

V. Military expenditure data, 2005–14

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The following tables contain data on military expenditure in local currency at current prices (table 9.10), constant (2011) US dollars (table 9.11) and as a share of gross domestic product (GDP, table 9.12) 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 9.10) 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 comparison over time (table 9.11) and for the calculation of world, regional and other totals (see table 9.1 in section I). Data in current dollars for 2014 is provided to allow international comparison across countries (table 9.11) and across regions (table 9.2). The current dollar figures also facilitate comparison with other economic indicators, which are often expressed in current dollar terms. Data on military expenditure as a share of GDP is provided (table 9.12) 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 9.10. Military expenditure by country, in local currency, 2005–14

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	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Africa											
<i>North Africa</i>											
Algeria ^{§ 1}	b. dinars	214	225	273	334	384	422	631	723	826	956
Libya ^{‡ ¶ 2}	m. dinars	904	807	807	1346	..	..	.. |||	3 769	..	4 185
Morocco	m. dirhams	18 006	18 775	19 730	22 824	24 615	26 605	27 042	29 360	34 173	34 034
Tunisia	m. dinars	608	662	629	713	763	818	1 007	1 064	1 234	1 539
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>											
Angola	b. kwanzas	119	158	156	237	263	322	342	396	588	673
Benin	b. CFA francs	23.6	24.5	..	29.0	..	..	..	39.9	42.5	46.0
Botswana [¶]	m. pula	1 446	1 642	1 961	2 372	2 359	2 372	2 581	2 527	2 500	[2 802]
Burkina Faso ^{† 3}	b. CFA francs	39.0	38.0	51.7	55.1	60.1	61.5	65.7	74.3	80.7	81.9
Burundi ⁴	b. francs	53.6	46.0	50.1	52.0	..	..	..	85.1	94.6	96.2
Cabo Verde	m. escudos	614	614	640	646	667	690	710	719	790	902
Cameroon ⁵	b. CFA francs	118	134	142	155	162	175	164	181	194	199
Central African Rep. ^{‡ 5}	m. CFA francs	8 121	..	9 160	14 111	16 995	25 549	..	..	..	..
Chad	b. CFA francs	29.3	117	187	274	349	305	288	..	..	..
Congo, DRC ⁶	b. francs	78.3	96.0	106	89.5	99.1	166	220	369	394	422
Congo, Republic of ⁸	b. CFA francs	[53.2]	[66.2]	[80.6]	93.0	..	108	..	..	181	349
Côte d'Ivoire	b. CFA francs	132	140	155	165	198	192	169	[208]	..	..
Djibouti	m. francs	7 970	[8 800]	6 135	6 447	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	b. CFA francs	..	..	94.1	131	176	..	..	..	..	82.3
Eritrea	m. nakfa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia ^b	m. birr	3 009	3 005	3 453	4 000	4 000	4 750	6 486	6 493	7 500	8 000
Gabon ⁷	b. CFA francs	60.0	58.0	(59.0)	..	..	62.0	..	128	126	..
Gambia ^{‡ 8}	m. dalasis	85.3	78.2	113	381	189	..	.. |||	358	373	609
Ghana|| ⁹	m. cedis	58.2	69.4	118	120	167	175	354	606	498	543

Guinea ¹⁰	b. francs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 180	1 330	1 787
Guinea-Bissau	m. CFA francs	6 391	..	..	..	6 490	8 484	8 267	8 465	..	..
Kenya ^b	m. shillings	26 652	27 540	39 062	41 183	48 247	50 327	64 537	77 485	70 743	73 281
Lesotho ^a	m. maloti	218	245	292	204	468	534	385	454	466	535
Liberia ^b ||¹¹	m. US dollars	5.6	2.2	3.6	6.2	7.3	10.7	14.4	16.0	14.6	16.7
Madagascar|| ¹²	b. ariary	108	116	154	176	139	119	146	151	163	173
Malawi ^a	m. kwacha	5 116	3 933	4 959	6 678	8 841	7 082	[8 659]	[13 566]	[28 808]	[19 589]
Mali [¶]	b. CFA francs	45.6	50.2	52.9	64	68.2	72.7	76.0	76.0	76.0	84.2
Mauritania [‡]	b. ouguiyas	17.7	22.0	..	29.4	30.1	..	..	42.2	43.4	43.8
Mauritius ¹³	m. rupees	349	337	392	495	242	458	503	501	712	1 007
Mozambique||	m. meticaïs	1 436	1 459	1 773	2 034	2 320	3 369	3 455	3 947	4 753	5 448
Namibia ^a	m. dollars	1 260	1 382	1 683	2 372	2 593	3 006	3 293	3 414	3 964	6 606
Niger	b. CFA francs	17.3	..	..	24.0	25.0	33.1	39.6	35.6	..	..
Nigeria	b. naira	88.5	100	122	192	224	299	369	365	381	374
Rwanda ¹⁴	b. francs	25.1	30.1	30.4	37	64.2	44.1	46.4	51.7	55	(62.4)
Senegal ^{§ ¶}	b. CFA francs	65.6	77.7	92.4	97.1	101	96.9	109	100	117	119
Seychelles	m. rupees	[81.0]	[79.3]	[102]	[105]	[118]	[86.4]	[108]	136	159	193
Sierra Leone	b. leones	68.1	83.0	86.8	70.5	89.4	100	111	120	131	173
Somalia ¹⁵	m. US dollars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.1	60.3
South Africa ^a	m. rand	23 511	23 819	25 180	27 801	31 324	30 442	34 331	37 702	40 658	42 831
South Sudan ¹⁶	m. pounds	..	1 198	1 185	1 874	1 404	1 501	4 720	2 684	3 110	3 280
Sudan [‡] ¹⁷	m. pounds	2 838	3 338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland ^{‡ a} ¹⁸	m. emalangeni	410	392	451	[584]	663	[775]	[774]	753	867	878
Tanzania ^b	b. shillings	172	197	217	247	332	465	502	637	670	859
Togo	m. CFA francs	17 532	..	..	25 529	..	28 148	27 849	..	..	..
Uganda ^b	b. shillings	393	407	462	611	581	2070	993	769	822	[851]
Zambia||	m. kwacha	623	742	930	1 042	1 115	1 344	1 503	1 783	2 058	2 727
Zimbabwe|| ¹⁹	m. US dollars	131	(162)	..	..	..	98.3	198	318	357	368

State	Currency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Americas											
<i>Central America and the Caribbean</i>											
Belize ^a	m. dollars	22.1	25.4	28.2	40.5	32.5	30.1	31.1	30.0	34.5	35.5
Costa Rica ²⁰	colones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba ²¹	m. pesos	1 650	1 708	1 892	2 022	2 099	2 140	2 244	2 880	2 710	..
Dominican Republic	m. pesos	8 305	8 621	9 153	11 629	11 587	13 239	13 326	14 238	15 498	17 351
El Salvador ²²	m. US dollars	170	185	200	209	215	226	256	273	[266]	[263]
Guatemala	m. quetzales	798	993	1 043	1 259	1 203	1 368	1 537	1 758	1 962	2 041
Haiti ^a	gourdes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras ²³	m. lempiras	[1 179]	1 428	1 813	2 503	2 963	3 216	3 790	3 635	4 681	5 202
Jamaica ^a	m. dollars	3 804	5 100	6 005	10 677	9 896	10 138	11 925	12 312	13 062	13 376
Mexico	m. pesos	39 467	44 496	52 235	54 977	65 615	74 517	80 396	91 907	100 102	115 158
Nicaragua ²⁴	m. córdobas	571	655	728	826	849	946	1 154	1 651	2 104	2 152
Panama	balboas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	m. dollars	719	760	878	865	908	923	976	1414	1370	1523
<i>North America</i>											
Canada ^a	m. dollars	16 001	17 066	19 255	21 100	21 828	19 255	20 607	20 276	18 593	19 538
United States ²⁵	m. dollars	503 353	527 660	556 961	621 131	668 567	698 180	711 338	684 780	639 704	609 914
<i>South America</i>											
Argentina	m. pesos	4 935	5 643	7 109	8 769	11 063	13 541	16 654	20 703	28 050	35 103
Bolivia ²⁶	m. bolivianos	1 368	1 441	1 740	2 371	2 431	2 300	2 438	2 738	3 076	3 368
Brazil	m. reais	33 080	35 686	39 887	44 841	51 283	59 819	61 788	66 379	71 060	74 217
Chile ²⁷	b. pesos	1 680	1 978	2 068	2 375	2 109	2 402	2 631	2 664	2 665	[2 936]
Colombia ²⁸	b. pesos	11 405	12 577	14 082	17 810	19 496	19 787	19 048	21 035	24 297	26 132
Ecuador	m. US dollars	954	950	1 310	1 646	1 949	2 094	2 454	2 379	2 638	2 750
Guyana	m. dollars	3 699	3 839	5 053	6 215	6 334	6 328	6 614	6 855	7 242	7 926
Paraguay	b. guaraníes	508	631	697	776	882	1 024	1 266	1 500	1 704	2 017

Peru ²⁹	m. nuevos soles	3 788	3 987	3 825	4 051	5 189	5 527	5 579	6 273	7 997	7 941
Uruguay	m. pesos	8 847	9 723	10 106	12 422	14 682	15 807	16 264	18 381	21 885	21 264
Venezuela|| ³⁰	m. bolívares	4 292	6 436	6 377	9 286	8 631	8 683	10 229	21 299	32 136	35 042
Asia and Oceania											
<i>Central and South Asia</i>											
Afghanistan ³¹	m. afghanis	6 100	6 649	11 835	12 137	12 783	14 063	15 464	11 486	12 136	16 000
Bangladesh ^b	b. takas	44.9	54.0	59.5	62.6	87.6	109	125	137	147	165
India ^{a 32}	b. rupees	1 035	1 102	1 190	1 518	1 993	2 146	2 373	2 573	2 846	3 118
Kazakhstan	b. tenge	78.5	100	167	185	188	221	265	325	388	416
Kyrgyzstan ³³	m. som	3 105	3 606	4 339	5 461	6 391	8 475	9 720	9 958	11 356	[13 525]
Nepal ^{b ¶}	m. rupees	11 745	11 136	11 389	14 712	17 811	19 491	22 629	21 109	30 722	28 868
Pakistan ^{b † 34}	b. rupees	[293]	[306]	343	393	469	549	652	745	809	917
Sri Lanka	b. rupees	64.7	82.2	117	164	175	173	194	187	237	241
Tajikistan	m. somoni	..	..	..	180	197	235	329	361	..	515
Turkmenistan	manat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	b. sum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>											
China ³⁵	b. yuan	[379]	[452]	[546]	[637]	[764]	[835]	[952]	[1 071]	[1 185]	[1 330]
Japan ^{a † 36}	b. yen	4 928	4 898	4 878	4 818	4 815	4 691	4 869	4 761	4 754	4 885
Korea, North ³⁷	b. won	(64.5)	(67.1)	(68.5)	(71.3)	(76.3)	(82.6)	(89.8)	(99.1)	(105)	(111)
Korea, South ³⁸	b. won	22 694	24 039	25 765	28 733	31 168	31 876	34 229	35 665	37 159	[38 625]
Mongolia	b. tugriks	35.9	46.2	66.2	77.8	54.1	74.4	110	155	..	..
Taiwan	b. dollars	258	249	268	282	302	288	295	311	313	311
<i>Oceania</i>											
Australia ^b	m. dollars	17 921	19 899	21 179	23 249	25 372	25 250	26 320	24 320	27 110	29 303
Fiji [†]	m. dollars	72.9	93.6	122	85.4	100	96.7	109	106	107	93.9
New Zealand ^b	m. dollars	2 087	2 428	2 236	2 491	2 706	2 654	2 612	2 559	2 710	3 096
Papua New Guinea	m. kina	94.5	95.7	117	106	143	126	152	231	187	246

State	Currency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>South East Asia</i>											
Brunei Darussalam ^a	m. dollars	449	472	492	520	505	542	516	513	516	720
Cambodia	b. riel	296	389	383	501	977	746	826	876	981	[1 124]
Indonesia ³⁹	b. rupiah	20 829	23 923	30 611	31 349	34 333	42 392	51 202	72 936	87 500	83 300
Laos	b. kip	135	140	150	119	119	150	160	172	..	..
Malaysia	m. ringgit	11 817	11 981	13 649	14 717	13 974	12 415	14 709	14 508	15 257	16 100
Myanmar ^{a 40}	b. kyats	198	..	..	..	..	.. |||	1 297	2 104	2 245	2 366
Philippines ⁴¹	b. pesos	75.6	82.5	93.0	101	101	110	117	122	143	[146]
Singapore ^a	m. dollars	9 252	9 268	10 009	10 726	11 043	11 061	11 276	11 524	12 175	12 566
Thailand	b. baht	85.1	115	142	168	154	168	167	180	184	193
Timor-Leste ⁴²	m. US dollars	9.8	24.4	11.5	23.7	36.5	26.4	20.5	33.4	31.7	29.6
Viet Nam ⁴³	b. dong	16 278	20 577	28 735	34 848	40 981	49 739	55 100	(70 000)	(78 000)	(90 000)
Europe											
<i>Eastern Europe</i>											
Armenia ^{† 44}	b. drams	64.4	78.3	95.8	121	131	148	146	153	182	194
Azerbaijan|| ⁴⁵	m. manats	288	641	812	1 321	1 184	1 185	2 432	2 550	2 701	2 809
Belarus	b. roubles	975	1 355	1 603	1 887	1 887	2 287	3 762	6 354	8 572	10 009
Georgia [†]	m. lari	388	720	1 556	1 625	1 008	810	[791]	[822]	[679]	[685]
Moldova ^{† ¶ 46}	m. lei	151	216	276	383	277	227	270	289	337	387
Russia ⁴⁷	b. roubles	[773]	[939]	[1 114]	[1 396]	[1 636]	[1 783]	[2 064]	[2 500]	[2 796]	[3 201]
Ukraine ^{§ 48}	m. hryvnias	12 328	15 082	20 685	25 341	[26 899]	[29 596]	[29 358]	[33 058]	[35 061]	(47 900)
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>											
Albania ^{§ ¶ 49}	m. leks	11 000	13 831	17 619	21 450	23 633	19 749	19 865	19 910	18 892	14 232
Austria	m. euros	2 160	2 105	2 557	2 558	2 401	2 430	2 453	2 481	2 432	2 455
Belgium	m. euros	3 400	3 434	3 773	4 298	4 046	3 960	3 956	4 023	3 939	3 911
Bosnia and Herzegovina ^{† ¶ 50}	m. marka	273	278	279	311	341	325	298	300	291	295
Bulgaria ^{† 51}	m. leva	1 101	1 171	1 475	1 388	1 355	1 320	1 166	1 229	1 326	1 235

Croatia ⁵²	m. kunas	4 754	4 959	5 251	6 396	5 966	5 585	[5 913]	5 589	5 459	[5 031]
Cyprus [†]	m. euros	302	304	295	310	339	361	345	323	320	319
Czech Republic ⁵³	m. koruny	58 445	55 358	54 949	49 827	51 824	47 706	43 785	42 007	40 765	41 991
Denmark	m. kroner	20 800	23 173	22 731	24 410	23 252	25 328	24 259	25 617	23 724	25 022
Estonia|| ⁵⁴	m. euros	214	251	325	346	313	251	280	340	361	384
Finland	m. euros	2 206	2 281	2 203	2 468	2 591	2 567	2 697	2 804	2 852	2 750
France ⁵⁵	m. euros	42 545	43 457	44 273	45 063	48 146	46 648	46 471	46 725	47 010	46 947
Germany	m. euros	30 600	30 365	31 090	32 824	34 171	34 925	34 630	36 168	[35 901]	[35 013]
Greece ⁵⁶	m. euros	5 652	6 064	6 235	7 219	7 660	6 164	5 128	4 604	4 535	[4 008]
Hungary	b. forint	319	297	326	321	299	281	296	298	271	[271]
Iceland ⁵⁷	m. krónur	..	..	..	..	2 781	2 431	2 261	2 182	..	..
Ireland	m. euros	921	949	1 003	1 081	1 019	962	935	901	901	898
Italy ⁵⁸	m. euros	26 959	26 631	[26 275]	[28 156]	[27 571]	27 206	27 429	26 254	25 526	23 296
Latvia|| ⁵⁹	m. euros	219	293	352	398	262	196	212	199	214	226
Lithuania	m. litai	843	968	1 116	1 276	1 006	851	855	883	923	981
Luxembourg	m. euros	196	197	209	[199]	[199]	[250]	[221]	[214]	[220]	[224]
Macedonia, FYR ⁶⁰	m. denars	6 259	6 149	7 272	7 229	7 000	6 044	5 859	5 719	5 869	[6 192]
Malta [†]	m. euros	42.3	35.3	35.8	38.3	42.6	44.3	40.2	38.9	40.5	45.0
Montenegro ⁶¹	m. euros	..	[49.7]	46.9	58.1	55.2	56.7	57.1	52.7	50.0	59.2
Netherlands	m. euros	7 693	8 145	8 388	8 448	8 733	8 472	8 379	8 067	7 789	7 602
Norway	m. kroner	31 471	32 142	34 439	35 932	38 960	39 279	40 534	41 560	43 247	42 697
Poland ⁶²	m. zlotys	19 078	20 541	23 774	22 525	24 661	26 505	28 015	29 266	29 317	33 124
Portugal	m. euros	3 248	3 242	3 190	3 285	3 563	3 563	3 528	3 220	3 602	[3 166]
Romania	m. lei	5 757	6 324	6 358	7 558	6 785	6 630	7 255	8 084	8 391	[8 515]
Serbia ⁶³	m. dinars	41 996	47 342	56 792	61 944	65 843	67 806	72 377	[75 096]	[78 330]	[83 993]
Slovakia [†]	m. euros	848	898	929	994	967	853	763	790	726	745
Slovenia||	m. euros	413	485	506	566	575	583	479	423	381	370
Spain	m. euros	9 508	11 506	12 219	12 756	12 196	11 132	10 059	10 828	9 495	9 596
Sweden	m. kronor	41 240	41 150	43 163	39 710	38 751	42 423	41 070	42 301	42 528	45 100
Switzerland ^{† ¶ 64}	m. francs	4 339	4 174	4 231	4 439	4 413	4 292	4 417	4 306	4 684	4 791
United Kingdom ^a	m. pounds	30 603	31 454	33 486	36 431	37 425	37 645	37 608	36 838	36 217	36 902

State	Currency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Middle East											
Bahrain ⁶⁵	m. dinars	193	216	242	271	311	317	389	445	507	539
Egypt ^b	m. pounds	15 933	17 922	19 350	21 718	22 831	26 724	26 244	28 960	30 947	39 276
Iran ^{a 66}	b. rials	64 801	85 412	86 998	110 316	128 746	142 498	154 602	154 940	..	..
Iraq ⁶⁷	b. dinars	(1 649)	(1 814)	(2 437)	3 428	3 473	4 190	6 908	7 061	9 207	(11 100)
Israel ⁶⁸	m. shekels	[48 293]	50 932	49 106	50 700	55 173	54 757	55 393	56 904	61 263	(56 920)
Jordan	m. dinars	428	497	732	952	997	971	984	885	849	900
Kuwait ^a	m. dinars	1 020	1 052	1 209	1 185	1 220	1 250	1 568	1 695	1 637	..
Lebanon	b. pounds	[1 451]	[121]	[1 737]	1 763	2 150	[2 390]	2 452	2 649	[2 694]	[3 198]
Oman ^{† 69}	m. rials	1 404	1 550	1 663	1 775	1 726	1 882	2 564	4 743	4 494	(3 700)
Qatar	m. riyals	3 231	3 879	5 687	8 436	7 092	6 831	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia ^{§ 70}	b. riyals	95.1	111	133	143	155	170	182	212	251	303
Syria ⁷¹	b. pounds	75.7	74.9	82.7	86.8	101	109	120	..	..	..
Turkey	m. liras	16 232	18 747	19 664	22 014	25 033	26 674	28 692	31 987	35 089	38 405
United Arab Emirates ⁷²	m. dirhams	[24 254]	[26 315]	[31 073]	[42 497]	[50 814]	[64 286]	[70 445]	[69 866]	[86 528]	[83 568]
Yemen	b. riyals	156	162	209	239	288	318	345	347	354	369

Notes: See below table 9.12.

Table 9.11. Military expenditure by country, in constant US dollars for 2005–14 and current US dollars for 2014

Figures are in US\$ m. at constant (2011) prices and exchange rates for 2005–14 and, in the right-most column, marked *, in current US\$ m. for 2014. Years are calendar years except for the USA, where the figures are for financial years. Countries are grouped by region and subregion.

State	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014*
Africa											
<i>North Africa</i>											
Algeria ^{§ 1}	3 753	3 847	4 514	5 259	5 712	6 045	8 652	9 104	10 070	11 295	11 862
Libya ^{‡ ¶ 2}	1 069	941	885	1 338	..	..	..	|||2 903	..	2 997	3 302
Morocco	2 504	2 528	2 603	2 904	3 101	3 319	3 343	3 583	4 094	4 032	4 050
Tunisia	548	571	525	567	586	602	715	716	783	924	906
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>											
Angola	2 676	3 144	2 757	3 733	3 632	3 886	3 639	3 819	5 216	5 566	6 842
Benin	60.9	60.9	..	65.9	..	..	..	79.3	83.5	88.9	93.0
Botswana	358	352	389	416	401	376	370	345	322	[334]	[304]
Burkina Faso ^{† 3}	97.6	93.0	127	122	130	134	139	152	164	164	166
Burundi ⁴	76.1	63.6	63.9	53.4	..	..	..	57.2	58.9	56.0	62.2
Cabo Verde	9.8	9.3	9.3	8.8	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.8	9.6	10.7	10.8
Cameroon [§]	299	325	341	353	358	383	347	373	392	384	401
Central African Republic ^{‡ 5}	21.6	..	22.6	31.8	37.0	54.8	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	69.8	257	452	602	697	622	610	..	..	..	..
Congo, DRC ⁶	168	182	172	124	133	209	239	366	384	402	456
Congo, Republic of [§]	[148]	[173]	[205]	221	..	232	..	..	349	657	705
Côte d'Ivoire	334	346	377	377	448	427	357	[435]	..	..	..
Djibouti	60.6	[64.6]	42.9	40.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	256	335	429	..	..	..	..	149	167
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	521	471	431	345	341	345	332	313	312	321	394
Gabon ⁷	145	142	(138)	..	..	133	..	264	258	..	..
Gambia ^{‡ 8}	3.7	3.4	4.6	14.9	7.1	..	..	|||11.7	11.5	17.8	14.1

Ghana ⁹	79.1	85.0	130	114	133	126	234	367	271	255	181
Guinea ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	155	189	255
Guinea-Bissau	16.9	..	..	..	14.8	18.9	17.5	17.6	..	..	..
Kenya	553	547	613	585	597	633	647	731	722	654	819
Lesotho	43.6	45.9	50.0	36.4	60.2	74.8	58.2	56.7	57.3	60.1	47.7
Liberia ¹¹	11.4	5.2	4.3	4.3	7.9	9.1	13.3	13.9	14.2	15.4	15.6
Madagascar ¹²	92.9	89.5	108	114	82.0	64.3	72.0	69.9	71.7	70.6	72.1
Malawi	48.5	39.7	40.9	50.0	61.3	51.7	[52.8]	[65.0]	[103]	[75.8]	[51.9]
Mali ⁹	116	126	130	145	150	158	161	153	154	168	170
Mauritania [‡]	88.4	103	..	120	120	..	..	143	141	138	150
Mauritius ¹³	16.4	16.0	15.7	17.4	18.7	17.0	17.5	16.8	23.1	31.4	32.9
Mozambique	85.7	76.9	86.4	89.9	99.3	128	119	133	153	167	174
Namibia	248	262	292	362	384	420	444	437	468	687	548
Niger	42.6	..	..	53.1	55.0	72.3	83.9	75.2	..	..	..
Nigeria	1 023	1 067	1 239	1 740	1 825	2 143	2 385	2 101	2 020	1 833	2 265
Rwanda ¹⁴	68.4	75.3	69.8	73.5	77.0	76.5	75.4	76.8	80.2	(86.1)	(85.9)
Senegal ^{§ ¶}	165	191	215	213	225	212	230	210	243	247	240
Seychelles	12.4	12.2	14.8	11.2	9.5	7.2	8.7	10.3	11.5	13.5	15.1
Sierra Leone	32.5	[36.2]	[33.9]	[24.0]	[27.9]	[26.6]	[25.5]	24.4	24.2	29.3	39.0
Somalia ¹⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	4 592	4 593	4 487	4 396	4 602	4 446	4 594	4 816	4 934	4 917	3 895
South Sudan ¹⁶	..	774	709	981	700	740	1 053	672	668	736	1 083
Sudan ^{‡ 17}	2 166	2 377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland ^{‡ 18}	79.6	79.2	80.6	[90.4]	98.2	[109]	[107]	95.9	100	99.0	80.6
Tanzania	170	186	195	198	221	286	307	312	332	367	460
Togo	45.4	..	..	59.0	..	61.8	59.0	..	..	..	..
Uganda	272	263	269	297	292	624	607	306	262	[261]	[322]
Zambia	228	249	282	281	265	294	309	344	371	456	443
Zimbabwe ¹⁹	139	(128)	..	..	..	102	198	307	335	340	368

Americas*Central America and the Caribbean*

Belize	12.2	13.5	14.7	18.8	17.6	14.8	15.4	15.0	16.4	17.0	17.6
Costa Rica ²⁰	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba ²¹	72.7	75.2	83.4	89.1	92.5	94.3	98.9	127	119	..	..
Dominican Republic	321	310	310	356	350	376	349	359	373	403	399
El Salvador ²²	212	221	229	224	228	237	256	269	[260]	[253]	[263]
Guatemala	146	170	168	182	170	187	197	218	233	234	264
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras ²³	[92.4]	106	126	156	175	181	200	183	224	234	254
Jamaica	82.7	98.4	109	147	142	126	134	133	128	122	120
Mexico	4 081	4 440	5 013	5 019	5 689	6 203	6 471	7 106	7 456	8 255	8 660
Nicaragua ²⁴	43.7	46.0	46.0	43.6	43.1	45.6	51.5	68.7	81.7	78.6	82.9
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	156	171	172	170	159	150	146	155	190	183	220

North America

Canada	17 821	18 649	20 332	21 911	22 912	20 694	20 483	20 267	18 752	18 446	17 452
United States ²⁵	579 768	588 771	604 229	648 932	700 984	720 220	711 338	670 897	617 687	577 511	609 914

South America

Argentina	2 028	2 091	2 421	2 750	3 264	3 606	4 052	4 578	5 607	6 083	4 347
Bolivia ²⁶	296	299	333	398	394	364	351	377	401	414	487
Brazil	26 505	27 445	29 599	31 492	34 338	38 132	36 936	37 647	37 948	37 290	31 744
Chile ²⁷	4 335	4 937	4 944	5 222	4 570	5 131	5 440	5 347	5 255	[5 545]	[5 149]
Colombia ²⁸	8 011	8 470	8 985	10 621	11 157	11 072	10 307	11 031	12 489	13 061	13 054
Ecuador	1 240	1 198	1 616	1 873	2 109	2 188	2 454	2 264	2 443	2 471	2 750
Guyana	25.9	25.2	29.5	33.6	33.3	32.6	32.4	32.8	34.0	36.3	38.2
Paraguay	184	209	213	215	238	264	302	345	382	431	452
Peru ²⁹	1 632	1 684	1 587	1 589	1 977	2 074	2 026	2 198	2 724	2 621	2 797
Uruguay	702	725	697	794	877	885	842	880	965	862	915
Venezuela ³⁰	3 615	4 769	3 981	4 447	3 252	2 552	2 385	4 101	4 400	2 921	5 576

Asia and Oceania*Central and South Asia*

Afghanistan ³¹	201	203	312	264	301	326	326	242	223	268	268
Bangladesh	928	999	1 052	1 039	1 212	1 469	1 578	1 663	1 677	1 719	2 010
India ³²	36 053	36 225	36 664	41 585	48 962	49 158	49 634	49 457	49 093	49 999	50 029
Kazakhstan	942	1 102	1 658	1 574	1 485	1 635	1 804	2 107	2 379	2 383	2 319
Kyrgyzstan ³³	131	144	157	159	174	214	211	210	225	[248]	[252]
Nepal ^q	253	238	222	234	262	275	285	270	293	309	305
Pakistan ^{† 34}	[6 397]	[6 503]	6 548	6 173	6 362	6 598	[6 955]	7 375	7 619	7 790	8 537
Sri Lanka	1 073	1 239	1 517	1 737	1 794	1 672	1 752	1 568	1 863	1 825	1 843
Tajikistan	..	..	..	49.7	51.1	57.4	71.3	74.1	..	94.2	104
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

East Asia

China ³⁵	[71 425]	[83 850]	[96 702]	[106 592]	[128 701]	[136 220]	[147 258]	[161 409]	[174 047]	[190 974]	[216 371]
Japan ^{† 36}	61 288	60 891	60 574	59 139	59 735	59 003	60 452	60 017	59 396	59 033	45 776
Korea, North ³⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(825)
Korea, South ³⁸	24 722	25 613	26 774	28 525	30 112	29 912	30 884	31 490	32 385	[33 142]	[36 677]
Mongolia	52.1	63.9	83.8	78.8	51.6	64.4	87.2	107	..	..	..
Taiwan	9 413	9 030	9 555	9 729	10 479	9 904	9 998	10 350	10 330	10 135	10 244

Oceania

Australia	21 404	22 551	23 936	24 808	26 664	26 993	26 597	25 665	25 442	27 171	25 411
Fiji [†]	55.9	70.1	86.9	56.6	64.2	58.6	60.8	57.2	56.1	48.6	49.8
New Zealand	1 872	2 071	2 090	2 037	2 193	2 211	2 080	2 025	2 036	2 209	2 409
Papua New Guinea	54.0	53.4	64.4	53.0	67.0	55.5	64.2	93.0	71.7	89.8	100

South East Asia

Brunei Darussalam	351	395	409	422	414	432	415	407	406	525	528
Cambodia	114	140	128	135	264	194	204	210	228	[259]	[278]
Indonesia ³⁹	3 643	3 699	4 448	4 150	4 336	5 092	5 838	7 975	8 991	8 076	7 020
Laos	21.8	21.8	21.8	20.2	16.9	17.0	19.0	19.4	..	..	..

Malaysia	4 544	4 447	4 965	5 078	4 793	4 187	4 807	4 664	4 804	4 926	4 919
Myanmar ⁴⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(2 373)
Philippines ⁴¹	2 322	2 401	2 630	2 631	2 530	2 657	2 701	2 739	3 114	[3 039]	[3 292]
Singapore	8 646	8 719	9 056	9 128	9 432	9 252	8 922	8 718	8 924	9 138	9 841
Thailand	3 140	3 477	4 471	5 187	5 786	5 353	5 513	5 435	5 649	5 682	5 730
Timor-Leste ⁴²	12.6	25.1	[31.6]	28.9	44.2	30.0	20.5	29.9	27.4	25.0	29.6
Viet Nam ⁴³	1 572	1 850	2 386	2 350	2 581	2 878	2 687	(3 128)	(3 271)	(3 587)	(4 251)
Europe											
<i>Eastern Europe</i>											
Armenia ^{† 44}	244	288	338	392	408	427	391	400	451	472	471
Azerbaijan ⁴⁵	644	1 323	1 438	1 936	1 710	1 619	3 080	3 195	3 210	3 248	3 583
Belarus	487	632	690	707	626	704	756	802	915	901	979
Georgia [†]	357	606	1 201	1 140	695	521	[469]	[492]	[409]	[394]	[388]
Moldova ^{† ¶ 46}	21.2	26.9	30.6	37.7	27.2	20.8	23.0	23.5	26.2	28.6	27.6
Russia ⁴⁷	[46 447]	[51 405]	[55 954]	[61 483]	[64 503]	[65 809]	[70 237]	[80 996]	[84 841]	[91 694]	[84 462]
Ukraine ^{§ 48}	3 263	3 661	4 449	4 353	[3 987]	[4 010]	[3 685]	[4 126]	[4 388]	(5 400)	(4 000)
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>											
Albania ^{§ ¶ 49}	130	160	198	233	251	202	197	193	180	133	135
Austria	3 395	3 260	3 877	3 757	3 509	3 488	3 410	3 365	3 234	3 208	3 257
Belgium	5 413	5 371	5 795	6 318	5 951	5 699	5 499	5 438	5 266	5 191	5 190
Bosnia and Herzegovina ^{† ¶ 50}	237	227	225	234	257	239	212	209	203	203	200
Bulgaria ^{† 51}	1 122	1 112	1 293	1 083	1 029	978	829	849	907	855	837
Croatia ⁵²	1 060	1 071	1 103	1 266	1 153	1 069	[1 106]	1 011	966	[894]	[875]
Cyprus [†]	489	481	456	457	499	518	480	439	436	435	423
Czech Republic ⁵³	3 872	3 577	3 449	2 941	3 027	2 748	2 474	2 298	2 199	2 251	2 023
Denmark	4 422	4 835	4 663	4 843	4 553	4 848	4 519	4 659	4 281	4 489	4 457
Estonia ⁵⁴	395	444	538	519	470	366	389	455	470	496	509
Finland	3 478	3 541	3 336	3 591	3 770	3 690	3 749	3 791	3 800	3 620	3 649
France ⁵⁵	65 118	65 412	65 663	65 006	69 392	66 220	64 601	63 708	63 548	63 022	62 289
Germany	46 963	45 879	45 919	47 238	49 023	49 558	48 140	49 288	[48 199]	[46 590]	[46 455]

Greece ⁵⁶	9 515	9 893	9 885	10 989	11 522	8 854	7 129	6 305	6 269	[5 585]	[5 318]
Hungary	2 141	1 919	1 955	1 817	1 619	1 452	1 472	1 401	1 252	[1 249]	[1 164]
Iceland ⁵⁷	..	..	..	..	26.3	21.8	19.5	17.9	..	..	..
Ireland	1 409	1 397	1 408	1 458	1 439	1 372	1 300	1 232	1 225	1 214	1 191
Italy ⁵⁸	42 320	40 957	[39 687]	[41 139]	[39 984]	38 857	38 130	35 419	34 022	31 020	30 909
Latvia ⁵⁹	444	559	609	597	379	287	297	273	293	307	299
Lithuania	455	504	550	567	428	357	345	345	357	378	377
Luxembourg	314	308	319	[294]	[293]	[359]	[307]	[290]	[293]	[295]	[297]
Macedonia, FYR ⁶⁰	169	161	186	171	167	142	132	125	125	131	133
Malta [†]	67.9	55.1	55.2	56.6	61.7	63.3	55.9	52.7	54.2	59.7	59.8
Montenegro ⁶¹	..	[84.3]	76.2	86.8	79.7	81.3	79.4	70.7	65.7	78.3	78.5
Netherlands	11 817	12 367	12 534	12 317	12 583	12 053	11 648	10 945	10 310	10 011	10 086
Norway	6 365	6 353	6 757	6 794	7 211	7 100	7 232	7 363	7 502	7 261	6 773
Poland ⁶²	7 734	8 235	9 309	8 452	8 913	9 327	9 455	9 538	9 457	10 673	10 499
Portugal	5 100	4 954	4 742	4 760	5 206	5 134	4 904	4 355	4 859	[4 269]	[4 201]
Romania	2 697	2 780	2 666	2 938	2 498	2 301	2 380	2 566	2 561	[2 562]	[2 543]
Serbia ⁶³	976	985	1 110	1 077	1 059	1 028	987	[954]	[924]	[969]	[950]
Slovakia [†]	1 411	1 431	1 439	1 474	1 410	1 233	1 061	1 060	960	984	988
Slovenia	674	772	777	823	829	825	666	573	508	489	490
Spain	15 332	17 924	18 518	18 576	17 811	15 969	13 983	14 693	12 705	12 844	12 732
Sweden	7 053	6 944	7 126	6 338	6 215	6 727	6 325	6 457	6 494	6 879	6 573
Switzerland ^{† ¶ 64}	5 117	4 871	4 902	5 021	5 015	4 844	4 974	4 881	5 323	5 441	5 229
United Kingdom	58 135	58 509	60 361	63 055	64 280	62 928	60 270	57 702	55 264	54 914	60 482
Middle East											
Bahrain ⁶⁵	585	641	695	752	841	840	1 033	1 150	1 271	1 319	1 433
Egypt	4 936	5 050	5 086	4 737	4 597	4 596	4 464	4 343	4 305	4 584	4 961
Iran ⁶⁶	14 255	16 776	15 444	14 841	15 535	15 801	14 278	11 453	..	..	..
Iraq ⁶⁷	(2 546)	(1 827)	(2 729)	3 408	3 231	3 789	5 905	5 688	7 281	(8 381)	(9 516)
Israel ⁶⁸	[15 906]	16 428	15 759	15 555	16 382	15 833	15 481	15 636	16 581	(15 283)	(15 908)
Jordan	845	924	1 290	1 460	1 539	1 428	1 385	1 190	1 082	1 114	1 268
Kuwait	5 057	4 999	5 310	4 889	4 782	4 716	5 394	5 856	5 666	..	..

Lebanon	[1 335]	[1 326]	[1 455]	1 333	1 606	[1 700]	1 627	1 660	[1 636]	[1 875]	[2 121]
Oman ^{† 69}	4 997	5 343	5 413	5 154	4 822	5 094	6 668	11 985	11 218	8 985	9 623
Qatar	1 229	1 320	1 700	2 193	1 938	1 913	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia ^{§ 70}	34 762	39 600	45 613	44 769	46 004	47 879	48 531	54 913	62 933	73 717	80 762
Syria ⁷¹	2 339	2 104	2 236	2 027	2 301	2 366	2 495	..	..	..	..
Turkey	15 669	16 512	15 925	16 142	17 276	16 956	17 130	17 538	17 898	17 964	22 618
United Arab Emirates ⁷²	[9 305]	[9 238]	[9 816]	[11 959]	[14 080]	[17 658]	[19 182]	[18 898]	[23 150]	[21 877]	[22 755]
Yemen	1 418	1 327	1 586	1 525	1 744	1 731	1 612	1 384	1 206	1 150	1 715

Notes: See below table 9.12.

Table 9.12. Military expenditure by country as percentage of gross domestic product, 2005–14

Countries are grouped by region and subregion. Figures for 2013 are based on projections for GDP from the IMF World Economic Outlook database, October 2012, and are thus subject to a higher margin for error than figures for other years.

State	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Africa										
<i>North Africa</i>										
Algeria ^{§ 1}	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	5.4
Libya ^{‡ ¶ 2}	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.2	..	..	..	|||3.3	..	6.2
Morocco	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.7
Tunisia	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>										
Angola	4.5	4.4	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.6	4.9	5.2
Benin	1.0	1.0	..	1.0	..	..	..	1.0	1.0	1.0
Botswana	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0	[2.0]
Burkina Faso ^{† 3}	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Burundi ⁴	4.4	3.5	3.4	2.7	..	..	..	2.3	2.2	2.0
Cabo Verde	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Cameroon [§]	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Central African Rep. ^{‡ 5}	1.1	..	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.5	..	..	..	..
Chad	0.9	3.5	5.5	7.1	10.5	7.6	6.6	..	..	..
Congo, DRC ⁶	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.0
Congo, Republic of [§]	[1.7]	[1.7]	[2.2]	2.0	..	2.0	..	..	3.0	5.6
Côte d'Ivoire	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	[1.7]	..	..
Djibouti	6.3	[6.4]	4.1	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	1.8	1.9	3.7	..	..	..	..	1.0
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Gabon ⁷	1.3	1.1	(1.1)	..	..	0.9	..	1.4	1.4	..
Gambia ^{‡ 8}	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.7	0.7	..	..|||	1.2	1.1	1.6

Ghana ⁹	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.7
Guinea ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	3.1	3.8
Guinea-Bissau	2.1	..	..	..	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	..	..
Kenya	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7
Lesotho	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.8	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Liberia ¹¹	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Madagascar ¹²	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Malawi	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	[0.7]	[0.9]	[1.3]	[0.9]
Mali ⁹	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Mauritania [‡]	3.1	2.7	..	3.5	4.0	..	..	4.0	3.9	3.8
Mauritius ¹³	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Mozambique	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Namibia	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.2	4.6
Niger	1.0	..	..	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	..	..
Nigeria	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Rwanda ¹⁴	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	(1.1)
Senegal ^{§ ¶}	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5
Seychelles	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Sierra Leone	1.4	[1.5]	[1.4]	[1.0]	[1.1]	[1.0]	[0.9]	0.6	0.5	0.6
Somalia ¹⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
South Sudan ¹⁶	..	..	..	5.9	5.1	4.3	5.8	9.9	7.2	9.3
Sudan ^{‡ 17}	3.3	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swaziland ^{‡ 18}	2.3	2.0	2.0	[2.2]	2.4	[2.6]	[2.6]	2.3	2.3	2.2
Tanzania	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Togo	1.6	..	..	1.8	..	1.8	1.6	..	..	..
Uganda	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.8	3.9	1.8	1.4	[1.3]
Zambia	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8
Zimbabwe ¹⁹	1.7	(2.3)	..	..	..	1.0	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.7

Americas*Central America and the Caribbean*

Belize	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Costa Rica ²⁰	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba ²¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
El Salvador ²²	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	[1.1]	[1.0]
Guatemala	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras ²³	[0.6]	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3
Jamaica	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Mexico	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Nicaragua ²⁴	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8

North America

Canada	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
United States ²⁵	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.5

South America

Argentina	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
Bolivia ²⁶	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Brazil	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Chile ²⁷	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	[2.0]
Colombia ²⁸	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4
Ecuador	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7
Guyana	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Paraguay	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
Peru ²⁹	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4
Uruguay	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7
Venezuela ³⁰	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.1

Asia and Oceania*Central and South Asia*

Afghanistan ³¹	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.2
Bangladesh	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
India ³²	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
Kazakhstan	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Kyrgyzstan ³³	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	[3.5]
Nepal ^q	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Pakistan ^{† 34}	[3.9]	[3.7]	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	[3.1]	3.2	3.2	3.1
Sri Lanka	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.5
Tajikistan	..	..	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	..	1.1
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

East Asia

China ³⁵	[2.0]	[2.0]	[2.0]	[2.0]	[2.2]	[2.1]	[2.0]	[2.0]	[2.0]	[2.1]
Japan ^{† 36}	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Korea, North ³⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, South ³⁸	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	[2.6]
Mongolia	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	..	..
Taiwan	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0

Oceania

Australia	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Fiji [†]	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2
New Zealand	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Papua New Guinea	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6

South East Asia

Brunei Darussalam	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.1
Cambodia	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	[1.6]
Indonesia ³⁹	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
Laos	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	..

Malaysia	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Myanmar ⁴⁰	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	|||2.6	4.6	4.7	4.3
Philippines ⁴¹	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	[1.1]
Singapore	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3
Thailand	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Timor-Leste ⁴²	0.5	0.6	[0.8]	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Viet Nam ⁴³	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.2)
Europe										
<i>Eastern Europe</i>										
Armenia ^{† 44}	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.2
Azerbaijan ⁴⁵	2.3	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.3	2.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
Belarus	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Georgia [†]	3.3	5.2	9.2	8.5	5.6	3.9	[3.2]	[3.1]	[2.5]	[2.3]
Moldova ^{† ¶ 46}	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Russia ⁴⁷	[3.6]	[3.5]	[3.4]	[3.3]	[4.1]	[3.8]	[3.7]	[4.0]	[4.2]	[4.5]
Ukraine ^{§ 48}	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	[2.9]	[2.7]	[2.3]	[2.3]	[2.4]	(3.1)
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>										
Albania ^{§ ¶ 49}	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.0
Austria	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Belgium	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina ^{† ¶ 50}	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Bulgaria ^{† 51}	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
Croatia ⁵²	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	[1.8]	1.7	1.7	[1.5]
Cyprus [†]	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0
Czech Republic ⁵³	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Denmark	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Estonia ⁵⁴	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Finland	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
France ⁵⁵	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Germany	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	[1.3]	[1.2]

Greece ⁵⁶	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.5	[2.2]
Hungary	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	[0.9]
Iceland ⁵⁷	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	..
Ireland	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Italy ⁵⁸	1.9	1.8	[1.7]	[1.8]	[1.8]	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
Latvia ⁵⁹	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Lithuania	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Luxembourg	0.6	0.6	0.6	[0.5]	[0.6]	[0.6]	[0.5]	[0.5]	[0.5]	[0.5]
Macedonia, FYR ⁶⁰	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	[1.3]
Malta [†]	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Montenegro ⁶¹	..	[2.3]	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7
Netherlands	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Norway	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Poland ⁶²	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Portugal	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	[1.9]
Romania	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	[1.3]
Serbia ⁶³	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	[2.2]	[2.2]	[2.3]
Slovakia [†]	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Slovenia	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Spain	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
Sweden	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Switzerland ^{† ¶ 64}	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
United Kingdom	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2
Middle East										
Bahrain ⁶⁵	(3.2)	(3.1)	(3.0)	2.8	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.2
Egypt	[2.9]	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6
Iran ⁶⁶	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.3	..	..
Iraq ⁶⁷	(2.2)	(1.9)	(2.2)	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.9	3.5	(4.2)
Israel ⁶⁸	[7.6]	7.5	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.8	(5.2)
Jordan	4.8	4.7	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.0	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.5
Kuwait	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.0	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	..

Lebanon	[4.5]	[4.6]	[4.7]	4.1	4.1	[4.2]	4.1	4.1	[4.0]	[4.5]
Oman ^{† 69}	11.8	10.8	10.3	7.6	9.3	8.3	9.6	15.9	14.8	11.6
Qatar	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia ^{§ 70}	7.7	7.8	8.5	7.4	9.6	8.6	7.2	7.7	9.0	10.4
Syria ⁷¹	5.0	4.4	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.1	..	..	..	..
Turkey	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
United Arab Emirates ⁷²	[3.7]	[3.2]	[3.3]	[3.7]	[5.1]	[5.7]	[5.2]	[4.8]	[5.5]	[5.1]
Yemen	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.9	5.0	4.6	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.1

.. = 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 for the adopted or complementary budget. 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 up to 2008 do not include development expenditure, which in 2008 amounted to 1000 million dinar. The figures for 2012–14 are not necessarily comparable to those from earlier years.

³ The figures for Burkina Faso up to 2009 have been substantially revised compared to earlier editions of the SIPRI military expenditure database/Yearbook.

⁴ Military investment expenditure in Burundi amounted to 4500 million, 7152 million, and 21 438 million CFA Francs in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively.

⁵ The figures for the Central African Republic do not include investment expenditure, which in 2005 totalled 775 000 CFA francs.

⁶ The figures for the Democratic Republic of the Congo in constant US dollars have been substantially revised compared to previous editions of the database/Yearbook, due to a reassessment of the available sources for CPI inflation data, which are used to convert the local currency figures into constant prices. The figures for the Democratic Republic of 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 figures for Gambia from before 2008 are based on a different source and budgetary classification system, and therefore may not be compatible with the figures from 2008 onwards. The very large apparent increase in Gambia's military spending in 2008 compared with 2007 should therefore be treated with caution.

⁹ The figures for Ghana for 2006–2008 and for 2012–14 are for the adopted budget rather than actual spending.

¹⁰ The figures for Guinea might be an underestimate as the IMF reports large extra-budgetary spending for the military.

¹¹ The figures for Liberia are reported in US dollars. While the Liberian dollar still exists as a national currency, the Liberian economy is heavily dollarized, and in particular the Liberian national budget is only reported in US dollars. All figures for Liberia have thus been converted into US dollars.

¹² The figures for Madagascar include expenditure for the gendarmerie.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Somalia reports its national budget in US dollars, although the national currency, the shilling, is still in operation.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ The figures for Sudan are for defence and security. The figures for 2006 exclude spending by the Government of Southern Sudan. See also note 16.

¹⁸ The figures for Swaziland for 2008 and 2010 are estimates based on the Defence, Public Order and Safety budget and are highly uncertain.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Costa Rica has no armed forces. Expenditure on paramilitary forces, border guards, and maritime and air surveillance is less than 0.05% of GDP.

²¹ Figures for Cuba are for defence and internal order. The figures shown in table 9.11 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.

²² The figures for El Salvador include military pensions from the Armed Forces Pensions Fund up to 2012. For 2013 and 2014, 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.

²³ The figures for Honduras do not include expenditure on arms imports.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ All figures for the USA are for FY (1 Oct. of the previous year to 30 Sep. of the stated year), rather than calendar year.

²⁶ The figures for Bolivia include some expenditure for civil defence.

²⁷ The figures for Chile include direct transfers from the state-owned copper company Corporacion 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.

²⁸ The figures for Colombia for 2002–2007 include special allocations totalling 2.5 billion pesos from a war tax decree of 12 Aug. 2002. Most of these allocations were spent between 2002 and 2004.

²⁹ The figures for 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.

³⁰ 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.

³¹ 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. The figures for Afghanistan have been substantially revised downwards from the previous edition of the SIPRI Yearbook, which mistakenly included foreign military aid.

³² 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.

³³ The figures for Kyrgyzstan include spending on internal security, which accounts for a substantial part of total military spending.

³⁴ 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 include spending on paramilitary forces: the Civil Armed Police, the Coastguard and the Pakistan Rangers.

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ The figures for Japan include the budgeted amount for the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) and exclude military pensions.

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ The figures for South Korea do not include spending on 3 'special funds' for relocation of military installations, relocation of US bases and Welfare for Troops. These amounted to 449.3, 1048.8, 1285.2, 916.7 and 943.6 billion won in 2009–13, 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. Stated exchange rates vary from 6.076 to 960 kyat/dollars (2003). The figures for 2011–14 are from the official state budget, and may not be directly 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 2012–14 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 2011–14 include allocations of 1087, 1123, 1172 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 are for the adopted budget up to 2007. The figures for Ukraine from 2009–13 have been revised based on more accurate information on military pensions, which were previously estimated for these years. This has led to significant reductions in the estimates for Ukraine for 2011–13 compared to previous editions of the Yearbook. Given the war in the east of the country, the figure for 2014 should be treated as provisional.

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 2005–10 include sums allocated from central government expenditure for repayments on a loan for a military radar system. The sums allocated in 2005–10 were 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 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 2014 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 Latvia adopted the euro on the 1 Jan. 2014, at a transition rate of 1 euro = 0.702804 lats. All figures have been converted into euros using this rate.

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 2014 these additional sums varied between 240 million and 640 million złoty.

⁶³ The figure for Serbia for 2005 is 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. The figures for Bahrain have been revised for this edition of the SIPRI Yearbook to include spending on the paramilitary National Guard.

⁶⁶ It is not clear whether the figures for Iran 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 from 1988 have been substantially revised, first to remove US military aid from the total, second to add data and estimates on supplemental allocations made to the defence budget each year, based on new information from the Knesset Research Center covering 2006–14 (figures for the previous years estimated by SIPRI). The figure for 2014 includes only provisional information on supplementary allocations, and is almost certainly an underestimate, as it does not include the full cost of Operation Protective Edge (the war in Gaza).

⁶⁹ Figures for Oman are for current expenditure on defence and national security. Actual expenditure figures for Oman for 2011–13 have been much higher than the original budget, due to substantial supplementary allocations for arms purchases. It is likely that this pattern will continue in 2014, so the budgeted figure reported should be treated with caution.

⁷⁰ The figures for Saudi Arabia are for expenditure on defence and security. The figures for Saudi Arabia may not include billions of dollars of military aid for Lebanon and Egypt that was announced in 2013 and 2014.

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 Ministry of Defence (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 9.11 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 9.1 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 9.10) for financial years. Those countries with financial years that do not coincide with calendar years are indicated in table 9.10. 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 2005–14. These cases are indicated in footnotes.

Figures in constant US dollars and as a share of GDP (tables 9.11 and 9.12) 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 9.11) 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

Contributions of military expenditure data, estimates and advice are gratefully acknowledged from Wael Abdul-Shafi (European Union Institute for Security Studies), Julian Cooper (University of Birmingham, Centre for Russian and East European Studies), Dimitar Dimitrov (University of National and World Economy, Sofia), Iñigo Guevara y Moyano (Colectivo de Análisis de la Seguridad con Democracia, Querétaro), Gülay Günlük-Şenesen (Istanbul University), Eugene Kogan, Shir Hever (Frie Universität, Berlin), Tamara Pataraia (Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development, Tbilisi), Thomas Scheetz (Lincoln University College, Buenos Aires), Nerhan Yentürk (Istanbul Bilgi University) and Tasheen Zayouna (International IDEA, Stockholm).