[2.0]	[2.0]	[2.1]	[2.0]	[2.2]
Japan ^{† 39}	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Korea, North ⁴⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, South ⁴¹	[2.6]	[2.4]	[2.5]	[2.5]	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9
Mongolia	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0
Taiwan	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4
<i>Oceania</i>									
Australia	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Fiji ^{† 42}	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.7
New Zealand	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Papua New Guinea ⁴³	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>South East Asia</i>									
Brunei Darussalam ⁴⁴	5.2	5.3	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	[2.4]	[3.1]
Cambodia	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	[1.1]	[1.1]	[1.8]
Indonesia	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	[1.1]	[1.1]	[1.2]	[1.0]	[0.9]
Laos	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Malaysia	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Myanmar ⁴⁵	1.8	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Singapore	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.3
Thailand	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9
Timor-Leste ⁴⁶	..	..	..	1.1	2.5	5.2	[6.6]	5.3	6.8
Viet Nam	..	..	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.5
Europe									
<i>Eastern Europe</i>									
Armenia ^{† 47}	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.2
Azerbaijan||	[2.3]	[2.2]	[2.4]	[2.6]	2.3	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.4
Belarus	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
Georgia ^{† 48}	[0.7]	1.0	1.1	1.4	3.3	5.2	9.2	8.5	5.6
Moldova ^{† ¶ 49}	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Russia ⁵⁰	[4.1]	[4.4]	[4.3]	[3.8]	[3.7]	[3.6]	[3.5]	[3.5]	[4.3]
Ukraine [§]	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	[2.9]
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>									
Albania ^{§ ¶ 51}	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1
Austria	[0.9]	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Belgium	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^{† ¶ 52}	..	3.9	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3
Bulgaria ^{† 53}	[3.0]	[2.9]	[2.8]	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.0
Croatia ⁵⁴	[2.8]	[2.8]	[2.1]	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8

Cyprus [†]	[3.4]	[2.3]	[2.2]	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0
Czech Republic ⁵⁵	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4
Denmark	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Estonia ⁵⁶	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3
Finland	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5
France ⁵⁷	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5
Germany	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Greece	[3.4]	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.2
Hungary	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1
Iceland [†]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1
Ireland	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Italy ⁵⁸	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	[1.7]	[1.8]	[1.8]
Latvia	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4
Lithuania	1.8	1.7	1.7	[1.5]	[1.4]	[1.4]	[1.4]	[1.4]	1.4
Luxembourg	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	..	..
Macedonia, FYR ⁵⁹	6.6	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.7
Malta [†]	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.3
Netherlands	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Norway	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6
Poland ⁶⁰	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	[1.7]	[1.8]
Portugal	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1
Romania||	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4
Serbia ⁶¹	4.3	4.5	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3
Slovakia [†]	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Slovenia||	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Spain	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Sweden	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2
Switzerland [†] ¶ 62	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Turkey||	3.7	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	[2.7]
United Kingdom ⁶³	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Middle East									
Bahrain ⁶⁴	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.7
Egypt	[3.3]	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1
Iran ^{¶ 65}	3.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.4	2.5	(1.8)	..
Iraq ^{§ 66}	..	..	..	(1.9)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(2.9)	(5.3)	(5.4)
Israel [¶]	8.1	9.1	8.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.1	6.9	6.3
Jordan	5.9	5.4	6.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	6.1	6.3	6.1
Kuwait	7.7	7.4	6.5	5.8	4.3	3.6	3.6	3.0	[4.4]
Lebanon	5.4	4.7	4.6	4.4	[4.4]	[4.5]	[4.6]	3.9	4.1
Oman ^{‡ 67}	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.1	11.8	11.0	10.3	7.7	9.7
Qatar ⁶⁸	..	4.7	4.0	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.3	..
Saudi Arabia ^{§ 69}	11.5	9.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	8.3	9.2	8.0	11.2
Syria ⁷⁰	5.5	5.4	6.3	5.6	5.1	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.0
United Arab Emirates ⁷¹	[9.8]	[8.6]	[7.9]	[7.4]	[5.6]	[5.1]	[5.0]	[5.5]	[7.3]
Yemen	4.8	6.0	6.0	4.7	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.9	..

.. = not available or not applicable; - = nil or a negligible value; () = uncertain figure; [] = SIPRI estimate; | = change of multiple of currency; / = change of financial year (FY); ||| = series break.

^a The FY runs from Apr. of the year indicated to Mar. of the following year.

^b The FY runs from July of the year indicated to June of the following year.

[†] 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 2004–10 are budget figures. In July 2006 the Algerian Government issued supplementary budgets increasing the total expenditure by 35%. It is not clear if any of these extra funds were allocated to the military.

² The figures for Libya do not include development expenditure, which in 2008 amounted to 1000 million dinars.

- ³ The rate of implementation of Angola's budget can 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.
- ⁴ Investment expenditure for the Central African Republic for 2005 totalled 775 000 CFA francs.
- ⁵ Chad's military expenditure increased sharply after 2005 due to conflict in the east of the country, with exceptional military expenditure financed by oil revenues. Figures for 2006 are not available, but available information suggests a large increase over 2005 and a smaller increase from 2006 to 2007.
- ⁶ The figures for the Democratic Republic of the Congo do not include profits from extensive military-run mining operations.
- ⁷ The figures for Côte d'Ivoire for 2003 are for budgeted spending rather than actual expenditure.
- ⁸ 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.
- ⁹ The figures for Ghana in 2001 and 2006–10 are for the adopted budget rather than actual spending.
- ¹⁰ The figures for Guinea might be an underestimate as the IMF reports large extra-budgetary spending on the military.
- ¹¹ An armed conflict broke out in Guinea-Bissau in 1998, which led to a substantial increase in defence expenditure, especially in 2000 and 2001. According to the IMF, the increase was financed by a credit from the banking system and by promissory notes.
- ¹² The figures for Madagascar include expenditure for the gendarmerie and the National Police.
- ¹³ The figures for Mali are for defence and security.
- ¹⁴ The figures for Mauritania are for operating expenditure only.
- ¹⁵ The figures for Namibia for 2002 include a supplementary allocation of 78.5 million Namibian dollars.
- ¹⁶ Rwanda changed its FY in 2009 from Jan.–Dec. to July–June. The local currency figure for Rwanda for 2009 is the sum of a special 6-month budget for Jan.–June 2009 (20.6 billion Rwandan francs) and the first full July–June FY of 2009–10 (43.6 billion Rwandan francs). The figures for 2005 and 2006 include allocations for African Union (AU) peacekeeping missions.
- ¹⁷ The figures for Sudan are for defence and security.
- ¹⁸ The figures for Swaziland for 2008–10 are estimates based on an estimated share of the Defence, Public Order and Safety budget, and are subject to considerable uncertainty.
- ¹⁹ Zimbabwe abandoned the Zimbabwean dollar in Apr. 2009 and now mainly uses the US dollar. Local currency figures for Zimbabwe are given in Zimbabwean dollars up to 2006 and in US\$ from 2010. Hyperinflation means that no meaningful price data are available for 2008, and so it is not possible to provide a single constant price series for Zimbabwe. The constant dollar figures in table 4A.4 are therefore given in constant 2005 US dollars up to 2006 and in constant 2009 US dollars for 2010. These 2 series may not be joined. The figures for Zimbabwe in general should be used with caution due to an extreme level of inflation in the country.
- ²⁰ Costa Rica has no armed forces. Expenditure for paramilitary forces, border guards, and maritime and air surveillance is less than 0.05% of GDP.
- ²¹ Figures for Cuba are for Defence and Internal Order. The figures shown in table 4A.4 are for current US dollars, converted at the official exchange rate for each year, instead of constant (2009) US dollars, due to the lack of reliable inflation data for Cuba. Data for military expenditure as a share of GDP is not given due to the lack of reliable GDP data for Cuba.

- ²² 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 have been \$205.7 million.
- ²³ The figures for Honduras do not include spending on arms imports.
- ²⁴ The figures for Nicaragua include military aid from the USA and Taiwan for the years 2002–2009 of 12.5, 16.9, 13.6, 11.1, 7.3, 28.8, 12.2 and 11.6 million cordobas, respectively.
- ²⁵ All figures for the USA are for FY (1 Oct. of the previous year to 30 Sep. of the stated year), rather than calendar year.
- ²⁶ The figures for Bolivia include some expenditure for civil defence.
- ²⁷ The figures for Chile are for the adopted budget. They include direct transfers from the state-owned copper company Corporación Nacional del Cobre (CODELCO) for military purchases. These transfers increased rapidly between 2005 and 2008 owing to rising copper prices, then fell in 2009, also along with copper prices.
- ²⁸ The figures for Colombia for 2002–2007 include special allocations totalling 2.5 billion pesos from a war tax decree of 12 Aug. 2002. Most of these allocations were spent between 2002 and 2004.
- ²⁹ The figures for Paraguay in 2003 are for the modified budget, rather than actual expenditure. Spending on military pensions is not included and for the years 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 amounted to 208, 239.3, 271.7 and 293.9 billion guaraníes, respectively.
- ³⁰ The figures for Peru from 2005 do not include spending from revenues from natural gas that are used to fund military and police procurement.
- ³¹ The figures for Venezuela do not include substantial extra-budgetary expenditure on arms imports.
- ³² The figures for Afghanistan are for core budget expenditure on the Afghan National Army. Military aid from foreign donors—which in 2009 included \$4 billion from the USA, 16 times Afghanistan's domestic military expenditure—is not included.
- ³³ 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.
- ³⁴ The figures for Kyrgyzstan include spending on internal security, which accounts for a substantial part of total military spending.
- ³⁵ The figures for Pakistan are for current expenditure. They do not include spending on paramilitary forces—the Frontier Corps (Civil Armed Forces) and Pakistan Rangers. For 2008, 2009 and 2010, these totalled 16.7, 20.8 and 31.4 billion rupees, respectively. Defence spending in the Public Sector Development Plan amounted to 2.3, 5 and 3.9 billion rupees in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.
- ³⁶ The figures for Sri Lanka for 2009 include a 33 billion rupees supplementary allocation following the end of the civil war.
- ³⁷ 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.
- ³⁸ The figures for China, which have been substantially revised in this edition of the Yearbook, are for estimated total military expenditure, including estimates for items not included in the official defence budget. See section III above for more details.
- ³⁹ The figures for Japan are for adopted budget for 2001–2004 and 2009–10. The figures include the budgeted amount for the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) and exclude military pensions.

⁴⁰ The figures for North Korea are as reported by North Korean authorities. They do not include investment in the arms industry and R&D in dual-use technology, or various social welfare services provided through the military sector. Due to lack of a credible exchange rate between the North Korean won and the US dollar, no dollar estimates can be provided.

⁴¹ The figures for South Korea do not include spending on 3 'special funds' for relocation of military installations, relocation of US bases and welfare for troops. These amounted to 449.3 billion and 1048.8 billion won in 2009 and 2010, respectively.

⁴² Fiji's spending on military pensions for the years 1998–2002 amounted to roughly 3.5% of annual military spending.

⁴³ Figures for Papua New Guinea are for the recurrent part of the budget. For the years 2008–10, development expenditure amounted to 6 million, 25.1 million and 0 kina, respectively.

⁴⁴ The local currency figure for Brunei Darussalam for 2003 is for a special 15-month FY from Jan. 2003 to Mar. 2004. FYs up to 2002 are Jan.–Dec.; those from 2004 onwards are Apr.–Mar.

⁴⁵ The figures for Myanmar are not presented in US dollar terms owing to the extreme variation in stated exchange rate between the kyat and the dollar.

⁴⁶ The local currency figure for Timor-Leste for 2007 is for a special 6-month FY, July–Dec. 2007. Previous FYs, up to 2006/2007, are July–June; subsequent FYs, from 2008, are Jan.–Dec. The figures for military expenditure as a share of GDP for Timor-Leste are based on GDP data that excludes oil and gas revenues, which in recent years have been several times higher than Timor-Leste's GDP itself.

⁴⁷ If the figures for Armenia were to include military pensions they would be 15–20% higher.

⁴⁸ The budget figures for Georgia for 2003 are believed to be an underestimation of actual spending because of the political turmoil during the year.

⁴⁹ 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, 457 and 530 million lei, respectively.

⁵⁰ 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*.

⁵¹ The figures for Albania prior to 2006 do not fully include pensions.

⁵² 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-Bosniak Army of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb Army of Republika Srpska. The figures prior to 2005 include expenditure for the Army of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Army of Republika Srpska. The figures for Bosnia and Herzegovina do not include spending on arms imports.

⁵³ According to NATO figures, Bulgaria's total spending, including pensions, was 1393, 1712 and 1749 million leva in 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

⁵⁴ The figures for Croatia for 2006–10 include sums allocated from central government expenditure for repayments on a loan for a military radar system. The sums allocated were 147.8, 91.4, 53.2, 54.6 and 55.2 million koruny in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

⁵⁵ 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.

⁵⁶ Estonia merged its Border Guard Service with the National Police in 2010, and it is no longer classed as a paramilitary force by SIPRI. This accounts for much of the decrease in Estonian military spending in 2010.

- ⁵⁷ The figures for France from 2006 are calculated with a new methodology due to a change in the French budgetary system and financial law.
- ⁵⁸ The figures for Italy include spending on civil defence, which typically amounts to about 4.5% of the total.
- ⁵⁹ 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 military pensions, previously entirely excluded, are now included.
- ⁶⁰ The figures for Poland exclude some defence spending in other ministries and additional domestic defence spending such as the Armed Forces Modernization Fund and some additional defence R&D. Between 2004 and 2010 these additional sums varied between c. 240 million and 640 million zlotys.
- ⁶¹ 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.
- ⁶² Figures for Switzerland do not include expenditure on military pensions or paramilitary forces, or spending by cantons and local government. For 1990–2006, military spending by cantons and local government typically amounted to 5–8% of the central government spending figures.
- ⁶³ 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.
- ⁶⁴ The figures for Bahrain do not include extra-budgetary spending on defence procurement.
- ⁶⁵ The figures for Iran do not include spending on paramilitary forces such as the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC). No official data for Iran was available for 2009 and 2010, but a media report claimed that the budget for the Ministry of Defence and army was 64 000 billion rials in 2009 and 90 000 billion rials in 2010, while the budget for the IRGC was 48 500 billion rials in 2009 and 58 250 billion rials in 2010. SIPRI has been unable to verify this report.
- ⁶⁶ The figures for Iraq are uncertain because they are budget figures that may be subject to revision due to variations in the price of oil and because of the high rate of inflation up to 2007.
- ⁶⁷ The figures for Oman are for expenditure on defence and national security.
- ⁶⁸ The figures for Qatar are for expenditure on defence and security.
- ⁶⁹ The figures for Saudi Arabia are for expenditure on defence and security.
- ⁷⁰ The figures for Syria in US dollars have been converted from local currency using the market exchange rate for the base year of 2009 of 1 dollar = 46.5 Syrian pounds. Previously, Syria operated an official exchange rate of 1 dollar = 11.225 Syrian pounds, which was used in editions of the SIPRI Yearbook up to 2009. Syria abolished the official rate in 2007, moving to the parallel market rate that had previously operated unofficially.
- ⁷¹ The military expenditure of the United Arab Emirates is uncertain and lacking in transparency. The only available sources of data are IMF Staff Country Reports and the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics*. The Country Reports include 2 lines relating to military expenditure: the Goods and Services expenditure of the Defence and Interior ministries (which does not include military wages, salaries and pensions), and Abu Dhabi Federal Services, which the reports say are mainly defence and security expenditure. *Government Finance Statistics* give only the Goods and Services figures. The SIPRI figures are estimated as 80% of the Abu Dhabi Federal Services item, plus 100% of the Goods and Services figures. The latter item is estimated for 2006–10 assuming a constant real value.