

VI. Military expenditure data, 2004–13

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The following tables contain data on military expenditure in local currency at current prices (table 4.10), constant (2011) US dollars (table 4.11) and as a share of gross domestic product (GDP, table 4.12) for the 167 countries covered by the SIPRI Military Expenditure Database, <<http://www.sipri.org/databases/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 4.10) 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 4.11) and for calculating world, regional and other totals (see table 4.1 in section I). Data in current dollars for 2013 is provided to allow international comparison across countries (table 4.3) 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 (table 4.12) 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.

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 4.10. Military expenditure by country, in local currency, 2004–13

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	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Africa											
<i>North Africa</i>											
Algeria ¹	b. dinars	202	214	225	273	334	384	422	631	723	826
Libya ^{‡ 42}	m. dinars	894	904	807	807	1 346	..	..	..	3 769	..
Morocco	m. dirhams	17 182	18 006	18 775	19 730	22 824	24 615	26 605	27 042	29 360	34 173
Tunisia	m. dinars	554	608	662	629	713	763	818	1 007	[1 271]	[1 540]
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>											
Angola||	b. kwanzas	68.3	119	158	156	237	263	322	342	396	588
Benin	b. CFA francs	22.1	23.6	24.5	..	29.0	..	..	..	39.9	42.5
Botswana ^a	m. pula	1 464	1 446	1 642	1 961	2 372	2 359	2 372	2 581	2 527	2 500
Burkina Faso [†]	b. CFA francs	30.3	33.6	37.1	45.6	55.1	51.9	61.5	65.7	74.3	80.7
Burundi [§]	b. francs	47.0	49.4	53.6	46.0	50.1	52.0	..	..	..	85.1
Cabo Verde	m. escudos	573	614	614	640	646	667	690	768	..	785
Cameroon [§]	b. CFA francs	117	118	134	142	155	162	175	164	181	194
Central African Rep. ^{‡ 44}	m. CFA francs	7 979	8 121	..	9 160	14 111	16 995	25 549	..	..	..
Chad [§]	b. CFA francs	26.7	29.3	..	187	274	206	[112]	[114]	..	..
Congo, DRC ⁶	b. francs	55.0	78.3	96.0	106	89.5	99.1	166	220	283	394
Congo, Republic of [§]	b. CFA francs	40.0	42.0	44.1	50.8	63.4	..	66.2	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	b. CFA francs	133	132	140	155	165	198	192	169	[208]	..
Djibouti	m. francs	6 639	7 970	[8 800]	6 135	6 447	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	b. CFA francs	..	..	..	94.1	131	176	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	m. nakfa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia ^b	m. birr	2 920	3 009	3 005	3 453	4 000	4 000	4 750	6 486	6 500	7 500
Gabon ⁷	b. CFA francs	65.0	60.0	58.0	(59.0)	..	..	62.0	..	128	126
Gambia ^{‡ 8}	m. dalasis	58.0	85.3	78.2	113	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana|| ⁹	m. cedis	50.7	58.2	69.4	118	120	159	179	149	196	498

State	Currency	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Americas											
<i>Central America and the Caribbean</i>											
Belize ^a	m. dollars	19.4	22.1	25.4	28.2	40.5	32.5	30.1	31.1	30.0	34.5
Costa Rica ¹⁸	colones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba ¹⁹	m. pesos	1 303	1 650	1 708	1 892	2 022	2 099	2 140	2 240	..	..
Dominican Republic	m. pesos	6 436	8 305	8 621	9 153	11 629	11 587	13 239	13 326	14 061	15 498
El Salvador ²⁰	m. US dollars	162	170	185	200	209	215	226	256	273	[266]
Guatemala	m. quetzales	913	798	993	1 043	1 259	1 203	1 368	1 537	1 758	2 038
Haiti ^a	gourdes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras ²¹	m. lempiras	[1 103]	[1 179]	1 428	1 813	2 503	2 963	3 216	3 790	3 635	4 681
Jamaica ^a	m. dollars	3 368	3 804	5 100	6 005	10 677	9 896	10 138	11 925	12 312	12 124
Mexico	m. pesos	35 314	39 467	44 496	52 235	54 977	65 615	74 517	80 396	91 907	100 102
Nicaragua ²²	m. córdobas	520	571	655	728	826	849	946	1 154	1 651	2 104
Panama	balboas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	m. dollars	444	581	719	760	1 588	1 598	..	..	..	..
<i>North America</i>											
Canada ^a	m. dollars	14 951	16 001	17 066	19 255	21 100	21 828	19 255	20 607	20 276	18 953
United States ²³	m. dollars	464 676	503 353	527 660	556 961	621 131	668 567	698 180	711 338	684 780	640 221
<i>South America</i>											
Argentina	m. pesos	4 285	4 935	5 643	7 109	8 769	11 063	13 541	16 654	20 703	[24 635]
Bolivia ²⁴	m. bolivianos	1 343	1 368	1 441	1 740	2 371	2 431	2 300	2 438	2 738	3 076
Brazil	m. reais	28 608	33 080	35 686	39 887	44 841	51 283	59 819	61 788	66 379	67 819
Chile ^{8 25}	b. pesos	1 519	1 680	1 978	2 068	2 375	2 109	2 402	2 631	2 664	[2 691]
Colombia ²⁶	b. pesos	10 664	11 405	12 577	14 082	17 810	19 496	19 787	19 048	21 035	24 297
Ecuador	m. US dollars	710	954	950	1 310	1 646	1 949	2 094	2 454	2 590	2 803
Guyana ^{† 27}	m. dollars	2 791	3 148	3 267	4 300	5 289	5 798	5 862	6 161	6 404	6 786
Paraguay	b. guaraníes	[523]	[499]	[619]	684	776	882	1 024	1 266	1 500	2 057
Peru ²⁸	m. nuevos soles	3 397	3 820	4 011	3 918	4 057	5 157	5 532	5 587	6 768	6 742

Uruguay 8 269 8 847 9 723 10 106 12 422 14 682 15 807 17 417 19 732 21 336
 Venezuela^{11 29} 2 740 4 292 6 436 6 377 9 286 8 631 8 683 10 229 21 299 32 136

Asia and Oceania

Central and South Asia

Afghanistan³⁰ [5 404] 5 544 6 358 11 506 11 471 12 783 29 571 43 273 36 565 78 604
 Bangladesh^b 41.2 44.9 54.0 59.5 62.6 87.6 109 125 137 147
 India^{a 31} 965 1 035 1 102 1 190 1 518 1 993 2 146 2 373 2 573 2 845
 Kazakhstan 58.0 78.7 100 167 185 188 221 265 [363] 426
 Kyrgyzstan³² 2 688 3 105 3 606 4 339 5 461 6 391 8 476 9 720 9 958 11 356
 Nepal^{b 9} 10 996 11 745 11 136 11 389 14 712 17 811 19 491 22 629 20 780 27 576
 Pakistan^{b 33} [253] [293] [306] 343 393 469 549 [652] 745 808
 Sri Lanka 62.7 64.7 82.2 117 164 175 173 194 196 235
 Tajikistan 134
 Turkmenistan
 Uzbekistan

East Asia

China³⁴ [331] [379] [452] [546] [637] [764] [835] [952] [1 059] [1 168]
 Japan^{a † 35} 4 920 4 928 4 898 4 878 4 818 4 815 4 691 4 869 4 714 4 754
 Korea, North³⁶ (54.4) (64.5) (67.1) (68.5) (71.3) (76.3) (82.6) (89.8) (99.1) (106)
 Korea, South³⁷ [20 421] 22 694 24 039 25 765 28 733 31 168 31 876 34 229 35 665 37 159
 Mongolia 32.9 35.9 46.2 66.2 77.8 54.1 74.4 110 155 ..
 Taiwan 262 258 249 268 282 302 288 295 317 313

Oceania

Australia^b 16 748 17 921 19 899 21 179 23 249 25 372 25 250 26 320 24 217 25 434
 Fiji[†] 81.1 72.9 93.6 122 85.4 100 96.8 102 98.3 102 99.6
 New Zealand^b 1 528 1 645 1 807 1 875 2 083 2 201 2 224 2 150 2 180 2 292
 Papua New Guinea^{† 38} 78.7 94.5 95.7 115 106 143 126 183 189 196

State	Currency	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>South East Asia</i>											
Brunei Darussalam ^a	m. dollars	308	449	472	492	520	505	542	516	513	516
Cambodia	b. riel	272	296	389	383	501	977	746	826	876	981
Indonesia ³⁹	b. rupiah	[21 712]	20 829	239 23	30 611	31 349	34 333	42 392	51 202	72 936	81 964
Laos	b. kip	(121)	(125)	(135)	(140)	(150)	(119)	(134)	(150)	(160)	..
Malaysia	m. ringgit	10 728	11 817	11 981	13 649	14 717	13 974	12 415	14 709	14 508	15 257
Myanmar ^{a 40}	b. kyats	174	198	..	..	..	..	..	1 297	2 104	2 051
Philippines ⁴¹	b. pesos	[69.7]	75.6	82.5	93.0	101	101	110	117	122	[147]
Singapore ^e	m. dollars	8 620	9 252	9 268	10 009	10 726	11 043	11 061	11 276	11 829	12 335
Thailand	b. baht	74.1	78.1	85.2	115	142	168	154	168	167	180
Timor-Leste ⁴²	m. US dollars	6.6	9.8	24.4	[11.5]	23.7	36.5	26.4	20.5	29.8	29.2
Viet Nam ⁴³	b. dong	14 409	16 278	20 577	28 735	34 848	40 981	49 739	55 100	(70 000)	(78 024)
Europe											
<i>Eastern Europe</i>											
Armenia ^{† 44}	b. drams	52.3	64.4	78.3	95.8	121	131	148	146	153	[175]
Azerbaijan|| ⁴⁵	m. manats	[224]	288	641	812	1 321	1 184	1 185	2 432	2 550	2 701
Belarus	b. roubles	679	975	1 355	1 603	1 887	1 887	2 287	3 762	6 354	8 572
Georgia [†]	m. lari	135	388	720	1 556	1 625	1 008	810	[790]	[754]	[736]
Moldova ^{† ¶ 46}	m. lei	116	151	216	276	383	277	227	262	270	307
Russia ⁴⁷	b. roubles	[604]	[773]	[939]	[1 114]	[1 396]	[1 636]	[1 783]	[2 064]	[2 500]	[2 796]
Ukraine ^{§ 48}	m. hryvnias	8 963	12 328	15 082	20 685	25 341	[26 077]	[29 445]	[31 251]	[36 816]	[42 666]
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>											
Albania ^{§ ¶ 49}	m. leks	10 373	11 000	13 831	17 619	21 450	23 633	19 749	19 865	19 910	17 693
Austria	m. euros	2 158	2 160	2 105	2 557	2 558	2 401	2 430	2 453	2 481	2 432
Belgium	m. euros	3 433	3 400	3 434	3 773	4 298	4 046	3 960	3 956	4 023	3 964
Bosnia-Herzegovina ^{† ¶ 50}	m. marka	315	273	278	279	311	341	325	298	306	298
Bulgaria ^{† 51}	m. leva	1 025	1 101	1 171	1 475	1 388	1 355	1 320	1 166	1 229	1 235
Croatia ^{§ 52}	m. kunas	4 410	4 754	4 959	5 251	6 396	5 966	5 585	[5 913]	5 589	5 459

Cyprus [†]	271	302	304	295	310	339	361	345	323	343
Czech Republic ⁵³	52 481	58 445	55 358	54 949	49 827	51 824	47 706	43 785	43 474	42 053
Denmark	21 441	20 800	23 173	22 731	24 410	23 252	25 328	24 259	25 617	25 572
Estonia|| 54	165	214	251	325	346	312	251	280	340	361
Finland	2 131	2 206	2 281	2 203	2 468	2 591	2 567	2 697	2 390	2 456
France ⁵⁵	42 690	42 545	43 457	44 273	45 063	48 146	46 648	46 471	46 725	46 105
Germany	30 610	30 600	30 365	31 090	32 824	34 171	34 925	34 630	36 168	36 739
Greece ⁵⁶	5 048	5 652	6 064	6 235	7 219	7 660	6 164	5 128	4 604	4 472
Hungary	311	319	297	326	321	299	281	296	298	271
Iceland ⁵⁷	-	-	-	-	-	2 781	2 431	2 261	2 182	..
Ireland	887	921	949	1 003	1 081	1 019	962	935	901	901
Italy ⁵⁸	27 476	26 959	26 631	[26 275]	[28 156]	[27 571]	27 206	27 429	26 254	24 591
Latvia	124	154	206	247	280	184	138	149	144	158
Lithuania ⁵⁹	753	843	968	1 116	1 276	1 006	851	855	883	925
Luxembourg	189	196	197	209	[199]	[199]	[250]	[221]	[233]	[230]
Macedonia, FYR ⁶⁰	6 683	6 259	6 149	7 272	7 229	7 000	6 044	5 859	5 719	5 869
Malta [†]	32.5	42.3	35.3	35.8	38.3	42.6	44.3	40.2	38.9	44.8
Montenegro ⁶¹	..	..	[49.7]	46.9	58.1	55.2	56.7	57.1	52.7	52.3
Netherlands	7 552	7 693	8 145	8 388	8 448	8 733	8 472	8 379	8 244	7 777
Norway	32 945	31 471	32 142	34 439	35 932	38 960	39 279	40 534	41 560	42 513
Poland ⁶²	17 479	19 078	20 541	23 774	22 525	24 661	26 505	28 015	29 266	29 354
Portugal	2 996	3 248	3 242	3 190	3 285	3 561	3 563	3 528	3 220	3 602
Romania||	4 994	5 757	6 324	6 358	7 558	6 785	6 630	7 255	8 084	8 391
Serbia ⁶³	43 154	41 996	47 342	56 792	61 944	65 843	67 806	72 377	[75 096]	[78 437]
Slovakia [†]	762	848	898	929	994	967	853	763	790	748
Slovenia||	396	413	485	506	566	575	583	479	422	411
Spain	9 132	9 508	11 506	12 219	12 756	12 196	11 132	10 059	10 828	9 612
Sweden	40 527	41 240	41 150	43 163	39 710	38 751	42 423	41 070	42 301	42 473
Switzerland [†] ¶ 64	4 357	4 339	4 174	4 231	4 439	4 413	4 292	4 417	4 306	4 684
Turkey||	15 568	16 232	18 747	19 664	22 014	25 033	26 674	28 779	32 524	36 338
United Kingdom ^d	29 524	30 603	31 454	33 486	36 431	37 425	37 645	37 608	36 838	37 121

State	Currency	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Middle East											
Bahrain ⁶⁵	m. dinars	180	183	203	222	248	287	292	330	358	465
Egypt ⁶⁶	m. pounds	14 804	15 933	17 922	19 350	21 718	22 831	25 397	25 472	27 529	30 947
Iran ⁶⁶	b. rials	49 628	69 664	81 283	74 859	70 684	80 944	[102 600]	[121 600]	[132 000]	..
Iraq ⁶⁷	b. dinars	(892)	(1 649)	(1 814)	(2 437)	3 428	3 473	4 190	6 908	7 061	9 207
Israel ⁶⁸	m. shekels	[49 480]	[48 264]	[52 518]	[52 010]	[52 612]	[55 776]	[55 236]	[55 495]	[58 094]	[59 224]
Jordan	m. dinars	416	428	497	732	952	997	971	984	885	849
Kuwait ⁶⁸	m. dinars	1 039	1 020	1 052	1 209	1 185	1 220	1 250	1 568	1 695	1 637
Lebanon	b. pounds	1 439	[1 451]	[1 521]	[1 737]	1 763	2 150	[2 390]	2 452	2 649	[2 918]
Oman ⁶⁹	m. rials	1 144	1 404	1 550	1 663	1 775	1 726	1 882	2 564	4 743	3 555
Qatar	m. riyals	2 811	3 231	3 879	5 687	8 436	7 092	6 831	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia ⁷⁰	b. riyals	78.4	95.1	111	133	143	155	170	182	212	251
Syria ⁷¹	b. pounds	70.2	75.7	74.9	82.7	86.8	101	109	120	..	..
United Arab Emirates ⁷²	m. dirhams	[25 035]	[24 254]	[26 315]	[31 073]	[42 497]	[50 814]	[64 286]	[70 445]	[69 866]	..
Yemen	b. riyals	136	156	162	209	239	..	..	251	308	304

Notes: See below table 4.12.

Table 4.11. Military expenditure by country, in constant US dollars for 2004–13 and current US dollars for 2013

Figures are in US\$ m. at constant (2011) prices and exchange rates for 2004–13 and, in the right-most column, marked *, in current US\$ m. for 2013. Years are calendar years except for the USA, where the figures are for financial years. Countries are grouped by region and subregion.

State	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013*
Africa											
<i>North Africa</i>											
Algeria ¹	3 585	3 753	3 847	4 514	5 259	5 712	6 045	8 652	9 104	9 902	10 402
Libya [†] § 2	1 085	1 069	941	885	1 338	..	..	..	2 903	..	..
Morocco	2 413	2 504	2 528	2 603	2 904	3 101	3 319	3 343	3 583	4 077	4 064
Tunisia	510	548	571	525	567	586	602	715	[856]	[978]	[948]
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>											
Angola	1 893	2 682	3 150	2 763	3 741	3 640	3 895	3 647	3 827	5 208	6 095
Benin	60.0	60.9	60.9	..	..	65.9	..	..	..	79.3	86.0
Botswana	395	358	352	389	416	401	376	370	345	319	298
Burkina Faso [†]	80.8	84.3	90.8	112	122	112	134	139	152	161	163
Burundi ³	79.7	76.1	63.6	63.9	53.4	..	..	..	..	57.2	60.8
Cabo Verde	9.2	9.8	9.3	9.3	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.7	..	9.3	9.4
Cameroon [§]	303	299	325	341	353	358	383	347	373	390	393
Central African Republic [†] 4	21.8	21.6	..	22.6	31.8	37	54.9	..	..	..	..
Chad ⁵	67.8	68.9	..	446	594	406	[226]	[242]	..	..	..
Congo, DRC ⁶	235	275	299	282	203	154	209	239	301	402	428
Congo, Republic of [§]	115	117	115	130	151	..	142	..	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	349	334	346	377	377	448	427	357	[435]	..	..
Djibouti	51.7	60.2	[64.2]	42.6	40.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	256	335	429	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	533	521	471	431	345	341	345	332	313	315	375
Gabon ⁷	163	145	142	(138)	..	..	133	..	264	263	254
Gambia [†] 8	2.7	3.7	3.4	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

State	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013*
Ghana ⁹	79.3	79.0	85.0	130	114	127	129	98.8	119	272	306
Guinea ¹⁰	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	16.9	..	..	..	14.8	18.9	17.5	17.6	..	..
Kenya	525	553	547	613	585	597	633	647	731	724	861
Lesotho	42.8	43.6	45.9	50.0	36.4	60.2	74.8	58.2	56.7	56.4	48.0
Liberia	..	11.4	5.2	4.3	4.3	7.9	9.1	13.3	13.9	13.3	14.3
Madagascar ¹¹	104	92.9	89.5	108	114	82.0	64.3	72.0	69.9	52.8	55.0
Malawi	29.6	48.5	39.7	40.9	50.0	61.3	..	[44.5]	[69.7]	[76.8]	[50.7]
Mali	[110]	116	126	130	145	150	158	161	153	145	154
Mauritania [†]	104	88.4	103	..	120	120	..	..	..	145	149
Mauritius ¹²	16.1	16.4	16.0	15.7	17.4	18.7	17.0	17.5	16.4	23.7	24.1
Mozambique	112	85.7	76.9	86.4	89.9	99.3	106	..	..	..	..
Namibia	224	248	262	292	362	384	420	442	437	465	396
Niger	44.4	42.6	..	..	53.1	..	51.0	..	75.2	..	..
Nigeria	1 159	1 024	1 067	1 239	1 740	1 825	2 143	2 386	2 102	1 995	2 411
Rwanda ¹³	70.7	68.4	75.3	69.8	73.5	77.0	76.5	75.4	76.8	79.1	82.2
Senegal ^{9 4}	145	165	191	215	213	218	217	..	..	242	237
Seychelles	13.5	12.4	12.2	14.8	11.2	9.5	7.2	8.7	9.5	11.3	13.1
Sierra Leone	33.2	32.5	[36.5]	[34.4]	[23.9]	[28.0]	[26.1]	[24.0]	24.4	24.2	30.3
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	4 190	4 592	4 593	4 487	4 396	4 602	4 446	4 594	4 834	4 894	4 108
South Sudan ¹⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	736	1 047	653	..	..
Sudan ^{† 15}	2 650	2 166	2 376	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland ^{† 16}	60.8	79.6	79.2	80.6	[90.4]	[130]	[132]	[123]	[123]	[128]	[112]
Tanzania	158	170	186	195	198	221	286	307	288	308	380
Togo	46.4	45.4	..	..	59.0	..	61.8	59.0	..	..	..
Uganda	272	272	263	269	297	292	624	[676]	[428]	[398]	[465]
Zambia	[212]	229	250	180	302	254	290	306	318	367	377
Zimbabwe ¹⁷	185	139	(128)	..	..	..	102	198	307	334	356

Americas		11.2	12.2	13.5	14.7	18.8	17.6	14.8	15.4	15.0	16.2	16.7
<i>Central America and the Caribbean</i>												
Belize		11.2	12.2	13.5	14.7	18.8	17.6	14.8	15.4	15.0	16.2	16.7
Costa Rica ¹⁸		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba ¹⁹	57.4	72.7	75.2	83.4	89.1	89.1	92.5	94.3	98.9	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	259	321	310	310	356	350	350	376	349	355	374	371
El Salvador ²⁰	211	212	221	229	224	228	228	237	256	269	257	[266]
Guatemala	182	147	172	170	182	170	170	187	197	218	241	259
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras ²¹	[94.2]	[92.5]	106	126	156	175	182	182	201	183	223	230
Jamaica	86.1	82.7	98.4	109	147	142	142	126	134	133	121	122
Mexico	3 797	4 081	4 440	5 013	5 019	5 689	6 203	6 472	7 106	7 106	7 471	7 838
Nicaragua ²²	43.7	43.7	46.0	46.0	43.6	43.1	43.1	45.6	51.5	68.7	81.3	85.3
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	57.7	121	144	159	188	288	288	..	..	..	..	..
<i>North America</i>												
Canada	17 062	17 811	18 640	20 322	21 900	22 900	22 900	20 684	20 474	20 257	18 704	18 460
United States ²³	553 441	579 831	588 837	604 292	649 003	701 048	701 048	720 282	711 338	671 097	618 681	640 221
<i>South America</i>												
Argentina	1 931	2 028	2 091	2 421	2 750	3 264	3 264	3 607	4 052	4 578	[4 929]	[4 511]
Bolivia ²⁴	307	296	299	333	398	394	394	364	351	377	404	445
Brazil	24 494	26 503	27 442	29 596	31 489	34 335	34 335	38 129	36 932	37 650	36 165	31 456
Chile ^{8 25}	4 040	4 335	4 937	4 944	5 222	4 569	5 131	5 131	5 440	5 347	[5 309]	[5 435]
Colombia ²⁶	7 868	8 011	8 470	8 985	10 621	11 158	11 072	11 072	10 307	11 031	12 465	13 003
Ecuador	945	1 240	1 198	1 616	1 873	2 109	2 109	2 188	2 454	2 464	2 596	2 803
Guyana ^{† 27}	20.9	22.0	21.4	25.1	28.6	30.4	30.4	30.2	30.2	30.7	31.2	33.2
Paraguay	[202]	[181]	[204]	209	215	238	238	264	302	345	458	477
Peru ⁸	1 487	1 646	1 694	1 626	1 591	1 965	1 965	2 076	2 029	2 380	2 638	2 865
Uruguay	687	702	725	697	794	877	877	885	902	945	942	1 042
Venezuela ²⁹	2 676	3 615	4 770	3 981	4 447	3 253	3 253	2 553	2 385	4 102	4 487	5 313

State	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013*
Asia and Oceania											
<i>Central and South Asia</i>											
Afghanistan ³⁰	[203]	183	192	303	250	299	631	877	752	1 333	1 293
Bangladesh	916	928	999	1 052	1 039	1 212	1 469	1 578	1 625	1 636	1 818
India ³¹	33 879	36 054	36 225	36 664	41 585	48 963	49 159	49 634	49 059	49 091	47 378
Kazakhstan	747	942	1 102	1 658	1 574	1 485	1 635	1 804	[2 355]	2 599	2 799
Kyrgyzstan ³²	118	131	144	157	159	174	214	211	210	221	234
Nepal ^f	236	261	245	227	237	265	276	285	268	272	258
Pakistan ^{† 33}	[6 146]	[6 397]	[6 503]	6 548	6 176	6 362	6 597	[6 955]	7 375	7 637	7 641
Sri Lanka	1 159	1 073	1 239	1 517	1 737	1 794	1 672	1 750	1 656	1 854	1 823
Tajikistan	59.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>											
China ³⁴	[63 600]	[71 500]	[83 900]	[96 800]	[107 000]	[129 000]	[136 000]	[147 000]	[160 000]	[171 000]	[188 000]
Japan ^{† 35}	61 201	61 288	60 892	60 574	59 140	59 735	59 003	60 452	59 571	59 431	48 604
Korea, North ³⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, South ³⁷	[22 859]	24 722	25 613	26 773	28 525	30 110	29 912	30 884	31 484	32 352	33 937
Mongolia	53.8	52.1	63.9	83.8	78.8	51.6	64.4	87.2	107	..	..
Taiwan	9 783	9 413	9 031	9 556	9 730	10 478	9 904	9 998	10 566	10 288	10 530
<i>Oceania</i>											
Australia	20 687	21 414	22 562	23 947	24 820	26 676	27 006	26 610	25 555	24 638	23 963
Fiji [†]	63.7	56.0	70.1	87.0	56.6	64.2	58.7	54.8	55.1	52.2	54.2
New Zealand	1 488	1 504	1 583	1 649	1 705	1 808	1 825	1 727	1 695	1 732	1 833
Papua New Guinea ^{† 38}	47.5	56.1	55.5	66.0	55.1	69.4	57.6	77.3	77.9	77.0	87.2
<i>South East Asia</i>											
Brunei Darussalam	290	351	395	409	422	414	432	415	407	402	412
Cambodia	111	114	140	128	135	264	194	204	210	228	243

Indonesia ³⁹	[4 194]	3 643	3 699	4 448	4 150	4 336	5 092	5 838	7 975	8 356	7 840
Laos	(22.1)	(21.3)	(21.6)	(21.4)	(21.3)	(16.9)	(18.0)	(18.7)	(19.1)	..	..
Malaysia	4 248	4 544	4 447	4 965	5 078	4 793	4 187	4 807	4 664	4 809	4 842
Myanmar ⁴⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 211
Philippines ⁴¹	[2 279]	2 322	2 401	2 630	2 630	2 532	2 657	2 701	2 739	[3 208]	[3 472]
Singapore	8 138	8 645	8 718	9 055	9 126	9 430	9 250	8 921	8 890	9 077	9 759
Thailand	3 047	3 070	3 199	4 216	4 962	5 917	5 227	5 520	5 331	5 622	5 874
Timor-Leste ⁴²	..	12.6	25.1	[31.6]	28.9	44.2	30.0	20.5	26.7	23.6	29.2
Viet Nam ⁴³	1 507	1 572	1 850	2 386	2 350	2 581	2 878	2 686	(3 128)	(3 205)	(3 387)
Europe											
<i>Eastern Europe</i>											
Armenia ^{† 44}	199	244	288	337	392	408	427	391	400	[428]	[427]
Azerbaijan ⁴⁵	[550]	644	1 322	1 438	1 936	1 708	1 618	3 079	3 195	3 264	3 440
Belarus	374	487	632	690	707	626	704	756	802	921	965
Georgia [†]	134	357	607	1 201	1 140	695	521	[469]	[451]	[442]	[443]
Moldova ^{† 46}	18.2	21.2	26.9	30.6	37.7	27.3	20.8	22.3	22.0	23.9	24.4
Russia ⁴⁷	[40 870]	[46 446]	[51 404]	[55 954]	[61 484]	[64 504]	[65 807]	[70 238]	[80 995]	[84 864]	[87 836]
Ukraine ^{§ 48}	2 694	3 263	3 661	4 449	4 352	[3 865]	[3 990]	[3 922]	[4 595]	[5 327]	[5 338]
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>											
Albania ^{§ 49}	126	130	160	198	233	251	202	197	193	168	167
Austria	3 471	3 396	3 262	3 879	3 759	3 510	3 490	3 411	3 367	3 230	3 230
Belgium	5 620	5 415	5 373	5 798	6 321	5 953	5 702	5 502	5 441	5 287	5 264
Bosnia and Herzegovina ^{† 50}	283	237	227	225	234	257	239	212	213	204	203
Bulgaria ^{† 51}	1 097	1 122	1 113	1 293	1 083	1 029	978	829	849	841	838
Croatia ⁵²	1 016	1 060	1 071	1 103	1 266	1 153	1 069	[1 106]	1 011	959	957
Cyprus [†]	451	490	481	456	457	499	518	480	438	461	455
Czech Republic ⁵³	3 541	3 872	3 576	3 449	2 941	3 027	2 748	2 474	2 379	2 259	2 149
Denmark	4 640	4 422	4 835	4 663	4 843	4 553	4 847	4 518	4 659	4 614	4 553
Estonia ⁵⁴	317	395	444	538	519	470	366	389	455	467	479
Finland	3 390	3 480	3 542	3 338	3 593	3 772	3 692	3 751	3 233	3 244	3 262

State	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013*
France ⁵⁵	66 526	65 123	65 470	65 691	65 037	69 426	66 251	64 633	63 736	62 272	61 228
Germany	47 726	46 983	45 899	45 940	47 259	49 046	49 583	48 164	49 312	49 297	48 790
Greece ⁵⁶	8 804	9 520	9 898	9 891	10 995	11 527	8 859	7 132	6 310	6 177	5 939
Hungary	2 162	2 141	1 919	1 955	1 817	1 619	1 452	1 472	1 401	1 245	1 210
Iceland ⁵⁷	-	-	-	-	..	26.3	21.8	19.5	17.9	..	..
Ireland	1 392	1 410	1 398	1 408	1 459	1 440	1 373	1 301	1 232	1 220	1 197
Italy ⁵⁸	44 011	42 342	40 976	[39 736]	[41 160]	[40 002]	38 876	38 149	35 436	32 663	32 657
Latvia	382	444	559	609	597	379	287	297	281	307	299
Lithuania ⁵⁹	418	456	504	550	567	428	357	345	345	357	355
Luxembourg	311	314	308	319	[294]	[293]	[360]	[307]	[316]	[306]	[305]
Macedonia, FYR ⁶⁰	181	169	161	186	171	167	142	132	125	125	127
Malta [†]	53.8	67.9	55.1	55.2	56.6	61.7	63.4	55.9	52.8	59.7	59.5
Montenegro ⁶¹	..	..	[84.3]	76.2	86.8	79.7	81.4	79.4	70.7	68.3	69.5
Netherlands	11 802	11 821	12 375	12 541	12 325	12 590	12 061	11 654	11 192	10 258	10 328
Norway	6 764	6 365	6 352	6 757	6 794	7 210	7 099	7 232	7 363	7 398	7 235
Poland ⁶²	7 234	7 733	8 235	9 309	8 452	8 912	9 326	9 455	9 538	9 431	9 257
Portugal	4 813	5 102	4 957	4 744	4 762	5 205	5 294	4 866	4 359	4 842	4 784
Romania	2 549	2 697	2 779	2 665	2 937	2 498	2 300	2 380	2 566	2 548	2 521
Serbia ⁶³	1 165	976	985	1 110	1 077	1 059	1 028	987	[954]	[919]	[921]
Slovakia [†]	1 303	1 412	1 432	1 440	1 474	1 410	1 233	1 061	1 061	988	994
Slovenia	662	675	773	778	823	829	825	666	573	544	545
Spain	15 230	15 339	17 932	18 527	18 584	17 820	15 977	13 990	14 700	12 822	12 765
Sweden	6 962	7 053	6 943	7 125	6 337	6 215	6 726	6 324	6 459	6 469	6 519
Switzerland [†] ¶ ⁶⁴	5 199	5 117	4 871	4 902	5 021	5 016	4 844	4 974	4 881	5 321	5 053
Turkey	16 551	15 668	16 511	15 924	16 142	17 276	16 955	17 181	17 832	18 682	19 085
United Kingdom	57 665	58 150	58 527	60 375	63 070	64 297	62 942	60 284	57 717	56 231	57 891
Middle East											
Bahrain ⁶⁵	559	553	602	637	688	774	774	878	928	1 172	1 236
Egypt	4 945	4 936	5 050	5 086	3 569	4 597	4 473	4 287	4 170	4 303	4 255

Iran ⁶⁶	12 199	15 128	16 384	13 636	10 188	9 809	[11 043]	[11 007]	[9 573]	..
Iraq ⁶⁷	(1 886)	(2 545)	(1 828)	(2 729)	3 407	3 231	3 789	5 905	5 688	7 251
Israel ⁶⁸	[16 514]	[15 898]	[16 940]	[16 691]	[16 143]	[16 562]	[15 972]	[15 510]	[15 964]	[16 019]
Jordan	850	845	924	1 290	1 460	1 539	1 428	1 385	1 190	1 078
Kuwait	5 225	5 056	4 998	5 309	4 888	4 782	4 716	5 393	5 855	5 644
Lebanon	1 280	[1 300]	[1 291]	[1 417]	1 298	1 564	[1 665]	1 627	1 649	[1 709]
Oman ⁶⁹	4 145	4 997	5 343	5 413	5 154	4 822	5 094	6 668	11 985	8 738
Qatar	1 164	1 229	1 320	1 700	2 193	1 938	1 913	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia ⁷⁰	28 850	34 763	39 600	45 617	44 771	46 011	47 881	48 531	54 913	62 760
Syria ⁷¹	2 326	2 339	2 104	2 236	2 027	2 301	2 366	2 495	..	..
United Arab Emirates ⁷²	[10 199]	[9 304]	[9 238]	[9 816]	[11 959]	[14 080]	[17 657]	[19 182]	[18 898]	..
Yemen	1 367	1 405	1 315	1 572	1 511	..	..	1 164	1 219	1 074
										1 416

Notes: See below table 4.12.

Table 4.12. Military expenditure by country as percentage of gross domestic product, 2004–13

Countries are grouped by region and subregion. Figures for 2013 are based on projections for GDP from the IMF World Economic Outlook database, October 2013, and are thus subject to a higher margin for error than figures for other years.

State	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Africa										
<i>North Africa</i>										
Algeria ¹	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.8	3.5	4.4	4.5	4.8
Libya ^{† § 2}	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.2	..	..	..	3.3	..
Morocco	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.8
Tunisia	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	[1.8]	[2.0]
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>										
Angola	4.1	4.5	4.4	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.6	4.8
Benin	1.0	1.0	1.0	..	1.0	..	..	..	1.1	1.0
Botswana	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0
Burkina Faso [†]	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Burundi ³	6.6	4.4	3.5	3.4	2.7	..	..	..	2.4	2.3
Cabo Verde	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	..	0.5
Cameroon [§]	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Central African Rep. ^{† 4}	1.2	1.1	..	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.5	..	..	..
Chad ⁵	1.1	0.9	..	5.5	7.1	6.2	[2.8]	[2.6]	..	..
Congo, DRC ⁶	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.3
Congo, Republic of [§]	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	..	1.2	..	..	..
Côte d'Ivoire	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	[1.7]	..
Djibouti	5.6	6.4	[6.4]	4.1	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	1.8	1.9	3.7	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Gabon ⁷	1.7	1.3	1.1	(1.1)	..	..	0.9	..	1.4	1.3
Gambia ^{† 8}	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Ghana ⁹	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6
Guinea ¹⁰	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	2.1	..	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	..
Kenya	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9
Lesotho	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.0
Liberia	..	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
Madagascar ¹¹	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
Malawi	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	..	[0.8]	[1.3]	[1.4]
Mali	[1.6]	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Mauritania [†]	3.8	3.1	2.7	..	3.5	4.0	..	..	..	4.0
Mauritius [‡]	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mozambique	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	..	..	..
Namibia	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3
Niger	1.1	1.0	..	..	1.0	..	0.8	..	1.0	..
Nigeria	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Rwanda ¹³	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Senegal ^{§ ¶}	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	..	..	1.5
Seychelles	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Sierra Leone	1.6	1.4	[1.5]	[1.4]	[1.0]	[1.1]	[1.0]	[0.8]	0.6	0.6
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
South Sudan ¹⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	5.8	9.4	..
Sudan ^{‡ 15}	4.7	3.3	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland ^{† 16}	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	[2.1]	[3.0]	[3.0]	[2.8]	[2.8]	[2.9]
Tanzania	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Togo	1.6	1.6	..	..	1.8	..	1.8	1.6	..	..
Uganda	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.8	[4.4]	[2.5]	[2.2]
Zambia	[1.9]	2.0	1.9	1.3	2	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Zimbabwe ¹⁷	4.1	2.1	(2.9)	..	..	..	1.3	2.2	3.2	3.4

State	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Americas										
<i>Central America and the Caribbean</i>										
Belize	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Costa Rica ¹⁸	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba ¹⁹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
El Salvador ²⁰	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	[0.8]
Guatemala	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras ²¹	[0.7]	[0.6]	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
Jamaica	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Mexico	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Nicaragua ²²	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.3	..	..	..	..
<i>North America</i>										
Canada	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
United States ²³	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.8
<i>South America</i>										
Argentina	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	[0.9]
Bolivia ²⁴	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Brazil	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Chile ^{9 25}	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2	[1.9]
Colombia ²⁶	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.4
Ecuador	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7
Guyana ^{† 27}	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Paraguay	[1.1]	[0.9]	[1.0]	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6
Peru ²⁸	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4

Uruguay	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Venezuela ²⁹	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.4
Asia and Oceania											
<i>Central and South Asia</i>											
Afghanistan ³⁰	[2.2]	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.0	3.7	4.8	3.6	6.3	6.3
Bangladesh	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
India ³¹	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Kazakhstan	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	[1.2]	1.3	1.3
Kyrgyzstan ³²	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
Nepal ⁹	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Pakistan ^{† 33}	[3.7]	[3.6]	[3.5]	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	[2.9]	3.0	3.0	3.0
Sri Lanka	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.8
Tajikistan	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>											
China ³⁴	[2.1]	[2.1]	[2.1]	[2.1]	[2.0]	[2.2]	[2.1]	[2.0]	[2.0]	[2.0]	[2.0]
Japan ^{† 35}	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Korea, North ³⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, South ³⁷	[2.5]	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Mongolia	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	..	..
Taiwan	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
<i>Oceania</i>											
Australia	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Fiji [†]	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
New Zealand	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Papua New Guinea ^{† 38}	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5

State	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>South East Asia</i>										
Brunei Darussalam	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
Cambodia	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Indonesia ³⁹	[0.9]	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
Laos	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	..
Malaysia	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5
Myanmar ⁴⁰	1.9	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	4.6	4.5
Philippines ⁴¹	[1.4]	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	[1.3]
Singapore	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Thailand	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Timor-Leste ⁴²	..	0.3	0.5	[0.7]	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Viet Nam ⁴³	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2	(2.4)	(2.3)
Europe										
<i>Eastern Europe</i>										
Armenia ^{† 44}	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	[4.0]
Azerbaijan ⁴⁵	[2.6]	2.3	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.3	2.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
Belarus	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
Georgia [†]	1.4	3.3	5.2	9.2	8.5	5.6	3.9	[3.2]	[2.9]	[2.8]
Moldova ^{† ¶ 46}	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Russia ⁴⁷	[3.5]	[3.6]	[3.5]	[3.4]	[3.3]	[4.1]	[3.8]	[3.7]	[3.9]	[4.1]
Ukraine ^{§ 48}	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	[2.9]	[2.7]	[2.4]	[2.6]	[3.0]
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>										
Albania ^{§ ¶ 49}	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3
Austria	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Belgium	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina ^{† ¶ 50}	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Bulgaria ^{† 51}	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6
Croatia ⁵²	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	[1.8]	1.7	1.6

Cyprus [†]	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.1
Czech Republic ⁵³	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Denmark	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Estonia ⁵⁴	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0
Finland	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2
France ⁵⁵	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
Germany	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Greece ⁵⁶	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4
Hungary	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
Iceland ⁵⁷	-	-	-	-	..	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	..
Ireland	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Italy ⁵⁸	2.0	1.9	1.8	[1.7]	[1.8]	[1.8]	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Latvia	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Lithuania ⁵⁹	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Luxembourg	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	[0.5]	[0.6]	[0.6]	[0.5]	[0.5]	[0.5]
Macedonia, FYR ⁶⁰	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Malta [†]	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Montenegro ⁶¹	..	..	[2.3]	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5
Netherlands	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Norway	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Poland ⁶²	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Portugal	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2
Romania	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
Serbia ⁶³	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	[2.2]	[2.1]
Slovakia [†]	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
Slovenia	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
Spain	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9
Sweden	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Switzerland ^{† ¶ 64}	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Turkey	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3
United Kingdom	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3

State	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Middle East										
Bahrain ⁶⁵	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.9
Egypt	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
Iran ⁶⁶	3.1	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.1	2.2	[2.2]	[2.1]	[1.9]	..
Iraq ⁶⁷	(1.7)	(2.2)	(1.9)	(2.2)	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.6
Israel ⁶⁸	[8.7]	[8.0]	[7.8]	[7.2]	[6.9]	[6.9]	[6.4]	[6.0]	[5.8]	[5.6]
Jordan	5.1	4.8	4.7	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.0	4.8	4.0	3.5
Kuwait	5.8	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.0	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2
Lebanon	4.4	[4.4]	[4.5]	[4.6]	3.9	4.1	[4.2]	4.1	4.2	[4.4]
Oman ⁶⁹	12.1	11.8	11.0	10.3	7.6	9.3	8.3	9.5	15.8	11.3
Qatar	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia ⁷⁰	8.1	7.7	7.7	8.5	7.4	9.6	8.6	7.2	7.9	9.3
Syria ⁷¹	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.1	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates ⁷²	[4.6]	[3.7]	[3.2]	[3.3]	[3.7]	[5.1]	[5.7]	[5.2]	[4.7]	..
Yemen	4.7	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.9	..	..	3.0	3.4	2.9

.. = 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. 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. The figures for 2012–13 are not necessarily comparable to those from earlier years.

- ³ Military investment expenditure in Burundi amounted to 4500 million CFA francs in 2012 and 7152 million CFA francs in 2013.
- 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 do not include profits from extensive military-run mining operations.
- ⁷ The figures for Gabon exclude off-budget spending financed by the Provisions pour Investissements Hydrocarbures (PIH), an investment fund based on tax revenues from foreign oil companies active in Gabon.
- ⁸ The 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.
- ⁹ The figures for Ghana for 2006–13 are for the adopted budget rather than actual spending. Estimates of Ghana's GDP from the IMF were revised substantially upwards in 2012. As a result, the figures for Ghana for military expenditure as a share of GDP shown in table 4.12 are substantially lower than those shown in editions of the SIPRI Yearbook up to 2012.
- ¹⁰ The figures for Guinea might be an underestimate as the IMF reports large extra-budgetary spending for the military.
- ¹¹ The figures for Madagascar include expenditure for the National Gendarmerie.
- ¹² Mauritius changed its FY in 2010 from July–June to Jan.–Dec. The local currency figure for 2009 is for a transitional 6-month FY from July to Dec. 2009.
- ¹³ Rwanda changed its FY in 2009 from Jan.–Dec. to July–June. The local currency figure 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.
- ¹⁴ South Sudan became independent from Sudan on 9 July 2011. Under the terms of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005, Southern Sudan was governed by the autonomous Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) within the Sudanese state pending a referendum on final status in 2011. Figures for South Sudan for 2006–10 refer to the military spending of the GOSS on the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). On independence, South Sudan replaced the Sudanese pound with a new currency, the South Sudanese pound, at a rate of 1 for 1. Conversion to the new currency therefore does not affect the figures.
- ¹⁵ 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 14.
- ¹⁶ The figures for Swaziland for 2008–13 are based on an estimated share of the Defence, Public Order and Safety budget and are highly uncertain.
- ¹⁷ Zimbabwe abandoned the Zimbabwean dollar in Apr. 2009 and now mainly uses the US dollar. All figures for Zimbabwe have been converted into US dollars at the market exchange rate for the year in question. Constant price US dollar figures before 2009 have been calculated using implicit dollar CPI figures provided by the IMF.
- ¹⁸ Costa Rica has no armed forces. Expenditure on paramilitary forces, border guards, and maritime and air surveillance is less than 0.05% of GDP.

¹⁹ Figures for Cuba are for defence and internal order. The figures shown in table 4.11 are current US dollars, converted at the official exchange rate for each year, instead of constant (2011) 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.

²⁰ The figures for El Salvador include military pensions from the Armed Forces Pensions Fund up to 2012. For 2013, the figures include an estimate of \$110.4 million for pensions, the same as the actual figure for 2012. The pensions figures may be slight overestimates as they include financial investments by the Pensions Fund, which amounted to \$17 million in 2010.

²¹ The figures for Honduras do not include expenditure on arms imports.

²² The figures for Nicaragua include military aid from Taiwan and the USA for the years 2004–2009 of 13.6, 11.1, 7.3, 28.8, 12.2 and 11.6 million córdobas, respectively.

²³ 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.

²⁴ The figures for Bolivia include some expenditure for civil defence.

²⁵ The figures for Chile include direct transfers from the state-owned copper company Corporación Nacional del Cobre (CODELCO) for military purchases. Since 2004 the Ministry of National Defence 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.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ The figures for Guyana do not include capital expenditure, which for 2004–2006 was 154, 155 and 172 million Guyanese dollars, respectively.

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ 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.

³⁰ 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.

³¹ 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.

³² The figures for Kyrgyzstan include spending on internal security, which accounts for a substantial part of total military spending.

³³ The figures for Pakistan do not include defence spending in the Public Sector Development Plan, which amounted to 2.3, 5.0, 3.9, 1.4, 1.8 and 4.2 billion rupees in 2008–13 respectively. The figures for Pakistan have been revised compared to previous versions of the SIPRI Yearbook to include spending on paramilitary forces: the Civil Armed Police, the Coastguard and the Pakistan Rangers.

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ The figures for Japan include the budgeted amount for the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) and exclude military pensions.

³⁶ 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.

³⁷ The figures for South Korea do not include spending on 3 'special fund' for relocation of military installations, relocation of US bases and Welfare for Troops. These amounted to 449.3, 1048.8, 1285.2, 916.7 and 943.6 billion won in 2009–13, respectively.

³⁸ Figures for Papua New Guinea are for the recurrent part of the budget. For the years 2008–11, development expenditure was 6.0, 25.2, 0 and 47.0 million kina, respectively.

³⁹ The figures for Indonesia exclude substantial off-budget funds received by the armed forces from a variety of sources including revenues from military-owned foundations and cooperatives, and the leasing of land from the private sector. The size of these revenues is not known but is thought to be small as a percentage of overall military spending.

⁴⁰ The figures for Myanmar are not presented in US dollar terms owing to the extreme variation in the exchange rate between the kyat and the US dollar, comparable with earlier figures, which are from secondary sources. The 2011 constitution also allows the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces to draw unlimited additional funds from a 'special fund' without the consent of parliament. It is not known if this facility has been used so far.

⁴¹ The figures for the Philippines are slightly overstated as they include spending on Veterans Affairs. Up to 2010 these amounted to around 1 billion pesos or less, but this increased to 13.9 billion pesos in 2011 and 8.3 billion pesos in 2012.

⁴² The local currency figure for Timor-Leste for 2007 is for a special 6-month FY July–Dec. 2007. Previous FYs were July–June; FYs from 2008 are Jan.–Dec.

⁴³ The defence budget of Viet Nam has been declared to be a state secret according to media sources. The figures for Viet Nam for 2012 and 2013 are from media sources, whose reliability cannot be easily assessed.

⁴⁴ If the figures for Armenia were to include military pensions they would be 15–20% higher.

⁴⁵ The figures for Azerbaijan for 2011–13 include allocations of 1087, 1123 and 1172 million manats, respectively, for 'Special defence projects' in addition to the main defence budget.

⁴⁶ 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.

⁴⁷ 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*.

⁴⁸ Figures for Ukraine for 2004–2007 and 2013 are for the adopted budget.

⁴⁹ The figures for Albania prior to 2006 do not fully include pensions.

⁵⁰ 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 figure for 2004 includes 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.

⁵¹ According to NATO figures, Bulgaria's total spending, including pensions, was 1393, 1712 and 1749 million leva in 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

⁵² The figures for Croatia for 2004–10 include sums allocated from central government expenditure for repayments on a loan for a military radar system. The sums allocated in 2004–10 were 160.0, 431.1, 147.8, 91.4, 53.2, 54.6 and 55.2 million kunas, respectively. Payments continued in 2011, but figures are not available, so a figure of 55.2 million kunas has been included in the total for 2011 as an estimate. The loan repayments concluded in 2011, according to the Croatian Government.

⁵³ 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.

⁵⁴ 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.

⁵⁵ The figures for France from 2006 are calculated with a new methodology due to a change in the French budgetary system and financial law.

⁵⁶ The figures for Greece for 2013 should be treated with caution, as the economic and financial crisis may lead to actual expenditure being significantly lower than the revised budget that has been used as a basis for the current estimate.

⁵⁷ Iceland does not have an army. The figures for Iceland relate to spending on maintaining the Icelandic Air Defence System, intelligence gathering and military exercises (for which Iceland has been responsible since 2008), NATO membership fees, and spending on the Víkingasveitin paramilitary special forces.

⁵⁸ The figures for Italy include spending on civil defence, which typically amounts to about 4.5% of the total.

⁵⁹ The figures for Lithuania have been revised compared to previous editions of the SIPRI Yearbook and now do not include spending on the State Border Guard Service, as it is not clear if they constitute a paramilitary force according to the SIPRI definition of military expenditure. As a result, the figures for Lithuania for 2004–12 are about 20% lower than previously reported.

⁶⁰ The definition of military expenditure for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 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.

⁶¹ Montenegro became independent of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006.

⁶² 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 2013 these additional sums varied between 240 million and 640 million zlotys.

⁶³ The figures for Serbia for 2004 and 2005 are for Serbia and Montenegro and for 2006 onwards for Serbia alone. See also note 61.

⁶⁴ 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.

⁶⁵ The figures for Bahrain do not include extra-budgetary spending on defence procurement.

⁶⁶ The figures for Iran do not include spending on paramilitary forces such as the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC).

⁶⁷ The figures for Iraq do not include spending on the National Defence Council, the Office of the Chief of the Armed Forces or the Directorate of Disarmament and Integration of Militias, which totalled 308 billion dinars in 2011 and 314 billion dinars in 2012.

⁶⁸ The figures for Israel include supplemental budgets for operations in Palestine and elsewhere, and an estimate for the paramilitary Border Police.

⁶⁹ The figures for Oman for 2011–12 include substantial supplemental allocations for arms purchases.

⁷⁰ The figures for Saudi Arabia are for expenditure on defence and security.

⁷¹ The figures for Syria in US dollars have been converted from local currency using the market exchange rate for the base year of 2011 of 1 dollar = 48.215 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.

⁷² The military expenditure of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) is uncertain and lacking in transparency. Official documents and IMF reports sometimes give figures for defence spending, but only covering 'goods and services' (i.e. not salaries or military equipment). However, IMF reports give figures for spending on 'Abu Dhabi Federal Services', said to be mostly for military spending. Total UAE military spending has been estimated by taking 80% of the Federal Services figure, plus the MOD goods and services figure, or estimates of this where figures are not available.

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 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 4.11 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 4.10) for financial years. Those countries with financial years that do not coincide with calendar years are indicated in table 4.10. 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 2004–13. These cases are indicated in footnotes.

Figures in constant US dollars and as a share of GDP (tables 4.11 and 4.12) 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 4.11) 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 weapon technology and systems in each country. In fact, military spending figures, regardless of the exchange rate 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 were 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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