

Appendix 5A. Military expenditure data, 2000–2009

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I. Introduction

This appendix presents the latest SIPRI military expenditure data for the years 2000–2009. The principal regional trends and trends among major spenders are described in section II, along with a discussion of how China's military spending can best be estimated. Section III explains SIPRI's sources and methods, and contains tables with the complete data series for 2000–2009.

II. Regional trends and major spenders

Boxes 5A.1–5A.6 highlight the significant trends in regional military spending and the world's top 15 military spenders in 2009 are listed in table 5A.1. These 15 countries accounted for 82 per cent of world military spending, with the top 5 accounting for 61 per cent, slightly higher shares than in 2008. The United States accounted for by far the largest share, 43 per cent—far ahead of China, which cemented its position as the second largest spender, with France, the United Kingdom and Russia some way behind. The small increase in the US share (from 41 per cent in 2008) is due to the appreciation of the US dollar in 2009. The identities of the top 15 spenders have remained the same since 2007, although the rankings below the top 5 changed somewhat in 2009, with European countries slipping down the rankings—due to a combination of currency changes and relative changes in actual spending levels (indeed in some cases despite increases in currency values against the dollar).

It is striking that 14 of the top 15 countries—the exception being Italy—increased their spending in 2009. For Japan and Germany, this represents a reversal—at least temporary—of a generally falling trend over the decade.

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Box 5A.1. World trends in military expenditure

- Estimated total world military expenditure in 2009 was \$1531 billion (at current prices).
- Spending increased by 5.9 per cent in real terms over 2008 and by 49 per cent compared to 2000.
- The USA's real-terms increase of \$47 billion accounts for 54 per cent of the world increase.
- Spending increased in all regions and subregions except the Middle East.
- The region with fastest real-terms increase in 2009 was Asia and Oceania, at 8.9 per cent.
- The subregion with fastest real-terms increase in 2009 was South Asia, at 10.9 per cent.
- The global financial crisis and economic recession have had little impact on world military expenditure.

While the majority of countries worldwide also increased their spending, the proportion of countries with falling spending is much higher outside the top spenders. This may mainly reflect the fact that these larger economies are better able to withstand the effects of the economic crisis, as they are more able than smaller economies to sustain very high deficits to stimulate the economy; another factor may be the desire of many of the major spenders to maintain their quest for global and regional influence. China and India continued their rapid increase of recent years, the USA increased at its fastest rate since 2004, and Australia, Brazil and the UK also accelerated their growth in military spending. Russia however increased its spending by just 4.7 per cent, much more slowly than in recent years, mostly due to the financial crisis. Saudi Arabia's growth rate also slowed, most likely due to the fall in oil prices in 2009. The growth rates of France, Japan, Germany and Spain were small, in line with previous trends. Canada and South Korea's increases were also in line with recent trends.

The shares of gross domestic product (GDP) devoted to military spending (the military burden) on the part of the major spenders varies considerably, from just 0.9 per cent in the case of Japan to 8.2 per cent for Saudi Arabia. However, only 4 of the top 15 spenders—Saudi Arabia, the USA, Russia and South Korea—have military burdens above the global average of 2.7 per cent.

The ranking of the top military spenders depends on the exchange rate used to convert national military expenditure figures into US dollars. SIPRI uses market exchange rates (MERs). These rates are determined by the supply of and demand for currencies used in international transactions and do not always accurately reflect differences in price levels between countries. An alternative would be to use GDP-based purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates, which seek to control for differences in price levels in order to provide a measure of the real purchasing power of the GDP of each country. Using PPP rates would give a very different picture of the top 15 spenders.¹ While the USA and

¹ The conversion to PPP is based on the relative PPP to MER exchange rates for 2008 implicit in World Bank, *World Development Report 2010: Development and Climate Change* (World Bank: Washington, DC, 2009).

Table 5A.1. The 15 countries with the highest military expenditure in 2009
Spending figures are in US\$, at current prices and exchange rates.

Rank	Country	Spending (\$ b.)	Change, 2000–2009 (%)	Spending per capita (\$)	Share of GDP, 2008 (%) ^a	World share (%)
1	USA	661	75.8	2 100	4.3	43
2	China	[100]	217	[74.6]	[2.0]	[6.6]
3	France	63.9	7.4	1 026	2.3	4.2
4	UK	58.3	28.1	946	2.5	3.8
5	Russia	[53.3]	105	[378]	[3.5]	[3.5]
Sub-total top 5		937				61
6	Japan	51.0	-1.3	401	0.9	3.3
7	Germany	45.6	-6.7	555	1.3	3.0
8	Saudi Arabia ^b	41.3	66.9	1 603	8.2	2.7
9	India	36.3	67.3	30.4	2.6	2.4
10	Italy	35.8	-13.3	598	1.7	2.3
Sub-total top 10		1 147				75
11	Brazil	26.1	38.7	135	1.5	1.7
12	South Korea	24.1	48.2	499	2.8	1.6
13	Canada	19.2	48.8	568	1.3	1.3
14	Australia	19.0	50.2	892	1.8	1.2
15	Spain	18.3	34.4	408	1.2	1.2
Sub-total top 15		1 254				82
World		1 531	49.2	224	2.7	100

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

^a The figures for national military expenditure as a share of GDP are for 2008, the most recent year for which GDP data is available.

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

Sources: SIPRI Military Expenditure Database, <<http://www.sipri.org/databases/milex/>>; and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), *State of World Population 2009: Facing a Changing World—Women, Climate and Population* (UNFPA: New York, 2009), p. 91.

China would remain very clearly the top 2, the ratio between US and Chinese military spending would decrease from 6.6:1 to 3.2:1. The next three biggest spenders would be India, Russia and Saudi Arabia. Turkey and Colombia would enter the top 15, replacing Australia and Canada.²

In general, the effect of using PPP rates is to increase the relative size of expenditure figures of developing and transition economies. For those such countries for which data was available for 2008, the median increase in military expenditure figures from using PPP rates instead of MERs was around a factor of 2. Three-quarters of these countries would see their relative figures increase by at least two-thirds. Meanwhile, using PPP rates would cause the GDP and military expenditure figures of most 'developed' countries to fall

² Iran should almost certainly be in the top 15 measured by PPP, in place of Colombia, but data for Iran's military spending in 2009 was unavailable.

Box 5A.2. Trends in military spending in Africa

- Estimated total military expenditure in Africa in 2009 was \$27.4 billion (\$10.0 billion in North Africa and \$17.4 billion in sub-Saharan Africa).
- Spending increased by 6.5 per cent in real terms over 2008 (7.7 per cent in North Africa and 5.1 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa) and by 62 per cent compared to 2000 (107 per cent in North Africa and 42 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa).
- The regional increase was partially offset by a substantial fall in Chad, from an unprecedented high level in 2008, due to oil revenues.
- The trend in Africa is overwhelmingly determined by five major-spending countries: Algeria, Angola, Morocco, Nigeria and South Africa.
- Increases in 2009 by these major spenders continue longer-term trends: over the decade 2000–2009 military spending rose in real terms by 127 per cent in Morocco, 105 per cent in Algeria, 101 per cent in Nigeria, 53 per cent in South Africa and 40 per cent in Angola.
- Oil and gas revenues are a significant factor behind the spending in many countries.

Note: Estimates for Africa and its subregions in 2009 are uncertain due to missing data for some countries.

Box 5A.3. Trends in military spending in the Americas

- Estimated total military expenditure in the Americas in 2009 was \$738 billion (\$5.6 billion in Central America and the Caribbean, \$680 billion in North America and \$51.8 billion in South America).
- Spending increased by 7.6 per cent in real terms over 2008 (9.7 per cent in Central America and the Caribbean, 7.6 per cent in North America and 7.6 per cent in South America), and by 72 per cent compared to 2000 (28 per cent in Central America and the Caribbean, 75 per cent in North America and 48 per cent in South America).
- In North America, the USA spent \$661 billion (an increase of 7.7 per cent) and Canada \$19.2 billion (an increase of 6.6 per cent).
- Almost all of the increase in Central America and the Caribbean was due to the 11 per cent rise by Mexico, the result of increasing drug-related violence.
- Expenditure in South America increased despite a fall in GDP due to the economic crisis.
- The largest absolute real-terms increase in South America was in Brazil (\$3.8 billion), and the largest relative increases in Uruguay (24 per cent), Ecuador (18 per cent), Brazil (16 per cent) and Colombia (11 per cent).
- The largest percentage decrease was made by Venezuela, where spending fell by 25 per cent.

relative to the USA, by a median rate of 17 per cent—reflecting the low value of the US dollar at market exchange rates in 2008.

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. GDP-based PPP exchange rates are estimates based on statistical surveys of price data for a basket of goods and services that are major components of the GDP, including both traded and non-traded items. While they measure the volume of goods and services purchasable in the general economy of each country, this does not mean that they are a better measure than MERs of the volume of military goods

Box 5A.4. Trends in military spending in Asia and Oceania

- Estimated total military expenditure in Asia and Oceania in 2009 was \$276 billion (\$210 billion in East Asia, \$44.0 billion in South Asia and \$20.4 billion in Oceania).
- Spending increased by 8.9 per cent in real terms over 2008 (8.6 per cent in East Asia, 11 per cent in South Asia and 8.2 per cent in Oceania) and by 67 per cent compared to 2000 (71 per cent in East Asia, 57 per cent in South Asia and 47 per cent in Oceania).
- China accounted for most of the Asian and East Asian increases in 2009, with an increase of 15 per cent.
- The largest relative real increases in East Asia in 2009 were in Taiwan (19 per cent), Thailand (19 per cent) and Timor-Leste (54 per cent).
- The increase in Oceania in 2009 was almost all due to Australia.
- Most of the increase in South Asia was due to India (13 per cent), but Afghanistan also had a big increase (19 per cent).

Box 5A.5. Trends in military spending in Europe

- Estimated total military expenditure in Europe in 2009 was \$386 billion (\$60 billion in Eastern Europe and \$326 billion in Western and Central Europe).
- Spending increased by 2.7 per cent in real terms over 2008 (2.6 per cent in Eastern Europe and 2.8 per cent in Western and Central Europe), and by 16 per cent compared to 2000 (108 per cent in Eastern Europe and 6.6 per cent in Western and Central Europe).
- The increase in Eastern Europe was much smaller than in previous years, largely due to the economic crisis.
- The largest absolute increases (in constant 2008 prices) were in the UK (\$3.7 billion), Turkey (\$2.9 billion) and Russia (\$2.7 billion).
- The largest relative increases in real terms were in Cyprus (21 per cent), Turkey (18 per cent), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (18 per cent) and Belarus (17 per cent).
- The largest relative real decrease was in Georgia (39 per cent), from exceptionally high levels in 2008 due to the conflict with Russia in South Ossetia. There were also large falls in Moldova (25 per cent) and Montenegro (19 per cent).

and services that may be obtained. In particular, PPP rates are unlikely to reflect the relative costs of advanced weapons technology and systems in each country. In addition, 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.³

Estimating China's military spending

In its estimates of Chinese military expenditure, SIPRI seeks to take into account a number of sources of military expenditure outside the official defence budget. Such sources of military expenditure include funding from other central government ministries (some of which is publicly available, some

³ On the issues involved in international comparison and currency conversion and the use of PPP rates see Ward, M., 'International comparisons of military expenditures: issues and challenges of using purchasing power parities', *SIPRI Yearbook 2006*.

Box 5A.6. Trends in military spending in the Middle East

- Estimated total military expenditure in the Middle East in 2009 was \$103 billion.
- The lack of data for some countries makes the figures for Middle East highly uncertain; it is not possible to conclude with certainty if total spending increased or decreased in 2009.
- Between 2000 and 2009 spending increased by 40 per cent in real terms.
- The largest relative real increases in 2009 were in Lebanon (20 per cent), Bahrain (11 per cent), Jordan (11 per cent) and Syria (8.7 per cent).
- The largest relative decreases were in Iraq (28 per cent) and Oman (13 per cent).
- The fall in oil prices in 2009 severely affected the revenues of regional oil producers.

of which is not), funding from local government and funding from internal People's Liberation Army (PLA) sources—the latter probably represents a much smaller share of the total than in the past. SIPRI's estimate of China's military spending is based on a methodology used in a study published in *SIPRI Yearbook 1999*, which provides estimates of Chinese military spending from 1989 to 1998, based on both the official defence budget and data and estimates for a number of items outside the budget (see below).⁴ Since then, SIPRI has produced estimates for Chinese military spending assuming, in most cases, a rate of change in these additional items equal to that of the official budget, with two exceptions. First, the earnings of the PLA from its commercial activities are assumed to have declined steadily since 1999, as a policy of divestment from such activities has been followed. Second, the rate of change in spending on arms imports and in PLA earnings from arms exports are assumed to have followed the rate of change of China's arms imports and exports as measured by the SIPRI Trend Indicator Value (TIV).⁵

For the current edition of the SIPRI Yearbook and in the SIPRI Military Expenditure Database, SIPRI has updated its estimates for China for the years 1997–2009 using additional data from various editions of the China Public Finance Yearbook and the China Statistical Yearbook. This has allowed previous estimates of some elements of the total figure for Chinese military spending to be replaced with actual expenditure data and some other estimates to be improved. However, the previous methodology, in terms of the items included in the total and the approach to estimating those items for which actual expenditure data is not available, remains unchanged.

This exercise has resulted in surprisingly small changes in the total estimate for Chinese military spending; for each year, the change is less than 1 per cent of the total, in most years much less. This reflects increases in figures for some items compared to previous estimates, but decreases in others.

The items outside the official defence budget that are included in the estimate are: (a) central and local government spending on the paramilitary People's Armed Police (PAP); (b) soldiers' demobilization and retirement payments from the Ministry of Civil Affairs; (c) subsidies to the arms industry; (d) additional military research and development (R&D) funding by civilian

⁴ Wang, S., 'The military expenditure of China, 1989–98', *SIPRI Yearbook 1999*.

⁵ For the definition of the TIV see appendix 7A in this volume.

government ministries; (e) additional military construction expenses; (f) Chinese arms imports; (g) a share of revenue from Chinese arms exports; and (h) residual military-owned enterprises. Estimates for items *d*, *f*, *g* and *h* are unchanged; estimates for items *a* and *b* have been updated with actual expenditure figures (with estimates for recent years based on the rate of change of the official budget); estimates for item *c*—subsidies to the arms industry—have been updated based on a share of the total budget for industrial subsidies (with further estimates for 2007–2009 based on the average rate of decline of this figure in previous years); and estimates for item *e*—additional military construction—have been updated based on a share of the government’s capital infrastructure budget (with further estimates for 2007–2009 based on the rate of change of the official defence budget).

The resulting SIPRI estimates for Chinese military spending come to roughly 1.4–1.5 times the official defence budget for most years. SIPRI’s current estimate for R&D spending is quite high, suggesting a share of R&D in overall military spending close to that of the USA, and considerably higher than for major European arms producers. In contrast, SIPRI estimates do not at present include estimates for local government funding of the PLA.

A 2006 report by the US–China Policy Foundation, based on a analysis of available Chinese-language sources, broadly concurs with the list of items included by SIPRI, but also adds various forms of funding to the PLA from local government, as well as some higher education expenses for PLA officers and compensation for disaster relief activities.⁶ The report concludes, however, that there is not at present enough information to make a reasonable estimate of total Chinese defence-related spending.

While details of some elements of Chinese military spending outside the official defence budget are publicly available (such as the PAP budget) others—most importantly R&D spending—are not, and can at present only be the subject of educated guesswork. Further research based on publicly available Chinese-language sources could provide improved estimates, but without greater transparency on the part of the Chinese Government, a completely accurate figure is not currently possible.

III. Tables of military expenditure

Table 5A.2 presents military expenditure by region, by certain international organizations and by income group for the period 2000–2009 in US dollars at constant (2008) prices and exchange rates, and also for 2009 in current US dollars. Military expenditure by individual countries is presented in table 5A.3 in local currency at current prices for the period 2000–2009 and in table 5A.4 in US dollars at constant (2008) prices and exchange rates for the period 2000–2009 and for 2009 in current US dollars. Table 5A.5 presents military expenditure for the period 2000–2008 as a percentage of countries’ gross domestic

⁶ Blasko, D. J. et al., ‘Defense-related spending in China: a preliminary analysis and comparison with American equivalents’, United States–China Policy Foundation, Nov. 2006, <<http://www.uscpf.org/v2/defensestudies.html>>.

product. Notes and explanations of the conventions used appear below table 5A.5.

Conversion to constant US dollars has been made using market exchange rates for all countries. As the base year for conversion to constant US dollars has been changed to 2008, the figures in table 5A.4 are substantially different from those in *SIPRI Yearbook 2009*, where the base year 2005 was used. The effects of the change of base year are twofold. First, as is usually the case, adopting a later base year tends to increase most figures due to the effects of inflation between 2005 and 2008. Second, there were significant exchange rate changes between 2005 and 2008, with the US dollar falling against a majority of world currencies, including a significant fall against the euro, the Chinese yuan and the Japanese yen (but not the British pound). This has increased the relative size of the constant dollar figures of those countries whose currency has risen against the dollar. Conversely, the rise of the dollar against most currencies in 2009 means that, unusually, the current dollar figures for 2009 shown in the last column of tables 5A.2 and 5A.4 are generally lower than the constant (2008) dollar figures for the same year. This includes the figure for the world total in table 5A.2. Caution should therefore be exercised in comparing the current and constant dollar figures for 2009.

The data in local currency at current prices is presented on a financial year basis, while all other data is presented on a calendar year basis. Those countries with financial years that do not coincide with calendar years are indicated in table 5A.3. In all but one such case, the current price local currency figure shown for a given year is for the financial year *beginning* in that calendar year. For example, the local currency figure for a financial year running from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 is shown in the table as being for 2008. The exception is the USA, where each figure is for the financial year beginning on 1 October of the year previous to that indicated. Thus, the figure for the financial year 1 October 2008–30 September 2009 is listed under 2009. A few countries have changed their financial year during the period 2000–2009. These cases are indicated in footnotes.

Military expenditure data from different editions of the *SIPRI Yearbook* should not be combined because the data series are continuously revised and updated. This is true in particular for the most recent years as figures for budget allocations are replaced by figures for actual expenditure. In some cases entire series are revised as new and better data becomes available. Revisions in constant dollar series can also be caused by significant revisions in the economic statistics of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that are used for these calculations. Changes in base years and method of currency conversion also hinder comparison between editions. The *SIPRI Military Expenditure Database*, accessible at <http://www.sipri.org/databases/milex/>, includes consistent series dating back to 1988 for most countries. Data for the years 1950–87—published in previous editions of the *SIPRI Yearbook*—cannot always be combined with the post-1987 data since SIPRI conducted a major review of the data for many countries for the period beginning in 1988.

The purpose of the data

The main purpose of the data on military expenditure is to provide an easily identifiable measure of the scale of resources absorbed by the military. Military expenditure is an ‘input’ measure, which is not directly related to the ‘output’ of military activities, such as military capability or military security. Long- and short-term changes in military spending may be signs of a change in military output, but interpretations of this type should be made with caution.

The purpose of the specific tables are as follows. The country data on military expenditure in local currency at current prices (table 5A.3) is the original data for all the other tables. This is provided to contribute to transparency and to enable comparison with data reported in government sources and elsewhere. Data in constant dollars is provided to allow for comparison over time for individual countries (table 5A.4) and for regions, organizations and income groups, as well as for the world total (table 5A.2). Data in current dollars for the most recent year (here 2009) is provided for the purpose of international comparison across countries (table 5A.4) and across regions (table 5A.2). The current dollar figures also facilitate comparison with other economic indicators, which are often expressed in current dollar terms. Data on military expenditure as a share of GDP is provided (in table 5A.5) as an indicator of the proportion of a country’s resources used for military activities, that is, as an indicator of the economic burden of military expenditure, also called the ‘defence burden’ or the ‘military burden’.

The coverage of the data

The military expenditure data in tables 5A.2–5A.5 covers 164 countries for the 10-year period 2000–2009. Total military expenditure figures are calculated for three types of country groupings—geographical region, international organization and country income group (categorized by gross national income per capita). The coverage of each of these groupings is provided in the notes to table 5A.2.

The definition of military expenditure

The guideline definition of military expenditure used by SIPRI includes expenditure on the following actors and activities: (a) the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; (b) defence ministries and other government agencies engaged in defence projects; (c) paramilitary forces, when judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and (d) military space 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, con-

version and weapon destruction. While this definition serves as a guideline, in practice it is often difficult to adhere to due to data limitations.

The limitations of the data

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

The main problems of reliability are due to the less than comprehensive coverage of official military expenditure data, the lack of detailed information on military expenditure and the lack of data on actual, rather than budgeted, military expenditure. In many countries the official data covers only a part of total military expenditure. Important items can be hidden under non-military budget headings or can even be financed entirely outside the government budget. Many such extra-budgetary and off-budget mechanisms are employed in practice.⁷

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

The comparability of the data is limited by two different types of factor: the varying coverage (or definition) of the data and the method of currency conversion. The coverage of official data on military expenditure varies significantly between countries and over time for the same country. For the conversion into a common currency, the choice of exchange rate makes a great difference in cross-country comparisons (as discussed in section II). This is a general problem in international comparisons of economic data and is not specific to military expenditure. However, since international comparison of military expenditure is often a sensitive issue, it is important to bear in mind that the interpretation of cross-country comparisons of military expenditure is greatly influenced by the choice of exchange rate.⁸

⁷ For an overview of such mechanisms see Hendrickson, D. and Ball, N., *Off-budget Military Expenditure and Revenue: Issues and Policy Perspectives for Donors*, Conflict, Security and Development Group (CSDG) Occasional Papers no. 1 (King's College: London, Jan. 2002).

⁸ For comprehensive overviews of the conceptual problems and sources of uncertainty involved in military expenditure data sets see e.g. Brzoska, M., 'World military expenditures', eds K. Hartley and T. Sandler, *Handbook of Defense Economics*, vol. 1 (North-Holland: Amsterdam, 1995); and Ball, N., 'Measuring third world security expenditure: a research note', *World Development*, vol. 12, no. 2 (Feb. 1984). On African countries see Omitoogun, W., *Military Expenditure Data in Africa: A Survey of Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda*, SIPRI Research Report no. 17 (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 2003).

Methods

SIPRI data is based on open sources and reflects the official data reported by governments. However, the official data does not always conform to the SIPRI definition of military expenditure. Nor is it always possible to recalculate data according to the definition, since this would require detailed information about what is included in the official defence budgets and about extra-budgetary and off-budget military expenditure items. In many cases SIPRI is confined to using the data provided by governments, regardless of definition. If several data series are available, which is often the case, SIPRI chooses the data series that corresponds most closely to the SIPRI definition of military expenditure. Nevertheless, priority is given to choosing a uniform time series for each country, in order to achieve consistency over time, rather than to adjusting the figures for individual years according to a common definition. In addition, estimates have to be made in specific cases.

Estimation

Estimates of military expenditure are predominantly made when the coverage of official data diverges significantly from the SIPRI definition or when no complete consistent time series is available. In the first case, estimates are made on the basis of an analysis of primarily official government budget and expenditure accounts. The most comprehensive estimates of this type are for China and Russia, which have been presented in detail in previous editions of the SIPRI Yearbook.⁹ In the second case, when only incomplete time series are available, the figures from the data series which corresponds most closely to the SIPRI definition are used for the years covered by that series. Figures for the missing years are then estimated by applying the percentage change between years in an alternative series to the data in the first series, in order to achieve consistency over time.

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

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

The data for the most recent years includes two types of estimate, which apply to all countries. First, figures for the most recent years are for adopted budget, budget estimates or revised estimates, the majority of which will be revised in subsequent years. Second, in table 5A.4 the deflator used for the final year in the series is an estimate based on part of a year or as provided by the IMF. Unless exceptional uncertainty is involved, these estimates are not bracketed.

⁹ Cooper, J., 'The military expenditure of the USSR and the Russian Federation, 1987-97', *SIPRI Yearbook 1998*; and Wang (note 4). On China see also section II above.

The totals for the world, regions, organizations and income groups in table 5A.2 are estimates because data is not available for all countries in all years. In cases where data for a country is missing at the beginning or end of the series, these estimates are made on the assumption that the rate of change for that country is the same as the average for the region to which it belongs. In cases where data is missing in the middle of the series, the estimates are made on the assumption of an even trend between the end values. When no estimate can be made, countries are excluded from all totals.

Calculations

The original country data is provided in local currency at current prices (table 5A.3). This is shown on a financial year basis, in contrast to previous editions of the SIPRI Yearbook, when these figures were shown on a calendar year basis. This change has been made to allow a direct comparison between SIPRI data and primary source documents, such as national budgets.

Figures in constant US dollars and as a share of GDP (tables 5A.4 and 5A.5) are displayed on a calendar year basis, which makes it necessary to convert financial year figures to calendar year figures for those countries where there financial and calendar years differ. These calculations are made on the assumption of an even rate of expenditure throughout the financial year. Local currency data is then converted to US dollars at constant prices and exchange rates (table 5A.3) using the national consumer prices index (CPI) for the respective country and the annual average market exchange rate. The use of CPIs as deflators means that the trend in the SIPRI military expenditure for each country (in constant dollars) reflects the real change in its purchasing power for country-typical baskets of civilian consumer goods.¹⁰

Sources

The sources for military expenditure data are, in order of priority: (a) primary sources, that is, official data provided by national governments, either in their official publications or in response to questionnaires; (b) secondary sources which quote primary data; and (c) other secondary sources.

The first category consists of national budget documents, defence white papers and public finance statistics as well as responses to a SIPRI questionnaire that is sent out annually to the finance and defence ministries, central banks, and national statistical offices of the countries in the SIPRI Military Expenditure Database (see appendix 5B). 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).

¹⁰ A military-specific deflator is a more appropriate choice for the purpose of measuring purchasing power in terms of the amount of military personnel, goods and services that could be bought for the military expenditure. However, military-specific deflators are not available for most countries.

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

The third category of sources consists of specialist journals and newspapers.

The main sources for economic data are the publications of the IMF: *International Financial Statistics*, *World Economic Outlook* and country reports by IMF staff.

Table 5A.2. Military expenditure by region, by international organization and by income group, 2000–2009

Figures are in US \$b. at constant 2008 prices and exchange rates for 2000–2009 and, in the right-most column, marked *, in current US\$ b. for 2009. Figures do not always add up to totals because of the conventions of rounding.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009*
World total	1 053	1 078	1 142	1 213	1 279	1 329	1 371	1 418	1 484	1 572	1 531
<i>Geographical regions</i>											
Africa	17.1	17.6	18.6	18.5	20.8	21.6	22.6	(23.6)	(26.0)	(27.7)	(27.4)
North Africa	5.1	6.5	6.5	6.8	7.4	7.7	7.7	8.3	9.8	(10.5)	(10.0)
Sub-Saharan Africa	12.0	11.1	12.1	11.7	13.4	14.0	14.9	(15.3)	(16.3)	(17.1)	(17.4)
Americas	432	439	485	541	587	617	630	649	690	743	738
Central American and the Caribbean	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.7	5.8	6.3	5.6
North America	391	394	441	500	545	571	580	596	635	684	680
South America	35.6	39.1	39.1	35.7	37.9	41.4	45.2	46.8	49.2	53.0	51.8
Asia and Oceania	166	177	185	193	204	214	226	241	254	277	276
Central Asia	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.2	..	..
East Asia	122	131	139	146	152	159	170	183	192	209	210
Oceania	14.7	15.3	15.8	16.3	16.9	17.5	18.5	19.5	20.0	21.6	20.4
South Asia	28.3	29.1	29.2	29.9	33.9	35.6	36.0	36.8	40.0	44.4	44.0
Europe	367	368	381	385	387	389	397	403	413	424	386
Eastern Europe	33.1	36.1	40.0	42.8	44.8	49.6	55.3	61.0	67.1	68.8	60.0
Western and Central Europe	333	332	341	342	342	339	342	342	346	355	326
Middle East	71.3	77.2	73.4	75.4	80.2	87.9	95.5	101	(101)	(100)	(103)
<i>Organizations</i>											
ASEAN	18.7	19.5	20.5	22.7	22.9	23.6	24.3	26.9	27.1	27.9	25.1
CIS	33.9	37.0	40.9	43.9	46.0	51.0	56.9	63.2	69.3	70.4	61.4
European Union	280	279	285	289	308	306	308	314	316	323	297
NATO	694	697	752	813	864	887	900	916	958	1 018	987
NATO Europe	303	302	311	313	320	317	320	320	323	334	306

OECD	800	803	860	923	968	993	1 006	1 025	1 068	1 130	1 098
OPEC	57.0	62.3	56.7	59.3	66.6	74.0	82.0	89.4	92.3	86.3	90.3
OSCE	758	764	823	887	933	961	979	1 002	1 050	1 110	1 068
<i>Income group</i>											
Low	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.5
Lower middle	91.7	103	109	117	129	140	154	166	181	197	198
Upper middle	114	121	127	124	128	135	146	153	164	174	159
High	841	848	901	966	1 016	1 047	1 065	1 092	1 133	1 194	1 167
<i>World military spending per capita</i>											
	119	121	128	145	161	172	183	200	220	224	
<i>World military burden (world military spending as a share (%) of world gross domestic product, in current prices)</i>											
	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	

() = total based on country data accounting for less than 90% of the regional total; . . . = available data account for less than 60% of the regional total.

Notes: The world total and the totals for regions, organizations and income groups in table 5A.2 are estimates, based on data in table 5A.4. Totals for regions and income groups cover the same groups of countries for all years. Totals for organizations cover only the member countries in the year given. When military expenditure data for a country is missing for a few years, estimates are made, most often on the assumption that the rate of change in that country's military expenditure is the same as that for the region to which it belongs. When no estimates can be made, countries are excluded from the totals. The countries excluded from all totals in table 5A.2 are Benin, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, North Korea, Myanmar, Qatar, Somalia and Viet Nam.

Geographical regions

Africa includes the 50 countries of the following subregions: North Africa: Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia. Sub-Saharan Africa: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Republic of the), Congo (Democratic Republic of the, DRC), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

The Americas includes the 25 countries of the following subregions: Central America and the Caribbean: Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama. North America: Canada, USA. South America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Asia and Oceania includes the 32 countries of the following subregions: Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan. East Asia: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore,

Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam. *Oceania*: Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea. *South Asia*: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

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

The Middle East includes the 14 countries Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Yemen.

Organizations

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam.

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia (–2008), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

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

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): Albania (2009–), Belgium, Bulgaria (2004–), Canada, Croatia (2009–), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia (2004–), France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia (2004–), Lithuania (2004–), Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania (2004–), Slovakia (2004–), Slovenia (2004–), Spain, Turkey, UK, USA. *NATO Europe* excludes Canada and the USA.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA.

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): Algeria, Angola (2007–), Indonesia (–2008), Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE): Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of FYROM), Malta, Moldova, Montenegro (2006–), Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan.

Income group

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

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

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

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

High-income countries (GNI per capita ≥\$11 906 in 2008): Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, UK, USA.

Military spending per capita and military burden

The spending per capita figures are based on estimated world population figures from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), *State of World Population*, various editions (UNFPA: New York, 2000–2009).

The military burden figures are based on world GDP figures from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook database, Oct. 2009, <<http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28>>. The figure for world GDP in 2009 is a projection.

Table 5A.3. Military expenditure by country, in local currency, 2000–2009

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

State	Currency	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Africa											
<i>North Africa</i>											
Algeria ¹	m. dinars	141 576	161 505	167 380	170 764	201 930	214 320	224 767	273 415	334 044	383 621
Libya	m. dinars	556	496	575	700	894	904	807	807	1 347	..
Morocco ²	m. dirhams	13 694	/ 16 619	16 254	17 418	17 182	18 006	18 775	19 730	22 824	24 615
Tunisia	m. dinars	456	483	491	525	554	608	662	629	657	731
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>											
Angola||³	b. kwanzas	5.9	8.9	19.1	50.0	68.3	119	158	156	182	251
Benin	m. CFA francs	10 321	9 612	18 122	20 077	22 072	[24 677]	[25 601]	..	[30 330]	..
Botswana ^d	m. pula	998	1 305	1 451	15 03	1 464	1 556	1 686	[2 031]	[2 380]	[2 673]
Burkina Faso [†]	m. CFA francs	21 500	22 259	24 666	25 571	30 289	33 649	37 081	45 448	54 884	51 740
Burundi	b. francs	30.5	44.2	41.8	47.0	49.4	53.6	46.0	50.1	52.0	..
Cameroon [§]	m. CFA francs	83 236	99 000	52 000	109 556	116 808	117 670	134 345	142 198	155 203	162 085
Cape Verde	m. escudos	814	572	530	565	573	614	614	635	663	..
Central African Republic ^{‡ 4}	m. CFA francs	..	..	7 445	8 729	7 979	8 121	..	9 160	14 111	16 995
Chad ⁵	b. CFA francs	18.8	22.5	23.9	23.8	26.7	29.3	..	187	274	206
Congo, Republic of [§]	m. CFA francs	..	28 374	35 035	38 728	40 050	41 954	44 070	50 849	63 420	..
Congo, DRC ⁶	m. francs	2 901	..	..	31 908	54 983	78 292	96 045	106 046	89 486	99 100
Côte d'Ivoire ⁷	b. CFA francs	..	..	..	124	133	132	140	155	165	..
Djibouti	m. francs	4 625	4 629	5 909	7 422	6 639	7 970	[8 800]	6 135	6 447	..
Equatorial Guinea	m. CFA francs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	m. nakfa	2 220	1 884	2 104	2 520	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia ^b	m. birr	3 307	2 610	2 341	2 452	2 920	3 009	3 005	3 453	4 000	4 788
Gabon ⁸	b. CFA francs	65.0	66.0	66.0	63.0	65.0	60.0	58.0	(59.0)	..	..
Gambia [‡]	m. dalasis	42.5	38.5	45.0	57.0	58.0	85.3	78.2	113	..	..

Ghana||⁹	27.7	23.2	29.3	46.2	50.7	58.2	69.4	118	120	159
Guinea ¹⁰	80.3	171	194	167	182	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau||¹¹	6 786	4 533	4 435	4 362	..	6 391	..	..	..	..
Kenya ^b	14 439	16 258	17 430	19 921	21 219	26 652	27 540	39 062	41 209	44 820
Lesotho ^c	208	199	209	207	202	218	245	292	190	452
Liberia ^b	..	..	..	43.4	175	458	228	214	400	569
Madagascar||¹²	63.9	85.7	78.9	89.8	102	108	116	154	176	..
Malawi ^a	698	988	1 186	1 309	2 752	4 452	[5 525]	[5 923]	..	..
Mali ¹³	41.4	43.8	45.8	51.6	54.5	63.2	68.9	75.6	77.3	83.3
Mauritania ¹⁴	9.1	13.3	9.9	16.4	18.6	17.7	22.0	..	29.4	30.1
Mauritius ^b	253	270	299	308	293	349	337	392	481	..
Mozambique||	843	1 048	1 267	1 422	1 753	1 436	1 459	1 773	2 034	2 320
Namibia ^{a 15}	617	905	935	994	1 107	1 260	1 375	1 683	2 372	2 598
Niger	14.3	18.2	14.4	14.3	16.7	17.3	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	37.5	63.5	108	75.9	85.0	88.5	99.9	122	192	224
Rwanda ^{a16}	23.9	25.2	24.3	24.3	23.8	25.1	30.1	30.4	37.0	64.1
Senegal ^{§ 4}	44 400	50 500	51 829	56 293	56 819	65 619	77 678	92 407	97 116	..
Seychelles	59.0	64.8	64.1	66.1	87.6	81.0	79.3	102	80.9	82.3
Sierra Leone	48 769	59 408	56 955	66 841	62 026	68 056	[83 686]	[87 998]	[133 080]	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa ^a	15 351	17 577	20 788	22 576	22 652	26 190	26 561	[28 302]	[31 259]	[35 894]
Sudan [†]	1 510	1 004	1 276	1 039	3 200	2 838	3 338	..	..	..
Swaziland ^{† a}	173	168	202	255	283	410	392	451	..	..
Tanzania ^b	117	147	125	135	143	172	197	217	247	326
Togo	..	..	..	16 757	16 757	17 532	..	..	25 529	..
Uganda ^b	234	244	267	331	379	393	407	549	[732]	[593]
Zambia	..	..	..	..	490	626	747	596	1 120	1 068
Zimbabwe||¹⁷	15.4	15.8	37.3	136	1 300	2 942	26 604	22 700	..	..
Americas										
<i>Central America and the Caribbean</i>										
Belize ^a	13 600	15 300	15 800	17 600	19 400	22 100	25 100	27 400	32 400	..

State	Currency	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Costa Rica ¹⁸	m. colones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba ¹⁹	m. pesos	..	..	..	1 259	1 303	1 640	1 695	1 876	2 016	..
Dominican Republic	m. pesos	2 872	3 742	4 440	3 578	4 093	6 687	6 339	7 609	[9 667]	[9 537]
El Salvador ²⁰	m. US dollar	112	109	109	106	106	109	116	122	117	135
Guatemala	m. quetzales	1 225	1 546	1 239	1 245	813	768	993	1 043	1 259	1 351
Haiti ^a	th. gourdes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras ^{† 21}	m. lempiras	516	646	898	919	928	1 004	1 041	1 598	2 199	2 101
Jamaica ^a	m. dollars	1 896	2 212	2 936	3 244	3 368	3 804	5 100	6 005	5 792	..
Mexico	m. pesos	[31 422]	[33 074]	[33 578]	[35 014]	35 314	39 467	44 496	52 235	54 977	64 348
Nicaragua ²²	m. cordobas	390	389	460	537	527	568	614	717	809	838
Panama	m. balboas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>North America</i>											
Canada ^d	m. dollars	12 314	13 191	13 379	14 143	14 951	16 001	17 066	19 255	21 026	[22 273]
United States ²³	m. dollars	301 697	312 743	356 720	415 223	464 676	503 353	527 660	556 961	616 073	661 049
<i>South America</i>											
Argentina	m. pesos	3 265	3 182	3 413	3 988	4 285	4 935	5 643	7 109	8 771	[8 715]
Bolivia ²⁴	m. bolivianos	999	1 213	1 243	1 373	1 388	[1 412]	[1 490]	[1 774]	[1 806]	[2 008]
Brazil	m. reais	20 753	25 557	28 224	25 829	28 608	33 080	35 686	39 887	42 730	52 153
Chile ²⁵	b. pesos	1 502	1 615	1 765	1 843	2 159	2 388	2 892	2 939	3 125	3 013
Colombia ²⁶	b. pesos	5 818	6 932	7 833	9 778	10 209	11 099	13 125	14 238	17 858	20 614
Ecuador	m. US dollars	266	384	505	739	710	954	950	1 310	1 548	1 915
Guyana	m. dollars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay ^{† 27}	b. guaranities	277	270	288	294	364	347	431	476	577	626
Peru ²⁸	m. nuevos soles	3 638	3 187	2 982	3 092	3 397	3 820	4 011	3 918	4 057	4 520
Uruguay	m. pesos	[3 663]	4 384	4 333	4 967	5 261	5 696	6 168	6 812	8 397	11 126
Venezuela|| ²⁹	m. bolivares	1 216	1 383	1 244	1 588	2 740	4 292	6 436	6 377	9 286	8 978

Asia and Oceania

Central Asia

Kazakhstan	20.4	32.5	37.7	47.5	58.0	78.7	100	167	185	[199]
b. tengge										
Kyrgyzstan ³⁰	1 864	1 734	2 055	2 408	2 688	3 100	3 606	4 222	6 755	..
m. som										
Tajikistan	21.5	29.6	70.7	107	134	..	..	..	..	..
m. somoni										
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
b. manat										
Uzbekistan ³¹	37.5	41.1	44.5	53.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
b. sum										

East Asia

Brunei Darussalam³²

m. dollars	421	390	405 /	530 /	308	449	472	492	[482]	[482]
Cambodia	309	280	265	270	272	289	328	[388]	[498]	..
b. riel										
China ³³	[180]	[223]	[256]	[283]	[322]	[364]	[432]	[511]	[599]	[686]
b. yuan										
Indonesia ³⁴	11 449 /	16 416	19 291	27 446	32 100	[34 658]	[41 736]	[48 257]	[48 599]	[49 777]
b. rupiah										
Japan ^a § 1-35	4 936	4 955	4 956	4 953	4 903	4 856	4 814	4 801	4 780	4 774
b. yen										

Korea, North

b. won
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Korea, South

b. won	[15 609]	..	[17 643]	[18 884]	[20 421]	22 694	24 039	25 765	28 733	30 721
b. kip	(107)	(112)	(115)	(115)	(121)	(125)	(135)	(157)	(185)	..

Laos

m. ringgit	5 826	7 351	8 504	10 950	10 728	11 817	11 981	13 649	14 717	13 679
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Malaysia

m. tugriks	26 126	25 384	28 071	27 899	32 891	35 914	46 232	66 200
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Mongolia

b. kyats	63.5	64.0	76.1
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Myanmar^a 36

m. pesos	36 208	35 977	38 907	44 440	43 847	47 634	51 527	62 188	61 965	64 992
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Philippines

m. dollars	7 423	7 820	8 204	8 238	8 620	9 252	9 628	10 009	10 803	11 447
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Singapore^a

b. dollars	243	248	225	238	253	[248]	[235]	[256]	[262]	[308]
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Taiwan

m. baht	71 268	75 413	76 724	77 027	[75 498]	[79 519]	[86 706]	[110 540]	[137 135]	[162 135]
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Thailand

m. US dollar	6.6	9.8	24.4 /	[11.5]	23.7	38.0
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Timor-Leste³⁷

b. dong	13 058	14 409	16 278	20 577	28 735	34 848	36 180
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Viet Nam

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Oceania

Australia^b

m. dollars	12 608	14 397	14 739	16 006	16 699	18 111	20 156	21 179	23 027	25 703
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Fiji³⁸

m. dollars	68.2	74.7	67.6	70.7	81.1	72.9	71.6	75.9	77.2	..
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New Zealand^b

m. dollars	1 453	1 403	1 419	1 518	1 528	1 645	1 807	1 875	2 046	2 134
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Papua New Guinea³⁹

m. kina	85.0	85.5	66.3	68.8	78.7	94.2	93.7	112	95.0	109
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State	Currency	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>South Asia</i>											
Afghanistan ⁴⁰	m. afghanis	..	..	..	5 622	5 404	5 544	6 358	11 506	11 471	12 783
Bangladesh ^b	m. takas	34 020	34 020	34 190	38 110	41 150	44 860	53 980	59 510	68 850	70 150
India ^{a 41}	b. rupees	647	703	722	774	964	1 025	1 091	1 182	1 482	1 851
Nepal ^{b ¶}	m. rupees	3 817	5 882	7 420	8 255	10 996	11 745	11 136	11 389	14 521	15 597
Pakistan [†]	b. rupees	157	182	195	220	244	281	292	325	361	410
Sri Lanka ⁴²	b. rupees	[63.3]	[60.3]	[54.7]	[52.3]	62.7	64.7	82.2	117	157	171
Europe											
<i>Eastern Europe</i>											
Armenia ^{† 43}	b. drams	36.7	36.8	36.8	44.3	52.3	64.4	78.3	95.8	121	[128]
Azerbaijan||	m. manats	[107]	[123]	[136]	[173]	[224]	288	641	812	1 344	1 206
Belarus	b. roubles	[123]	247	366	475	679	975	1 355	1 603	1 887	2 501
Georgia ^{† 44}	m. lari	[37.2]	[49.4]	74.6	91.5	135	388	720	1 556	1 625	1 009
Moldova ^{† ¶ 45}	m. lei	63.3	76.7	94.7	115	116	151	216	276	383	285
Russia ⁴⁶	b. roubles	[271]	[365]	[470]	[568]	[656]	[806]	[967]	[1 144]	[1 448]	[1 693]
Ukraine [§]	m. hryvnias	6 184	5 848	6 266	7 615	8 963	12 328	15 082	20 685	25 341	[26 077]
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>											
Albania ^{§ ¶ 47}	m. leks	6 519	7 638	8 220	9 279	10 373	11 000	13 831	17 619	21 450	23 633
Austria	m. euros	[2 090]	[1 999]	1 999	2 111	2 158	2 160	2 105	2 566	2 560	2 504
Belgium	m. euros	3 463	3 393	3 344	3 434	3 433	3 400	3 434	3 773	4 036	3 872
Bosnia—Herzegovina ^{† ¶ 48}	m. marka	..	..	501	351	315	273	278	281	325	371
Bulgaria ^{† 49}	m. leva	[746]	[887]	[947]	[986]	1 025	1 101	1 171	1 475	1 631	1 548
Croatia ⁵⁰	m. kunas	[5 461]	[5 251]	[5 775]	[4 757]	4 250	4 323	4 959	5 277	6 412	6 021
Cyprus [†]	m. euros	[299]	[360]	[253]	[255]	271	302	304	295	310	378
Czech Republic ⁵¹	m. koruny	44 670	44 978	48 924	53 194	52 481	58 445	55 358	53 261	48 360	55 984
Denmark	m. kroner	19 339	21 017	21 269	21 075	21 441	20 800	23 173	22 731	24 410	23 124
Estonia	m. krooni	1 329	1 640	2 028	2 376	2 581	3 346	3 928	5 079	5 409	4 917
Finland	m. euros	1 691	1 653	1 712	2 006	2 131	2 206	2 281	2 203	2 468	2 580

France ⁵²	m. euros	36 702	37 187	38 681	40 684	42 690	42 545	43 457	44 273	45 063	45 991
Germany	m. euros	30 554	30 648	31 168	31 060	30 610	30 600	30 365	31 090	31 921	[32 861]
Greece	m. euros	5 921	5 986	6 085	[5 355]	[6 028]	[6 818]	[7 321]	[7 496]	[8 620]	[9 474]
Hungary	m. forint	226 041	272 426	279 569	314 380	310 731	318 552	296 665	326 205	321 486	[340 798]
Iceland ^{† 53}	m. krónur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	688	1 227
Ireland	m. euros	[754]	858	862	855	887	921	949	1 003	1 081	1 032
Italy ⁵⁴	m. euros	24 325	24 592	25 887	26 795	27 476	26 959	26 631	[26 275]	[26 560]	[25 744]
Latvia	m. lats	42.4	54.6	91.0	108	124	154	206	251	305	344
Lithuania	m. litai	796	860	908	1 077	1 139	[1 150]	[1 292]	[1 516]	[1 711]	[1 596]
Luxembourg	m. euros	139	179	192	205	[213]	[238]	[263]	[268]	..	..
Macedonia, FYR ⁵⁵	m. denars	4 602	15 397	6 841	6 292	6 683	6 259	6 149	7 272	7 229	8 531
Malta ^{† †}	m. euros	25.9	28.4	28.7	30.0	32.5	34.3	35.3	35.8	38.3	36.1
Montenegro ⁵⁶	m. euros	..	..	..	..	..	41.6	42.3	39.9	48.6	40.9
Netherlands	m. euros	6 482	6 929	7 149	7 404	7 552	7 693	8 145	8 387	8 348	8 738
Norway	m. kroner	25 722	26 669	32 461	31 985	32 945	31 471	32 142	34 439	33 102	[35 115]
Poland	m. zlotys	13 763	14 864	15 401	16 249	17 793	19 023	19 959	[22 768]	[25 596]	[27 169]
Portugal	m. euros	2 393	2 598	2 765	2 755	2 996	3 248	3 242	3 190	3 285	[3 307]
Romania||	m. lei	2 031	2 864	3 491	4 151	4 994	5 757	6 324	6 358	7 558	6 960
Serbia ⁵⁷	m. dinars	21 292	33 060	43 695	42 070	43 154	41 996	47 342	56 792	63 295	64 291
Slovakia ^{† †}	m. euros	523	632	662	762	762	848	898	934	[1 000]	[948]
Slovenia||	m. euros	207	275	328	360	396	413	485	506	566	612
Spain	m. euros	7 599	7 972	8 414	8 587	9 132	9 508	11 506	12 219	13 105	[13 199]
Sweden ⁵⁸	m. kronor	44 542	42 639	42 401	42 903	40 527	41 240	41 150	43 163	39 710	[40 314]
Switzerland ^{† † 59}	m. francs	4 503	4 476	4 461	4 437	4 381	4 344	3 972	4 120	4 389	[4 465]
Turkey||	m. liras	6 248	8 844	13 641	15 426	15 568	16 232	19 260	18 333	21 014	[26 314]
United Kingdom ⁶⁰	m. pounds	23 552	24 874	26 991	29 338	29 524	30 603	31 454	33 486	36 431	37 784
Middle East											
Bahrain ⁶¹	m. dinars	121	126	150	175	180	183	203	222	245	[279]
Egypt ⁶	m. pounds	11 569	12 148	13 333	14 563	14 804	15 933	17 922	19 350	21 718	22 831
Iran ^{6 59 62}	b. rials	24 443	27 847	21 665	34 955	49 628	69 664	81 283	74 616	90 464	..
Iraq ^{6 63}	b. dinars	..	..	..	..	(892)	(1 649)	(2 117)	(2 437)	(6 352)	(4 863)

State	Currency	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Israel ⁶⁴	m. shekels	39 587	41 788	48 957	46 351	44 060	45 739	49 690	49 390	50 504	53 064
Jordan	m. dinars	375	375	370	434	416	428	497	732	886	981
Kuwait ^d	m. dinars	707	784	882	950	1 039	1 020	1 059	1 304	1 237	1 310
Lebanon	b. pounds	1 402	1 445	1 368	1 392	1 439	[1 451]	[1 521]	[1 737]	1 763	2 150
Oman ^{+ 65}	m. rials	809	933	958	1 010	1 144	1 404	1 550	1 663	1 775	1 545
Qatar ⁶⁶	m. riyals	..	..	3 324	3 428	3 374	3 901	4 610	6 391	..	..
Saudi Arabia ^{§ 67}	m. riyals	74 866	78 850	69 382	70 303	78 414	95 146	110 779	132 922	143 336	154 772
Syria ⁶⁸	b. pounds	49.3	53.4	55.3	67.1	70.2	75.7	74.9	82.7	86.8	101
United Arab Emirates ⁶⁹	m. dirhams	[24 240]	[24 062]	[22 775]	[24 645]	[27 951]	[27 626]	[35 619]	[42 697]	..	..
Yemen	b. riyals	76.6	91.1	130	148	136	156	162	209	239	..

Notes: See below table 5A.5.

Table 5A.4. Military expenditure by country, in constant US dollars for 2000–2009 and current US dollars for 2009

Figures are in US \$m. at constant 2008 prices and exchange rates for 2000–2009 and, in the right-most column, marked *, in current US\$ m. for 2009. Figures are for calendar years except for the USA, for which the figures are for financial years. Countries are grouped by region and subregion.

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009*
Africa											
<i>North Africa</i>											
Algeria ¹	2 774	3 036	3 102	3 085	3 523	3 679	3 763	4 422	5 172	5 677	5 283
Libya	437	427	549	683	892	879	773	728	1 100	..	..
Morocco ²	1 382	2 500	2 379	2 520	2 449	2 541	2 566	2 642	2 945	3 143	3 055
Tunisia	476	494	489	509	519	558	581	536	533	571	541
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>											
Angola||³	2 062	1 243	1 274	1 682	1 601	2 268	2 664	2 337	2 424	2 893	3 164
Benin	30.1	26.9	49.5	54.1	58.9	[62.5]	[62.5]	..	[67.7]	..	..
Botswana	271	332	354	341	316	302	292	[321]	[336]	[353]	[362]
Burkina Faso [†]	62.9	62.1	67.3	68.4	81.3	84.9	91.4	112	123	112	110
Burundi	52.0	68.9	66.1	68.9	65.4	62.5	52.2	52.4	43.9	..	..
Cameroon [§]	241	241	261	280	297	294	319	334	347	352	343
Cape Verde	13.3	9.1	8.2	8.7	9.0	9.6	9.1	9.0	8.8	..	..
Central African Republic ^{‡4}	..	..	20.5	23.1	21.6	21.3	..	22.4	31.5	36.7	36.0
Chad ⁵	54.0	57.5	58.1	58.9	69.8	70.9	..	459	611	412	436
Congo, Republic of [§]	..	81.5	96.4	107	108	110	108	122	142	..	..
Congo, DRC ⁶	65.4	..	..	112	185	217	236	222	160	127	128
Côte d'Ivoire ⁷	..	..	..	323	341	327	338	368	369	..	..
Djibouti	35.1	34.6	43.8	54.0	46.8	54.5	[58.2]	38.6	36.3	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	473	350	335	327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	1 272	808	665	547	594	587	530	486	388	422	373
Gabon ⁸	168	167	167	156	160	146	143	(139)	..	..	..
Gambia [†]	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.1	4.3	3.9	5.3	..	..	..

Americas												
Central America and the Caribbean												
Belize	9.2	9.5	9.7	10.4	11.2	12.2	13.2	14.3	15.6	..	..	..
Costa Rica ¹⁸	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba ¹⁹	..	..	..	(1 259)	(1 303)	(1 734)	(1 830)	(2 026)	(2 177)	..	..	[265]
Dominican Republic	241	289	326	206	156	244	215	243	[279]	..	..	135
El Salvador ²⁰	153	144	141	135	129	126	130	130	117	134	134	166
Guatemala	295	346	257	245	149	130	157	155	166	175	175	..
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras ²¹	51.4	58.7	75.7	72.0	67.2	66.8	65.6	94.2	116	105	105	111
Jamaica	61.7	65.7	79.2	82.6	76.6	73.6	87.5	96.9	80.3	..	..	..
Mexico	[4 066]	[4 024]	[3 889]	[3 879]	3 737	4 016	4 370	4 934	4 940	5 490	5 490	4 762
Nicaragua ²²	40.3	37.9	43.2	47.9	43.3	42.6	42.2	44.4	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.2
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North America												
Canada	13 823	14 183	14 258	14 519	15 069	15 731	16 463	17 948	19 290	[20 564]	[20 564]	[19 238]
United States ²³	377 228	380 271	426 982	485 975	529 673	554 930	563 549	578 340	616 073	663 255	663 255	661 049
South America												
Argentina	2 201	2 168	1 848	1 903	1 958	2 057	2 121	2 455	2 790	[2 608]	[2 608]	[2 349]
Bolivia ²⁴	208	249	252	270	261	[252]	[255]	[279]	[250]	[268]	[268]	[286]
Brazil	19 550	22 531	22 947	18 306	19 021	20 581	21 310	22 983	23 302	27 124	27 124	26 077
Chile ²⁵	3 835	3 981	4 246	4 310	4 998	5 364	6 282	6 116	5 982	5 683	5 683	5 372
Colombia ²⁶	4 766	5 259	5 588	6 511	6 419	6 643	7 533	7 742	9 076	10 055	10 055	9 512
Ecuador	534	560	655	888	831	1 090	1 053	1 420	1 548	1 821	1 821	1 915
Guyana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay ²⁷	125	114	110	98.0	116	104	118	120	132	140	140	126
Peru ²⁸	1 504	1 292	1 206	1 223	1 296	1 434	1 477	1 417	1 387	1 502	1 502	1 501
Uruguay	[352]	404	350	336	326	337	343	351	401	496	496	493
Venezuela ²⁹	2 563	2 591	1 903	1 853	2 627	3 548	4 681	3 908	4 329	3 254	3 254	4 186

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009*
Asia and Oceania											
<i>Central Asia</i>											
Kazakhstan	335	493	540	640	731	921	1 079	1 623	1 541	[1 540]	[1 348]
Kyrgyzstan ³⁰	90.2	78.4	91.0	104	111	123	135	144	185	..	..
Tajikistan	19.7	19.6	41.7	54.1	63.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan ³¹	68.2	58.7	49.9	53.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>											
Brunei Darussalam ³²	308	284	302	315	248	301	339	353	[342]	[336]	[331]
Cambodia	125	114	104	105	102	102	109	[120]	[123]	..	..
China ³³	[31 200]	[38 400]	[44 400]	[48 500]	[53 100]	[59 000]	[68 800]	[77 900]	[86 200]	[98 800]	[1 00 400]
Indonesia ³⁴	2 970	3 136	3 294	4 397	4 840	[4 731]	[5 037]	[5 478]	[5 011]	[4 908]	[4 791]
Japan ^{§ +35}	47 496	48 009	48 496	48 596	48 225	47 888	47 347	47 124	46 296	46 859	51 029
Korea, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, South	[18 306]	[18 835]	[19 354]	[20 012]	[20 891]	22 595	23 419	24 477	26 072	27 130	24 059
Laos	(24.0)	(23.2)	(21.6)	(18.7)	(17.8)	(17.2)	(17.4)	(19.3)	(21.2)	..	..
Malaysia	2 122	2 640	2 999	3 824	3 691	3 948	3 864	4 314	4 412	4 078	3 881
Mongolia	44.2	40.4	44.3	41.8	45.6	44.2	54.1	71.0	..	..	..
Myanmar ³⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines	1 270	1 181	1 240	1 369	1 275	1 287	1 310	1 538	1 402	1 424	1 365
Singapore	5 997	6 141	6 474	6 538	6 661	7 076	7 136	7 412	7 513	7 966	7 762
Taiwan	8 448	8 618	7 851	8 317	8 715	8 325	7 848	8 406	8 319	9 866	9 324
Thailand	2 702	2 813	2 842	2 803	[2 673]	[2 693]	[2 807]	[3 500]	[4 117]	[4 908]	[4 729]
Timor-Leste ³⁷	..	..	..	..	..	10.3	20.6	[25.9]	23.7	36.6	38.0
Viet Nam	..	..	..	1 338	1 370	1 430	1 683	2 170	2 138	2 073	2 120
<i>Oceania</i>											
Australia	13 389	13 929	14 589	14 980	15 570	16 142	17 138	18 090	18 540	20 109	19 005
Fiji ³⁸	57.0	59.9	53.8	54.0	60.3	52.9	50.7	51.3	48.4	..	..

New Zealand	1 242	1 215	1 170	1 196	1 213	1 227	1 291	1 352	1 378	1 447	1 306
Papua New Guinea ³⁹	52.5	48.3	33.5	30.3	34.0	39.9	38.8	46.0	35.2	37.2	39.5
<i>South Asia</i>											
Afghanistan ⁴⁰	..	..	..	176	180	163	178	260	228	272	250
Bangladesh	803	803	779	781	785	795	856	901	936	938	1 007
India ⁴¹	21 874	22 636	22 566	23 070	26 773	28 295	28 465	28 866	32 334	36 600	36 341
Nepal ⁴²	81.4	105	140	156	187	206	193	179	186	194	194
Pakistan ⁴³	3 920	4 195	4 508	4 814	5 015	5 210	5 269	5 275	4 877	4 823	4 716
Sri Lanka ⁴⁴	[1 458]	[1 217]	[1 007]	[905]	1 009	934	1 078	1 320	1 450	1 525	1 485
Europe											
<i>Eastern Europe</i>											
Armenia ⁴⁵	165	160	159	183	201	246	291	341	396	[405]	[352]
Azerbaijan ⁴⁶	[251]	[284]	[306]	[382]	[463]	542	1 112	1 210	1 635	1 434	1 500
Belarus	[296]	369	383	388	469	611	793	865	883	1 036	896
Georgia ⁴⁷	[43.4]	[55.0]	78.7	92.2	129	341	580	1 148	1 090	665	604
Moldova ⁴⁸	14.2	15.6	18.3	19.9	17.8	20.7	26.3	29.9	36.8	27.5	25.6
Russia ⁴⁹	[29 700]	[33 000]	[36 600]	[39 000]	[40 600]	[44 200]	[48 400]	[52 500]	[58 300]	[61 000]	[53 300]
Ukraine ⁵⁰	2 658	2 245	2 387	2 758	2 977	3 606	4 045	4 917	4 811	[4 258]	[3 351]
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>											
Albania ⁵¹	98.9	112	112	126	138	143	175	217	256	276	249
Austria	[3 623]	[3 376]	3 317	3 454	3 460	3 385	3 252	3 879	3 750	3 650	3 478
Belgium	6 101	5 832	5 655	5 717	5 598	5 394	5 352	5 775	5 912	5 674	5 377
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁵²	..	..	453	315	283	236	227	226	243	276	264
Bulgaria ⁵³	[945]	[1 046]	[1 056]	[1 076]	1 052	1 076	1 067	1 239	1 220	1 127	1 100
Croatia ⁵⁴	[1 411]	[1 307]	[1 414]	[1 144]	1 002	987	1 096	1 134	1 299	1 191	1 139
Cyprus ⁵⁵	[551]	[651]	[445]	[430]	447	486	477	452	454	550	524
Czech Republic ⁵⁶	3 280	3 155	3 371	3 663	3 514	3 842	3 549	3 318	2 833	3 246	2 937
Denmark	4 481	4 759	4 702	4 562	4 588	4 372	4 781	4 610	4 788	4 476	4 313
Estonia	182	212	253	293	309	384	432	524	506	460	437
Finland	2 850	2 716	2 770	3 217	3 411	3 501	3 564	3 358	3 615	3 768	3 583

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009*
France ⁵²	62 707	62 496	63 779	65 716	67 520	66 096	66 449	66 673	66 009	67 316	63 876
Germany	51 487	50 646	50 790	50 095	48 557	47 798	46 695	46 740	46 759	[48 022]	[45 640]
Greece	11 335	11 085	10 874	[9 243]	[10 112]	[11 045]	[11 493]	[11 437]	[12 627]	[13 917]	[13 158]
Hungary	2 078	2 292	2 235	2 402	2 223	2 201	1 973	2 010	1 868	[1 900]	[1 684]
Iceland ^{† 53}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.8	12.5	9.9
Ireland	[1 489]	1 616	1 552	1 487	1 510	1 530	1 517	1 528	1 583	1 581	1 433
Italy ⁵⁴	43 150	42 443	43 602	43 956	44 100	42 428	41 053	[39 777]	[38 906]	[37 427]	[35 756]
Latvia	146	183	299	345	372	433	545	602	634	692	682
Lithuania	429	457	481	577	603	[594]	[643]	[714]	[726]	[648]	[643]
Luxembourg	248	311	327	341	[347]	[379]	[408]	[406]	..	..	..
Macedonia, FYR ⁵⁵	139	441	192	174	183	172	163	186	173	204	193
Malta ^{† 56}	46.4	49.5	48.9	50.5	53.3	54.5	54.6	54.6	56.0	51.6	50.1
Montenegro ⁵⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.9	63.7	71.2	57.9	56.8
Netherlands	11 311	11 606	11 593	11 758	11 848	11 868	12 424	12 589	12 228	12 642	12 136
Norway	5 322	5 356	6 435	6 187	6 343	5 968	5 957	6 336	5 869	[6 098]	[5 584]
Poland	7 072	7 240	7 362	7 707	8 148	8 532	8 852	[9 863]	[10 626]	[10 860]	[8 705]
Portugal	4 439	4 616	4 746	4 579	4 864	5 156	5 008	4 794	4 812	[4 884]	[4 593]
Romania ⁵⁷	2 250	2 360	2 348	2 422	2 604	2 754	2 839	2 722	3 000	2 616	2 282
Serbia ⁵⁷	1 692	1 347	1 490	1 306	1 207	1 011	1 020	1 150	1 136	1 070	951
Slovakia ^{† 58}	1 102	1 241	1 257	1 334	1 239	1 343	1 362	1 377	[1 410]	[1 316]	[1 317]
Slovenia ⁵⁸	443	544	604	628	667	679	778	783	829	888	850
Spain	14 443	14 627	14 978	14 835	15 313	15 423	18 030	18 627	19 196	[19 409]	[18 332]
Sweden ⁵⁸	7 787	7 278	7 085	7 033	6 619	6 706	6 601	6 774	6 025	[6 135]	[5 267]
Switzerland ^{† 59}	4 522	4 451	4 408	4 356	4 267	4 182	3 784	3 896	4 052	[4 141]	[4 104]
Turkey ⁵⁹	21 758	19 946	21 223	19 155	17 481	16 549	17 768	15 551	16 140	[19 009]	[16 977]
United Kingdom ⁶⁰	54 055	55 909	59 310	62 618	62 352	62 397	62 274	63 042	65 615	69 271	58 327
Middle East											
Bahrain ⁶¹	368	387	462	531	535	529	576	609	651	[721]	[742]
Egypt	3 562	3 807	3 982	4 171	3 946	3 938	4 030	4 058	3 780	3 665	4 013

Table 5A.5. Military expenditure by country as percentage of gross domestic product, 2000–2008
 Countries are grouped by region and subregion.

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Africa									
<i>North Africa</i>									
Algeria ¹	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.0
Libya	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.3
Morocco ²	2.3	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4
Tunisia	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>									
Angola||³	6.4	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.6	3.6	3.0
Benin	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	[1.1]	[1.0]	..	[1.1]
Botswana	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.8	[2.8]	[2.7]
Burkina Faso [†]	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Burundi	6.0	8.0	7.2	7.3	6.6	6.2	4.7	4.9	4.0
Cameroon [§]	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Cape Verde	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Central African Republic ^{‡4}	..	..	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	..	1.1	1.6
Chad ⁵	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.9	..	5.0	6.6
Congo, Republic of [§]	..	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.1
Congo, DRC ⁶	1.0	..	..	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.4
Côte d'Ivoire ⁷	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Djibouti	4.7	4.5	5.6	6.7	5.6	6.3	[6.4]	4.1	3.7
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	32.7	22.1	20.7	20.9	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	9.6	4.7	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.4
Gabon ⁸	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	(1.0)	..
Gambia [‡]	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	..
Ghana||⁹	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cuba ¹⁹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	[0.6]
El Salvador ²⁰	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Guatemala	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras ^{† 21}	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
Jamaica	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Mexico	[0.6]	[0.6]	[0.5]	[0.5]	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Nicaragua ²²	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>North America</i>									
Canada	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
United States ²³	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.3
<i>South America</i>									
Argentina	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Bolivia ²⁴	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	[1.8]	[1.6]	[1.7]	[1.5]
Brazil	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Chile ^{§ 25}	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5
Colombia ²⁶	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.7
Ecuador	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.8
Guyana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraguay ^{† 27}	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Peru ²⁸	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1
Uruguay	[1.5]	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Venezuela|| ²⁹	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4
Asia and Oceania									
<i>Central/Asia</i>									
Kazakhstan	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2

Kyrgyzstan ³⁰	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.7
Tajikistan	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	..	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan ³¹	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	..	..	..	..	..
<i>East Asia</i>									
Brunei Darussalam ³²	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.1	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.9	[3.9]
Cambodia	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	[1.1]	[1.1]
China ³³	[1.8]	[2.0]	[2.1]	[2.1]	[2.0]	[2.0]	[2.0]	[2.0]	[2.0]
Indonesia ³⁴	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	[1.2]	[1.2]	[1.2]	[1.0]
Japan ^{§ + 35}	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Korea, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, South	[2.6]	[2.6]	[2.4]	[2.5]	[2.5]	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8
Laos	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Malaysia	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0
Mongolia	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	..
Myanmar ³⁶	2.3	1.8	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Singapore	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.1
Taiwan	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
Thailand	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	[1.2]	[1.1]	[1.1]	[1.3]	[1.5]
Timor-Leste ³⁷	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	5.2	[6.0]	4.7
Viet Nam	..	..	..	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.4
<i>Oceania</i>									
Australia	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Fiji ^{† 38}	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
New Zealand	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Papua New Guinea ³⁹	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
<i>South Asia</i>									
Afghanistan ⁴⁰	..	..	..	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.9
Bangladesh	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
India ⁴¹	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6
Nepal ⁴²	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0
Pakistan [†]	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.6
Sri Lanka ⁴²	[5.0]	[4.3]	[3.3]	[2.9]	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.6
Europe									
<i>Eastern Europe</i>									
Armenia ^{† 43}	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3
Azerbaijan||	[2.3]	[2.3]	[2.2]	[2.4]	[2.6]	2.3	3.4	3.2	3.8
Belarus	[1.3]	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5
Georgia ^{† 44}	[0.6]	[0.7]	1.0	1.1	1.4	3.3	5.2	9.2	8.5
Moldova ^{† ¶ 45}	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Russia ⁴⁶	[3.7]	[4.1]	[4.4]	[4.3]	[3.8]	[3.7]	[3.6]	[3.5]	[3.5]
Ukraine [§]	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7
<i>Western and Central Europe</i>									
Albania ^{§ ¶ 47}	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0
Austria	[1.0]	[0.9]	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Belgium	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina ^{† ¶ 48}	..	..	3.9	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4
Bulgaria ^{† 49}	[2.8]	[3.0]	[2.9]	[2.8]	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4
Croatia ⁵⁰	[3.1]	[2.8]	[2.8]	[2.1]	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9
Cyprus [†]	[3.0]	[3.4]	[2.3]	[2.2]	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8
Czech Republic ⁵¹	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3
Denmark	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
Estonia	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2
Finland	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3
France ⁵²	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Germany	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Greece	4.3	4.1	3.9	[3.1]	[3.2]	[3.5]	[3.5]	[3.3]	[3.6]

Hungary	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2
Iceland ^{† 53}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
Ireland	[0.7]	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Italy ⁵⁴	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	[1.7]	[1.7]
Latvia	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9
Lithuania	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	[1.6]	[1.6]	[1.5]	[1.5]
Luxembourg	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	[0.8]	[0.8]	[0.8]	[0.7]	..
Macedonia, FYR ⁵⁵	1.9	6.6	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.8
Malta ^{† †}	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Montenegro ⁵⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	1.8	1.8
Netherlands	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Norway	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3
Poland	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	[1.9]	[2.0]
Portugal	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Romania||	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5
Serbia ⁵⁷	6.0	4.7	4.8	3.8	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4
Slovakia ^{† †}	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	[1.5]
Slovenia||	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5
Spain	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Sweden ⁵⁸	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Switzerland ^{† † 59}	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Turkey||	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2
United Kingdom ⁶⁰	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Ukraine [§]	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7
Middle East									
Bahrain ⁶¹	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0
Egypt	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3
Iran ^{¶ 62}	3.8	4.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.8	2.9	2.7
Iraq ^{§ 63}	..	..	..	..	(1.9)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(2.9)	(5.4)
Israel ⁶⁴	7.8	8.1	9.1	8.6	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.0
Jordan	6.3	5.9	5.4	6.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	6.1	5.9

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Kuwait	7.2	7.7	7.4	6.5	5.8	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.2
Lebanon	5.4	5.4	4.7	4.6	4.4	[4.4]	[4.5]	[4.6]	3.9
Oman ^{† 65}	10.8	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.1	11.8	11.0	10.4	7.7
Qatar ⁶⁶	..	..	4.7	4.0	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.5	..
Saudi Arabia ^{§ 67}	10.6	11.5	9.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	8.3	9.2	8.2
Syria ⁶⁸	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.3	5.6	5.1	4.4	4.1	3.4
United Arab Emirates ⁶⁹	[9.4]	[9.8]	[8.6]	[7.9]	[7.4]	[5.6]	[5.9]	5.9	..
Yemen	4.7	5.3	6.6	6.6	5.1	4.6	3.9	4.4	4.2

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

^a The FY runs from April of the year indicated to March of the following year.

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

[†] All figures exclude military pensions.

[‡] All figures are for current spending only (i.e. exclude capital spending).

[§] All figures are for the adopted budget, rather than actual expenditure.

[¶] All figures exclude spending on paramilitary forces.

^{||} This country changed or redenominated its currency during the period; all figures have been converted to the latest currency.

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

² Morocco changed its FY in 2000. Previously it had operated a July–June FY, which changed to Jan.–Dec. from 2001. The local currency figure for 2000 is the sum of the figure for FY 1999/2000 (5754 million dirhams) and the figure for a special 6-month FY from July–Dec. 2000 (7940 million dirhams).

³ The rate of implementation of Angola's budget can vary considerably. Military expenditure for Angola should be seen in the context of highly uncertain economic statistics due to the impact of war on the Angolan economy.

⁴ Investment expenditure for the Central African Republic for 2005 totalled 775 000 CFA francs.

⁵ Chad's military expenditure increased sharply after 2005 due to conflict in the east of the country, with exceptional military expenditure financed by oil revenues. Figures for 2006 are not available, but available information suggests a large increase over 2005 and a smaller increase from 2006 to 2007.

⁶ The figures for the Democratic Republic of the Congo do not include profits from extensive military-run mining operations.

⁷ The figures for Côte d'Ivoire for 2003 are for budgeted spending rather than actual expenditure.

- ⁸ The figures for Gabon exclude off-budget spending financed by the Provisions pour Investissements Hydrocarbures (PIH), an investment fund based on tax revenues from foreign oil companies active in Gabon.
- ⁹ The figures for Ghana for 2001 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 An armed conflict broke out in Guinea-Bissau in 1998, which led to a substantial increase in defence expenditure, especially in 2000 and 2001. According to the IMF, the increase was financed by a credit from the banking system and by promissory notes.
- ¹² The figures for Madagascar include expenditure for the gendarmerie and the National Police.
- ¹³ The figures for Mali are for defence and security.
- ¹⁴ The figures for Mauritania are for operating expenditure only.
- ¹⁵ The figures for Namibia for 2002 include a supplementary allocation of 78.5 million Namibian dollars.
- ¹⁶ Rwanda changed its FY in 2009 from Jan.-Dec. to July-June. The local currency figure for Rwanda for 2009 is the sum of a special 6-month budget for Jan.-June 2009 (20.6 billion Rwandan francs) and the first full July-June FY of 2009-2010 (43.6 billion Rwandan francs). The figures for 2005 and 2006 include allocations for African Union (AU) peacekeeping missions.
- ¹⁷ The figures for Zimbabwe should be used with caution because of extremely high inflation.
- ¹⁸ Costa Rica has no armed forces. Expenditure for 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 5A.4 are for current US dollars, converted at the official exchange rate for each year, instead of constant (2008) 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 do not include local government spending on the Armed Forces Pensions Fund or the Pharmaceutical Centre for the Armed Forces. If included, total military spending for 2007 would be \$205.7 million.
- ²¹ The figures for Honduras do not include military pensions or arms imports. For the years 2005, 2006 and 2007, spending on military pensions was budgeted at an additional 58.9, 73.6 and 107.4 million lempiras, respectively.
- ²² The figures for Nicaragua include military aid from USA and Taiwan for the years 2002-2009 of 12.5, 16.9, 13.6, 11.1, 7.3, 28.8, 12.2 and 11.6 million cordobas, respectively.
- 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 are for the adopted budget. They include direct transfers from the state-owned copper company Corporacion Nacional del Cobre (CODELCO) for military purchases. These transfers increased rapidly between 2005 and 2008 owing to rising copper prices, then fell in 2009, also along with copper prices.
- 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 Paraguay for 2003 are for the modified budget, rather than actual expenditure. Spending on military pensions is not included; for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 it amounted to 208, 239.3 and 271.7 billion guaraníes, respectively.
- ²⁸ The figures for Peru for 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 for 2009 are for the initial budget. In recent years, Venezuela's actual military spending has consistently been significantly higher than the initial budget, by 44% in 2006, 15% in 2007 and 30% in 2008. The figures for Venezuela do not include substantial extra-budgetary expenditure on arms imports.
- ³⁰ The figures for Kyrgyzstan include spending on internal security, which accounts for a substantial part of total military spending.
- ³¹ The figures for Uzbekistan expressed in constant US dollars should be seen in the light of considerable difference between the official and the unofficial exchange rates.
- ³² The local currency figure for Brunei Darussalam for 2003 is for a special 15-month FY from Jan. 2003 to Mar. 2004. FYs up to 2002 are Jan.–Dec., those from 2004 onwards are Apr.–Mar.
- ³³ 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 publicly available figures for official military expenditure and for certain other items, and estimates for other items where there is no publicly available data. These estimates are based on the percentage change in official military expenditure and on the assumption of a gradual decrease in the commercial earnings of the People's Liberation Army (PLA). See section II above; and Wang, S., 'The military expenditure of China, 1989–98', *SIPRI Yearbook 1999*.
- ³⁴ The local currency figure for Indonesia for 2000 is for a special 9-month FY April–Dec. 2000. Prior to this, FYs ran from Apr. to Mar.; all subsequent FYs are Jan.–Dec.
- ³⁵ The figures for Japan include spending on the activities of the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO).
- ³⁶ The figures for Myanmar are not presented in US dollar terms owing to the extreme variation in stated exchange rate between the kyat and the US dollar.
- ³⁷ The local currency figure for Timor-Leste for 2007 is for a special 6-month FY July–Dec. 2007. Previous FYs, up to 2006/2007, are July–June; subsequent FYs, from 2008, are Jan.–Dec.. The figures for military expenditure as a share of GDP for Timor-Leste are based on GDP data that excludes oil and gas revenues, which in recent years have been several times higher than Timor-Leste's GDP itself.
- ³⁸ Fiji's spending on military pensions for the years 1998–2002 amounted to roughly 3.5% of annual military spending.
- ³⁹ The figures for Papua New Guinea are for the 'recurrent' part of the budget. For the years 2006–2008, 'development' spending amounted to 2, 3 and 6 million kina, respectively. Both the recurrent and development budgets include current and capital spending.
- ⁴⁰ The figures for Afghanistan are for core budget expenditure on the Afghan National Army. Military aid from foreign donors—which in 2009 included \$4 billion from the USA, 16 times Afghanistan's domestic military expenditure—is not included.
- ⁴¹ 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.

- ⁴² The figures for Sri Lanka for 2000 do not fully reflect the special allocation of 28 billion rupees for war-related expenditure. The figures for 2009 include a 33 billion rupees supplementary allocation following the end of the civil war.
- ⁴³ If the figures for Armenia were to include military pensions they would be 15–20% higher.
- ⁴⁴ The budget figures for Georgia for 2003 are believed to be an underestimation of actual spending because of the political turmoil during the year.
- ⁴⁵ 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.
- ⁴⁶ 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*.
- ⁴⁷ The figures for Albania prior to 2006 do not fully include pensions.
- ⁴⁸ The figures for Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2005 onwards are for the armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was formed in 2005 from the Croat–Bosniak Army of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb Army of Republika Srpska. The figures prior to 2005 include expenditure for the Army of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Army of Republika Srpska. The figures for Bosnia and Herzegovina do not include spending on arms imports.
- ⁴⁹ According to NATO figures, Bulgaria's total spending, including pensions, was 1393, 1712 and 1749 million leva in 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.
- ⁵⁰ The figures for Croatia for 2006–2009 include sums allocated from central government expenditure for repayments on a loan for a military radar system. The sums allocated were 147.8, 117.4, 69.8 and 51.9 million kunas in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.
- ⁵¹ 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.
- ⁵² The figures for France from 2006 are calculated with a new methodology due to a change in the French budgetary system and financial law.
- ⁵³ Iceland does not have an army or other military and, until the establishment of the Icelandic Defence Agency in June 2008, had no budget for defence or military affairs. The Icelandic Defence Agency is responsible for maintaining defence installations such as the Icelandic Air Defence System, intelligence gathering and military exercises.
- ⁵⁴ The figures for Italy include spending on civil defence, which typically amounts to about 4.5% of the total.
- ⁵⁵ The definition of military expenditure for FYROM changed from 2006. Border troops were transferred from the Ministry of Defence to the Ministry of Interior Affairs and part of the military pensions, previously entirely excluded, are now included.
- ⁵⁶ Montenegro declared its independence from the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006.
- ⁵⁷ Montenegro seceded from the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 3 June 2006. The figures for Serbia up to 2005 are for the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro (known as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia until Feb. 2003) and for 2006 onwards for Serbia alone.
- ⁵⁸ Sweden changed its accounting system in 2001, giving rise to a series break between 2000 and 2001. This break means that the decrease in military expenditure between 2000 and 2001 is overestimated by 1.4 percentage points.
- ⁵⁹ Because of a change in Switzerland's accounting system, the decrease in spending between 2005 and 2006 might be overestimated. Figures for Switzerland do not include expenditure on military pensions or paramilitary forces.

⁶⁰ From 2001 the UK moved from a cash-based accounting system to a resource-based system. The figures for the UK from 2001 are based on the 'Net Cash Requirement' figures given in the annual UK Defence Statistics, which are closest to the old cash definition. The Net Cash Requirement definition differs slightly from the cash definition used up to 2000. The effect on the figures for British military expenditure is unknown.

⁶¹ The figures for Bahrain do not include extra-budgetary spending on defence procurement.

⁶² The figures for Iran do not include spending on paramilitary forces such as the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps.

⁶³ The figures for Iraq are uncertain because of the high rate of inflation and since they are budget figures that may be subject to revision due to variations in the price of oil.

⁶⁴ The figures for Israel include military aid from the USA, which in 2009 was \$2.55 billion.

⁶⁵ The figures for Oman are for expenditure on defence and national security.

⁶⁶ The figures for Qatar are for expenditure on defence and security.

⁶⁷ The figures for Saudi Arabia are for expenditure on defence and security.

⁶⁸ The figures for Syria in US dollars have been converted from local currency using the market exchange rate for the base year of 2008 of 1 dollar = 46.5 Syrian pounds. Previously, Syria operated an official exchange rate of 1 dollar = 11.225 Syrian pounds, which was used in previous editions of the SIPRI Yearbook. Syria abolished the official rate in 2007, moving to the parallel market rate that had previously operated unofficially.

⁶⁹ The military expenditure of the United Arab Emirates is uncertain and lacking in transparency. The only available sources of data are IMF Staff Country Reports and the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics*. The Country Reports include two lines relating to military expenditure: the Goods and Services expenditure of the Defence and Interior ministries (which does not include military wages, salaries and pensions), and Abu Dhabi Federal Services, which the reports say are mainly defence and security expenditure. *Government Finance Statistics* give only the Goods and Services figures. The SIPRI figures are estimated as 80% of the Abu Dhabi Federal Services item, plus 100% of the Goods and Services figures. The latter item is estimated for 2006–2007 assuming a constant real value.

Source: SIPRI Military Expenditure Database, <<http://www.sipri.org/databases/milex/>>.