

VII. Military expenditure data, 2002–11

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The following tables contain data on military expenditure in local currency at current prices (table 4.8), constant (2010) US dollars (table 4.9) and as a share of gross domestic product (table 4.10) for the 166 countries covered by the SIPRI Military Expenditure Database, <<http://www.sipri.org/data/bases/milex/>>.

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 country data on military expenditure in local currency (table 4.8) is the original data for all the other tables. This data 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 (table 4.9) and for calculating world, regional and other totals (see table 4.1). Data in current dollars for 2011 is provided to allow international comparison across countries (table 4.9) and across regions (table 4.1). The current dollar figures also facilitate comparison with other economic indicators, which are often expressed in current dollar terms. Data on military expenditure as a share of GDP is provided (in table 4.10) 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—the ‘military burden’.

Conversion to constant US dollars has been made using market exchange rates. As the base year for conversion to constant US dollars used here is 2010, the figures in table 4.9 are substantially different from those in *SIPRI Yearbook 2011*, where the base year 2009 was used.

Military expenditure data from different editions of the SIPRI Yearbook should not be combined because the data series are continuously revised and updated as new and better data becomes available. This is true in particular for the most recent years as figures for budget allocations are replaced by figures for actual expenditure. Revisions in constant dollar series can also be caused by revisions in the economic statistics used for these calculations. The SIPRI Military Expenditure Database includes consistent series dating back to 1988 for most countries.

Further notes and the sources and methods for the data follow the tables.

Table 4.8. Military expenditure by country, in local currency, 2002–11

Figures are in local currency at current prices. Years are financial years (Jan.–Dec. except where indicated). Countries are grouped by region and subregion.

State	Currency	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Africa											
<i>North Africa</i>											
Algeria ¹	b. dinars	168	171	202	214	225	273	334	384	422	631
Libya [†] 2	m. dinars	575	700	894	904	807	807	1 346	..	..	..
Morocco	m. dirhams	16 254	17 418	17 182	18 006	18 775	19 730	22 824	24 615	26 605	27 042
Tunisia	m. dinars	491	525	554	608	662	629	713	763	[805]	[864]
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>											
Angola|| 3	b. kwanzas	19.1	50.0	68.3	119	158	156	237	263	322	342
Benin	m. CFA francs	18 122	20 077	22 072	[24 677]	[25 601]	..	[30 330]	..	..	..
Botswana ^d	m. pula	1 451	1 503	1 464	1 446	1 642	1 961	2 372	2 359	2 400	2 581
Burkina Faso [†]	m. CFA francs	24 666	25 571	30 289	33 649	37 081	45 616	55 089	51 948	61 491	65 744
Burundi	b. francs	41.8	47.0	49.4	53.6	46.0	50.1	52.0	..	..	..
Cameroun [§]	b. CFA francs	52.0	110	117	118	134	142	155	162	175	164
Cape Verde	m. escudos	530	565	573	614	614	640	646	667	690	768
Central African Rep. [‡] 4	m. CFA francs	7 445	8 729	7 979	8 121	..	9 160	14 111	16 995	25 549	..
Chad ⁵	b. CFA francs	23.9	23.8	26.7	29.3	..	187	274	206	[112]	[114]
Congo, DRC ⁶	b. francs	..	31.9	55.0	78.3	96.0	106	89.5	99.1	166	220
Congo, Republic of [§]	m. CFA francs	35 035	38 728	40 050	41 954	44 070	50 849	63 420	..	66 168	..
Côte d'Ivoire ⁷	b. CFA francs	..	124	133	132	140	155	165	198	192	169
Djibouti	m. francs	5 909	7 422	6 639	7 970	[8 800]	6 135	6 447	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	m. CFA francs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	m. nakfa	2 104	2 520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia ^b	m. birr	2 341	2 452	2 920	3 009	3 005	3 453	4 000	4 000	4 581	6 500
Gabon ⁸	b. CFA francs	66.0	63.0	65.0	60.0	58.0	(59.0)	..	..	62.0	..
Gambia [†] 9	m. dalasis	45.0	57.0	58.0	85.3	78.2	113	..	..	..	..

Ghana|| ¹⁰	29.3	46.2	50.7	58.2	69.4	118	120	159	179	149
Guinea ¹¹	194	167	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau||	4 435	4 362	..	6 391	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya ^b	17 430	19 921	21 219	26 652	27 540	39 062	41 209	48 520	46 968	[44 720]
Lesotho ^c	209	207	202	218	245	292	204	468	534	374
Liberia ^b	..	104	401	321	126	220	518	336	866	..
Madagascar|| ¹²	78.9	89.8	102	108	116	154	176	139	119	146
Malawi ^d	1 186	1 309	2 752	4 452	[5 525]	[5 923]	..	..	..	..
Mali ¹³	45.8	51.6	54.5	63.2	68.9	75.6	77.3	[82.3]	[87.7]	[91.7]
Mauritania [†]	9.9	16.4	18.6	17.7	22.0	..	29.4	30.1	..	..
Mauritius ¹⁴	299	308	293	349	337	392	481	..	444	290
Mozambique||	1 267	1 422	1 753	1 436	1 459	1 773	2 034	2 320	..	..
Namibia ^{a 15}	935	994	1 107	1 260	1 382	1 683	2 372	2 593	3 015	3 126
Niger	14.4	14.3	16.7	17.3	..	..	24.0	..	23.4	..
Nigeria	108	75.9	85.0	88.5	99.9	122	192	224	299	369
Rwanda ¹⁶	24.3	24.3	23.8	25.1	30.1	30.4	37.0	64.2	44.1	46.4
Senegal ^{§ ¶}	51 829	56 293	56 819	65 619	77 678	92 407	97 116	98 111	98 838	..
Seychelles	64.1	66.1	87.6	81.0	79.3	102	105	118	108	116
Sierra Leone	57.0	66.8	62.0	68.1	[83.7]	[88.0]	[70.3]	[89.7]	[98.2]	[112]
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa ^a	[19 571]	[21 254]	21 326	24 880	25 102	27 764	30 644	34 376	33 748	38 223
South Sudan ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	1 198	1 185	1 874	1 404	1 121	1 600
Sudan^{† || 18}	1 276	1 039	3 200	2 838	3 338	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland ^{† a 19}	202	255	283	410	392	451	[584]	[942]	[895]	[895]
Tanzania ^b	125	135	143	172	197	217	247	332	373	430
Togo	..	16 757	16 757	17 532	..	..	25 529	..	28 148	27 849
Uganda ^b	267	331	379	393	407	549	[696]	[583]	[638]	[638]
Zambia	..	..	[490]	626	747	596	1 120	1 068	1 326	1 486
Zimbabwe ²⁰	37.3	136	1 300	2 942	(26 604)	(22 700)	..	..	98.3	153

State	Currency	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Americas											
<i>Central America and the Caribbean</i>											
Belize ^d	m. dollars	15.8	17.6	19.4	22.1	25.4	28.2	40.5	32.5	30.1	31.8
Costa Rica ²¹	colones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba ²²	m. pesos	..	1 259	1 303	1 640	1 695	1 876	2 004	2 083	..	..
Dominican Republic	m. pesos	5 056	4 804	6 436	8 305	8 621	9 153	11 629	11 587	13 239	13 006
El Salvador ²³	m. US dollar	204	166	162	170	185	200	209	215	224	[222]
Guatemala	m. quetzales	1 239	1 420	913	798	993	1 043	1 259	1 203	1 368	1 555
Haiti ^d	gourdes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras ²⁴	m. lempiras	[1 045]	[1 426]	[1 103]	[1 179]	1 428	1 813	2 503	2 963	3 216	3 502
Jamaica ^d	m. dollars	2 936	3 244	3 368	3 804	5 100	6 005	10 677	9 896	8 992	..
Mexico	m. pesos	[33 598]	[35 014]	35 314	39 467	44 496	52 235	54 977	64 348	68 411	74 792
Nicaragua ²⁵	m. córdobas	496	533	520	655	728	826	849	946	948	1 227
Panama	balboas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>North America</i>											
Canada ^d	m. dollars	13 379	14 143	14 951	16 001	17 066	19 255	21 100	21 828	24 460	[24 495]
United States ²⁶	m. dollars	356 720	415 223	464 676	503 353	527 660	556 961	621 138	668 604	698 281	711 421
<i>South America</i>											
Argentina ²⁷	m. pesos	3 413	3 988	4 285	4 935	5 643	7 109	8 769	11 063	13 541	[13 541]
Bolivia ²⁸	m. bolivianos	1 153	1 331	1 343	1 368	1 441	1 740	2 371	2 431	2 300	2 438
Brazil	m. reais	28 353	25 922	28 700	33 134	36 117	40 898	46 500	52 322	60 481	59 228
Chile ²⁹	b. pesos	1 691	1 749	2 032	2 253	2 610	2 766	3 143	2 966	3 357	[3 889]
Colombia ³⁰	b. pesos	8 383	9 434	10 664	11 405	12 577	14 082	17 810	19 496	19 787	20 197
Ecuador	m. US dollars	505	739	710	954	950	1 310	1 646	1 949	2 094	2 308
Guyana ^{† 31}	m. dollars	2 625	2 697	2 791	3 148	3 267	4 300	5 289	5 798	5 862	6 101
Paraguay ^{† 32}	b. guaraníes	288	294	364	347	431	476	537	610	730	1 054
Peru ³³	m. nuevos soles	2 982	3 092	3 397	3 820	4 011	3 918	4 057	5 157	5 532	5 777
Uruguay ³⁴	m. pesos	7 321	7 815	8 269	8 847	9 723	10 106	12 422	14 682	15 807	17 417
Venezuela|| ³⁵	m. bolívares	1 244	1 588	2 740	4 292	6 436	6 377	9 286	8 631	8 683	10 229

Asia and Oceania

Central and South Asia

Afghanistan ³⁶	m. afghanis	..	[5 622]	[5 404]	5 544	6 358	11 506	11 471	12 783	29 571	43 273
Bangladesh ^b	m. takas	34 190	38 110	41 150	44 860	53 980	59 510	62 600	87 590	93 180	119 510
India ^{a 37}	b. rupees	722	774	965	1 035	1 102	1 190	1 518	1 993	2 146	2 330
Kazakhstan	b. tengge	37.7	47.5	58.0	78.7	100	167	185	188	221	[263]
Kyrgyzstan ³⁸	m. som	2 055	2 408	2 688	3 105	3 606	4 807	6 423	7 080	9 270	..
Nepal ^{b ¶ 39}	m. rupees	7 420	8 255	10 996	11 745	11 136	11 389	14 712	17 811	19 491	19 101
Pakistan	b. rupees	195	220	244	281	292	327	376	448	517	568
Sri Lanka	b. rupees	[54.7]	[52.3]	62.7	64.7	82.2	117	164	175	170	172
Tajikistan	m. somoni	70.7	107	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	manat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan ⁴⁰	b. sum	44.5	53.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>											
China ⁴¹	b. yuan	[262]	[288]	[331]	[379]	[452]	[546]	[638]	[764]	[820]	[923]
Japan ^{a + 42}	b. yen	4 956	4 953	4 893	4 870	4 812	4 747	4 769	4 815	4 790	4 775
Korea, North ⁴³	b. won	(3.3)	(50.8)	(54.4)	(64.5)	(67.1)	(68.5)	(71.3)	(76.3)	(82.6)	(90.0)
Korea, South ⁴⁴	b. won	[17 643]	[18 884]	[20 421]	22 694	24 039	25 765	28 733	31 121	31 876	34 113
Mongolia	m. tugriks	28 071	27 899	32 891	35 914	46 232	66 200	77 817	54 110	74 443	103 060
Taiwan	b. dollars	225	238	253	248	235	256	282	298	287	286
<i>Oceania</i>											
Australia ^b	m. dollars	14 739	15 873	16 748	17 921	19 899	21 179	23 249	25 372	25 250	26 560
Fiji ⁴⁵	m. dollars	67.6	70.7	81.1	72.9	93.6	122	85.4	100	97.0	..
New Zealand ^b	m. dollars	1 419	1 518	1 528	1 645	1 807	1 875	2 083	2 201	2 254	2 284
Papua New Guinea ⁴⁶	m. kina	66.3	68.8	78.7	94.2	93.7	112	100	118	116	145
<i>South East Asia</i>											
Brunei Darussalam ⁴⁷	m. dollars	405	530 /	308	449	472	492	520	505	542	514
Cambodia	b. riel	265	270	272	289	328	373	438	837	733	781
Indonesia ⁴⁸	b. rupiah	[14 308]	[19 876]	[21 712]	20 829	23 923	30 611	31 349	34 333	42 392	49 984
Laos	b. kip	(115)	(115)	(121)	(125)	(135)	(140)	(150)	(119)	(134)	..

State	Currency	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Malaysia	m. ringgit	8 504	10 950	10 728	11 817	11 981	13 649	14 717	13 974	12 429	14 037
Myanmar ^{d 49}	b. kyats	76.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines ⁵⁰	b. pesos	[61.9]	70.5	[69.7]	75.6	82.5	93.0	101	101	110	105
Singapore ^d	m. dollars	8 204	8 238	8 620	9 252	9 268	10 009	10 726	11 043	11 455	12 075
Thailand	b. baht	77.2	79.9	74.1	78.1	85.1	115	142	168	154	168
Timor-Leste ⁵¹	m. US dollar	..	..	6.6	9.8	24.4 /	[11.5]	23.7	36.5	30.8	27.3
Viet Nam	b. dong	..	13 058	14 409	16 278	20 577	28 735	34 848	40 981	49 739	55 100
Europe											
<i>Eastern Europe</i>											
Armenia ^{† 52}	b. drams	36.8	44.3	52.3	64.4	78.3	95.8	121	131	148	[154]
Azerbaijan|| ⁵³	m. manats	[136]	[173]	[224]	288	641	812	1 321	1 184	1 185	2 452
Belarus	b. roubles	366	475	679	975	1 355	1 603	1 887	1 887	2 287	2 977
Georgia ^{† 54}	m. lari	74.6	91.5	135	388	720	1 556	1 625	1 008	810	[718]
Moldova ^{† ¶ 55}	m. lei	94.7	115	116	151	216	276	383	277	227	245
Russia ⁵⁶	b. roubles	[470]	[568]	[656]	[806]	[967]	[1 144]	[1 448]	[1 693]	[1 781]	[2 112]
Ukraine [§]	m. hryvnias	6 266	7 615	8 963	12 328	15 082	20 685	25 341	[26 077]	[29 445]	[32 496]
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>											
Albania ^{§ ¶ 57}	m. leks	8 220	9 279	10 373	11 000	13 831	17 619	21 450	23 633	19 749	19 865
Austria	m. euros	1 999	2 111	2 158	2 160	2 105	2 557	2 558	2 495	2 652	[2 577]
Belgium	m. euros	3 344	3 434	3 433	3 400	3 434	3 773	4 298	4 048	3 951	4 016
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^{† ¶ 58}	m. marka	501	351	315	273	278	279	311	341	325	346
Bulgaria ^{† 59}	m. leva	[947]	[986]	1 025	1 101	1 171	1 475	1 388	1 355	1 320	1 112
Croatia ⁶⁰	m. kunas	[5 775]	[4 757]	4 250	4 323	4 959	5 251	6 396	5 966	5 587	[5 832]
Cyprus [†]	m. euros	[253]	[255]	271	302	304	295	310	339	361	385
Czech Republic ⁶¹	m. koruny	48 924	53 194	52 481	58 445	55 358	54 949	49 827	51 824	47 706	43 874
Denmark	m. kroner	21 269	21 075	21 441	20 800	23 173	22 751	24 410	23 252	25 328	26 091
Estonia|| ⁶²	m. euros	130	152	165	214	251	325	346	314	249	[266]
Finland	m. euros	1 712	2 006	2 131	2 206	2 281	2 203	2 468	2 591	2 567	2 856

France ⁶³	38 681	40 684	42 690	42 545	43 457	44 273	45 063	48 146	44 619	44 900
Germany	31 168	31 060	30 610	30 600	30 365	31 090	32 824	34 166	34 032	[33 563]
Greece	5 030	4 462	5 048	5 652	6 064	6 235	7 219	7 612	[5 407]	[5 855]
Hungary	280	314	311	319	297	326	321	299	281	[279]
Iceland ⁶⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	688	1 227	..	..
Ireland	862	855	887	921	949	1 003	1 081	1 019	962	935
Italy ⁶⁵	25 887	26 795	27 476	26 959	26 631	[26 275]	[28 156]	[27 578]	[26 827]	[24 772]
Latvia	91.0	108	124	154	206	247	280	184	138	148
Lithuania ⁶⁶	885	967	[936]	[1 040]	[1 174]	[1 355]	[1 571]	1 251	1 068	[1 100]
Luxembourg	163	176	189	196	197	209	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR ⁶⁷	6 841	6 292	6 683	6 259	6 149	7 272	7 229	7 000	6 044	5 860
Malta [†]	28.7	30.0	32.5	42.3	35.3	35.8	38.3	42.6	44.3	45.6
Montenegro ⁶⁸	..	..	..	..	[49.7]	46.9	58.1	55.2	56.8	63.1
Netherlands	7 149	7 404	7 552	7 693	8 145	8 388	8 448	8 733	8 514	8 459
Norway	32 461	31 985	32 945	31 471	32 142	34 439	35 932	38 960	38 621	[43 395]
Poland ⁶⁹	15 407	16 141	17 479	19 078	20 541	23 774	[22 190]	[24 701]	[26 475]	[28 757]
Portugal	2 765	2 755	2 996	3 248	3 242	3 190	3 285	3 463	3 640	[3 353]
Romania||	3 491	4 151	4 994	5 757	6 324	6 358	7 558	6 785	6 630	6 540
Serbia ⁷⁰	43 695	42 070	43 154	41 996	47 342	56 792	61 944	63 841	65 683	69 604
Slovakia [†]	662	762	762	848	898	929	994	967	853	760
Slovenia||	328	360	396	413	485	506	566	575	583	514
Spain	8 414	8 587	9 132	9 508	11 506	12 219	12 756	12 196	11 132	10 898
Sweden	42 401	42 903	40 527	41 240	41 150	43 163	39 710	38 751	42 423	[44 240]
Switzerland [†] ¶ 71	4 493	4 404	4 357	4 339	4 174	4 231	4 439	4 413	4 292	4 827
Turkey||	13 641	15 426	15 568	16 232	19 260	19 528	21 847	24 873	26 527	29 934
United Kingdom ^d	26 991	29 338	29 524	30 603	31 454	33 486	36 431	37 425	37 645	39 606
Middle East										
Bahrain ⁷²	150	175	180	183	203	222	248	287	292	330
Egypt ^b	13 333	14 563	14 804	15 933	17 922	19 350	21 718	22 831	25 397	25 480
Iran ^a ¶ 73	19 648	33 998	45 893	65 208	78 611	70 460	(58 135)	..	..	..
Iraq ⁷⁴	..	..	(892)	(1 649)	(1 814)	(2 437)	3 428	3 473	4 190	(6 839)

State	Currency	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Israel ⁷⁵	m. shekels	[51 577]	[51 989]	[49 480]	[48 264]	[52 518]	[51 251]	[51 481]	[53 656]	[53 251]	[58 827]
Jordan	m. dinars	370	434	416	428	497	732	952	997	971	971
Kuwait ^d	m. dinars	882	950	1 039	1 020	1 059	1 219	1 195	1 249	1 388	1 613
Lebanon	b. pounds	1 368	1 392	1 439	[1 451]	[1 521]	[1 737]	1 763	2 150	[2 461]	[2 644]
Oman ^{+ 76}	m. rials	958	1 010	1 144	1 404	1 550	1 663	1 775	1 726	1 882	1 650
Qatar ⁷⁷	m. riyals	3 324	3 428	3 374	3 901	4 610	6 391	9 234	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia ^{\$ 78}	b. riyals	69.4	70.3	78.4	95.1	111	133	143	155	170	182
Syria ⁷⁹	b. pounds	55.3	67.1	70.2	75.7	74.9	82.7	86.8	101	109	120
United Arab Emirates ⁸⁰	m. dirhams	[22 775]	[24 645]	[27 951]	[27 626]	[30 551]	[36 443]	[49 294]	[57 929]	[58 987]	..
Yemen	b. riyals	130	148	136	156	162	209	239	..	..	..

Notes: See below table 4.10.

Table 4.9. Military expenditure by country, in constant US dollars for 2002–11 and current US dollars for 2011

Figures are in US\$ m. at constant (2010) prices and exchange rates for 2002–11 and, in the right-most column, marked *, in current US\$ m. for 2011. Years are calendar years except for the USA, where the figures are for financial years. Countries are grouped by region and subregion.

State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011*
Africa											
<i>North Africa</i>											
Algeria ¹	3 022	2 957	3 364	3 521	3 609	4 235	4 934	5 359	5 671	8 170	8 665
Libya ^{† § 2}	557	693	905	892	785	738	1 116	..	..	..	..
Morocco	2 232	2 364	2 298	2 385	2 408	2 479	2 766	2 953	3 161	3 186	3 342
Tunisia	457	475	484	521	542	498	559	556	[563]	[583]	[614]
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>											
Angola ³	1 354	1 788	1 702	2 411	2 832	2 484	3 363	3 272	3 501	3 281	3 647
Benin	46.8	51.1	55.7	[59.1]	[59.1]	..	[64.0]	..	..	..	..
Botswana	411	396	366	332	327	361	386	372	352	344	371
Burkina Faso [†]	62.0	63.0	74.9	78.2	84.2	104	113	104	124	129	139
Burundi	75.1	78.3	74.4	71.1	59.3	59.7	49.9	..	..	..	..
Cameroon [§]	246	264	281	277	301	316	327	331	354	321	347
Cape Verde	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.8	9.7
Central African Republic ^{† 4}	19.5	22.0	20.5	20.3	..	21.2	29.9	34.8	51.6	..	..
Chad [§]	56.5	57.3	67.9	69.0	..	447	595	406	[226]	[226]	[242]
Congo, DRC ⁶	..	124	206	242	263	248	178	135	184	211	239
Congo, Republic of [§]	96.1	107	108	110	108	122	141	..	134	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire ⁷	..	300	317	303	314	342	343	407	388	325	357
Djibouti	46.3	57.1	49.5	57.6	[61.5]	40.8	38.3	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	534	522	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	520	427	464	459	414	380	303	300	298	286	328
Gabon ⁸	160	149	153	137	134	(130)	125

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State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011*
Gambia ⁹	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.4	4.6
Ghana ¹⁰	63.5	79.0	77.0	76.8	82.6	127	111	123	125	96.0	97.5
Guinea ¹¹	137	107	98.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	10.7	10.9	..	15.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	518	523	516	544	538	602	575	589	603	[507]	[516]
Lesotho	45.9	43.2	40.3	41.1	43.3	47.1	34.3	56.8	70.7	53.9	57.0
Liberia	..	..	4.3	10.6	4.9	4.1	4.0	7.4	8.5	..	..
Madagascar ¹²	79.9	92.1	91.7	82.2	79.3	95.5	100	72.6	56.9	63.8	72.0
Malawi	16.6	17.0	28.6	41.7	[47.7]	[49.0]	..	..	..	..	..
Mal ¹³	109	125	136	148	159	172	161	[168]	[177]	[180]	[194]
Mauritania [†]	61.8	97.9	101	85.3	99.7	..	116	116	..	..	..
Mauritius ¹⁴	14.5	14.9	14.1	14.3	14.0	13.7	15.0	..	14.4	8.8	10.1
Mozambique	80.3	79.4	86.9	66.4	59.6	67.0	69.7	76.9	..	..	..
Namibia ¹⁵	203	200	212	235	247	275	341	362	397	403	427
Niger	36.2	36.6	42.6	40.9	..	..	51.0	..	47.2	..	..
Nigeria	1 795	1 105	1 077	951	991	1 151	1 616	1 695	1 990	2 215	2 410
Rwanda ¹⁶	84.6	78.9	68.9	66.6	73.4	68.0	71.6	75.1	74.5	74.0	75.4
Senegal [§] 17	122	133	134	152	176	198	196	201	200	..	..
Seychelles	10.6	10.6	13.5	12.4	12.2	14.8	11.2	9.5	8.9	9.4	9.3
Sierra Leone	35.3	38.5	31.3	30.6	[34.4]	[32.4]	[22.5]	[26.3]	[24.7]	[23.9]	[26.0]
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	[3 982]	[4 165]	4 202	4 576	4 565	4 611	4 566	4 763	4 631	4 827	5 108
South Sudan ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	597
Sudan [†] 18	1 152	881	2 507	2 049	2 248	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland [†] 19	44.2	51.5	56.8	74.4	74.0	75.3	[84.5]	[122]	[124]	[115]	[123]
Tanzania	169	153	156	168	184	193	196	218	250	253	255
Togo	..	42.2	42.1	41.2	..	..	53.5	..	56.8	54.6	59.0
Uganda	215	232	265	266	257	289	[336]	[305]	[280]	[247]	[253]
Zambia	..	..	[202]	218	238	172	287	242	276	285	306
Zimbabwe ²⁰	118	92.4	196	132	107	..	..	..	98.3	147	153

Americas		9.7	10.3	11.1	12.1	13.3	14.6	18.7	17.4	15.3	15.4	15.7
<i>Central America and the Caribbean</i>												
Belize		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica ²¹		..	297	62.0	78.1	75.9	82.7	88.3	91.8	..	..	..
Cuba ²²		376	280	248	307	296	296	340	334	359	325	341
Dominican Republic		270	215	201	202	211	218	214	218	224	[211]	[222]
El Salvador ²³		255	277	166	134	156	154	165	155	170	182	200
Guatemala		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti		[97.3]	[123]	[88.2]	[86.7]	99.5	118	146	164	170	170	185
Honduras ²⁴		81.6	85.0	78.9	75.7	90.1	99.8	135	130	106	..	..
Jamaica		[3 759]	[3 747]	3 610	3 880	4 221	4 766	4 772	5 304	5 414	5 723	6 022
Mexico		46.2	47.2	42.4	48.7	49.6	50.7	43.4	46.7	44.4	53.2	54.7
Nicaragua ²⁵		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>North America</i>												
Canada		15 078	15 354	15 935	16 636	17 410	18 980	20 454	21 389	23 109	[23 082]	[24 659]
United States ²⁶		432 452	492 200	536 459	562 039	570 769	585 749	629 095	679 574	698 281	689 591	711 421
<i>South America</i>												
Argentina ²⁷		1 756	1 808	1 861	1 955	2 015	2 333	2 650	3 146	3 476	[3 167]	[3 295]
Bolivia ²⁸		256	286	276	267	270	300	358	355	328	316	352
Brazil		26 477	21 101	21 917	23 677	24 772	27 067	29 125	31 244	34 384	31 576	35 360
Chile ²⁹		4 298	4 324	4 971	5 350	5 993	6 083	6 359	5 901	6 579	[7 392]	[8 040]
Colombia ³⁰		6 606	6 939	7 406	7 541	7 973	8 458	9 997	10 503	10 422	10 290	10 957
Ecuador		713	967	904	1 187	1 147	1 546	1 792	2 018	2 094	2 209	2 308
Guyana ³¹		20.8	20.1	19.9	21.0	20.5	24.0	27.3	29.1	28.8	28.3	29.9
Paraguay ³²		108	96.9	115	103	116	119	122	135	154	206	250
Peru ³³		1 305	1 323	1 402	1 552	1 598	1 533	1 501	1 853	1 958	1 978	2 098
Uruguay ³⁴		706	631	612	625	646	621	708	781	788	803	902
Venezuela ³⁵		2 624	2 555	3 622	4 892	6 454	5 388	5 969	4 314	3 363	3 115	2 385

State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011*
Asia and Oceania											
<i>Central and South Asia</i>											
Afghanistan ³⁶	..	[186]	[191]	173	188	275	242	305	576	781	878
Bangladesh	861	864	881	893	961	1 011	999	1 166	1 298	1 367	1 436
India ³⁷	26 658	27 253	31 657	33 690	33 962	34 374	38 987	45 903	46 086	44 282	48 889
Kazakhstan	507	600	686	865	1 012	1 523	1 446	1 364	1 502	[1 648]	[1 794]
Kyrgyzstan ³⁸	83.6	95.1	102	113	124	150	161	166	202	..	..
Nepal ³⁹	164	183	218	241	226	210	219	244	255	241	259
Pakistan ⁴⁰	4 822	5 149	5 365	5 572	5 636	5 660	5 342	5 504	5 661	5 685	6 282
Sri Lanka	[1 057]	[950]	1 059	980	1 132	1 386	1 587	1 640	1 500	1 403	1 557
Tajikistan	36.7	47.5	55.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan ⁴⁰	66.3	70.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>											
China ⁴¹	[47 800]	[52 000]	[57 500]	[64 700]	[76 100]	[87 700]	[96 700]	[116 700]	[121 100]	[129 300]	[142 900]
Japan ⁴²	55 938	56 053	55 541	55 330	54 637	53 885	53 159	54 339	54 526	54 529	59 327
Korea, North ⁴³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, South ⁴⁴	[19 521]	[20 185]	[21 072]	22 791	23 622	24 689	26 297	27 708	27 572	28 280	30 799
Mongolia	44.5	42.1	45.8	44.4	54.4	71.4	67.1	43.9	54.9	69.5	81.4
Taiwan	7 829	8 293	8 680	8 300	7 824	8 380	8 932	9 500	9 067	8 888	9 717
<i>Oceania</i>											
Australia	16 777	17 083	17 788	18 413	19 400	20 591	21 341	22 938	23 221	22 955	26 706
Fiji ⁴⁵	48.9	49.1	54.8	48.1	60.3	74.8	48.7	55.1	50.6	..	..
New Zealand	1 260	1 291	1 306	1 319	1 390	1 445	1 496	1 590	1 606	1 566	1 792
Papua New Guinea ⁴⁶	37.7	34.1	38.2	44.9	43.7	51.8	41.8	46.0	42.5	49.1	61.1
<i>South East Asia</i>											
Brunei Darussalam ⁴⁷	318	332	262	318	357	370	381	374	391	373	414
Cambodia	104	105	102	102	109	115	108	208	175	177	192

Indonesia ⁴⁸	[2 866]	[3 736]	[3 841]	3 336	3 387	4 073	3 800	3 971	4 663	5 220	5 709
Laos	(24.3)	(21.0)	(19.9)	(19.3)	(19.5)	(19.3)	(19.3)	(15.3)	(16.3)	..	..
Malaysia	3 178	4 052	3 910	4 183	4 094	4 571	4 674	4 413	3 859	4 223	4 587
Myanmar ⁴⁹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines ⁵⁰	[2 071]	2 282	[2 127]	2 145	2 202	2 414	2 391	2 322	2 438	2 225	2 417
Singapore	6 931	6 999	7 132	7 576	7 640	7 935	7 998	8 264	8 323	8 302	9 475
Thailand	3 079	3 131	2 825	2 846	2 966	3 908	4 600	5 485	4 846	5 114	5 521
Timor-Leste ⁵¹	..	..	4.5	11.1	22.1	[27.8]	25.4	39.0	30.8	24.3	27.3
Viet Nam	..	1 366	1 399	1 459	1 718	2 215	2 182	2 397	2 672	2 487	2 675
Europe											
<i>Eastern Europe</i>											
Armenia ^{† 52}	145	167	184	226	267	313	363	378	395	[384]	[414]
Azerbaijan ⁵³	[332]	[414]	[502]	587	1 205	1 311	1 764	1 558	1 476	2 794	3 104
Belarus	333	337	408	531	689	752	771	682	768	709	598
Georgia ^{† 54}	71.7	83.9	117	311	529	1 047	994	606	454	[371]	[426]
Moldova ^{† 55}	16.5	18.0	16.1	18.7	23.8	27.0	33.2	24.0	18.3	18.4	20.8
Russia ⁵⁶	[35 780]	[38 064]	[39 599]	[43 190]	[47 264]	[51 275]	[56 892]	[59 565]	[58 644]	[64 123]	[71 853]
Ukraine ⁵	2 009	2 320	2 505	3 034	3 404	4 137	4 048	[3 594]	[3 710]	[3 747]	[4 078]
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>											
Albania ^{§ 57}	96.0	108	118	122	150	186	219	235	190	185	197
Austria	3 068	3 195	3 201	3 132	3 008	3 577	3 467	3 365	3 513	[3 305]	[3 589]
Belgium	5 223	5 279	5 169	4 981	4 942	5 333	5 814	5 479	5 233	5 136	5 593
Bosnia and Herzegovina ^{† 58}	417	290	260	217	209	206	215	236	220	226	246
Bulgaria ^{† 59}	[1 006]	[1 025]	1 002	1 025	1 016	1 181	989	940	894	722	790
Croatia ⁶⁰	[1 313]	[1 063]	931	916	1 018	1 048	1 203	1 097	1 016	[1 037]	[1 091]
Cyprus [†]	[413]	[400]	415	451	443	420	422	460	478	494	537
Czech Republic ⁶¹	3 088	3 355	3 219	3 519	3 251	3 136	2 673	2 752	2 498	2 254	2 479
Denmark	4 418	4 287	4 311	4 108	4 492	4 332	4 499	4 230	4 504	4 515	4 859
Estonia ⁶²	236	273	288	358	403	488	471	429	330	[336]	[371]
Finland	2 535	2 944	3 122	3 204	3 262	3 074	3 309	3 474	3 400	3 656	3 978

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State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011*
France ⁶³	58 604	60 385	62 042	60 734	61 058	61 264	60 654	64 747	59 098	58 244	62 535
Germany	46 592	45 955	44 544	43 847	42 835	42 877	44 107	45 769	45 075	[43 478]	[46 745]
Greece	8 612	7 378	8 112	8 772	9 121	9 113	10 131	10 555	[7 162]	[7 502]	[8 155]
Hungary	2 017	2 173	2 011	1 991	1 785	1 819	1 690	1 506	1 351	[1 287]	[1 385]
Iceland ⁶⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	10.6	..	..	..
Ireland	1 327	1 273	1 292	1 309	1 298	1 307	1 354	1 337	1 274	1 207	1 302
Italy ⁶⁵	40 833	40 660	40 794	39 247	37 981	[36 831]	[38 151]	[37 087]	[35 532]	[31 946]	[34 501]
Latvia	278	321	346	403	506	552	540	343	260	267	295
Lithuania ⁶⁶	449	496	[475]	[514]	[559]	[611]	[638]	487	410	[405]	[444]
Luxembourg	257	272	286	289	283	294	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR ⁶⁷	176	160	168	157	150	171	158	154	130	121	132
Malta [†]	45.8	47.3	49.9	63.0	51.1	51.1	51.2	52.5	57.2	58.7	63.5
Montenegro ⁶⁸	..	..	..	..	[77.8]	70.4	80.1	73.6	75.2	80.5	87.9
Netherlands	10 743	10 896	10 980	10 998	11 513	11 668	11 467	11 714	11 277	10 945	11 781
Norway	6 278	6 035	6 188	5 822	5 811	6 181	6 215	6 596	6 390	[7 083]	[7 744]
Poland ⁶⁹	6 275	6 522	6 819	7 289	7 762	8 774	[7 848]	[8 414]	[8 781]	[9 149]	[9 705]
Portugal	4 315	4 164	4 422	4 688	4 554	4 359	4 375	4 651	4 821	[4 285]	[4 670]
Romania	2 084	2 150	2 312	2 446	2 520	2 417	2 664	2 265	2 086	1 945	2 145
Serbia ⁷⁰	1 221	1 070	989	828	836	943	915	872	845	805	949
Slovakia [†]	1 211	1 285	1 194	1 293	1 312	1 320	1 351	1 293	1 130	968	1 058
Slovenia	561	584	619	631	723	727	770	776	772	668	715
Spain	13 749	13 618	14 056	14 157	16 550	17 098	17 152	16 465	14 744	13 984	15 178
Sweden	6 521	6 473	6 092	6 172	6 075	6 235	5 545	5 438	5 886	[5 960]	[6 811]
Switzerland [†] ¶ 71	4 620	4 500	4 416	4 347	4 138	4 164	4 265	4 261	4 115	4 618	5 436
Turkey	21 207	19 141	17 468	16 557	17 755	16 553	16 767	17 966	17 649	18 687	17 871
United Kingdom	49 088	52 619	53 228	53 676	54 024	55 730	58 217	59 350	58 099	57 875	62 685
Middle East											
Bahrain ⁷²	485	557	561	555	604	639	691	777	776	883	878
Egypt	4 784	5 012	4 742	4 732	4 842	4 877	4 542	4 408	4 289	4 107	4 285

Iran ^{¶73}	6 529	7 950	9 777	12 125	13 502	11 096	(7 463)	..	..	..
Iraq ⁷⁴	..	..	(1 783)	(2 406)	(1 727)	(2 580)	3 220	3 054	3 581	(5 568)
Israel ⁷⁵	[15 971]	[15 982]	[15 275]	[14 704]	[15 668]	[15 213]	[14 610]	[14 737]	[14 242]	[15 209]
Jordan	760	877	814	809	885	1 236	1 398	1 474	1 367	1 310
Kuwait	4 136	4 457	4 797	4 642	4 612	4 913	4 526	4 478	4 715	5 178
Lebanon	1 193	1 199	1 219	[1 238]	[1 230]	[1 349]	1 237	1 490	[1 633]	[1 657]
Oman ^{‡76}	3 368	3 543	3 983	4 802	5 134	5 201	4 952	4 633	4 895	4 074
Qatar ⁷⁷	1 475	1 487	1 370	1 456	1 539	1 875	2 355	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia ^{\$78}	24 343	24 522	27 262	32 849	37 420	43 105	42 306	43 477	45 245	46 219
Syria ⁷⁹	2 008	2 302	2 306	2 319	2 086	2 217	2 010	2 282	2 346	2 490
United Arab Emirates ⁸⁰	[9 964]	[10 455]	[11 289]	[10 506]	[10 632]	[11 412]	[13 752]	[15 913]	[16 062]	..
Yemen	1 371	1 415	1 154	1 186	1 110	1 327	1 275	..	..	..

Notes: See below table 4.10.

Table 4.10. Military expenditure by country as percentage of gross domestic product, 2002–10

Countries are grouped by region and subregion.

State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Africa									
<i>North Africa</i>									
Algeria ¹	3.7	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.8	3.6
Libya [†] §2	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.2	..	..
Morocco	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5
Tunisia	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	[1.4]
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>									
Angola ³	3.8	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.4	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.2
Benin	0.9	0.9	1.0	[1.0]	[1.0]	..	[1.0]	..	..
Botswana	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.4
Burkina Faso [†]	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Burundi	7.2	7.3	6.6	6.2	4.9	4.7	3.8	..	..
Cameroon [§]	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Cape Verde	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Central African Republic ^{†4}	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	..	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.6
Chad ⁵	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.9	..	5.5	7.1	6.2	[2.7]
Congo, DRC ⁶	..	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.3
Congo, Republic of [§]	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	..	1.1
Côte d'Ivoire ⁷	..	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6
Djibouti	6.0	7.2	5.6	6.3	[6.4]	4.1	3.7	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	20.7	20.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9
Gabon ⁸	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	(1.0)	..	..	0.9
Gambia ^{†9}	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	..	..	..

Ghana ¹⁰	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Guinea ¹¹	3.1	2.4	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	3.2	1.6	..	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenya	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Lesotho	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Liberia	..	..	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Madagascar ¹²	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7
Malawi	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	[1.2]	[1.2]	[1.2]	[1.2]	[1.1]	[1.1]	..	..	..
Mali ¹³	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	[1.9]	[1.9]
Mauritania [†]	3.2	4.9	4.9	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	..	3.4	3.4	3.8	..
Mauritius ^{†4}	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	0.1
Mozambique	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	..
Namibia ¹⁵	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.1	1.7	1.5
Niger	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	..	..	1.0	..	..	1.0	1.0	..	0.9
Nigeria	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
Rwanda ¹⁶	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Senegal ^{§9}	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Seychelles	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3
Sierra Leone	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.6	[1.7]	[1.7]	1.6	[1.7]	[1.5]	[1.1]	[1.1]	[1.3]	[1.2]
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	[1.6]	[1.7]	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
South Sudan ¹⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan ^{†18}	2.7	1.9	4.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland ^{†19}	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	[2.1]	[2.1]	[3.2]	[3.0]
Tanzania	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Togo	..	1.6	1.5	1.5	..	..	1.5	..	..	1.7	1.7	..	1.7
Uganda	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	[2.2]	[2.2]	[1.9]	[1.6]
Zambia	..	..	[1.9]	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
Zimbabwe ²⁰	2.2	2.5	5.5	2.3	(2.1)	(2.1)	2.3	(2.1)	(1.8)	..	..	..	1.3

State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Americas									
<i>Central America and the Caribbean</i>									
Belize	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1
Costa Rica ²¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba ²²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
El Salvador ²³	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Guatemala	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras ²⁴	[0.8]	[1.0]	[0.7]	[0.6]	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1
Jamaica	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
Mexico	[0.5]	[0.5]	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nicaragua ²⁵	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>North America</i>									
Canada	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
United States ²⁶	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.8
<i>South America</i>									
Argentina ²⁷	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
Bolivia ²⁸	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7
Brazil	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Chile ²⁹	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.2
Colombia ³⁰	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.6
Ecuador	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.6
Guyana ³¹	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1
Paraguay ³²	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9
Peru ³³	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3
Uruguay ³⁴	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0
Venezuela ³⁵	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9

Asia and Oceania										
<i>Central and South Asia</i>										
Afghanistan ³⁶	..	[2.1]	[2.2]	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.0	3.8	
Bangladesh	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	
India ³⁷	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.7	
Kazakhstan	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Kyrgyzstan ³⁸	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.4	
Nepal ³⁹	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	
Pakistan ⁴⁰	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	
Sri Lanka	[3.3]	[2.9]	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.0	
Tajikistan	2.1	2.2	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan ⁴⁰	0.6	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>										
China ⁴¹	[2.2]	[2.1]	[2.1]	[2.0]	[2.0]	[2.1]	[2.0]	[2.2]	[2.1]	
Japan ⁴²	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	
Korea, North ⁴³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, South ⁴⁴	[2.4]	[2.5]	[2.5]	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	
Mongolia	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	
Taiwan	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.1	
<i>Oceania</i>										
Australia	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	
Fiji ⁴⁵	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	
New Zealand	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	
Papua New Guinea ⁴⁶	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	
<i>South East Asia</i>										
Brunei Darussalam ⁴⁷	5.3	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.2	
Cambodia	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.6	
Indonesia ⁴⁸	[0.8]	[1.0]	[0.9]	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	
Laos	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	

State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Malaysia	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.6
Myanmar ⁴⁹	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines ⁵⁰	[1.5]	1.6	[1.4]	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Singapore	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.7
Thailand	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.5
Timor-Leste ⁵¹	..	..	1.1	2.5	5.2	[6.6]	5.3	6.6	4.9
Viet Nam	..	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5
Europe									
<i>Eastern Europe</i>									
Armenia ^{† 52}	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.2	4.2
Azerbaijan ⁵³	[2.2]	[2.4]	[2.6]	2.3	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.3	2.9
Belarus	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Georgia ^{† 54}	1.0	1.1	1.4	3.3	5.2	9.2	8.5	5.6	3.9
Moldova ^{† ¶ 55}	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3
Russia ⁵⁶	[4.4]	[4.3]	[3.8]	[3.7]	[3.6]	[3.5]	[3.5]	[4.3]	[3.9]
Ukraine [§]	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	[2.9]	[2.7]
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>									
Albania ^{§ ¶ 57}	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.6
Austria	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Belgium	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina ^{† ¶ 58}	3.9	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Bulgaria ^{† 59}	[2.9]	[2.8]	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.9
Croatia ⁶⁰	[2.8]	[2.1]	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
Cyprus [†]	[2.3]	[2.2]	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1
Czech Republic ⁶¹	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
Denmark	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Estonia ⁶²	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.7
Finland	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4

France ⁶³	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3
Germany	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Greece	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	[2.3]
Hungary	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Iceland ⁶⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	..
Ireland	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Italy ⁶⁵	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	[1.7]	[1.8]	[1.8]	[1.8]	[1.7]
Latvia	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.1
Lithuania ⁶⁶	1.7	1.7	[1.5]	[1.4]	[1.4]	[1.4]	[1.4]	1.4	1.4	1.1
Luxembourg	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR ⁶⁷	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4
Malta [†]	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Montenegro ⁶⁸	..	..	..	..	[2.3]	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Netherlands	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Norway	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5
Poland ⁶⁹	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	[1.7]	[1.8]	[1.8]	[1.9]
Portugal	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
Romania	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Serbia ⁷⁰	4.5	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2
Slovakia [†]	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3
Slovenia	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Spain	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
Sweden	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Switzerland [†] ¶ 71	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Turkey	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.4
United Kingdom	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6
Middle East										
Bahrain ⁷²	4.7	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.9	3.9	3.4
Egypt	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0
Iran [¶] 73	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.4	2.5	(1.8)	..	..	..
Iraq ⁷⁴	..	..	(1.7)	(2.2)	(1.9)	(2.2)	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4

State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Israel ⁷⁵	[9.6]	[9.6]	[8.7]	[8.0]	[8.1]	[7.5]	[7.1]	[7.0]	[6.5]
Jordan	5.4	6.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.0
Kuwait	7.4	6.5	5.8	4.3	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.9	3.6
Lebanon	4.7	4.6	4.4	[4.4]	[4.5]	[4.6]	3.9	4.1	[4.2]
Oman ^{† 76}	12.4	12.2	12.1	11.8	11.0	10.3	7.6	9.6	8.5
Qatar ⁷⁷	4.7	4.0	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.3	..	..
Saudi Arabia ^{§ 78}	9.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	8.3	9.2	8.0	11.0	10.1
Syria ⁷⁹	5.4	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.1
United Arab Emirates ⁸⁰	[8.6]	[7.9]	[7.4]	[5.6]	[5.1]	[5.0]	[5.5]	[7.6]	[6.9]
Yemen	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 financial year (FY); ||| = series break (figures before this symbol may not be connected to figures after the symbol).

^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 are budget figures from 2004. In July 2006 the Algerian Government issued supplementary budgets increasing total government 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 was 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 The figures for the Central African Republic do not include investment expenditure, which in 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 followed by a smaller increase between 2006 and 2007.

- ⁶ The figures for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) 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 2009 budget speech by the Gambian Minister of Finance gave figures for the Ministry of Defence (MOD) budget of 381 million dalasis for 2008 and 189 million dalasis for 2009. However, these figures represent a different definition of military expenditure than earlier figures and would imply a much higher increase in spending in 2008 than is likely to be the case, so they cannot be used to form a consistent series.
- ¹⁰ The figures for Ghana from 2006 are for the adopted budget rather than actual spending.
- ¹¹ The figures for Guinea might be an underestimate as the IMF reports large extra-budgetary spending for the military.
- 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 Mauritius changed its FY in 2010 from July–June to Jan.–Dec. A transitional 6-month FY applied from July–Dec. 2009, for which data is not available.
- 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) peace operations.
- ¹⁷ South Sudan became independent from Sudan on 9 July 2011. Between July 2005 and July 2011 southern Sudan was governed by the autonomous Government of Southern Sudan under the terms of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Figures for 2006–10 are the military spending of the Government of Southern Sudan on the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).
- ¹⁸ The figures for Sudan are for defence and security. The figures for 2006–10 exclude spending by the Government of Southern Sudan. See also note 17.
- ¹⁹ The figures for Swaziland for 2008–11 are based on an estimated share of the Defence, Public Order and Safety budget and are highly uncertain.
- ²⁰ Zimbabwe abandoned the Zimbabwean dollar in Apr. 2009 and now operates a multiple currency regime, where US dollars, British pounds and South African rands, amongst others, may all be used for transactions. Government budget statistics are provided in US dollars. Local currency figures for Zimbabwe are given in Zimbabwean dollars up to 2007 and in US dollars from 2010. Hyperinflation means that the figures for 2006 and 2007 are highly uncertain and no meaningful price data is available for 2008, so it is not possible to provide a single constant price series. The constant dollar figures are therefore given in constant 2005 US dollars up to 2007, and in constant 2010 US dollars for 2010 and 2011. These two series cannot be joined.
- ²¹ Costa Rica has no armed forces. Expenditure for paramilitary forces, border guards, and maritime and air surveillance is less than 0.05% of GDP.
- ²² Figures for Cuba are for defence and internal order. The figures shown in table 4.9 are for current US dollars, converted at the official exchange rate for each year, instead of constant (2010) 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.

²³ The figures for El Salvador include military pensions from the Armed Forces Pensions Fund for 2002–10. The figure for 2011 includes an estimate of \$75 million for pensions. The pensions figures may be slightly overestimated as they include financial investments by the fund, which was \$17 million in 2010.

²⁴ The figures for Honduras do not include expenditure on arms imports.

²⁵ The figures for Nicaragua include military aid from Taiwan and the USA 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.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ The Argentinian Congress did not approve a budget for 2011. Ministries are therefore officially operating on the 2010 budget and so the SIPRI estimate for 2011 in local currency is identical to the figure for 2010 in current prices. However, expert sources suggest that actual expenditure in 2011 may be considerably higher.

²⁸ The figures for Bolivia include some expenditure for civil defence.

²⁹ The figures for Chile include direct transfers from the state-owned copper company Corporacion Nacional del Cobre (CODELCO) for military purchases. Since 2004 the MOD has built up a surplus from unspent portions of these transferred funds, which in 2011 were placed in a Strategic Contingency Fund for future equipment spending. The SIPRI figures continue to count the transfers from CODELCO rather than actual spending.

³⁰ 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.

³¹ The figures for Guyana do not include capital expenditure, which for 2003–2006 was 147, 154, 155 and 172 million Guyanese dollars, respectively.

³² The figures for Paraguay in 2003 are for the modified budget, rather than actual expenditure. Spending on military pensions is not included; for the years 2007–11 it was 208, 239.3, 271.7, 293.9 and 340 billion guaraníes, respectively.

³³ The figures for Peru from 2005 do not include the transfer of 20% of gas production revenues from the state-owned company CAMISEA for the armed forces and national police.

³⁴ In previous editions of the SIPRI Yearbook, the figures for Uruguay excluded military pensions. The inclusion of spending on pensions means that the figures presented here are substantially higher than those published in previous editions.

³⁵ The figures for Venezuela exclude an unknown amount of additional funding from the National Development Fund (FONDEN), created in 2005 and funded by contributions from the Central Bank and the state oil company, PDVSA.

³⁶ Afghanistan's FY runs from Mar. to Feb. The figures 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.

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ The figures for Kyrgyzstan include spending on internal security, which accounts for a substantial part of total military spending.

³⁹ The figures for Pakistan do not include spending on paramilitary forces—the Frontier Corps (Civil Armed Forces) and Pakistan Rangers. For 2008, 2009 and 2010, this totalled 16.7, 20.8 and 31.4 billion rupees, respectively. The figures also exclude defence spending in the Public Sector Development Plan, which in 2008–II was 2.3, 5, 3.9 and 2.1 billion rupees, respectively.

⁴⁰ The figures for Uzbekistan expressed in constant US dollars should be seen in the light of considerable differences between the official and the unofficial exchange rates.

⁴¹ The figures for China are for estimated total military expenditure, including estimates for items not included in the official defence budget. They are based on (a) publicly available figures for official military expenditure and for certain other items; (b) estimates based on official data and the methodology of Wang, S., 'The military expenditure of China, 1989–98', *SIPRI Yearbook 1999*; and (c) for the most recent years, where no official data is available for certain items, either the percentage change in official military expenditure, recent trends in spending in the same category, or, in the case of the commercial earnings of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), on the assumption of a gradual decrease. See 'Sources and methods' below.

⁴² The figures for Japan are for the adopted budget before 2004 and for 2010–II. The figures include the budgeted amount for the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) and exclude military pensions.

⁴³ 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.

⁴⁴ The figures for South Korea do not include spending on 3 'special funds' for relocation of military installations, relocations of US bases and welfare for troops. These totalled 449.3, 1048.8 and 1285.2 billion won in 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively.

⁴⁵ Fiji's spending on military pensions for 1998–2002 was roughly 3.5% of annual military spending.

⁴⁶ Figures for Papua New Guinea are for the recurrent part of the budget. For the years 2008–II, development expenditure was 6, 25.2, 0 and 47 million kina, respectively.

⁴⁷ 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.

⁴⁸ The figures for Indonesia exclude substantial off-budget expenditure, the size of which is unknown.

⁴⁹ 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 US dollar.

⁵⁰ The figures for the Philippines are slightly overstated as they include spending on Veterans Affairs. Up to 2010 this amounted to no more than c. 1 billion pesos annually, but in 2011 this increased to 13.9 billion pesos.

⁵¹ 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; FYs from 2008 are Jan.–Dec. The figures for military expenditure as a share of GDP are based on GDP data that excludes oil and gas revenues, which in recent years have been several times higher than this measure of GDP.

⁵² If the figures for Armenia were to include military pensions they would be 15–20% higher.

⁵³ The figures for Azerbaijan for 2011 include an allocation of 1087 million manats for 'Special defence projects' in addition to the main defence budget.

- ⁵⁴ The budget figures for Georgia for 2003 are believed to be an underestimation of actual spending because of the political turmoil during the year.
- ⁵⁵ 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.
- ⁵⁶ 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*.
- ⁵⁷ The figures for Albania prior to 2006 do not fully include pensions. The figures in 2007, 2008 and 2011 are for the modified budget.
- ⁵⁸ 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 do not include spending on arms imports.
- ⁵⁹ According to NATO figures, Bulgaria's total spending, including pensions, was 1393, 1712 and 1749 million leva in 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.
- ⁶⁰ 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, respectively. Payments continued in 2011, but figures have not been provided, so an estimate equal to the 2010 figure (55.2 million koruny) has been included.
- ⁶¹ 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.
- ⁶² The Estonian Border Guard Service merged 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.
- ⁶³ The figures for France from 2006 are calculated with a new methodology due to a change in the French budgetary system and financial law.
- ⁶⁴ Iceland does not have an army or other military. Until the establishment of the Icelandic Defence Agency in June 2008 there was no budget for defence or military affairs. The Icelandic Defence Agency is responsible for maintaining defence installations such as the Icelandic Air Defence System, intelligence gathering and military exercises.
- ⁶⁵ The figures for Italy include spending on civil defence, which typically amounts to about 4.5% of the total.
- ⁶⁶ Due to a change in the way Lithuania reports spending on paramilitary forces, it is possible that the figures up to 2003 include spending on some forces not included from 2004.
- ⁶⁷ The definition of military expenditure for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia changed from 2006. Border troops were transferred from the MOD to the Ministry of Interior Affairs and part of the military pensions, previously entirely excluded, are now included.
- ⁶⁸ Montenegro declared its independence from the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006. See also note 70.
- ⁶⁹ 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 2011 these additional sums varied between 240 million and 640 million zlotys.
- ⁷⁰ Montenegro seceded from the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006. The figures for Serbia up to 2005 are for Serbia and Montenegro (known as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia until Feb. 2003) and for 2006 onwards for Serbia alone.

⁷¹ Figures for Switzerland do not include spending by cantons and local government. In 1990–2006, military spending by cantons and local government typically amounted to 5–8% of the central government spending figures.

⁷² The figures for Bahrain do not include extra-budgetary spending on defence procurement.

⁷³ The figures for Iran do not include spending on paramilitary forces such as the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC).

⁷⁴ In recent years, the Iraqi MOD has substantially underspent its budget. The figures for Iraq for 2011 should therefore be treated with caution. The figures up to 2007 are uncertain due to the high rate of inflation.

⁷⁵ The figures for Israel include supplemental budgets for operations in the Palestinian territories and elsewhere and an estimate for the paramilitary Border Police.

⁷⁶ The figures for Oman are for expenditure on defence and national security. In 2011 the government enacted a supplemental budget of 1000 million rials, equal to 12% of the original total budget, but it is not known if any of this additional allocation went to military spending.

⁷⁷ The figures for Qatar are for expenditure on defence and security.

⁷⁸ The figures for Saudi Arabia are for expenditure on defence and security.

⁷⁹ The figures for Syria in US dollars have been converted from local currency using the market exchange rate for the base year of 2010 of \$1 = 46.422 Syrian pounds. Previously, Syria operated an official exchange rate of \$1 = 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.

⁸⁰ 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* gives 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.

Sources and methods

The definition of military expenditure

The guideline definition of military expenditure used by SIPRI includes expenditure on the following actors and activities: (a) the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; (b) defence ministries and other government agencies engaged in defence projects; (c) paramilitary forces, when judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and (d) military space activities. It includes all current and capital expenditure on (a) military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; (b) operations and maintenance; (c) procurement; (d) military research and development; and (e) military aid (in the military expenditure of the donor country). It does not include civil defence and current expenditure for past military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion and weapon destruction. While this definition serves as a guideline, in practice it is often difficult to adhere to due to data limitations.

Limitations of the data

There are three main types of limitation 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.

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 (see below). 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.

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 (a) when the coverage of official data diverges significantly from the SIPRI definition or (b) 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 (as presented in *SIPRI Yearbook 1998* and updated in *SIPRI Yearbook 2011*) and Russia (as presented in *SIPRI Yearbook 1999*). In the second case, when only incomplete time 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 4.9 the deflator used for the final 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 4.1 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 4.8) for financial years. Those countries with financial years that do not coincide with calendar years are indicated in table 4.8. In all but one such case, the figure shown for a given year is for the financial year *beginning* in that calendar year. 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 changed their financial year during the period 2002–11. These cases are indicated in footnotes.

Figures in constant US dollars and as a share of GDP (tables 4.9 and 4.10) are displayed on a calendar year basis, which makes it necessary to convert financial year figures to calendar year figures for some countries. 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 4.9) using the national consumer prices index (CPI) for the respective country and the annual average market exchange rate (MER).

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. A military-specific deflator would be a more appropriate choice, but these are unavailable for most countries.

GDP-based purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates would be an alternative to MERs. PPP rates better represent the volume of goods and services that can be purchased with a given sum of money in each country than do MERs. However, they are not necessarily a better measure than MERs of the volume of *military* goods and services that may be obtained (as discussed in detail in *SIPRI Yearbook 2006*). In particular, PPP rates are unlikely to reflect

the relative costs of advanced weapons technology and systems in each country. In fact, military spending figures, whatever exchange rate is used, do not directly measure military capability. PPP rates thus do not give a 'better' indication of what a country is 'really' spending; rather, they measure what alternative volume of goods and services could be bought within the country in question if the money was used for other purposes. MERs on the other hand measure what the military spending could purchase on international markets. In addition to these issues, as PPP rates are estimates, they are less reliable than MERs. Thus, SIPRI uses market exchange rates to convert military expenditure data into US dollars, despite their limitations, as the simplest and most objective measure for comparing international spending levels.

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 that 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. It also includes government responses to questionnaires about military expenditure sent out by the United Nations and, if made available by the countries themselves, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (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.

The SIPRI Military Expenditure Network

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