



# **World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1971-1980**



## **UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY**

### **Acknowledgments**

This edition was prepared under the direction of William B. Staples, Chief, Defense Program and Analysis Division. Dr. Byron F. Doenges was responsible for planning, development, and organization of the edition. Data in the statistical tables were compiled by Daniel Gallik and Matthew R. Ozburn.

### **Data**

This publication is based on information on hand as of August 31, 1982. Although the data are the best available, it should be noted that they are of varying reliability. Some of the data, or estimates used in the absence of reliable national data, may be subject to considerable margins of error, particularly for countries having restrictive data disclosure policies or developing national statistical systems.

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**U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency**



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## FOREWORD

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*This report is the fourteenth edition of a series begun in 1965 by the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. It encompasses the most reliable available information over a ten-year period of each of 145 countries on their military expenditures, arms transfers, and complementary economic and demographic data. It also contains a compendium of quotations from public speeches by Administration leaders on the general subject of US security requirements and two essays related to the central purpose of the report, a reference guide on the worldwide use of resources for military purposes.*

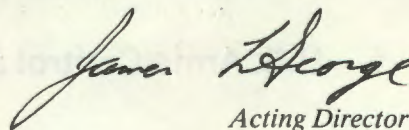
*The statistics reveal the continued upward trend in world military expenditures and, for many countries, the continued increase in arms imports. Once again, the Soviet Union led all nations in the magnitude of military spending. In 1980 world arms spending—in 1979 US dollars—approximated \$600 billion, an indication of continued insecurity of many nations throughout the world. Mitigating that security is a vital objective of US foreign policy.*

*President Reagan's statements quoted in the compendium essay in Part A concern the expansionist nature of Soviet foreign policy, the massive and sustained build-up of Soviet military power, and the necessity for and structure of the US military response. Quotations from Secretaries Schultz and Weinberger, and National Security Advisor Clark expand on the themes projected by the President.*

*The essay on efforts to develop an acceptable international military expenditure reporting program and to seek limitations on military spending provides insight into the complexities of negotiating reductions in military budgets. Soviet secrecy and Soviet and other Warsaw Pact country refusals to cooperate in UN military budget reporting exercises have been leading causes for the lack of progress in this area.*

*The essay on Libya's excessive arms acquisition program, supported primarily by the Soviets, sheds light on the highly destabilizing impact such acquisitions can have on regional stability.*

*It is hoped that this report will inspire others to investigate the causes of military force expansion and to recommend measures for controlling such expansion.*

  
Acting Director



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# A

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## ESSAYS

*Part A includes (1) a compendium of quotations by President Reagan, Secretaries Shultz and Weinberger, and National Security Adviser Clark on the impact of Soviet military expansion on US defense requirements and arms control positions; (2) an essay by Mr. Daniel Gallik on military budget reporting and limitations; and (3) an essay by Prof. I. William Zartman on the Libyan arms import experience. Each of these three papers has direct relevance to specific material presented in Part B.*

*While the statistical tables in Part B covered military expenditure and arms transfer data for the ten-year period, 1971-1980, the remarks by US officials in the compendium reflected in part on Soviet military expansion during that period. The major theme throughout the selection of quotations concerned the necessity for the United States to rebuild its military forces in order to meet the threat posed by the Soviets.*

*Mr. Gallik's essay explores the history of the efforts to seek reductions in military forces through negotiations on the reduction of military budgets. His essay touches on all of the difficulties which create barriers to such a method of arms control, such as a common monetary unit, military pricing complexities, a mutually acceptable reporting instrument, and verification of data and military spending limitation agreements.*

*Prof. Zartman's essay is a case study of one of the largest importers of arms. He provides the historical basis for Libya's build-up and illustrates the effects of Libya's explosive combination of oil-generated wealth, low population, and military fanaticism on Libya's African neighbors and Middle East stability. Excessive imports of arms by one country and the resultant impact of those imports on neighboring states are documented. Implicit in Prof. Zartman's treatise is the subtle reminder that controlling the flow of arms from a number of suppliers to such an arms importer would be a very difficult task indeed.*



## ADMINISTRATION PERSPECTIVES ON US SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

*During the 1970s, the period of time analyzed in this report, Soviet military expenditures increased at an average annual rate of 2.93 percent while US military expenditures increased at an average annual rate of 0.19 percent. Over the past decade, Soviet total military expenditures are estimated to have been about \$1,361 billion; US total military expenditures, \$974 billion.*

*In response to the challenge to the West posed by the Soviet military build-up, the United States has been engaged since early 1981 in a sustained effort to bolster the strength of its armed forces while at the same time advancing bold proposals for verifiable arms reductions. Soon after his inauguration, President Reagan proposed a program to enhance US military strength which would require military expenditures to increase at an average annual rate of 7.5 percent for the period 1983-1987. Following are a series of selected quotations by Administration leaders on the reasons for, and the commitment to, strengthening United States military forces:*

### PRESIDENT REAGAN

*An address to the nation by President Reagan on Nuclear Strategy Toward the Soviet Union, November 22, 1982*

"The prevention of conflict and the reduction of weapons are the most important public issues of our time. Yet, on no other issue are there more misconceptions and misunderstandings. You, the American people, deserve an explanation from your Government on what our policy is on these issues. Too often the experts have been content to discuss grandiose strategies among themselves, and cloud the public debate in technicalities no one can understand. The result is that many Americans have become frightened and, let me say, fear of the unknown is entirely understandable. Unfortunately much of the information emerging in this debate bears little semblance to the facts.

### US After World War II

"To begin, let's go back to what the world was like at the end of World War II. The United States was the only undamaged industrial power in the world. Our military power was at its peak, and we alone had the atomic weapon. But we didn't use this wealth and this power to bully; we used it to rebuild. We raised up the war-ravaged economies, including the economies of those who had fought against us. At first, the peace of the world was unthreatened, because we alone were left with any real power, and we were using it for the good of our fellow man. Any potential enemy was deterred from aggression because the cost would have far outweighed the gain.

"As the Soviets' power grew, we still managed to maintain the peace. The United States had established a system of alliances with NATO as the centerpiece. In addition, we grew even more respected as a world leader with a strong economy and deeply held moral values. With our commitment to help shape a better world, the United States always pursued every diplomatic channel for peace. And for at least 30 years after World War II, the United States still continued to possess a large military advantage over the Soviet Union. Our strength deterred—that is, prevented—aggression against us.

"This nation's military objective has always been to maintain peace by preventing war. This is neither a Democratic nor a Republican policy. It's supported by our allies. And most important of all, it has worked for nearly 40 years.

### Nuclear Deterrence

"What do we mean when we speak of nuclear deterrence? Certainly we don't want such weapons for their own sake. We don't desire excessive forces, or what some people have called "overkill." Basically, it is a matter of others knowing that starting a conflict would be more costly to them than anything they might hope to gain. And, yes, it is sadly ironic that in these modern times it still takes weapons to prevent war. I wish it did not.

"We desire peace, but peace is a goal, not a policy. Lasting peace is what we hope for at the end of our journey; it doesn't describe the steps we must take, nor the paths we should follow to reach that goal. I intend to search for peace along two parallel paths—deterrence and arms reductions. I believe these are the only paths that offer any real hope for an enduring peace.

"And, let me say, I believe that if we follow prudent policies, the risk of nuclear conflict will be reduced. Certainly the United States will never use its forces except in response to attack. Through the years, Soviet leaders have also expressed a sober view of nuclear war; and if we maintain a strong deterrent, they are exceedingly unlikely to launch an attack.

### The Military Imbalance

"Now, while the policy of deterrence has stood the test of time, the things we must do in order to maintain deterrence have changed. You often hear that the United States and the Soviet Union are in an arms race. The truth is that while the Soviet Union has raced, we have not. As you can see from this blue US line (chart 1, "Defense Spending"),\* in constant dollars our defense spending in the 1960s went up because of Vietnam and then it went

\*In the original television presentation, the colors, blue and red, were used for the United States and Soviet Union, respectively.



downward through much of the 1970s. Now, follow the red line, which is Soviet spending. It has gone up and up and up. In spite of a stagnating Soviet economy, Soviet leaders invest 12 to 14 percent of their country's gross national product in military spending, two to three times the level we invest.

## DEFENSE SPENDING

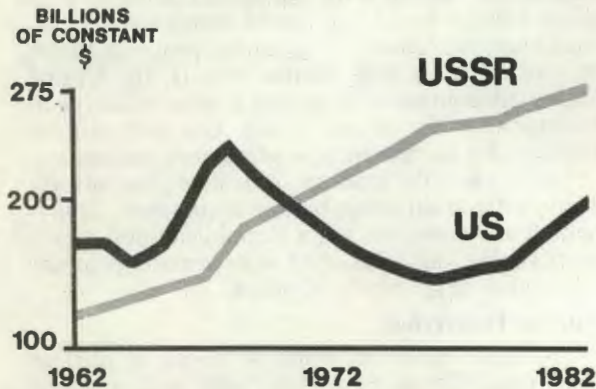


Chart 1

"I might add that the defense share of our US Federal budget has gone way down, too. Note the blue line again (chart 2, "Defense Share of Federal Budget"). In 1962, when John Kennedy was President, 46 percent, almost half of the Federal budget, went to our national defense. In recent years, about one-quarter of our budget has gone to defense, while the share for social programs has nearly doubled. And most of our defense budget is spent on people, not weapons.

"The combination of the Soviets spending more and the United States spending proportionately less changed the military balance and weakened

## DEFENSE SHARE OF FEDERAL BUDGET

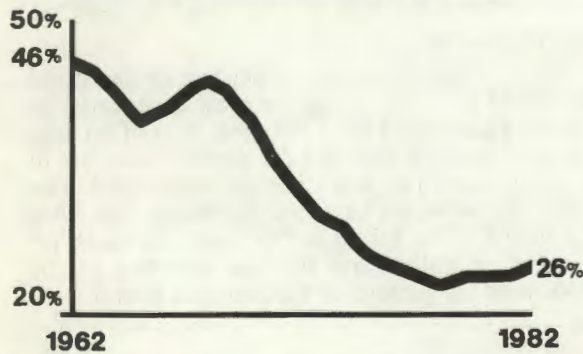


Chart 2

our deterrent. Today, in virtually every measure of military power, the Soviet Union enjoys a decided advantage.

"This chart (chart 3, "Strategic Missiles and Bombers") shows the changes in the total number of intercontinental missiles and bombers. You will see that in 1962 and in 1972, the US forces remained about the same, even dropping some by 1982. But take a look now at the Soviet side. In 1962, at the time of the Cuban missile crisis, the Soviets could not compare with us in terms of strength. In 1972 when we signed the SALT I Treaty, we were nearly equal. But in 1982, well, that red Soviet bar stretching above the blue American bar tells the story.

## STRATEGIC MISSILES AND BOMBERS

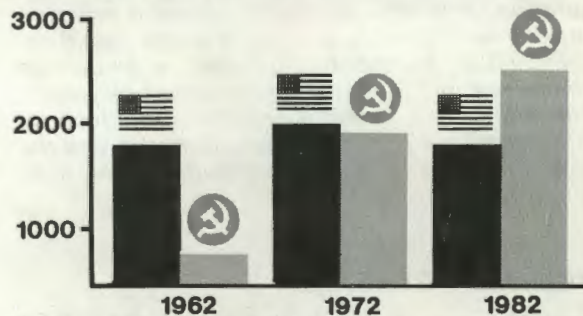


Chart 3

"I could show you chart after chart where there is a great deal of red and a much lesser amount of US blue. For example, the Soviet Union has developed a third more land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles than we have. Believe it or not, we froze our number in 1965 and have deployed no additional missiles since then.

"The Soviet Union put to sea 60 new ballistic missile submarines in the last 15 years. Until last year we had not commissioned one in the same period. The Soviet Union has built over 200 modern Backfire bombers and is building 30 more a year. For 20 years, the United States has deployed no new strategic bombers. Many of our B-52 bombers are now older than the pilots who fly them.

"The Soviet Union now has 600 of the missiles considered most threatening by both sides—the intermediate-range missiles based on land. We have none. The United States withdrew its intermediate-range land-based missiles from Europe almost 20 years ago.

"The world has also witnessed unprecedented growth in the area of Soviet conventional forces; the Soviets far exceed us in the number of tanks, artillery pieces, aircraft and ships they produce every year. What is more, when I arrived in this office, I learned that in our own forces we had planes that couldn't fly and ships that couldn't leave port, mainly for lack of spare parts and crew members.



"The Soviet military build-up must not be ignored. We've recognized the problem, and together with our allies, we have begun to correct the imbalance. Look at the chart (chart 4, "Projected Defense Spending") of projected real defense spending for the next several years. Note the Soviet red line. Let us assume the Soviets' rate of spending remains at the level they have followed since the 1960s. The blue line is the United States. If my defense proposals are passed, it will still take five years before we come close to the Soviet level. Yet the modernization of our strategic and conventional forces will assure that deterrence works and peace prevails.

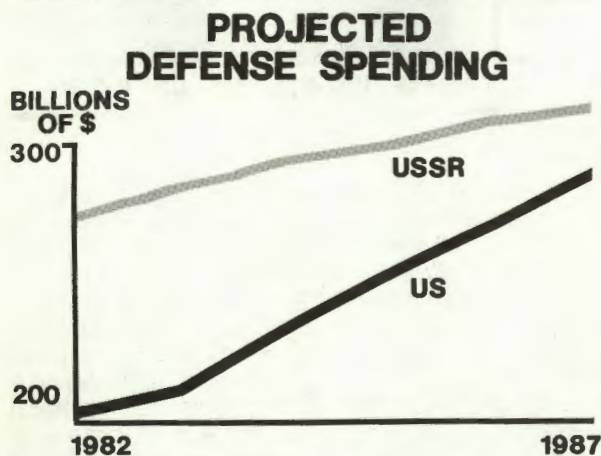


Chart 4

#### Decision to Proceed With MX Missile

"Our deployed nuclear forces were built before the age of microcircuits. It's not right to ask our young men and women in uniform to maintain and operate such antiques. Many have already given their lives in missile explosions and aircraft accidents caused by the old age of their equipment. We must replace and modernize our forces, and that is why I have decided to proceed with the production and deployment of the new ICBM (intercontinental ballistic missile) known as the MX.

"Three earlier presidents worked to develop this missile. Based on the best advice I could get, I concluded that the MX is the right missile at the right time. On the other hand, when I arrived in office, I felt the proposal on where and how to base the missile simply cost too much in terms of money and the impact on our citizen's lives.

#### Increasing Prospects for Arms Reductions

"Some may question what modernizing our military has to do with peace. Well, as I explained earlier, a secure force keeps others from threatening us and that keeps the peace. And just as important, it also increases the prospects of reaching significant arms reductions with the Soviets, and that's what we really want. The United States wants deep cuts in the world's arsenal of weapons.

"But unless we demonstrate the will to rebuild our strength and restore the military balance, the Soviets—since they are so far ahead—have little incentive to negotiate with us. Let me repeat that point, since it goes to the heart of our policies. Unless we demonstrate the will to rebuild our strength, the Soviets have little incentive to negotiate. If we hadn't begun to modernize, the Soviet negotiators would know we had nothing to bargain with except talk. They would know we were bluffing without a good hand, because they know what cards we hold—just as we know what's in their hand.

"You may recall that in 1969 the Soviets didn't want to negotiate a treaty banning antiballistic missiles. It was only after our Senate narrowly voted to fund an antiballistic missile program that the Soviets agreed to negotiate. We then reached an agreement.

"We also know that one-sided arms control doesn't work. We've tried time and again to set an example by cutting our own forces in the hope that the Soviets will do likewise. The result has always been that they keep building.

"I believe our strategy for peace will succeed. Never before has the United States proposed such a comprehensive program of nuclear arms control. Never in our history have we engaged in so many negotiations with the Soviets to reduce nuclear arms and to find a stable peace. What we are saying to them is this: We will modernize our military in order to keep the balance for peace, but wouldn't it be better if we both simply reduced our arsenals to a much lower level?

"Let me begin with the negotiations on the intermediate-range nuclear forces that are currently underway in Geneva. As I said earlier, the most threatening of these forces are the land-based missiles, which the Soviet Union now has aimed at Europe, the Middle East and Asia.

#### Warheads on Soviet Missiles

"This chart shows the number of warheads on these Soviet missiles (chart 5, "Missile Warheads"). In 1972, there were 600. The United States was at



Chart 5



zero. In 1977 there were 600. The US was still at zero. Then the Soviets began deploying powerful new missiles with three warheads and a reach of thousands of miles—the SS-20. Since then the bar has gone through the roof—the Soviets have added a missile with three warheads every week. Still you see no US blue on the chart. Although the Soviet leaders earlier this year declared they had frozen deployment of this dangerous missile, they have in fact continued deployment.

“Last year, on November 18, I proposed the total, global elimination of all these missiles. I proposed that the United States would deploy no comparable missiles—which are scheduled for late 1983—if the Soviet Union would dismantle theirs. We would follow agreement on the land-based missiles with limits on other intermediate-range systems.

“The European governments strongly support our initiative. The Soviet Union has thus far shown little inclination to take this major step to zero levels. Yet I believe and I am hoping that—as the talks proceed and as we approach the scheduled placement of our new systems in Europe—the Soviet leaders will see the benefits of such a far-reaching agreement.

“This summer we also began negotiations on strategic arms reductions, the proposal we call START (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks). Here we’re talking about intercontinental missiles—the weapons with a longer range than the intermediate-range ones I was just discussing. We are negotiating on the basis of deep reductions. I proposed in May that we cut the number of warheads on these missiles to an equal number, roughly one-third below current levels. I also proposed that we cut the number of missiles themselves to an equal number, about half the current US level. Our proposals would eliminate some 4,700 warheads and some 2,250 missiles. I think that would be quite a service to mankind.

“This chart (chart 6, “Strategic Ballistic Missiles”) shows the current level of US ballistic missiles, both land and sea-based. The red is the Soviet level. We intend to convince the Soviets it would be in their own best interest to reduce these missiles. Look at the reduced numbers both sides would have under our proposal—quite a dramatic change. We also seek to reduce the total destructive power of these missiles and other elements of US and Soviet strategic forces.

“In 1977, when the last Administration proposed more limited reductions, the Soviet Union refused even to discuss them. This time their reaction has been quite different. Their opening position is a serious one, and even though it doesn’t meet our objective of deep reductions, there’s no question we’re heading in the right direction. One reason for this change is clear. The Soviet Union knows that we are now serious about our own strategic programs and that they must be prepared to negotiate in earnest.

## STRATEGIC BALLISTIC MISSILES

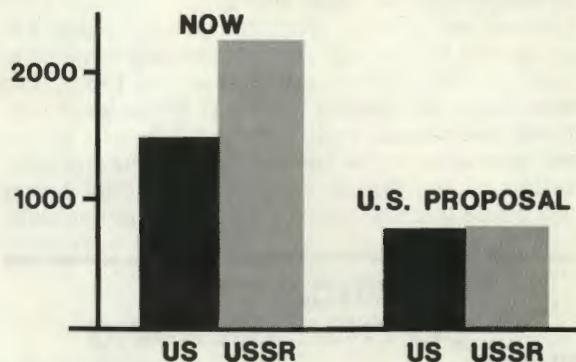


Chart 6

“We also have other important arms control efforts under way. In the talks in Vienna on mutual and balanced force reductions, we’ve proposed cuts in military personnel to a far lower and equal level. And in the 40-nation [UN] Committee on Disarmament in Geneva, we’re working to develop effective limitations on nuclear testing and chemical weapons. The whole world remains outraged by the Soviets’ and their allies’ use of biological and chemical weapons against defenseless people in Afghanistan, Cambodia and Laos. This experience makes ironclad verification all the more essential for arms control.”

*Certain sections of President Reagan’s November 22, 1982 Address to the Nation, have not been included here mainly because the material was not directly related to the general context of this Report.*

*From a radio address by President Reagan from Camp David, Maryland, on April 17, 1982*

“This stretch of 37 years since World War II has been the result of our maintaining a balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union and between the strategic nuclear capabilities of either side. As long as this balance has been maintained, both sides have been given an overwhelming incentive for peace.

“In the 1970s, the United States altered that balance by, in effect, unilaterally restraining our own military defenses while the Soviet Union engaged in an unprecedented build-up of both its conventional and nuclear forces. As a result, the military balance which permitted us to maintain the peace is now threatened. If steps are not taken to modernize our defense, the United States will progressively lose the ability to deter the Soviet Union from employing force of threats or force against us and against our allies.

“It would be wonderful if we could restore our balance with the Soviet Union without increasing our own military power. And, ideally, it would be



a long step in ensuring peace if we could have significant and verifiable reductions of arms on both sides. But let's not fool ourselves. The Soviet Union will not come to any conference table bearing gifts. Soviet negotiators will not make unilateral concessions. To achieve parity, we must make it plain that we have the will to achieve parity by our own effort."

*From President Reagan's address before the West German Bundestag, Bonn, West Germany, June 9, 1982*

"Without a strengthened Atlantic security, the possibility of military coercion will be very great. We must continue to improve our defenses if we are to preserve peace and freedom. This is not an impossible task; for almost 40 years, we have succeeded in deterring war. Our method has been to organize our defensive capabilities, both nuclear and conventional, so that an aggressor could have no hope of military victory. The alliance has carried its strength not as a battle flag but as a banner of peace. Deterrence has kept that peace, and we must continue to take the steps necessary to make deterrence credible.

"This depends in part on a strong America. A national effort, entailing sacrifices by the American people, is now underway to make long-overdue improvements in our military posture. The American people support this effort because they understand how fundamental it is to keeping the peace they so fervently desire.

"We also are resolved to maintain the presence of well-equipped and trained forces in Europe, and our strategic forces will be modernized and remain committed to the alliance. By these actions, the people of the United States are saying, 'We are with you Germany. You are not alone.' Our adversaries would be foolishly mistaken should they gamble that Americans would abandon their alliance responsibilities, no matter how severe the test.

"Alliance security depends on a fully credible conventional defense to which all allies contribute. There is a danger that any conflict would escalate to a nuclear war. Strong conventional forces can make the danger of conventional or nuclear conflict more remote. Reasonable strength in and of itself is not bad; it is honorable when used to maintain peace or defend deeply held beliefs.

"One of the first chores is to fulfill our commitments to each other by continuing to strengthen our conventional defenses. This must include improving the readiness of our standing forces and the ability of those forces to operate as one. We must also apply the West's technological genius to improving our conventional deterrence.

"We must think through the consequences of how we reduce the dangers to peace. Those who advocate that we unilaterally forego the modernization of our forces must prove that this will enhance our security and lead to moderation by the other side—in short, that it will advance, rather than undermine, the preservation of the peace.

The weight of recent history does not support this notion.

"Those who demand that we renounce the use of a crucial element of our deterrent strategy must show how this would decrease the likelihood of war. It is only by comparison with a nuclear war that the suffering caused by conventional war seems a lesser evil. Our goal must be to deter war of any kind.

"And to those who decry the failure of arms control efforts to achieve substantial results must consider where the fault lies. I would remind them it is the United States that has proposed to ban land-based intermediate-range nuclear missiles—the missiles most threatening Europe. It is the United States that has proposed and will pursue deep cuts in strategic systems. It is the West that has long sought the detailed exchanges of information on forces and effective verification procedures. And it is dictatorships, not democracies, that need militarism to control their own people and impose their system on others."

*From an address by President Reagan in Berlin, June 11, 1982*

"Instead of working with the West to reduce tensions and erase the danger of war, the Soviet Union is engaged in the greatest military build-up in the history of the world.

"To succeed at the negotiating table, we allies have learned that a healthy military balance is a necessity. Yesterday, the other NATO heads of government and I agreed that it is essential to preserve and strengthen such a military balance. And let there be no doubt: The United States will continue to honor its commitment to Berlin. Our forces will remain here as long as necessary to preserve the peace and protect the freedom of the people of Berlin. For us the American presence in Berlin, as long as it is needed, is not a burden. It is a sacred trust.

"Ours is a defensive mission. We pose no threat to those who live on the other side of the wall. But we do extend a challenge—a new Berlin initiative to the leaders of the Soviet bloc. It is a challenge for peace. We challenge the men in the Kremlin to join with us in the quest for peace, security, and a lowering of the tensions and weaponry that could lead to future conflict."

*From an address by President Reagan to the second UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament, June 17, 1982*

"The decade of so-called detente witnessed the most massive Soviet build-up of military power in history. They increased their defense spending by 40 percent while American defense spending actually declined in the same real terms. Soviet aggression and support for violence around the world have eroded the confidence needed for arms negotiations. While we exercised unilateral restraint they forged



ahead and today possess nuclear and conventional forces far in excess of an adequate deterrent capability.

"My countrymen learned a bitter lesson in this century: the scourge of tyranny cannot be stopped with words alone. So we have embarked on an effort to renew our strength that had fallen dangerously low. We refuse to become weaker while potential adversaries remain committed to their imperialist adventures.

"My people have sent me here today to speak for them as citizens of the world, which they truly are, for we Americans are drawn from every nationality represented in this chamber today. We understand that men and women of every race and creed can and must work together for peace. We stand ready to take the next steps down the road of cooperation through verifiable arms reduction. Agreements on arms control and disarmament can be useful in reinforcing peace; but they're not magic. We should not confuse the signing of agreements with the solving of problems. Simply collecting agreements will not bring peace. Agreements genuinely reinforce peace only when they are kept. Otherwise we are building a paper castle that will be blown away by the winds of war. Let me repeat, we need deeds, not words, to convince us of Soviet sincerity should they choose to join us on this path.

"Evidence of noncompliance with existing arms control agreements underscores the need to approach negotiation of any new agreements with care. The democracies of the West are open societies. Information on our defenses is available to our citizens, our elected officials, and the world. We do not hesitate to inform potential adversaries of our military forces and ask in return for the same information concerning theirs. The amount and type of military spending by a country are important for the world to know, as a measure of its intentions, and the threat that country may pose to its neighbors. The Soviet Union and other closed societies go to extraordinary lengths to hide their true military spending not only from other nations but from their own people. This practice contributes to distrust and fear about their intentions.

"Today, the United States proposes an international conference on military expenditures to build on the work of this body in developing a common system for accounting and reporting. We urge the Soviet Union, in particular, to join this effort in good faith, to revise the universally discredited official figures it publishes, and to join with us in giving the world a true account of the resources we allocate to our armed forces."

## SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ

*From the formal remarks by Secretary Shultz before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, July 13, 1982*

"Today most Americans are uncomfortable with the fact that we must spend so much of our substance on defense—and rightly so. Yet most Americans also recognize that we must deal with reality as we find it. And the reality, in its simplest terms, is an uncertain world in which peace and security can be assured only if we have the strength and will to preserve them. We have passed through a decade during which the Soviet Union expanded its military capability at a steady and rapid rate while we stood still. President Reagan has given us the leadership to turn that situation around—and just in time.

"The past decade taught us once again an important lesson about the US-Soviet relationship. In brief, it is that diminished American strength and resolve are an open invitation for Soviet expansion into areas of critical interest to the West and provide no incentive for moderation in the Soviet military build-up. Thus it is critical to the overall success of our foreign policy that we persevere in the restoration of our strength. But it is also true that the willingness to negotiate from that strength is a fundamental element of strength itself.

"The President has put forward arms control proposals in the strategic, theater, and conventional arms areas that are genuinely bold and that will, if accepted, reduce the burdens and the dangers of armaments. Let no one doubt the seriousness of our purpose. But let no one believe that we will seek agreement for its own sake, without a balanced and constructive outcome.

"We recognize that an approach to the Soviet Union limited to the military dimension will not satisfy the American people. Our efforts in the area of arms reduction are inevitably linked to restraint in many dimensions of Soviet behavior. And as we enter a potentially critical period of transition in Soviet leadership, we must also make it clear that we are prepared to establish mutually beneficial and safer relationships on the basis of reciprocity.

"If we are strong, we buttress our allies and friends and leave our adversaries in no doubt about the consequences of aggression. If we provide assistance to help others to be strong, our own strength can be husbanded and brought to bear more effectively. If we are confident, we give confidence to those who seek to resolve disputes peacefully. If we are engaged, we give hope to those who would otherwise have no hope. If we live by our ideals, we can argue their merit to others with confidence and conviction."



#### **SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WEINBERGER**

*From Secretary of Defense Weinberger's FY 1983 Department of Defense Annual Report to the Congress, p. II-3*

"The Soviet Union poses a greater danger to the American people than any other foreign power in our history. Only the Soviet Union has the power to inflict tens of millions of casualties on our population. Only the Soviet Union has massive and modern conventional and nuclear forces deployed, directly confronting our friends and allies in Europe and Asia. Only the Soviet Union has the forces and geographic proximity to threaten the free world's major source of energy. And the Soviet Union is embarked on a sustained effort to encourage and arm totalitarian forces in various parts of the world, so as to expand its political influence and military reach.

"We recognize that several important foreign policy and military problems are not the result of any Soviet initiative. But this recognition must not divert us from the fact that it is the Soviet military effort, its direction and its nature, that drives our defense budget. When it comes to planning our military forces and defense strategy, it is clear that Soviet capabilities—present and potential—must be the dominant consideration."

#### **NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER CLARK**

*From an address by National Security Adviser Clark before the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, May 21, 1982*

"Our interests are global and they conflict with those of the Soviet Union, a state which pursues worldwide policies, most unfriendly to our own. The Soviet Union maintains the most heavily armed military establishment in history and possesses the capability to project its military forces far beyond its own borders. It's a given fact, of course, we have vital interests around the world, including maritime sea lanes of communication. The hard fact is that the military power of the Soviet Union is now able to threaten these vital interests as never before. The Soviet Union also complements its direct military capabilities with proxy forces and surrogates with extensive arms sales and grants by manipulation of terrorist and subversive organizations, and through support to a number of insurgencies and separatist movements—providing arms, advice, military training, and political backing. Our military forces and those of our allies must protect our common interests in our increasingly turbulent environment. We must be prepared to deter attack and to defeat such attack when deterrence fails."



## MILITARY EXPENDITURE REPORTING AND LIMITATIONS – AN UPDATE

by Daniel Gallik

A basic difficulty in negotiating reductions in weapons and military forces is the lack of a sufficiently broad and meaningful unit of measure for comparing national forces of diverse composition. Measures such as numbers of specific weapons become too numerous and lack a common denominator; others such as "destructive power" are difficult to calculate and may not take account of important variables. There is one measure, however, that has long been perceived as an important general indicator in comparing national forces and has repeatedly been proposed as an appropriate object of limitation for arms control and disarmament purposes – namely, military expenditures.

It is recognized, of course, that annual military expenditures are an imperfect measure of military capabilities. The latter depend on accumulated stocks of weapons and thus on past as well as current spending; expenditures may not accurately reflect the "military output" value of the things purchased so much as their "economic input" value; and the same quantity of inputs may result in unequal military outputs when converted by different countries or into different weapons. Nevertheless, a strong connection between military expenditures and military capabilities is generally recognized, and it has been often proposed that agreements by countries to mutually limit military spending could go a long way to meeting the objectives of arms control. For example, the Final Document of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) First Special Session on Disarmament in 1978 considered that "gradual reductions of military expenditures on a mutually agreed basis would be a measure that would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities of reallocating resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries."<sup>1</sup> The aim of this essay is to briefly review recent international efforts to address and overcome some of the difficulties which such limitations face.<sup>2</sup>

In the abstract, the concept of military expenditure limitation has both strong advantages and strong disadvantages. The main advantage is that a spending limitation can serve as an overall, comprehensive cap on a country's military effort; it can cover disparate types of weapons, forces, or

stages in the development-deployment cycle. It can apply to kinds of military activities, such as R&D or easily hidden weapons production or deployment, that are difficult or impossible to observe by "national technical means." By providing a means to include various kinds of forces and activities under a single measure, it permits each party to retain the freedom to alter the mix. (It has been argued that this freedom may not be an unmitigated advantage and that under a severe spending limitation a country might be tempted to select a cheap but risky or destabilizing force mix. However, a spending limitation need not preclude other kinds of agreements which could guard against such dangers.)

The main disadvantage is that to implement a spending limitation so as to properly safeguard the national security of all parties, copious amounts of national information would have to be made available. This is necessary to allow adequate comparisons of spending, in view of differing currencies, economies, and military forces, and to provide means of assuring compliance with the limitation. Many countries regard such information as too sensitive to release. Even with substantial information, there are serious problems in developing fully accurate and verifiable comparisons of military spending over time and between countries.

In practical terms, the idea of a military expenditure limitation agreement which includes the two major powers immediately encounters two serious difficulties. One is the radical difference in the two countries' attitudes toward releasing information. While the United States is among the most open societies, the Soviet Union is one of the most secretive – virtually no meaningful information relating to military programs and spending is made public. The second difficulty is that the single figure the Soviets make public (without elaboration), the announced official defense budget total, is only some 1/3 to 1/7 of more realistic estimates of total Soviet military spending.

Despite these two grave obstacles on the Soviet side, the Soviet Union has been the main proponent of military spending limitations. In 1973, the Soviets made a major proposal in the United Nations General Assembly that the five nuclear powers agree to a 10 percent reduction in military budgets. Evidently to enlist support from developing countries, it was further proposed that one-tenth of the 10 percent reduction be channelled to development assistance to those countries. The Soviet Union has endeavored to reconcile the obvious inconsistency between its own extreme secretiveness and its proposal for an information-demanding type of agreement by denying that its proposal requires any information disclosure.

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<sup>1</sup>Final Document, UNGA, SSOD I (1978), p. 89.

<sup>2</sup>For useful additional historical detail, readers are referred to the essay, "Military Expenditure Reporting and Limitations," in *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfer 1967-1976* (1978) and to Abraham S. Becker, *Military Expenditure Limitations for Arms Control: Problems and Prospects*, Ballinger, Cambridge MA, 1977.



Although Moscow has offered little explanation of the proposal, it has been made clear that it pertains to national military budgets as officially promulgated and not to verifiable military expenditures in some commonly understood sense. At first, the Soviet position was that an equal percentage reduction automatically made the reduction equitable, ignoring the fact that outlays in the Soviet definition of its military budget evidently are only a small fraction of what they would be in a generally used definition. Later, the Soviet Union extended its proposal to permit reductions in percentage or "absolute terms." The latter expression, never explained, presumably means that the Soviet Union would be willing to match particular dollar, yuan, pound, or franc reductions with a particular ruble reduction, but the amount of reduction in each currency would be negotiated without concern for comparisons of total military expenditures. These presumably would be ignored or taken at their face value in nominal national budgets. This position is taken despite the fact that there has never been any disclosure by the Soviets of the meaning of their budget in such terms as scope, content, sub-categories, prices used, or relationships to other national accounts.

In the light of their position it is not surprising that the Soviet proposal has been viewed with much skepticism by most of the rest of the world. Nevertheless, it unintentionally set in train a series of developments which has infused the issue of military expenditure limitation with an element of realism and objectivity. A key step in the process was the establishment of an expert study group by the UNGA at the initiative of Mexico. This group's report, issued in 1974,<sup>3</sup> surveyed a wide range of issues associated with proposals to reduce military budgets, including the problems of defining the appropriate scope and content of military expenditures or outlays, making international and inter-temporal comparisons of them, selecting a suitable form that a limitation might take, and verifying compliance with a limitation agreement. The report served as the starting point for a series of UNGA expert group studies which undertook as a first step to define the scope and content of military expenditures. This series of studies was undertaken largely at the initiative of Sweden, which already in 1973 had proposed in the context of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that steps should be taken to promote openness and reporting of military expenditures in common terms.

Although a Soviet expert had joined in the consensus 1974 report, the Soviet Union later repudiated the report and subsequently opposed further studies of military expenditure definition, reporting, and comparison. Despite this, after a series of expert

group reports in 1976, 1977, and 1980,<sup>4</sup> a standard reporting instrument defining the scope and content of military expenditures and specifying the kinds of detail to be reported was developed and tested.

In 1980 and 1981, the UNGA in effect endorsed the standard reporting instrument and recommended that all states use it to voluntarily and regularly report their military expenditures to the United Nations.<sup>5</sup> In the two years of regular reporting, preceded by a practical test of the instrument, the following countries have reported their military expenditures to the UN at least once:<sup>6</sup>

Australia	Japan
Austria	Mexico
Belgium	Netherlands
Canada	New Zealand
Cyprus	Norway
Denmark	Senegal
Finland	Seychelles
France	Sudan
Germany, West	Sweden
Indonesia	Turkey
Italy	UK
Ireland	US

Not all the reports were in full conformity with the standard instrument. A number of countries, including the US, reported various degrees of difficulty in complying fully with the requested kinds of detail. Improvements or adjustments in the instrument can be expected as experience accumulates.

Of much greater concern is the fact that no countries from the Communist bloc have as yet complied with the UNGA resolutions. Romania had been active in the expert groups which developed the standard reporting instrument and had taken the initiative in urging (repeatedly futile) efforts by the UN to develop principles which should guide the actions of states in connection with agreed reductions in military budgets. Yet, even Romania failed to report its expenditures.

The institution of standardized reporting is only a first step, since military expenditures are as yet reported only in national currencies and current prices. UNGA-mandated expert groups are also proceeding to devote attention to the means of comparing these expenditures over time and space

<sup>4</sup>Issued under the agenda item title, "Reduction of Military Budgets," these reports were:

- A/21/222, Measurement and International Reporting of Military Expenditures (1976);
- A/32/194 and Add. 1 (1977);
- A/35/479, The Practical Test of the Proposed Standard Instrument for International Reporting of Military Expenditures (1980).

<sup>5</sup>UNGA resolutions 35/142B (December 1980) and 36/82B (December 1981).

<sup>6</sup>A/35/478, *op. cit.*;  
A/36/353 and Addenda 1 and 2 and Corrigendum 2 (1981);  
A/37/418 (1982).

<sup>3</sup>"Reduction of the Military Budgets of States Permanent Members of The Security Council by 10 Percent and Utilization of Part of the Funds Thus Saved to Provide Assistance to Developing Countries," UN document A/9770/rev. I, 1974.



and of verifying them. These issues were the subject of an initial report issued in 1982.<sup>7</sup> This report surveyed the technical issues and recommended a further effort to examine empirically the feasibility of preparing price indices and conversion rates for military expenditures based on data to be provided by participating states. In its fall 1982 session, the UNGA again endorsed these efforts to improve the availability and comparability of military expenditures; the UNGA also mandated a new expert group to undertake the study and prepare a report by 1985.<sup>8</sup>

Although steady progress is being made by the UN study groups in the technical aspects of standardized reporting and comparative measurement of military expenditures, progress has not been good in expanding the openness and visibility of military spending by states. The UN call for reporting continues to be ignored by Eastern countries. If further progress is not made soon, the whole painstaking effort of several year's duration may falter. A number of countries now reporting have conditioned their continuation on an improvement of the balance in reporting "from different geographic regions and on representing different budgeting systems," as called for by the UN.

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<sup>7</sup>UN document A/S-12/7 (1982)

<sup>8</sup>UNGA resolution 37/95B, December 1982.

The United States has been a firm supporter of the efforts in the UN to increase openness on military matters in general and military expenditures in particular. The US has actively participated in the UN expert groups and reports its own expenditures as a contribution to creating the conditions of confidence, comparability, and verifiability that any agreement would require if national security is to be safeguarded. Greater openness in reporting military spending could enhance confidence among states, reduce worst-case estimating, and help eliminate suspicions engendered by the unreasonable secretiveness of states with superlative military power. In order to encourage more openness, and to build on the UN work, President Reagan in a speech to the Second Special Session on Disarmament of the UNGA in June 1982, proposed that an international conference be held to build on the UN work on military expenditure reporting and accounting and to encourage wider participation. The fall 1982 session of the UNGA noted this proposal in calling for new initiatives to give a fresh impetus towards achieving the broadest possible participation in reporting; member states were asked to suggest practical means of promoting this goal.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*



## ARMS IMPORTS – THE LIBYA EXPERIENCE

by I. William Zartman

Libya is a classic case of a country which has acquired arms far in excess of those required for self-defense. In recent years, it has become one of the world's largest importers of arms.<sup>1</sup> Over the decade 1971-1980, Libya accounted for nearly 40 percent of all African arms imports, despite the fact that its population is less than one percent of the entire continent.<sup>2</sup> These arms have been acquired for the purpose of furthering Libyan policy in Africa and the Middle East, and as an arsenal for re-export outside of Libyan territory. They have also been used directly to intervene in Chad. This massive arms build-up has raised the security concerns of neighboring states, leading them to seek an increased capability to deter and defend against a Libyan attack. The principal source of Libyan arms has been the Soviet Union, which has supplied two-thirds of Libya's arms build-up. To date, much of Libya's arms stock remains unused and in storage, a potential threat to stability in the region.

### Historical Perspective

Libyan arms imports have gone through a number of distinct phases. For 17 years after being granted independence in 1951 Libya was lightly armed, as King Idriss preferred to rely on tribal levies rather than his embryonic army. In response to public protests of this military impotence after the Arab defeat by Israel in 1967, the Libyan government began a \$1.135 billion military procurement program the following year, including orders for missiles, tanks, and smaller naval vessels from Great Britain, and combat aircraft from the United States. Before much of this material could arrive, however, frustrated nationalist army officers reacted and overthrew King Idriss on September 1, 1969. Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, leader of the military coup, cancelled British and American orders, and Libya embarked on a new arms procurement program with new suppliers in new quantities.<sup>3</sup>

France's embargo on arms sales to Middle East combatants in 1967 made it a ready candidate to pick up Libyan arms needs, and the Soviet Union was eager to replace Western suppliers. The initial phase of arms purchases by Col. Muammar Qadhafi's government merely continued attempts

by the previous regime to undertake a substantial modernization program for the Libyan armed forces. In January 1970, Libya negotiated the purchase of some 50 Mirage 5s and 50 Mirage IIIs, and training to cover the following four years. Although military assistance had come in small quantities from the Soviet Union between the June War of 1967 and the military coup in September 1969, it was only in the summer of 1970 that material arrived in sizeable quantities: 200 tanks, 75 field and anti-aircraft weapons, 36 amphibious vehicles, and supporting equipment. France also sold AMX light tanks during this period.<sup>4</sup>

This second phase reflected some notable characteristics in Libyan arms procurement that were different from the first. Arms purchases were no longer related to foreign base rights, since the base agreements with the US and the UK were terminated in 1970. Arms purchases were diversified and balanced in cold war terms, providing Libya with an alternative source in case one supplier or another should use its supplier's role to pressure Libya on a particular policy. The arms acquired were designed to supply a modest conventional military force of less than 20,000 men. By the middle of the decade, however, Qadhafi had initiated a new phase. In May 1974, after the October War, and total estrangement with moderate Arab states—Egypt and Sudan, and then Tunisia, all of which had rejected plans offered by Qadhafi for unification—Prime Minister Abd al-Salam Jallud turned to Moscow with a long list of arms to be purchased. For the Soviet Union this request meant a new opening to the Arab world, after setbacks in Egypt and Sudan, and a new source of hard currency; for Libya, it meant a further turn to the only source likely to respond favorably to so large a list.

### Arms Inventories

Libyan arms imports grew steadily each year of the 1970s, with more money expended per year after 1975 than was expended in the entire first five years of the decade. Totals are as follows, in constant 1979 millions of US dollars:

1970	60	1974	468	1978	2172
1971	171	1975	712	1979	2300
1972	262	1976	1232	1980	1903
1973	279	1977	1395		

Of the total arms deliveries to Libya since Prime Minister Jallud's visit to Moscow, two-thirds have come from the Soviet Union, primarily tanks and armored vehicles, artillery, missiles, combat aircraft, helicopters, and naval material.<sup>5</sup> The next largest

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<sup>1</sup>See Table III, this Volume.

<sup>2</sup>See Table II, this Volume.

<sup>3</sup>On this period, see Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, *The Arms Trade with the Third World* (NY: Humanities Press, 1971), 587-91.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup>See Table III, this volume; Michael Martin et al, *Les armées et la défense, Annuaire de l'Afrique et du Moyen Orient 1980* (Paris: Éditions Jeune Afrique, 1981), 255.



supplier has been Italy, selling about a tenth of the Russian total, followed by France and West Germany.<sup>6</sup> Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Turkey and Spain have all supplied lesser quantities, consistent with Libyan desires to seek the greatest possible diversification of arms sources. However, the diverse sources of supply created standardization problems for Libyan logistics during foreign military operations, notably in Chad.

Libya maintains staggering stocks of arms, far beyond the absorption capability of its armed forces:

#### Army

Libyan ground forces are believed to hold the following:<sup>7</sup>

##### Main Battle Tanks

- 2,600 T-54/-55/-62 (USSR)
- 200 T-72 (USSR)
- 100 OF-40 LION (Italy)

##### Armored Infantry Fighting Vehicles

- 700 BMP (USSR)

##### Armored Personnel Carriers

- 160 M-113A1 (USA)
- 100 EE-11 URUTU, Fiat 6614 (Brazil)
- 900 BTR - 50/-60, OT-62/-64 (USSR)

##### Armored Reconnaissance Vehicles

- 300 EE-9 CASCABEL armored cars (Brazil)
- 200 BRDM-2 (USSR)

##### Artillery

- 360 130MM Guns (USSR)
- Some 600 M-101 105mm, 122mm including M-1974SP, 152mm including M-1973SP (US, USSR)
- 40 M-109 155mmSP (US)
- 200 106mm recoilless rifles (US)

##### Multi-Tube Rocket Launchers

- Some 600 BM-11 107mm, BM-21 and RM-70 122mm, and M-51 130 mm (USSR)

##### Mortars

- 450 81 mm, 120mm, 160mm and 240mm (US, USSR)

##### Antitank Guided Weapons

- 3,000 including VIGILANT, MILAN and SAGGER (UK, France/FRG, USSR)

##### Surface-to-Surface Missiles

- 48 FROG-7 (USSR)
- 70 SCUD B (USSR)

##### Antiaircraft Weapons

- 450 23mm ZSU-23-4SP, 30mm including M-53/59SP, 57mm AA Guns, SA-6/-7/-9 surface-to-air missiles (USSR)

<sup>6</sup>French deliveries were suspended by Giscard d'Estaing in December 1980 and resumed in July 1981 under Mitterrand.

<sup>7</sup>*The Military Balance 1982-1983*, (London: The International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1982), pp. 53-64.

#### On order:

100 LION and 300 T-72 MBT, Fiat 6616 armored cars, 100 URUTU armored personnel carriers, 200 PALMARIA 155mm SP howitzers, SCUD B/C surface-to-surface missiles, SA-9 surface-to-air missiles.

The significance of these inventories becomes clear when compared to other ground forces in the region. Libya's 55,000-man army has some 2,900 main battle tanks; Egypt's 320,000-man army has 2,100 main battle tanks. Libya's combined force of armored infantry fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers and armored reconnaissance vehicles amounts to some 2,300 vehicles; Sudan, with an army of 53,000, has 377 such vehicles. In comparison to Libya's 1,000 artillery pieces larger than 100mm, Algeria, with an army of 150,000, has only 350 such weapons. Egypt, Algeria and Sudan combined hold slightly more than 1,000 antitank missiles; Libya has 3,000. A graphic representation of Libyan tank holdings in comparison with its neighbors is presented in figure 1.

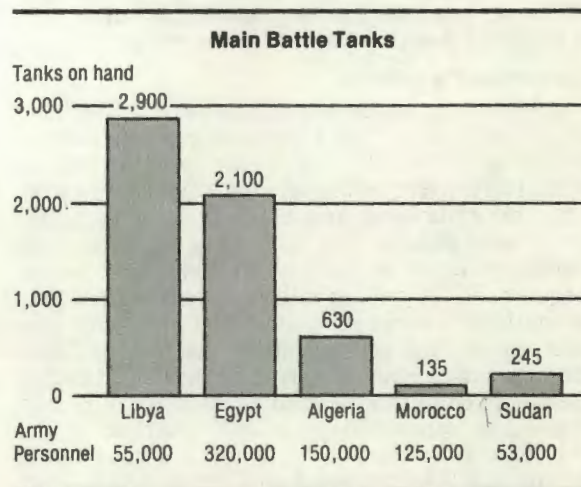


Figure 1

#### Air Force

The Libyan Air Force includes the following aircraft:<sup>8</sup>

##### Bombers

- 7 TU-22 BLINDER A (USSR)

##### Fighters/Fighter Bombers

- 72 MIG-21 FISHBED (USSR)
- 143 MIG-23 FLOGGER E (USSR)
- 18 MIG-23BM FLOGGER F (USSR)
- 14 MIG-23U (USSR)
- 50 MIG-25 FOXBAT A (USSR)
- 5 MIG-25U (USSR)
- 13 MIRAGE 5DD (France)
- 45 MIRAGE 5D/DE (France)
- 14 MIRAGE F-1AD (France)

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.*



6 MIRAGE F-1BD (France)  
 26 MIRAGE F-1ED (France)  
 Some 100 SU-20/22 FITTER E/F/J (USSR)

**Combat-Capable Trainers**  
 30 J-1 JASTREB (Yugoslavia)  
 61 GALEB (Yugoslavia)  
 12 MAGISTER (France)  
 119 SF-260 WL (Italy)  
 2 TU-22 BLINDER D (USSR)  
 100 L-39 (Czechoslovakia)

**Reconnaissance Aircraft**  
 7 MIRAGE 5DR (France)  
 6 MIG-25R (USSR)

**Transport Aircraft**  
 8 C-130H (USA)  
 1 Boeing 707 (USA)  
 8 G-222 (Italy)  
 2 MYSTERE-FALCON (France)  
 4 C-140 JETSTAR (USA)  
 2 CL-44 (Canada)  
 8 IL-76 (USSR)  
 1 CORVETTE 200 (Italy)  
 2 KING AIR (US)

**Transport/Utility/Special Purpose Helicopters**  
 10 ALOUETTE III (France)  
 9 AB-47 (Italy)  
 5 AB-206 (Italy)  
 1 AS-61A (Italy)  
 2 AB-212 (Italy)  
 8 SUPER FRELON (SAR) (France)  
 19 CH-47C (Italy)  
 20 Mi-2 HOPLITE (Poland)  
 2 Mi-8 HIP (USSR)  
 5 Mi-14 HAZE (USSR)

**Attack Helicopters**  
 25 Mi-24 HIND (USSR)

**Air Defense**  
 30 CROTALE (60 systems) surface-to-air missile (France)  
 300 SA-2/-3/-6 surface-to-air missile (USSR)

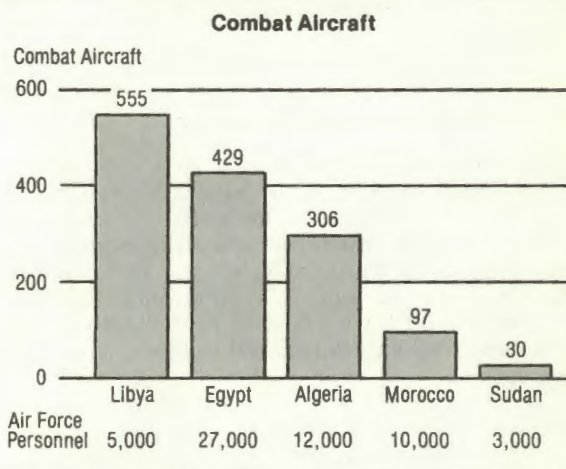
**Air-to-Air Missiles**  
 AA-2 ATOLL, R-550 MAGIC (USSR, France)

**Air-to-Surface Missiles**  
 SWATTER (USSR)

**On order:**  
 50 MIG-25, 140 MIG-23, 40 MIRAGE F-1 fighters; 12 G-222; 10 TWIN OTTER transports; 70 SF-260 trainers; GAZELLE helicopters; 2 Agusta A-109 helicopters; Super 530 air-to-air missiles.

As in the case of ground forces, great disparities exist between the Libyan Air Force and the air forces of its neighbors. Libya, with an air force of

about 5,000 men, maintains some 555 combat aircraft. Algeria, with an air force of 12,000 personnel, has some 306 combat aircraft. Morocco, with 10,000, has 97 combat aircraft. Jordan, facing a considerably greater threat than Libya, has 94 combat aircraft for a force of 7,500. A graphic representation of Libyan aircraft holdings in relation to its neighbors is contained in figure 2.



**Figure 2**

### **Navy**

Qadhafi's ambitious arms acquisition plans have devoted considerably more attention to the Army and Air Force than to his Navy. Naval inventories are as follows:<sup>9</sup>

#### **Submarines**

5 Ex-Soviet F-Class (USSR)

#### **Frigates**

1 VOSPER MK7 (Under Refit) with 4 OTOMAT surface-to-surface missiles, 4 ALBATROS ASPIDE surface-to-air missiles (UK)

#### **Corvettes**

4 WADI with 4 OTOMAT surface-to-surface missiles (Italy)  
 1 VOSPER 440-ton (UK)  
 1 Ex-Soviet NANUCHKA II (USSR)

#### **Missile Boats**

12 Ex-Soviet OSA-II with 4 STYX surface-to-surface missiles (USSR)  
 3 SUSA with 8 SS-12M surface-to-surface missiles (UK)  
 1 Lurssen-Type with surface-to-surface, surface-to-air missiles (FRG)  
 2 LA COMBATTANTE with 4 OTOMAT surface-to-surface missiles (France)

#### **Patrol Craft**

4 GARIAN (UK)  
 6 Thornycroft (UK)

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*



#### Minesweepers

- 2 Ex-Soviet NATYA (USSR)

#### Miscellaneous

- 1 Logistics Support Ship (UK)
- 2 PS-700 LST (France)
- 3 POLNOCNY (USSR)
- 2 C-107 LCT (Turkey)
- 1 Thornycroft repair ship (UK)

#### On order:

- 8 LA COMBATTANTE II and 13 Lurssen-Type missile boats, 12 C-107 LCT, and OTOMAT surface-to-surface missiles.

Although the Libyan Navy is the second largest, after Egypt, among Arab Mediterranean states, there is less evidence of the massive overarming and stockpiling which has taken place within the Army and Air Force. The Libyan Navy is confronted with the longest Mediterranean coast of any south-shore state and is expected to defend vigorously Libya's substantial claims of territorial waters.

In sum, while Libyan naval procurement since the mid-1970s may be argued to appear reasonably consistent with the mission of the force, both army and air force procurement are aimed at stockpiling to a degree far in excess of the ability of the Libyan armed forces to put these weapons to effective use.

#### Rationale

The professed Libyan rationale for its military build-up is directly related to the rationale given for the military regime's takeover and use of power. Qadhafi has long been an ardent Arab nationalist. He justified his military coup in 1969 in terms of the need to correct an imbalance between Arab resources and capabilities and the use to which they were being put in the achievement of Arab aims and goals.<sup>10</sup> Qadhafi argued that both the Arab masses' internal welfare and the Arab nations' external purposes were being neglected by Arab leaders, Libyan first, but others as well. (Qadhafi's hero and model, Egypt's Jamal Abd al-Nasser, passed away within a year after the Libyan coup, leaving empty a leadership role that Qadhafi has sought to fill in his own way.) Qadhafi's Libya found itself in a unique position in regard to this imbalance: its oil wealth far exceeded the needs of its own people, and so Qadhafi saw that Libya could serve as the banker for the broader Arab people and their causes.

<sup>10</sup>For various interpretations of Libyan policy, see I. William Zartman and Aureliano Buendia, "La Politique Étrangère Libyenne," in Maurice Flory et al, *La Libye Nouvelle* (Paris, CNRS, 1975); Ruth First, *Libya: The Elusive Revolution* (Baltimore: Penguin, 1974); "The Libyan Revolution in the Words of its Leaders," *Middle East Journal* (spring 1970); *Africa Index*, vol. IV, nos. 11, 13, 14, 19; vol. III, no. 14; "Libya-Sudan-Chad Triangle," Hearings before the Subcommittee on Africa of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 97th Congress, 29 October & 4 November 1981; John Cooley, *Libyan Sandstorm* (NY: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1982).

Although these ideas were present in the early writings, discussions and pronouncements of the Qadhafi regime, they evolved in stages, corresponding to a large extent to the stages of arms procurement already identified. The first actions that the Libyan leaders took were aimed at liberating their own country from foreign "constraints"; these included oil nationalization and national control of oil pricing, removal of foreign bases, and equipping a modest armed force. The second goal consisted of expanding the base of Libyan power by institutionalizing Arab unity in at least a core area of the Arab nations. After Syria, Sudan, Egypt and Tunisia rejected this attempt at amalgamation in the early 1970s, Qadhafi turned to attempts at unification with Syria and with Chad in the early 1980s, and made offers in the same direction to Algeria, Mauritania, and the Polisario of the Western Sahara during the same period.

While seeking Arab unity and promoting pan-Arab nationalism, Qadhafi also turned to internal reform after 1973, when he launched his cultural revolution and issued his "Green Book." He attempted to create a new egalitarian society and to improve the daily lives of Libyan citizens through the creation of new social laws and liberal social spending of substantial oil revenues. All these aims—including the unification attempts—were cast in terms of concern for the expansion of greater Arab causes and the improvement of the welfare of the Libyan people. But the actual foreign policy goals remained constant: on the one hand, the military destruction of Israel and the broader defeat of all forces perceived as imperialist in the area and beyond, and on the other, the support of the revolutionary potential and of forces perceived as progressive among the Arab peoples and elsewhere in the world. Qadhafi is not sectarian; he is willing to support forces anywhere which he perceives as sharing his aims, although his sense of a leadership void needing to be filled most clearly applies to Arab and Muslim causes. Despite decisions that are occasionally made in a revolutionary frenzy and with factual perceptions that are frequently uninformed, inaccurate and caricatural, his actions are generally purposive in terms of the regime's broad goals. These goals—as he defined them—grow out of Libya's position as a rich underpopulated part of the Arab world and Qadhafi's conclusions and perceptions based on that fact.

Some examples from Libyan statements can serve to give a flavor of the type of goals and rationale used. In late 1980, a Libyan broadcast reported that

*transformation of the schools, institutions and colleges into military barracks will hasten the creation of an armed people as soon as possible, confirming that this was the real popular mobilization of the masses to confront the aggression to which the Arab nation is being subjected these days and to face the siege which imperialism is trying to lay around Libya. The leader pointed out that the*



*forces of US and Zionist imperialism make daily advances in the Arab homeland, occupy parts of it and establish their aggressive military bases on its land, confirming that Egypt is completely occupied by US military forces. . . The leader stressed the need to prepare a sufficient military force and that we should be ready to face the dangers when they come, because fighting might be imposed on us in any of the hostile fronts which are mobilized by America. He explained that we should not stop at replying to aggression; rather we should destroy the aggressive positions and prepare for an attack when the need arises.*<sup>11</sup>

On another occasion during the same period, Qadhafi declared

*we urge the Arab people from the ocean to the gulf to embark on counterattacking US bases, the US presence and its main base in Palestine. Should the Arab regimes obstruct the counterattack of the Arab people, they must pay the price for this; they will be treated like the United States and the Israelis will be treated.*<sup>12</sup>

The Libyan rationale for its enormous arms build-up clearly flows from these broad political aims. Libya seeks to build its armed forces first, and then to serve as the arsenal for two activities: a massive assault against Israel, and more dispersed efforts by "progressive national liberation movements" and terrorist groups. To these might be added a third goal, restricted by Libyan manpower limitations: harassment of any foreign military activities within an expanded notion of Libyan sea and airspace.

The largest supplier of arms to Libya is the Soviet Union. Although there are few Soviet statements specifically addressing the Soviet rationale, it takes little analysis to note that Moscow's reasons are both political and commercial. Although nothing indicates Soviet control over Libyan policy—the policy goals were established well before the Russian connection was exchanged for its arms supplies, the general parallels between Soviet and Libyan foreign policy aims are frequently evident. Soviet Academician Anatoly Gromyko's recent claim that

*The USSR and Africa's independent countries are closely cooperating to eliminate the vestiges of racism and colonialism and fight against neocolonialism, and that brings notable results and promotes closer relations between this country and the young African states*<sup>13</sup>

is a broad affirmation that parallels Libya's policy declarations. Specific Libyan translations of this broad coincidence of goals—such as support for an all-out onslaught on Israel or for national liberation movements in the Western Sahara, northern

Mali and Niger, or Chad, or subversion of the Egyptian or Sudanese governments or attacks on Tunisia—have not been openly endorsed by the Soviet Union, but the cases are rare where an arms supplier of any hue gives such endorsement to its client. Perhaps more indicative of Soviet aims is the absence of restrictions on the re-export of arms or on their use outside of national boundaries, a standard element in arms sales that would be expected to be included in Soviet supplies to Libya. The Soviets are steadfastly silent both on the use of their arms outside of the Libyan territory and on endorsement of the causes for which they are used. The arms sales, therefore, seem to be a general instrument of Soviet policy in that they support general Libyan destabilizing policies and policy goals, but not a specific Soviet policy instrument in support of particular Libyan military tactics and activities. With its sales, the Soviet Union gains an entry into the Arab world. At the same time, it can be inferred that arms sales to Libya are good business, providing the USSR with hard currency—since they are all cash sales—to balance deficits in trade accounts with the West.

In contrast, motives of Western suppliers appear to be primarily commercial and only secondarily political.<sup>14</sup> To France, Italy, and Germany, and to Brazil, Turkey, and Spain as well, commercial aims seem paramount. In all of these countries, defense industries provide needed employment and foreign currency earnings, and arms sales abroad support domestic armaments industries. As a foreign subsidy to domestic arms production, foreign sales permit greater military self-sufficiency. For this goal, the purchasers' use of arms is of secondary importance.

The military and foreign policy aims of the purchaser only come into consideration in a negative sense, that is, to provide a reason not to sell only if they clash too strongly with the foreign policies of the seller, quite the reverse of the Soviet situation. France found itself in this situation in 1967, when it declared its embargo on Middle East combatant states, making itself attractive as a potential supplier for Libya. It was also the position of France in late 1980, when sales to Libya were suspended by the Giscard d'Estaing administration over the conflict in policies concerning the use to which the arms were put, a suspension that was ended for orders in the pipeline by the incoming Mitterrand regime. It was also allegedly the position of Italy in spring 1982, when it decided not to renew arms sales requested by Libya.<sup>15</sup> This has been the position of the United States and Great Britain essentially since 1970, when generally deteriorated relations and differing policies outweighed any commercial advantage of arms sales. Short of conflicts of such

<sup>11</sup>FBIS, 13 November 1980.

<sup>12</sup>FBIS, 8 October 1980.

<sup>13</sup>Anatoly Gromyko, "Soviet Foreign Policy and Africa," *International Affairs* (February 1982), p. 33.

<sup>14</sup>See Andrew Pierre, *The Global Politics of Arms Sales* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1982); Anthony Sampson, *The Arms Bazaar* (NY: Viking, 1977); New York Times, 14 February 1982.

<sup>15</sup>Washington Post, 13 July 1982.



### Arms Imports - Libya and its neighbors 1971-1980

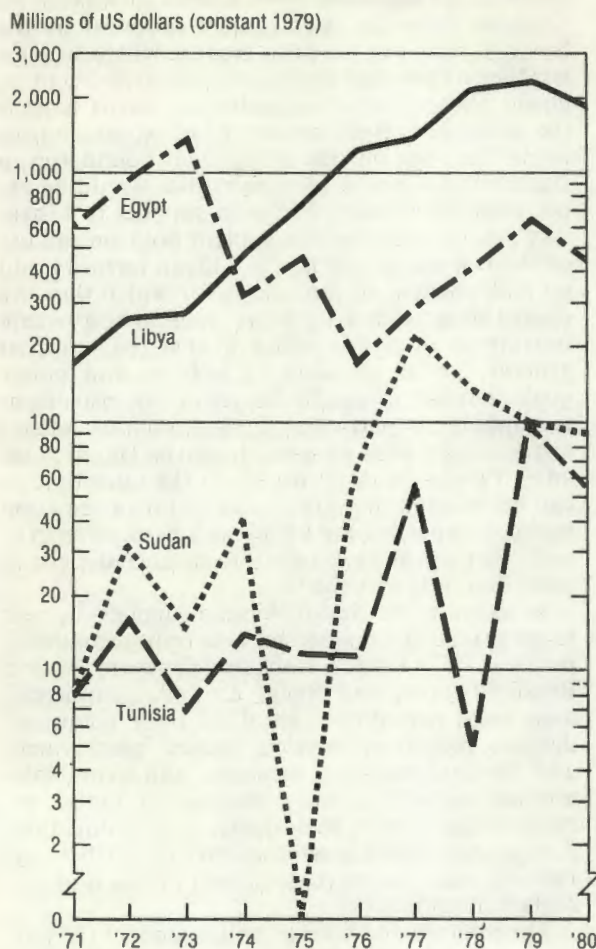


Chart I

### Military Expenditures - Libya and its neighbors 1971-1980

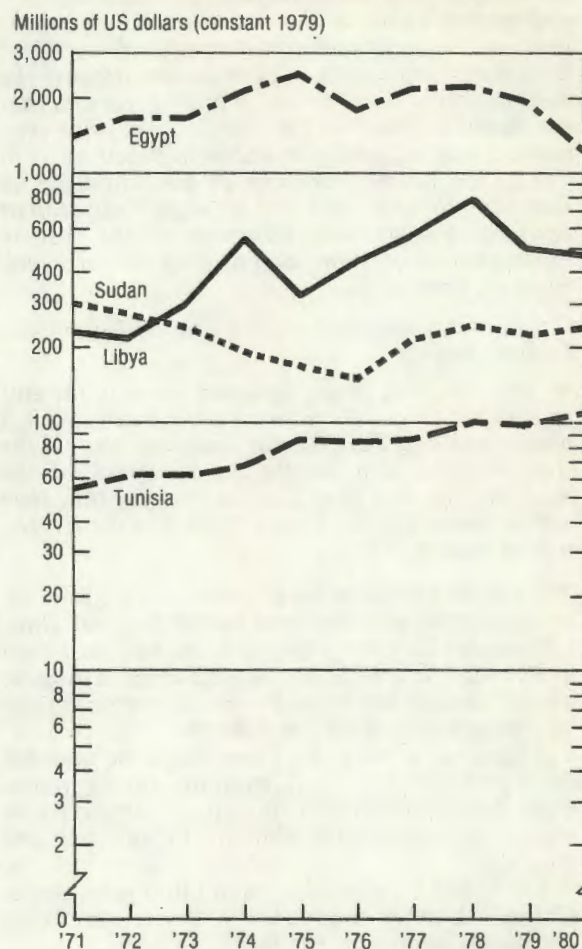


Chart II

seriousness, however, arms sales are often justified by the seller for commercial reasons.

The massive Libyan arms build-up, its armed intervention in Chad, and its military support for the Polisario have had a highly destabilizing impact. Much of the Ethiopian arms purchases from the USSR in 1977 was paid for by Libya.<sup>16</sup> In response to the arms build-up and aggressive use of arms by Libya, countries such as Egypt, Tunisia, and the Sudan have sought to obtain sufficient arms to counter the Libyan threat. Charts I and II show the increases in Libyan arms imports and military expenditures during the decade 1979-1980, and the response of its immediate neighbors.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>16</sup>See Rene Otayek, "La Libye révolutionnaire au sud du Sahara," *Maghreb-Machrek* 94, pp. 5-35 (July-Sept. 1981).

<sup>17</sup>From 1975-1980, Libyan military expenditures, as reported by Libya, were significantly lower than the value of Libyan arms imports, as reported by US Government sources. Data for Charts I and II came from Tables II and I in Part B of this report.

Libyan arms acquisitions thus have produced substantial regional impact. Libyan overarmament was cited by the United States and the two recipient states when military assistance was increased to Sudan in 1981 and to Tunisia in 1982. Niger's interest in transport planes in 1981 was occasioned by concern for security in the northern reaches of the country, where Libyan-armed infiltrators can operate. Egyptian concern for security along its western frontier in 1980 and Sudan's similar concern in 1981 were the result of Libyan military threats to its two neighbors. Since 1980, Libya has been responsible for most of the arms supplies to the Polisario Front operating against Morocco in the Western Sahara. Although these supplies were suspended in an agreement with Morocco during the latter half of 1981, the last successful Polisario attack against a Moroccan position, at Guelta Zemmour in October 1981, was made with sophisticated Soviet equipment supplied by Libya, and as late as July 1982, Libya was alleged to have sup-



plied Soviet BMP1 Sagger-missile-armed infantry fighting vehicles to the Polisario to replace traditional Landrovers.<sup>18</sup> Tunisia was infiltrated in 1980 and again in 1982 by Tunisian and Libyan dissidents armed in Libya. The air- and ground-lift of 6,000-7,000 Libyan troops and over 50 tanks and artillery into central Chad in late 1980 in order to restore peace and authority on Libyan terms at least impressed neighboring governments with the need to reinforce their own domestic security, even after the OAU, with Western support, forced the withdrawal of Libyan troops from all but the northern strip of the country the following year. Quantities of arms have also been transferred to Syria.

In sum, the major foreign effect of Libyan arms acquisition has been to increase the ends-means spiral that lay at the base of the 1969 revolution. Rich with the wherewithal to buy arms, Libya has done so and thus has reinforced the incentive to do something with these arms. Some it has stocked, awaiting the moment to transfer them to combatant Arab countries. Others have been used to arm assorted national liberation movements operating against neighboring and more distant countries, creating a widespread sense of insecurity and a further need for arms in these countries. Libya's own population is insufficient to provide the manpower to operate the material acquired for use by Libyan forces. As a result, Libya has obliged itself to acquire foreign operators for its arms, such as North Korean and Pakistani pilots,<sup>19</sup> and to assemble its own foreign legions to use the arms, such as the Islamic Legion of many different nationals.

Internally, the effects of this cycle of overarming are not what might be expected. It is hard to say that the Libyan people suffer from arms expenditures. With a phenomenal per capita GNP of over \$9,000, Libya has the resources to make a better

life for its people and has done so; it would be difficult for the society to absorb a higher rate of investment in social expenditures. If anything, the economic boom has produced such social promotion and economic improvement that new middle class sectors of society grow restive under the overall social and political constraints of the regime. Thus, growth produces dissatisfaction and threats to the regime. Even more ironically but dangerously for the regime, the misallocation of military funds into ill-maintained stockpiles, together with other arbitrary actions, produces dissatisfaction among the military, the only group capable of overthrowing the government. In 1975, in an important split within the regime resulting in an abortive coup, the military procurement policy was a major issue.<sup>20</sup> Despite the effective control that the regime exercises over its officers, this dissatisfaction persists.

Prospects for the future are open. It may be that Libyan overprocurement has peaked, and that oil glut, military dissatisfaction, and suppliers' restraint for economic and political reasons will halt the flow, leaving only current stocks to find their own use or deteriorate in storage. Even if none of these restraints operate, Libyan overstocking in some items is so great that there is little reason to buy more. Nonetheless, the stocks remain, seeking a user. At least Libya has shown itself responsive in the past to pressure from the OAU and others to curtail some of its foreign adventures, if only momentarily. Some suppliers, such as those in Western Europe, may have learned restraint too. The Libyan case should teach that commercial motives also can have disruptive consequences and even apparent policy similarities should be examined carefully to see how deep they run, before the means are provided to escalate the ends. It also teaches that political motives, when reinforced by commercial motives, as in the Soviet case, can lead suppliers to provide arms regardless of destabilizing regional consequences of such transfers.

<sup>18</sup> Jeune Afrique 1134:39 (29 September 1982).

<sup>19</sup> John Keegan, *World Armies*, (London: Macmillan, 1979), p. 446.

<sup>20</sup> On the Meheishi revolt, see John Cooley, *Libyan Sandstorm*, (NY: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1982), p. 166.



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# B

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## MILITARY EXPENDITURE AND ARMS TRANSFER STATISTICS 1971-1980

*Part B includes the Highlights, the Statistical Tables, and Statistical Notes and Sources.*

*Table I presents 1971-1980 value data on military expenditures (ME), gross national product (GNP), and Central Government Expenditures (CGE), armed forces and population statistics, and selected ratios incorporating various combinations of the data for country aggregations and for each of 145 countries. Aggregates include world and regional groupings, and key military and economic alliances. Ratios were selected to provide information on the economic burden of military expenditures (ME/GNP), the relative importance of military expenditures to government spending (ME/CGE), the share of military expenditure per person (ME per capita), the impact of military manpower requirements on population (armed forces per 1000 people), and GNP per capita.*

*ME and GNP are presented in current and constant 1979 US dollars. Constant dollar figures provide data on real expenditures, or spending free from the impact of inflation.*

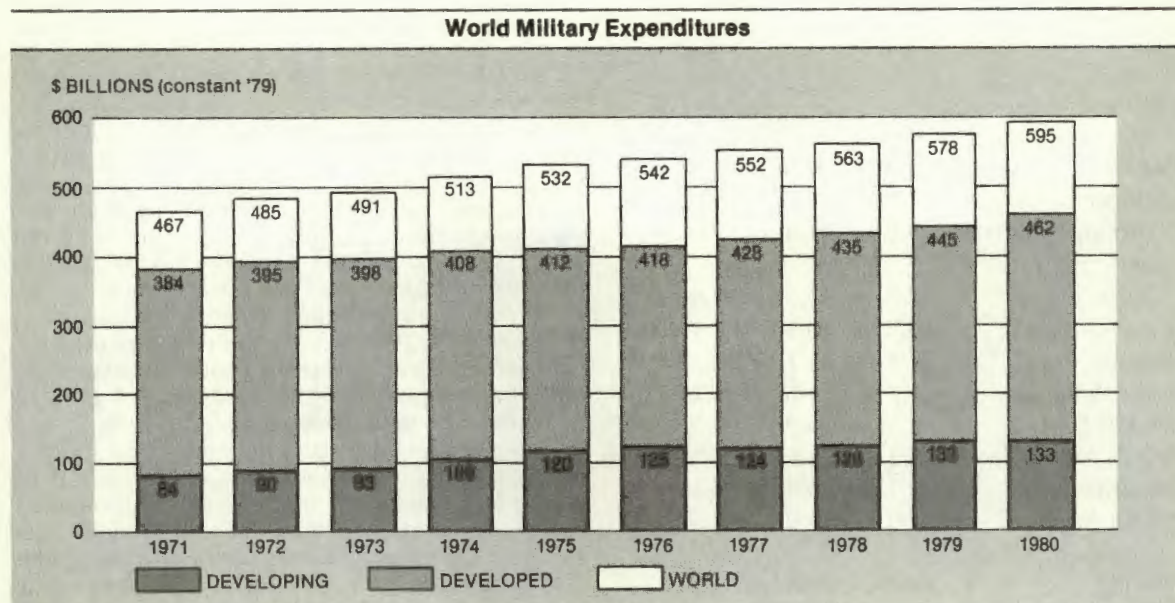
*Table II presents 1971-1980 value data on the world arms trade and total trade.*

*Table III provides cumulative five-year (1976-1980) value data on arms transfers from major suppliers to recipient countries. The ten largest suppliers are the Soviet Union, United States, France, United Kingdom, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia. The recipient countries are arranged alphabetically under their geographic regions; subtotals are provided for the world, developed and developing countries, NATO, Warsaw Pact, and OPEC.*

*Table IV depicts the number and kinds of weapons exported regionally by major suppliers during the five year period, 1976-1980. The weapons are listed under four general classifications—land armaments, naval craft, aircraft, and missiles.*



## HIGHLIGHTS



**Figure 1**

This edition of *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers* follows the pattern of previous editions in presenting statistical data over a 10-year period on both military expenditures and arms transfers as well as on significant related and complementary information. The data in this edition differs from that in the last edition as follows:

- The year 1980 was added; the year 1970 was dropped.
- Data for years 1971-1979, appearing in the previous edition, have been updated to reflect new and more current information.
- Constant prices are expressed in 1979 US dollars rather than in 1978 US dollars.

The statistical tables provide an array of information by country, with aggregated data appearing in the world context by level of development, by region, and by major economic and military organization. The critical relationships and significant comparisons among regions, countries, and groupings of countries are presented below.

### World Military Expenditure Aggregates<sup>1</sup>

There has been a gradual upward trend in worldwide military expenditures since the end of World War II. During the 10-year period, 1971-1980, developed countries as a whole exceeded the developing countries in the magnitude of their military expenditures. Conversely, developing countries' average annual rate of growth of military expenditures was more than twice as great as that of devel-

oped countries. Total 1980 world military spending in 1979 constant US dollars was \$595 billion, a 27 percent increase over the 1971 figure of \$467 billion.

Figure 1 illustrates these steady increases. The percentage share of world military expenditures in 1971 and 1980 by developed and developing countries, by region, and by organization are arrayed in Table A. Also in Table A are data on average annual rates of change. The Middle East had the greatest percentage increase between the first and last year of the decade, from 2.6 percent of world military expenditures in 1971 to 6.9 percent in 1980. That region also experienced the greatest average annual rate of change over the decade, 15.5 percent. North America's share of world military expenditures in 1980 was lower than its 1971 share, 22.6 percent as opposed to 28.2 percent. Figure 2 graphically describes 1971 and 1980 military expenditure magnitudes among the regions of the world.

Members of the NATO and Warsaw Pact military alliances accounted in 1980 for 75.4 percent of world military expenditures, down from a 79.7 percent share in 1971. Europe, with 55.1 percent of total world military spending, continues to have the largest concentrations of military forces and military equipment of any region of the world. Figure 3 provides a visual portrayal of 1980 shares of world military expenditures by region, military alliance, and by six countries. Although NATO led the Warsaw Pact in military expenditures during 1980, the Soviet Union spent approximately \$58 billion more than the United States.

<sup>1</sup>Details in this section are based on data in Table I.



**Table A**  
**Shares of World Military Expenditures, 1971 and 1980; Average Annual Rates of Change, 1971-1980, by Groupings of Countries**

	1971	1980	Average Annual Rate of Change 1971-1980*
World	100.0%	100.0%	2.60%
Developed Countries	82.1	77.6	1.83
Developing Countries	17.9	22.4	5.66
Region:			
Africa	1.2	1.5	6.66
East Asia	10.7	10.8	2.37
Europe	54.3	55.1	2.77
Latin America	1.3	1.6	4.74
Middle East	2.6	6.9	15.50
North America	28.2	22.6	-0.21
Oceania	0.7	0.6	0.44
South Asia	1.0	0.9	2.64
Organization:			
NATO	44.1	38.6	0.88
Warsaw Pact	35.6	36.8	3.04
OPEC	2.4	6.2	15.30
OECD	48.3	42.6	0.83

\*The average annual rate of change was obtained by applying a least squares fit to the log form of the following equation for each year of the decade:

$$Y = A \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^T$$

where Y is military expenditures, T is time in years, A is the estimated starting point of the series, and r is the average annual rate of change. (In some cases the log form yielded a poor fit to the data. In order to have a consistent measure of change this exponential growth rate formula was used in all cases, however.)

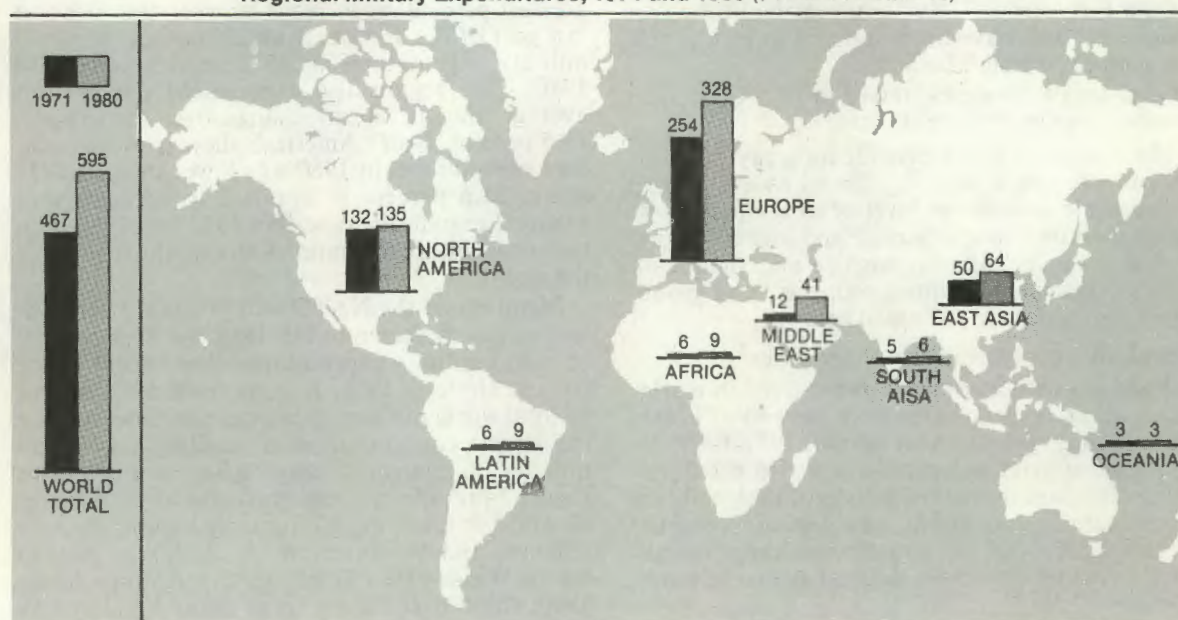
Military Expenditure (ME) is frequently compared with Gross National Product (GNP) for the purpose of measuring the economic burden of military spending. Economic burden, furthermore, can be constructed yearly to show the effect on a country or a combination of countries or on the impact on an average person within a country or a region. This kind of information is available in Table I.

During the 10-year period, military expenditures as a percentage of central government expenditures (CGE) for both developed and developing countries declined steadily, reflecting the rise in government expenditures globally. The opposite occurred with respect to military expenditures per capita; for the world, developed and developing countries alike, the ratio of military spending to population increased from 1971 to 1980, with military expenditures per capita for developed countries exceeding that of developing countries by factors of 11 to 12 each year. The latter phenomenon can be explained by the simple fact that while the wealth of the world is concentrated in developed countries, the bulk of the world population is concentrated in developing countries. Total men and women in armed forces as a percent of population decreased throughout the period for both developed and developing countries. In view of the increase in military expenditures and the decrease in military manpower, it is reasonable to conclude that military requirements are becoming more capital intensive and/or military personnel are receiving higher remuneration.

#### Country Military Expenditure Data

A country's military expenditures are not necessarily representative of military capability; they say nothing about a country's efficiency in allocating those expenditures or whether the quantity and quality of force supported by them serves national

**Regional Military Expenditures, 1971 and 1980 (\$ billions constant '79)**



**Figure 2**



### Shares of World Military Expenditures, 1980

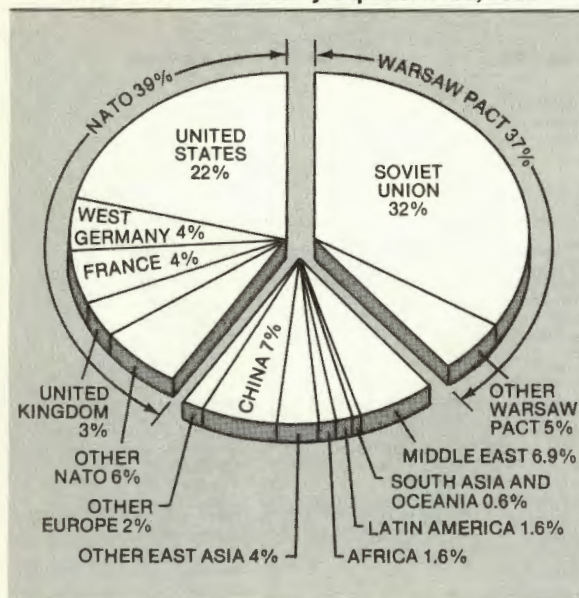


Figure 3

military purposes. Therefore, any comparisons of military expenditures among countries must be considered as just one of several indicators of relative military capability or efficiency.

Raw annual military expenditure data are merely monetary measures of a country's military efforts during a year. By comparing military expenditure data with GNP data and central government ex-

penditures, it is possible to measure the economic burden and the degree to which a country values military spending over other forms of government allocations.

Figure 4 provides comparative information on the ten countries with the largest 1980 military expenditures and the size of the armed forces their budgets support. Together, they accounted for 79 percent of the world's military expenditures and more than 50 percent of the world's military forces in 1980. On the other hand, ten developed countries with the lowest 1980 military spending accounted for only 1.3 percent of world spending and 1.2 percent of the world's military forces; they were Iceland (0), Luxembourg (\$50m), Ireland (\$264m), New Zealand (\$412m), Finland (\$708m), Portugal (\$773m), Austria (\$827m), Norway, (\$1412m), Denmark (\$1572m), and South Africa (\$1852m).

Of the 145 countries listed in the statistical tables 46, or 32 percent, had lower military expenditures in 1980 than in 1979. At the same time, 22 of these same countries registered lower military spending for the second consecutive year, and ten of them for three or more years.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain<sup>0</sup>, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, China, Cuba, Cyprus<sup>0</sup>, Dominican Republic, Ecuador<sup>0</sup>, Egypt<sup>0</sup>, Fiji, Ghana<sup>0</sup>, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica<sup>0</sup>, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea<sup>0</sup>, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Netherlands, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland<sup>0</sup>, Romania<sup>0</sup>, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela<sup>0</sup>, Zaire, Zambia, Yemen (Sanaa). (Underline indicates second year in a row; <sup>0</sup> indicates 3 or more years of decreasing military spending.)

### Leading Countries in Military Expenditures and Supported Armed Forces, 1980

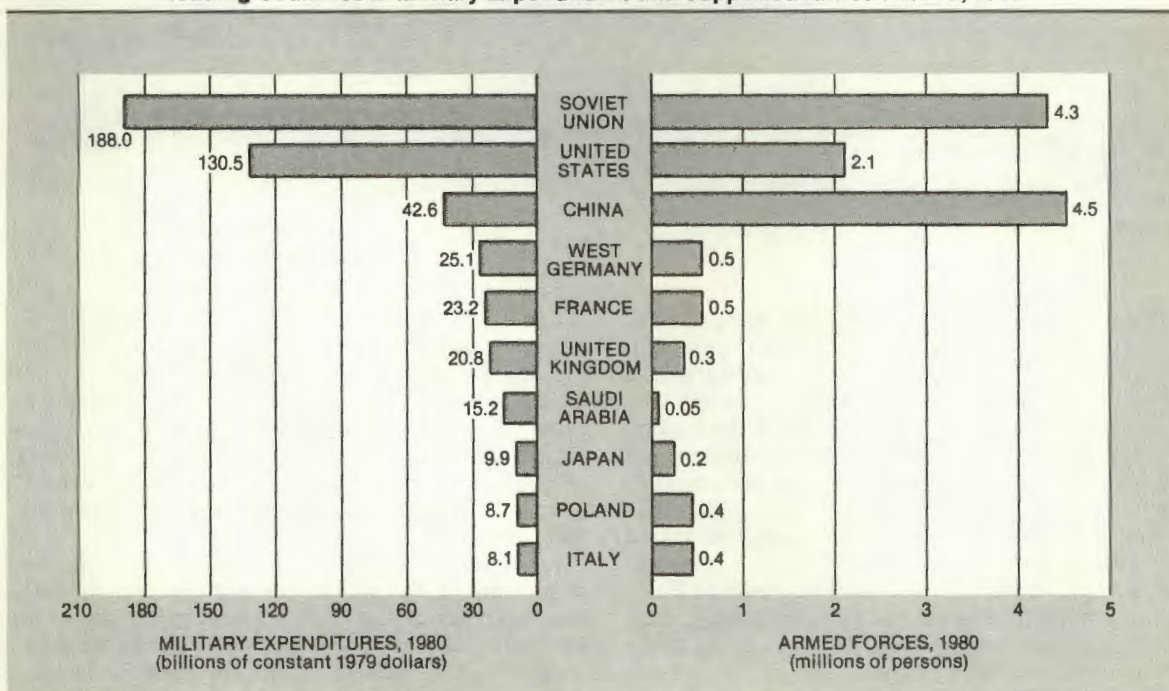


Figure 4



# Relative Burden of Military Expenditures\*

ME/GNP % (1980)	GNP PER CAPITA (1980)				
	Less than \$200	\$200 - 499	\$500 - 999	\$1000 - 2999	\$3000 and over
10% and over	Kampuchea (75)	Lebanon (77) Mauritania Yemen (Aden)	Yemen (Sanaa) Albania (76)	Syria Iran Jordan	Israel Oman Czechoslovakia Soviet Union Saudi Arabia Bulgaria
5 - 9.99%	Ethiopia Guinea-Bissau Chad (79)	China Somalia Egypt Tanzania Pakistan	Zimbabwe Korea, North Cuba (75) Morocco Peru East Germany	Iraq (79) Taiwan (78) Korea, South	Qatar Austria United Arab Emirates United States Poland Greece United Kingdom
2 - 4.99%	Burma Upper Volta Burundi Mali Rwanda	Madagascar Kenya (75) Angola Mozambique (78) Cape Verde Zaire Sudan India Indonesia Senegal Togo Benin Afghanistan (78)	Equatorial Guinea (75) Congo Guyana Zambia Botswana Thailand Nicaragua Swaziland El Salvador Philippines Bolivia (79)	Malaysia Yugoslavia Turkey Portugal South Africa Nigeria Chile Algeria	Kuwait Romania Hungary France Belgium Germany, West Netherlands Sweden Norway Bahrain Denmark Argentina Italy Australia Switzerland
1 - 1.99%	Bangladesh	Guinea (75) Central African Republic Malawi Liberia Haiti Sierra Leone	Honduras Uganda Cameroon Dominican Republic Papua New Guinea Sao Tome & Principe	Ecuador Uruguay Tunisia Paraguay Ivory Coast Venezuela Colombia	New Zealand Canada Ireland Spain Libya Finland Cyprus Luxembourg
Less than 1%	Nepal	Sri Lanka Lesotho Gambia, The	Jamaica Ghana Mauritius	Brazil Fiji Guatemala Panama Malta Mexico Barbados	Japan Gabon Trinidad & Tobago Iceland

\*Countries listed in columns in descending order by level of ME/GNP. ME/GNP ratios reflect 1980 data with the exceptions noted by years. Data not available for following unlisted countries: Costa Rica, Laos, Mongolia, Suriname, and Vietnam.

Figure 5

The ten leading countries in terms of total military expenditures (Figure 4) includes only two countries whose burden (military expenditures as a percent of GNP) exceeds 10 percent, namely, the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia. Five of the leading military spenders in 1980 were among the top ten countries with the largest number of personnel in their armed forces. Following China, the Soviet Union, and the United States in number of armed forces were India with 1.3 million, North Korea and Vietnam (0.7 million), and South Korea and Pakistan (0.6 million). France and West Germany, each with 0.5 million men under arms, were in the ninth and tenth places. India's expenditure in 1980 totaled \$4.1 billion; North Korea, \$1.2 billion; South

Korea, \$3.5 billion; and Pakistan, \$1.1 billion. Vietnam's total military expenditures were unavailable.

Table B lists the ten countries in 1980 having the largest share of central government expenditures directed to the military; 1971 ratios are provided for comparison. The magnitude of the military allocation of total resources available to central governments is a telling indicator of perceived national priorities.

In Figure 5, countries are ranked in two dimensions — military expenditures as a percent of GNP, and GNP per capita. It can be seen that countries are scattered relatively evenly over the entire grid, suggesting that factors other than wealth, as measured by GNP per capita, determine the share of re-



**Table B**

**Countries With Highest Ratios of Military Expenditure to Central Government Expenditure, 1971 and 1980**

Country	(Percent)	
	1971	1980
Soviet Union*	67.3	48.3
Yemen (Aden)	44.4	45.7
Oman	35.0	44.0
Ethiopia	21.2	42.6
United Arab Emirates	43.0 (1972)	41.4
Syria	29.1	35.4
Israel	42.1	34.2
Bulgaria	26.8	33.8
Yemen (Sanaa)	31.0	30.0
South Korea	25.7	28.4

\*Note qualifications on Soviet Union ME and CGE in Notes

sources devoted to the military.<sup>3</sup> This figure provides a reference to the relationship between the level of development of a country and its expenditures on the military. World GNP per capita in 1980 was \$2479 (constant 1979 dollars) with \$133 (5.4 percent) of that devoted to military expenditures. GNP per capita of each of two-thirds of the countries in the world was below the world GNP per capita figure; one-fifth of these countries allocated funds in excess of the world's per capita allocation to military spending.

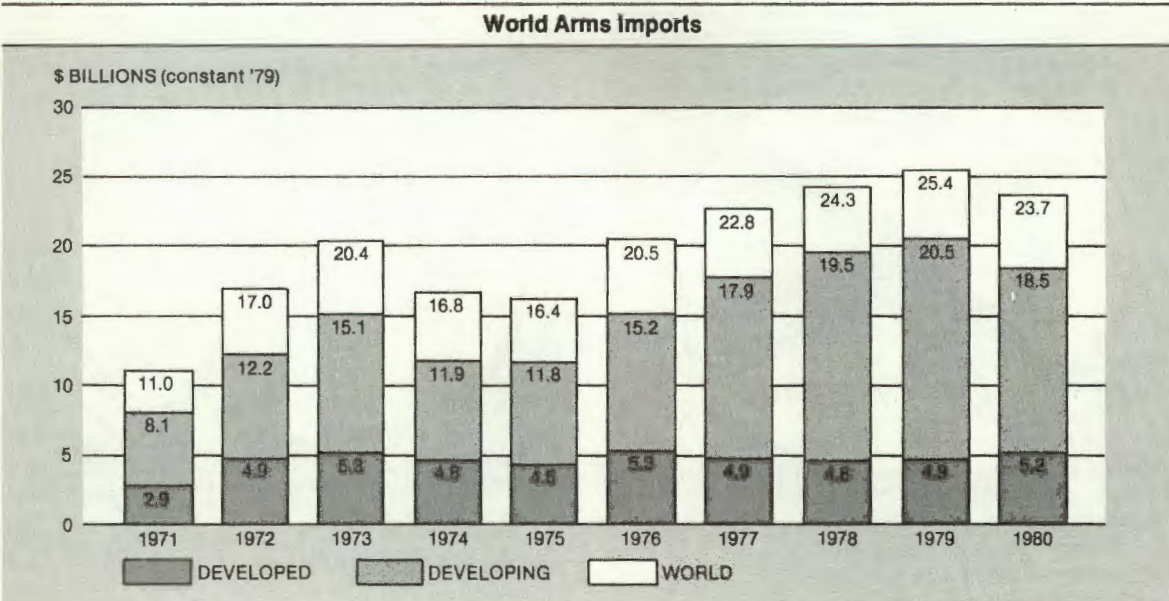
<sup>3</sup>A linear regression correlating the ME/GNP ratio with GNP per capita for all countries in 1980 reveals no significance.

#### World Arms Transfer Aggregates<sup>4</sup>

The value of world arms imports in constant 1979 US dollars increased during the period at an annual average rate of 7.4 percent or nearly three times that of world military expenditures. Figure 6 portrays the 1971-1980 progression of world arms imports with the shares of the trade going to developed and developing countries. Even though developing countries, in 1980, imported weapons valued at a lower figure than that of 1979, the trend during the decade constituted an 8.7 percent average annual rate of increase. The developing countries, many of which have little indigenous capacity or capability to produce their own armaments, accounted for 78 percent of the value of world arms imports in 1980. The developed countries, during the same year, were responsible for exporting 93 percent of the world's arms trade. The average arms trade share of world trade for the decade was 1.7 percent. Table C provides data on the shares of world arms imports for 1971 and 1980 by development category, by region, and by organization. Average annual rates of change for the ten years, 1971-1980, are also listed.

The greatest percentage increases in arms imports as shares of world imports in 1980 as compared with 1971 occurred in the Middle East and in Africa. Africa registered the largest average annual rate of increase (33.37 percent) in arms imports as compared to the other regions during the decade; a low volume of \$500 million in 1971 contrasts with a volume of \$4.5 billion in arms imports in 1980. While the Middle East registered a 14.77 percent average rate of increase during the decade,

<sup>4</sup>Details in this section are based on data in Table II. Arms exports and imports refer to actual deliveries rather than to commitments or orders.

**Figure 6**



**Table C**  
**Shares of World Arms Imports, 1971 and 1980;**  
**Average Annual Rates of Change, 1971-1980,**  
**by Groupings of Countries**

	1971	1980	Average Annual Rate of Change 1971-1980*
World	100.0%	100.0%	7.39%
Developed Countries	26.4	22.0	3.18
Developing Countries	73.6	78.0	8.74
Region:			
Africa	4.6	18.8	33.37
East Asia	33.0	12.4	-9.15
Europe	31.7	21.3	2.44
Latin America	3.7	6.8	15.81
Middle East	18.3	33.1	14.77
North America	2.8	2.4	5.37
Oceania	0.1	1.1	7.62
South Asia	5.0	4.0	6.48
Organization:			
NATO	22.0	12.9	1.70
Warsaw Pact	9.8	7.5	2.46
OPEC	9.0	26.6	24.90
OECD	26.1	17.9	3.65

\*The average annual rate of change was obtained by applying a least squares fit to the log form of the following equation for each year of the decade:

$$X = A \left( 1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^T$$

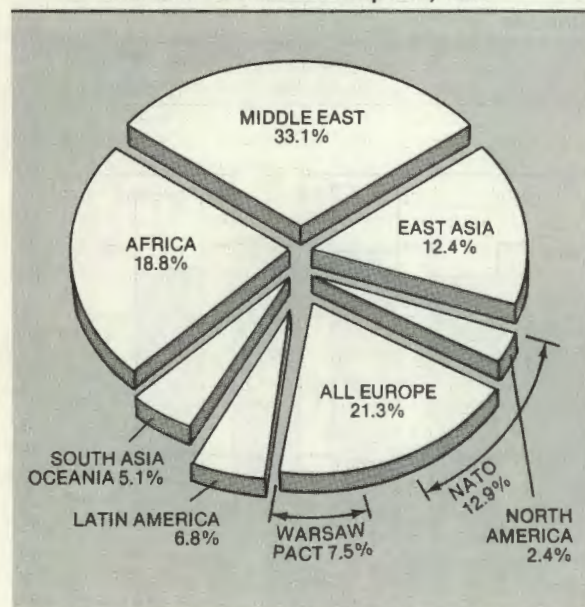
where X is arms imports aggregates, T is time in years, A is the estimated starting point of the series, and r is the average annual rate of change.

that region imported the largest dollar value of arms of any region in 1980, almost \$8 billion. Although Latin American arms import volume was comparatively small for both 1971 and 1980, the region's average annual rate of growth, 15.81 percent, was quite significant. East Asia was the only region to project a negative average annual rate of change.

While the average annual rate of increase in the value of arms imports for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was significant, almost 25 percent, the share of export earnings directed to arms imports was quite steady, averaging around 2.5 percent. In 1971, prior to the oil price increase, the total value of OPEC exports was \$35 billion; of this amount only 2.6 percent was used to purchase imported arms. In 1975, the value of OPEC exports rose to \$142 billion of which 2.8 percent was directed to the purchase of arms. In 1980, the total export figure rose to \$266 billion while only 2.4 percent of that was used to purchase imported arms. In 1980, for comparison, the share of world arms imports to total exports was 1.4 percent; for developing countries, that share was 3.9 percent. Only Libya and Iraq, among all OPEC countries, directed significant shares, 9.3 percent and 6.1 percent respectively in 1980, to the purchase of imported arms. Saudi Arabia, one of the leading arms importers, spent 1.4 percent of its 1980 export earnings on arms. Syria, Israel, and Egypt are not significant oil-producing countries; yet they imported a substantial amount of arms during the decade. Those countries with security concerns but without exportable resources paid for arms imports with grants from friendly states or by diverting resources from other uses.

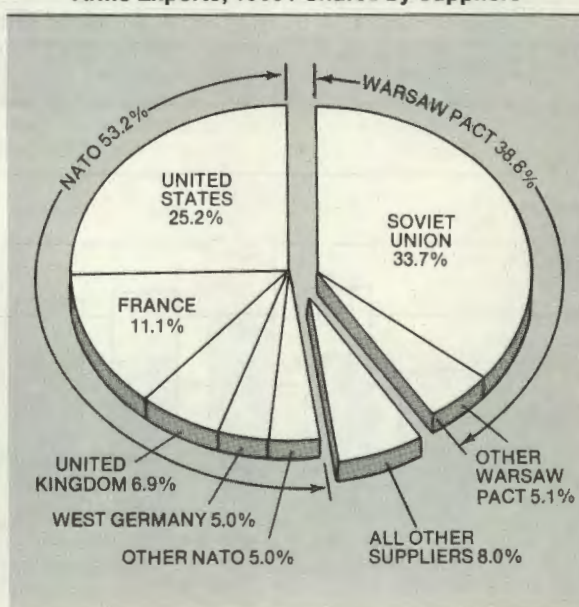
The 1980 shares of the total value of arms imports to the various regions and the shares of arms

**Shares of World Arms Imports, 1980**



**Figure 7**

**Arms Exports, 1980 / Shares by Suppliers**



**Figure 8**



### Arms Exports as a Percent of the World Arms Export Trade, 1971-1980

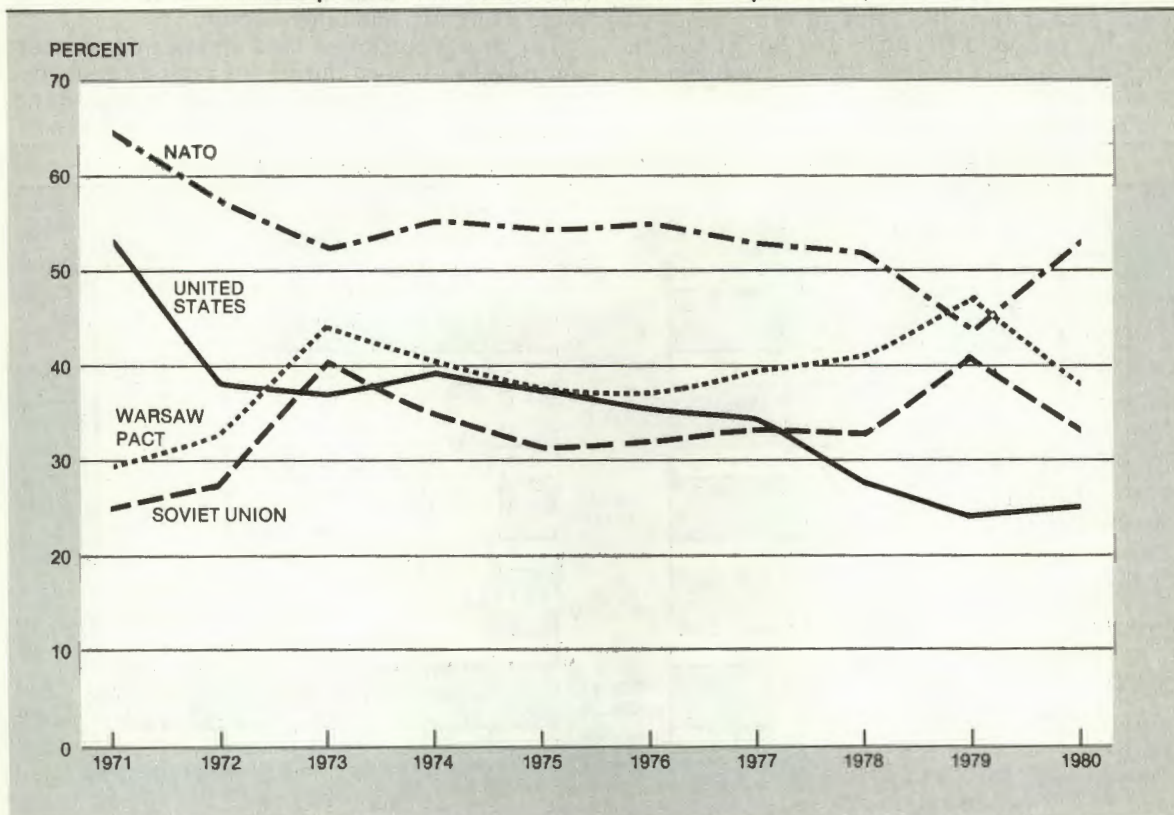


Figure 9

### Leading Arms Importing States, 1980

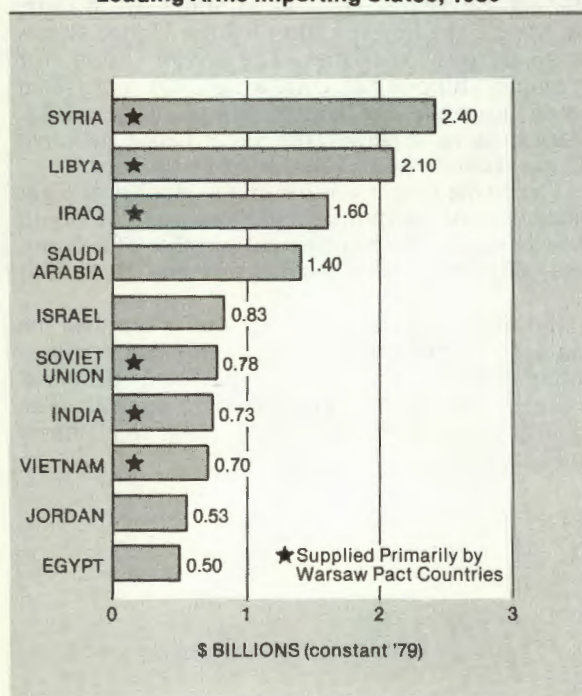


Figure 10

exports from the major suppliers are depicted in Figures 7 and 8 respectively.

### Major Exporters and Importers

The Soviet Union and the United States, with 34.2 percent and 32.4 percent of the world total respectively, were the world's leading arms exporters during the 10-year period, 1971-80; in 1980 the Soviet Union's share of the world's arms exports was 33.7 percent while the US share was 25.2 percent. While the United States led the Soviets in the first half of the decade, growth of Soviet arms exports exceeded that of the United States and Moscow eclipsed Washington in total value of arms exports since 1978. Figure 9 provides additional arms trade comparisons between the two major exporters and the two major military blocs.

The largest arms importers during the period were Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya, and Israel respectively. Of the ten major importing countries in 1980, the Soviet Union was the primary supplying state for half of them. See Figure 10. During 1980 Syria imported the world's largest dollar amount of arms, over \$2.17 billion; Libya, the 1979 leader, was second with arms imports exceeding \$1.90 billion.

Each of the four largest Western exporters, the United States, France, West Germany, and the

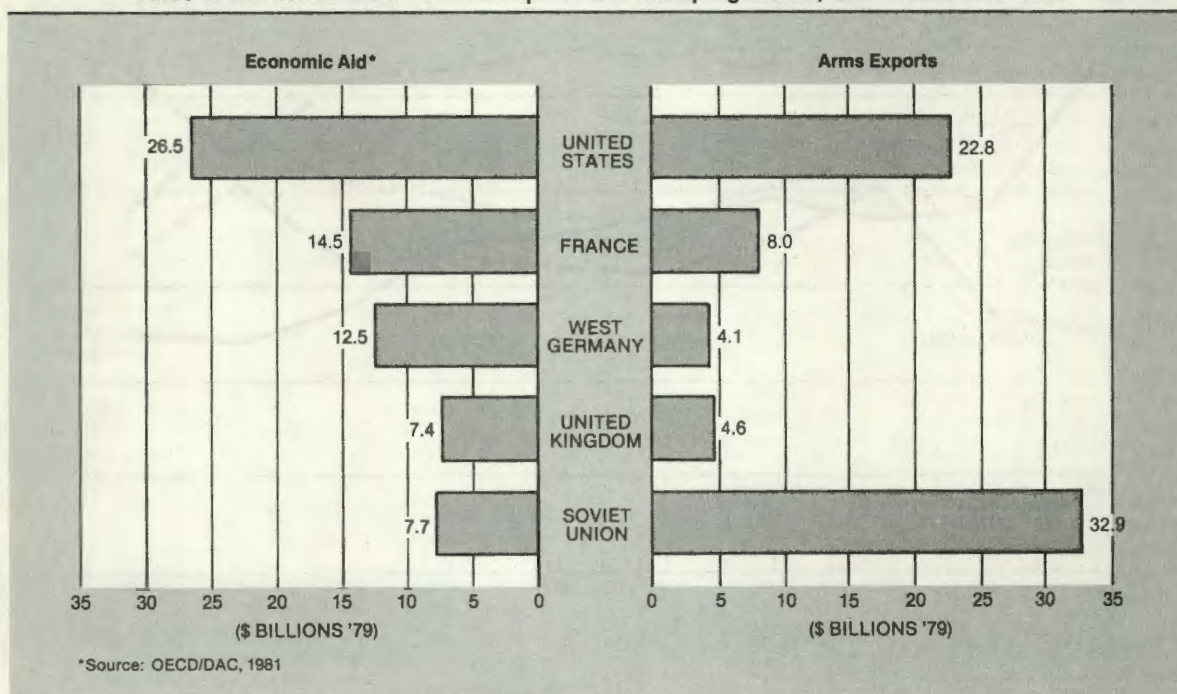


United Kingdom, provided economic assistance at a value greater than the value of arms exported during the period, 1976-1980. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, exported arms at a value in excess of four times the value of its economic assistance. See Figure 11.

the exception of naval surface combatants, subsonic combat aircraft, and other aircraft.

The largest portion of land armaments, aircraft and missiles shipped during the period to all five regions went to the Middle East. In this region the Soviet Union was the leading exporter in seven of

**Value of Economic Aid and Arms Exports to Developing States, Cumulative 1976-1980**



**Figure 11**

Table III provides a cumulative five-year break-out of the value of arms transfers from the ten major suppliers to recipients for the period 1976-1980. Five of those major suppliers (Soviet Union, United States, France, United Kingdom, and Federal Republic of Germany) accounted for 84 percent of the total value of arms transfers to developing countries. The Soviet Union shipped 38 percent of the total value of arms destined for developing countries; the United States exported 26 percent of the total.

Table IV lists the numbers of weapons in thirteen major categories exported during the five years, 1976-1980, by the United States, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, France, other NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, and China to developing countries aggregated by region. The Soviet Union led the United States in the export of all weapon types with

thirteen categories; the United States led in four. In Africa, the Soviet Union led the United States in all thirteen categories. The Soviet Union, for example, shipped 895 combat aircraft to African countries while the United States delivered 20. During the same period, the Soviet Union delivered 77 naval combatants, the United States none.

The Soviet Union was the major supplier of eight categories of weapons to the countries of South Asia; France was the principal supplier of helicopters, shipping 240 of the 320 to countries in that region.

In Latin America, the Soviet Union supplied the majority of tanks, supersonic aircraft and surface-to-air missiles, while the United States provided more of the artillery and subsonic aircraft. The United States was the principal supplier to countries in East Asia.



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)		PEOPLE Million	ME	ME	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1979 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1979 dollars
	Billion dollars <sup>a</sup>			Billion dollars <sup>a</sup>		Billion dollars <sup>a</sup>			GNP	CGE			
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Current 1979	Constant 1979		%	%			
TOTALS													
WORLD TOTALS													
1971	273.3	467.4	24941	4628	7917	1678.2	3697.4	5.9	27.9	126	6.7	2141	
1972	294.9	484.5	25299	5072	8332	1791.1	3846.1	5.8	27.1	126	6.6	2166	
1973	316.2	491.3	25577	5728	8902	1905.2	3921.5	5.5	25.8	125	6.5	2270	
1974	361.2	512.8	26892	6442	9147	2037.0	3997.9	5.6	25.2	128	6.7	2288	
1975	410.4	531.9	25998	7140	9252	2218.8	4089.3	5.7	24.0	130	6.4	2262	
1976	439.6	542.0	25962	7969	9826	2378.6	4167.9	5.5	22.8	130	6.2	2357	
1977	474.7	552.0	25766	8803	10237	2489.1	4241.0	5.4	22.2	130	6.1	2413	
1978	518.5	563.2	26092	9689	10525	2607.7	4314.4	5.4	21.6	130	6.0	2439	
1979	578.4	578.4	26562	10864	10864	2671.5	4385.9	5.3	21.7	131	6.1	2477	
1980	656.7	595.4	26587	12235	11092	2847.8	4474.6	5.4	20.9	133	5.9	2479	
DEVELOPED													
1971	224.3	383.6	10832	3753	6419	1332.1	1006.4	6.0	28.8	381	10.8	6378	
1972	240.4	394.9	10633	4098	6732	1403.7	1015.0	5.9	28.1	389	10.5	6633	
1973	256.1	398.0	10503	4609	7163	1480.9	1024.2	5.6	26.9	388	10.3	6993	
1974	287.6	408.3	10587	5116	7264	1565.2	1032.6	5.6	26.1	395	10.3	7034	
1975	317.8	411.8	10483	5605	7263	1672.5	1041.0	5.7	24.6	395	10.1	6977	
1976	338.6	417.5	10331	6260	7718	1791.1	1048.4	5.4	23.3	398	9.9	7362	
1977	368.3	428.2	10133	6884	8005	1861.6	1055.8	5.3	23.0	405	9.6	7582	
1978	400.4	434.9	10155	7527	8177	1954.2	1063.0	5.3	22.3	409	9.6	7692	
1979	445.1	445.1	10226	8403	8403	2009.0	1070.2	5.3	22.2	415	9.6	7852	
1980	509.8	462.2	10248	9374	8499	2156.3	1079.3	5.4	21.4	428	9.5	7874	
DEVELOPING													
1971	49.0	83.8	14109	875	1497	346.1	2691.0	5.6	24.2	31	5.2	556	
1972	54.5	89.6	14666	973	1599	387.4	2831.1	5.6	23.1	31	5.2	565	
1973	60.1	93.3	15074	1119	1739	424.3	2897.3	5.4	22.0	32	5.2	600	
1974	73.6	104.5	16305	1326	1883	471.8	2965.3	5.5	22.1	35	5.5	635	
1975	92.7	120.1	15515	1535	1989	546.4	3048.3	6.0	22.0	39	5.1	652	
1976	101.0	124.5	15631	1709	2107	587.5	3119.5	5.9	21.2	39	5.0	675	
1977	106.5	123.8	15633	1919	2231	627.5	3185.2	5.5	19.7	38	4.9	700	
1978	118.1	128.3	15936	2161	2348	653.6	3251.4	5.5	19.6	39	4.9	722	
1979	133.3	133.3	16336	2461	2461	662.4	3315.7	5.4	20.1	40	4.9	742	
1980	146.9	133.2	16339	2860	2593	691.4	3395.3	5.1	19.3	39	4.8	763	
BY REGION													
AFRICA													
1971	3.4	5.7	912	120	206	46.8	315.5	2.8	12.2	18	2.9	654	
1972	4.0	6.5	946	130	214	50.7	324.6	3.0	12.8	20	2.9	660	
1973	3.8	6.0	933	143	223	50.7	333.8	2.7	11.8	17	2.8	669	
1974	4.6	6.5	962	173	246	58.6	343.9	2.6	11.1	18	2.8	717	
1975	5.8	7.6	1003	200	260	76.7	369.6	2.9	9.9	20	2.7	703	
1976	7.6	9.4	1092	225	278	83.7	380.0	3.4	11.2	24	2.9	732	
1977	8.6	10.0	1319	247	288	84.5	391.0	3.5	11.8	25	3.4	736	
1978	8.8	9.5	1339	272	295	83.1	402.9	3.2	11.4	23	3.3	734	
1979	9.3	9.3	1396	310	310	84.5	414.7	3.0	11.0	22	3.4	748	
1980	10.3	9.3	1440	357	323	88.5	422.2	2.9	10.5	22	3.4	766	



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA	
	Billion dollars <sup>a</sup>			Billion dollars <sup>a</sup>									Billion dollars <sup>a</sup>
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979								Constant 1979
EAST ASIA													
1971	29.2	49.9	7487	624	1067	214.7	1334.5	4.7	23.2	37	5.6	799	
1972	32.6	53.5	7825	699	1149	252.3	1367.0	4.7	21.2	39	5.7	840	
1973	34.6	53.7	8031	818	1272	278.2	1397.3	4.2	19.3	38	5.7	910	
1974	38.6	54.8	8988	908	1290	295.4	1426.5	4.2	18.6	38	6.3	904	
1975	44.2	57.2	7847	1029	1333	307.0	1455.0	4.3	18.6	39	5.4	916	
1976	46.8	57.7	7841	1144	1410	333.8	1483.3	4.1	17.3	38	5.3	951	
1977	50.8	59.1	7850	1293	1503	360.1	1508.3	3.9	16.4	39	5.2	996	
1978	57.1	62.0	8269	1491	1620	386.8	1533.0	3.8	16.0	40	5.4	1057	
1979	65.9	65.9	8350	1723	1723	410.8	1558.2	3.8	16.0	42	5.4	1105	
1980	70.9	64.3	8376	1990	1805	436.8	1584.1	3.6	14.7	40	5.3	1139	
EUROPE, ALL													
1971	148.3	253.7	9289	2278	3897	868.2	744.4	6.5	29.2	340	12.5	5235	
1972	161.7	265.6	9471	2464	4049	908.6	749.9	6.6	29.2	354	12.6	5399	
1973	176.5	274.3	9390	2766	4299	960.0	757.0	6.4	28.6	362	12.4	5679	
1974	201.2	285.7	9557	3121	4431	1033.9	762.6	6.4	27.6	374	12.5	5810	
1975	227.2	294.4	9425	3432	4448	1104.4	768.0	6.6	26.7	383	12.3	5791	
1976	247.3	305.0	9310	3840	4735	1180.8	774.2	6.4	25.8	393	12.0	6116	
1977	265.2	308.3	9212	4192	4875	1219.6	779.2	6.3	25.3	395	11.8	6257	
1978	288.9	313.9	9130	4506	4895	1285.4	784.4	6.4	24.4	400	11.6	6241	
1979	318.3	318.3	9245	5008	5008	1316.7	789.3	6.4	24.2	403	11.7	6345	
1980	361.7	327.9	9258	5581	5060	1411.5	795.7	6.5	23.2	412	11.6	6359	
NATO EUROPE													
1971	43.5	74.4	3211	1178	2015	425.6	309.0	3.7	17.5	240	10.4	6522	
1972	47.7	78.4	3291	1277	2099	444.6	311.4	3.7	17.6	251	10.6	6740	
1973	51.6	80.2	3241	1431	2224	469.9	314.2	3.6	17.1	255	10.3	7080	
1974	58.6	83.2	3236	1592	2260	501.9	316.4	3.7	16.6	263	10.2	7144	
1975	65.3	84.6	3046	1723	2233	528.2	318.4	3.8	16.0	265	9.6	7015	
1976	70.4	86.8	2850	1905	2349	564.1	320.3	3.7	15.4	270	8.9	7335	
1977	76.0	88.4	2798	2068	2405	574.5	321.7	3.7	15.4	274	8.7	7476	
1978	83.5	90.7	2746	2286	2484	606.0	323.4	3.7	15.0	280	8.5	7681	
1979	92.1	92.1	2781	2569	2569	628.1	325.0	3.6	14.7	283	8.6	7905	
1980	104.9	95.1	2764	2867	2600	649.7	327.6	3.7	14.6	290	8.4	7936	
WARSAW PACT													
1971	97.4	166.6	5192	827	1415	358.6	348.7	11.8	46.5	477	14.9	4060	
1972	105.9	173.9	5294	888	1459	371.7	351.2	11.9	46.8	495	15.1	4155	
1973	116.4	180.9	5262	1002	1557	395.9	354.7	11.6	45.7	510	14.8	4390	
1974	132.8	188.5	5416	1148	1630	429.5	357.4	11.6	43.9	527	15.2	4562	
1975	150.7	195.3	5478	1295	1679	470.6	360.1	11.6	41.5	542	15.2	4663	
1976	165.3	203.8	5580	1492	1840	501.7	363.8	11.1	40.6	560	15.3	5058	
1977	177.9	206.9	5599	1644	1912	524.0	366.5	10.8	39.5	564	15.3	5217	
1978	193.4	210.1	5562	1693	1840	549.8	369.2	11.4	38.2	569	15.1	4984	
1979	212.6	212.6	5655	1847	1847	556.7	371.8	11.5	38.2	571	15.2	4969	
1980	241.4	218.9	5660	2044	1853	622.9	374.9	11.8	35.1	583	15.1	4944	



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA	
	Billion dollars <sup>a</sup>			Billion dollars <sup>a</sup>									Billion dollars <sup>a</sup>
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979								Constant 1979
OTHER EUROPE													
1971	7.4	12.7	886	272	466	83.9	86.7	2.7	15.1	146	10.2	5378	
1972	8.1	13.3	886	298	490	92.4	87.3	2.7	14.4	152	10.1	5611	
1973	8.5	13.2	887	332	517	94.2	88.1	2.6	14.0	149	10.1	5868	
1974	9.8	14.0	905	380	540	102.5	88.8	2.6	13.7	157	10.2	6083	
1975	11.1	14.4	901	413	535	105.5	89.5	2.7	13.6	161	10.1	5979	
1976	11.7	14.4	880	442	545	115.0	90.1	2.6	12.5	160	9.8	6056	
1977	11.2	13.1	815	480	558	121.1	91.0	2.3	10.8	143	9.0	6134	
1978	12.1	13.1	821	525	571	129.7	91.8	2.3	10.1	142	9.0	6222	
1979	13.5	13.5	809	591	591	131.9	92.5	2.3	10.2	146	8.7	6395	
1980	15.3	13.9	834	668	606	138.9	93.2	2.3	10.0	148	8.9	6505	
LATIN AMERICA													
1971	3.6	6.2	1125	231	396	60.0	285.2	1.6	10.3	21	3.9	1388	
1972	3.7	6.2	1173	260	428	65.6	292.7	1.4	9.5	21	4.0	1462	
1973	4.4	6.8	1208	299	465	73.7	300.2	1.5	9.2	22	4.0	1549	
1974	6.2	8.8	1248	350	497	80.1	307.9	1.8	11.0	28	4.1	1615	
1975	7.6	9.8	1297	395	512	86.9	315.9	1.9	11.3	31	4.1	1622	
1976	7.0	8.6	1328	433	535	89.9	323.9	1.6	9.6	26	4.1	1651	
1977	8.1	9.4	1436	480	558	87.0	331.6	1.7	10.8	28	4.3	1684	
1978	8.6	9.4	1500	533	580	90.7	339.3	1.6	10.4	27	4.4	1709	
1979	8.7	8.7	1662	612	612	85.9	347.5	1.4	10.1	25	4.8	1761	
1980	10.4	9.4	1734	711	644	104.2	356.0	1.5	9.0	26	4.9	1810	
MIDDLE EAST													
1971	7.0	12.0	1129	68	117	40.6	102.1	10.2	29.6	117	11.1	1148	
1972	8.2	13.5	1248	82	134	45.3	105.1	10.0	29.8	128	11.9	1281	
1973	11.6	18.0	1283	97	151	58.7	108.0	11.8	30.7	166	11.9	1406	
1974	17.1	24.3	1406	142	202	78.9	111.5	12.0	30.8	217	12.6	1817	
1975	25.7	33.3	1684	174	226	106.2	114.7	14.7	31.4	290	14.7	1974	
1976	30.2	37.2	1764	209	258	117.8	118.2	14.4	31.6	315	14.9	2184	
1977	30.4	35.4	1499	238	277	139.8	121.8	12.8	25.3	290	12.3	2275	
1978	34.7	37.6	1483	254	276	143.5	125.9	13.6	26.2	299	11.8	2192	
1979	41.1	41.1	1611	291	291	153.9	127.0	14.1	26.7	323	12.7	2298	
1980	45.2	40.9	1495	362	328	152.9	130.5	12.5	26.7	313	11.5	2516	
NORTH AMERICA													
1971	77.0	131.7	2805	1162	1987	398.4	228.6	6.6	33.1	576	12.3	8695	
1972	79.9	131.2	2410	1279	2102	417.2	230.8	6.2	31.4	568	10.4	9108	
1973	80.7	125.4	2335	1429	2221	434.4	232.1	5.6	28.9	540	10.1	9572	
1974	88.5	125.7	2250	1553	2206	438.6	234.4	5.7	28.7	536	9.6	9412	
1975	93.8	121.5	2207	1685	2184	473.7	236.7	5.6	25.6	513	9.3	9227	
1976	94.1	116.1	2178	1874	2311	504.2	238.0	5.0	23.0	487	9.2	9712	
1977	104.5	121.5	2180	2085	2425	526.4	240.3	5.0	23.1	505	9.1	10092	
1978	112.4	122.1	2180	2330	2531	539.6	242.5	4.8	22.6	503	9.0	10438	
1979	126.4	126.4	2127	2595	2595	544.9	244.7	4.9	23.2	516	8.7	10606	
1980	148.5	134.6	2154	2857	2590	576.5	251.7	5.2	23.3	534	8.6	10292	



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)  Billion dollars <sup>a</sup>		ARMED FORCES  Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)  Billion dollars <sup>a</sup>		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)  Billion dollars <sup>a</sup>	PEOPLE  Million	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979		%	%	Constant 1979 dollars		Constant 1979 - dollars
OCEANIA												
1971	2.0	3.4	100	69	118	29.4	16.3	2.9	11.6	208	6.1	7283
1972	1.9	3.2	100	75	123	28.8	16.6	2.6	11.1	192	6.0	7425
1973	1.9	3.0	84	84	130	29.1	17.0	2.3	10.3	173	4.9	7699
1974	1.9	2.8	81	93	133	30.6	17.2	2.1	9.2	160	4.7	7732
1975	2.2	2.9	83	105	136	37.9	17.5	2.1	7.7	163	4.7	7779
1976	2.4	2.9	86	114	141	40.6	20.4	2.0	7.1	144	4.3	6943
1977	2.7	3.2	87	122	142	41.8	20.7	2.3	7.7	153	4.2	6863
1978	3.0	3.2	87	135	147	43.4	20.9	2.2	7.4	155	4.2	7066
1979	3.2	3.2	88	149	149	42.4	21.2	2.1	7.5	151	4.2	7048
1980	3.8	3.4	88	169	153	42.4	21.3	2.2	8.0	160	4.1	7208
SOUTH ASIA												
1971	2.8	4.7	2094	73	126	20.3	670.8	3.7	23.2	7	3.1	187
1972	2.9	4.7	2126	80	131	22.6	759.4	3.6	20.8	6	2.8	173
1973	2.7	4.2	2313	88	137	20.4	776.1	3.1	20.6	5	3.0	176
1974	3.1	4.4	2400	98	140	20.9	793.9	3.1	21.1	5	3.0	176
1975	4.0	5.2	2452	117	151	26.1	811.9	3.4	19.9	6	3.0	186
1976	4.2	5.2	2362	126	155	27.8	829.9	3.3	18.7	6	2.8	187
1977	4.4	5.1	2182	143	166	30.1	848.1	3.1	16.9	6	2.6	196
1978	5.0	5.5	2102	164	178	35.3	865.5	3.1	15.6	6	2.4	206
1979	5.5	5.5	2082	173	173	32.4	883.3	3.2	17.0	6	2.4	196
1980	6.1	5.5	2042	205	186	34.9	913.1	2.9	15.8	6	2.2	204
BY ORGANIZATION												
NATO, ALL												
1971	120.5	206.1	6016	2340	4003	824.0	537.6	5.1	25.0	383	11.2	7446
1972	127.6	209.6	5701	2557	4201	861.8	542.2	5.0	24.3	386	10.5	7748
1973	132.3	205.6	5576	2861	4446	904.3	546.3	4.6	22.7	376	10.2	8139
1974	147.1	208.9	5486	3146	4466	940.5	550.8	4.7	22.2	379	10.0	8109
1975	159.1	206.1	5253	3409	4417	1001.9	555.1	4.7	20.6	371	9.5	7958
1976	164.5	202.8	5028	3780	4661	1068.3	558.3	4.4	19.0	363	9.0	8348
1977	180.5	209.9	4978	4153	4830	1100.9	562.0	4.3	19.1	373	8.9	8594
1978	195.8	212.7	4926	4617	5015	1145.6	565.9	4.2	18.6	375	8.7	8863
1979	218.5	218.5	4908	5164	5164	1173.0	569.7	4.2	18.6	383	8.6	9065
1980	253.4	229.8	4918	5725	5190	1226.2	579.3	4.4	18.7	396	8.5	8960
WARSAW PACT												
1971	97.4	166.6	5192	827	1415	358.6	348.7	11.8	46.5	477	14.9	4060
1972	105.9	173.9	5294	888	1459	371.7	351.2	11.9	46.8	495	15.1	4155
1973	116.4	180.9	5262	1002	1557	395.9	354.7	11.6	45.7	510	14.8	4390
1974	132.8	188.5	5416	1148	1630	429.5	357.4	11.6	43.9	527	15.2	4562
1975	150.7	195.3	5478	1295	1679	470.6	360.1	11.6	41.5	542	15.2	4663
1976	165.3	203.8	5580	1492	1840	501.7	363.8	11.1	40.6	560	15.3	5058
1977	177.9	206.9	5599	1644	1912	524.0	366.5	10.8	39.5	564	15.3	5217
1978	193.4	210.1	5562	1693	1840	549.8	369.2	11.4	38.2	569	15.1	4984
1979	212.6	212.6	5655	1847	1847	556.7	371.8	11.5	38.2	571	15.2	4969
1980	241.4	218.9	5660	2044	1853	622.9	374.9	11.8	35.1	583	15.1	4944



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE Million	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Billion dollars <sup>a</sup>			Billion dollars <sup>a</sup>		Billion dollars <sup>a</sup>				Constant 1979 dollars		Constant 1979 dollars
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979		%	%			
OPEC												
1971	6.7	11.4	1292	127	218	54.2	263.7	5.2	21.0	43	4.9	827
1972	8.1	13.3	1299	146	240	62.5	271.4	5.5	21.3	48	4.8	887
1973	9.4	14.7	1280	173	268	75.3	279.0	5.5	19.5	52	4.6	963
1974	14.7	20.9	1284	235	334	102.3	286.9	6.3	20.4	72	4.5	1164
1975	22.2	28.7	1399	283	366	138.7	295.0	7.8	20.7	97	4.7	1243
1976	27.4	33.8	1481	336	415	154.6	302.4	8.1	21.9	111	4.9	1372
1977	28.0	32.6	1344	381	443	176.2	310.8	7.3	18.5	104	4.3	1427
1978	32.0	34.8	1253	411	446	178.2	319.7	7.8	19.5	108	3.9	1397
1979	36.7	36.7	1445	473	473	187.2	328.5	7.8	19.6	111	4.4	1440
1980	40.5	36.7	1316	569	516	191.0	339.8	7.1	19.2	108	3.9	1520
OECD												
1971	132.0	225.8	6924	3040	5200	1005.9	722.7	4.3	22.4	312	9.6	7196
1972	140.1	230.2	6608	3340	5487	1065.0	729.5	4.2	21.6	315	9.1	7522
1973	145.5	226.1	6468	3755	5836	1120.3	735.9	3.9	20.2	307	8.8	7930
1974	161.5	229.3	6390	4137	5873	1172.2	742.6	3.9	19.6	308	8.6	7909
1975	175.7	227.6	6149	4501	5832	1244.1	749.0	3.9	18.3	303	8.2	7787
1976	182.3	224.8	5897	4979	6139	1333.2	753.8	3.7	16.9	298	7.8	8144
1977	198.9	231.3	5783	5472	6363	1388.0	759.5	3.6	16.7	304	7.6	8378
1978	216.3	234.9	5750	6091	6616	1460.2	765.0	3.6	16.1	307	7.5	8649
1979	241.7	241.7	5728	6836	6836	1506.6	770.5	3.5	16.0	313	7.4	8872
1980	279.7	253.6	5763	7636	6923	1589.3	781.6	3.7	16.0	324	7.4	8857



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA	
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>									Million dollars <sup>a</sup>
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979								Constant 1979
BY COUNTRY													
AFGHANISTAN													
1971	25	43	91	1556	2662	209	12.3	1.6	20.6	3	7.4	216	
1972	31	51	91	1587	2607	272	12.6	2.0	19.0	4	7.2	206	
1973	36	56	91	1872	2909	284	12.9	1.9	19.8	4	7.1	225	
1974	36	51	130	2229	3165	277	13.2	1.6	18.5	3	9.8	239	
1975	49	64	130	2557	3314	359	13.5	1.9	17.9	4	9.6	245	
1976	72	89	142	2848	3512	482	13.8	2.5	18.5	6	10.3	254	
1977	61	71	143	3133	3643	419	14.1	2.0	17.0	5	10.1	258	
1978	69	75	110	3491	3792	434	14.4	2.0	17.3	5	7.6	263	
1979	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
1980	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
ALBANIA													
1971	115	196	52	1032	1765	NA	2.2	11.2	NA	89	23.6	802	
1972	117	192	52	1192	1959	NA	2.2	9.8	NA	87	23.6	890	
1973	124	193	52	1262	1961	NA	2.3	9.8	NA	83	22.6	852	
1974	125	178	53	1275	1810	NA	2.3	9.8	NA	77	23.0	787	
1975	131	169	52	1310	1697	NA	2.4	10.0	NA	70	21.7	707	
1976	135	167	52	1334	1645	NA	2.5	10.2	NA	66	20.8	658	
1977	137	159	52	NA	NA	NA	2.5	NA	NA	63	20.8	NA	
1978	154	167	53	NA	NA	NA	2.6	NA	NA	64	20.4	NA	
1979	167	167	52	NA	NA	NA	2.6	NA	NA	64	20.0	NA	
1980	NA	NA	52	NA	NA	NA	2.7	NA	NA	NA	19.3	NA	
ALGERIA													
1971	198	338	80	10511	17980	4690	14.2	1.9	7.2	23	5.6	1266	
1972	201	331	80	12678	20828	5197	14.7	1.6	6.4	22	5.4	1416	
1973	213	331	80	13882	21573	6001	15.1	1.5	5.5	22	5.3	1428	
1974	320	454	80	15707	22300	5217	15.5	2.0	8.7	29	5.2	1438	
1975	404	524	80	17692	22927	7717	16.0	2.3	6.8	32	5.0	1433	
1976	589	726	85	20075	24752	7955	16.5	2.9	9.1	44	5.2	1500	
1977	550	639	75	22748	26453	8478	17.0	2.4	7.5	37	4.4	1556	
1978	647	702	75	26404	28682	8722	17.6	2.5	8.1	39	4.3	1629	
1979	737	737	88	31222	31222	8795	18.1	2.4	8.4	40	4.9	1725	
1980	796	721	101	35540	32221	9525	18.8	2.2	7.6	38	5.4	1713	
ANGOLA													
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1975	82	107	30	2279	2954	930	6.0	3.6	11.5	17	5.0	492	
1976	NA	NA	35	2150	2651	NA	6.0	NA	NA	NA	5.8	441	
1977	NA	NA	47	2333	2713	NA	6.3	NA	NA	NA	7.5	430	
1978	NA	NA	47	2604	2829	NA	6.5	NA	NA	NA	7.2	435	
1979	NA	NA	47	2893	2893	NA	6.5	NA	NA	NA	7.2	445	
1980	NA	NA	53	3275	2969	NA	6.5	NA	NA	NA	8.2	456	



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>								
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars	
ARGENTINA												
1971	695	1189	140	48551	83049	9965	24.1	1.4	11.9	49	5.8	3446
1972	684	1125	140	55574	91299	10471	24.5	1.2	10.7	45	5.7	3726
1973	852	1324	160	61583	95699	14243	24.8	1.4	9.3	53	6.5	3858
1974	1141	1620	150	71664	101749	19067	25.2	1.6	8.5	64	6.0	4037
1975	1712	2218	160	77669	100649	22872	25.5	2.2	9.7	87	6.3	3947
1976	1831	2258	155	80291	98999	19362	25.9	2.3	11.7	87	6.0	3822
1977	2179	2534	155	89392	103949	14971	26.4	2.4	16.9	96	5.9	3937
1978	2545	2765	155	92147	100099	18618	26.8	2.8	14.9	103	5.8	3735
1979	2641	2641	160	106149	106149	15552	27.2	2.5	17.0	97	5.9	3902
1980	2894	2624	160	118295	107249	20542	27.7	2.4	12.8	94	5.8	3871
AUSTRALIA												
1971	1801	3081	86	58653	100328	24005	12.9	3.1	12.8	238	6.7	7777
1972	1754	2882	86	63340	104057	22932	13.2	2.8	12.6	218	6.5	7883
1973	1711	2659	71	70820	110053	22745	13.4	2.4	11.7	198	5.3	8213
1974	1704	2419	68	78589	111581	23113	13.6	2.2	10.5	177	5.0	8204
1975	1942	2517	70	88348	114487	29194	13.8	2.2	8.6	182	5.1	8296
1976	2094	2582	71	95667	117956	32250	13.9	2.2	8.0	185	5.1	8486
1977	2416	2810	70	102386	119059	32962	14.1	2.4	8.5	199	5.0	8443
1978	2633	2860	70	114174	124026	33902	14.2	2.3	8.4	201	4.9	8734
1979	2836	2836	70	125384	125384	33271	14.4	2.3	8.5	197	4.9	8707
1980	3279	2973	70	142365	129070	32742	14.6	2.3	9.1	203	4.8	8840
AUSTRIA												
1971	299	511	60	29927	51192	9744	7.5	1.0	5.2	68	8.0	6825
1972	328	539	60	32999	54211	10244	7.5	1.0	5.3	71	8.0	7228
1973	351	546	60	36695	57023	9798	7.5	1.0	5.6	72	8.0	7603
1974	429	610	60	41951	59563	10762	7.5	1.0	5.7	81	8.0	7941
1975	521	676	50	45234	58617	10462	7.5	1.2	6.5	90	6.7	7815
1976	575	709	40	50420	62167	11365	7.5	1.1	6.2	94	5.3	8289
1977	634	737	37	55355	64370	12351	7.5	1.1	6.0	98	5.0	8582
1978	724	787	40	59781	64940	13126	7.5	1.2	6.0	104	5.3	8658
1979	833	833	38	68334	68334	13898	7.5	1.2	6.0	111	5.1	9111
1980	913	827	41	77731	70472	13893	7.5	1.2	6.0	110	5.5	9396
BAHRAIN												
1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1972	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1973	4	7	3	356	554	171	0.2	1.3	4.3	36	15.0	2773
1974	7	10	4	705	1001	290	0.3	1.0	3.6	34	13.3	3337
1975	14	19	5	740	960	414	0.3	2.0	4.6	63	16.7	3200
1976	28	35	5	1060	1307	657	0.3	2.7	5.4	118	16.7	4359
1977	39	45	2	1427	1660	790	0.3	2.8	5.8	152	6.7	5534
1978	49	54	2	1687	1832	812	0.4	3.0	6.7	135	5.0	4582
1979	57	57	2	2048	2048	666	0.4	2.8	8.7	144	5.0	5121
1980	55	50	2	2899	2628	754	0.3	1.9	6.6	166	6.7	8762



TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME / GNP	ME / CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA	
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>									Million dollars <sup>a</sup>
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979								Constant 1979
			Thousand				Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars		Constant 1979 dollars	
BANGLADESH													
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1972	34	56	47	3755	6169	1029	73.1	0.9	5.5	0	0.6	84	
1973	18	28	86	4157	6461	981	75.1	0.4	2.9	0	1.1	86	
1974	30	42	100	5078	7210	757	77.1	0.6	5.6	0	1.3	93	
1975	32	42	100	5755	7458	567	79.2	0.6	7.4	0	1.3	94	
1976	70	86	126	6816	8404	1192	81.3	1.0	7.2	1	1.5	103	
1977	117	136	126	7338	8533	1493	83.5	1.6	9.2	1	1.5	102	
1978	129	140	129	8468	9199	1600	85.8	1.5	8.8	1	1.5	107	
1979	135	135	120	9612	9612	1823	88.1	1.4	7.5	1	1.4	109	
1980	153	138	121	10980	9955	2156	88.3	1.4	6.4	1	1.4	112	
BARBADOS													
1971	0	0	0	284	487	153	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	2435	
1972	0	0	0	317	521	175	0.2	0.1	0.2	1	0.0	2606	
1973	0	1	0	344	535	136	0.2	0.3	1.1	7	0.0	2677	
1974	1	1	0	363	516	160	0.3	0.3	1.0	5	0.0	1720	
1975	1	1	0	409	530	147	0.3	0.3	0.9	4	0.0	1767	
1976	1	1	0	443	546	173	0.3	0.2	0.7	4	0.0	1822	
1977	1	1	0	486	566	192	0.3	0.2	0.6	4	0.7	1887	
1978	2	2	0	551	599	184	0.3	0.4	1.2	7	0.7	1998	
1979	2	2	0	648	648	195	0.3	0.3	1.0	6	1.3	2162	
1980	2	2	1	748	678	217	0.3	0.3	1.0	7	3.3	2262	
BELGIUM													
1971	1435	2454	110	49825	85229	18508	9.7	2.9	13.3	253	11.3	8786	
1972	1564	2569	105	54707	89873	20013	9.7	2.9	12.8	264	10.8	9265	
1973	1728	2686	105	61261	95199	21738	9.7	2.8	12.4	277	10.8	9814	
1974	1924	2732	100	70139	99583	22778	9.8	2.7	12.0	278	10.2	10161	
1975	2300	2981	87	75462	97789	25783	9.8	3.0	11.6	304	8.9	9978	
1976	2572	3172	87	83593	103070	27518	9.8	3.1	11.5	323	8.9	10517	
1977	2808	3266	85	89473	104043	29450	9.8	3.1	11.1	333	8.7	10616	
1978	3203	3479	90	98074	106537	31585	9.8	3.3	11.0	355	9.2	10871	
1979	3631	3631	87	108707	108707	33909	9.8	3.3	10.7	370	8.9	11092	
1980	4174	3785	88	122199	110788	36059	9.9	3.4	10.5	382	8.9	11190	
BENIN													
1971	7	12	2	409	701	106	2.7	1.7	11.4	4	0.7	259	
1972	6	11	2	431	709	111	2.8	1.6	9.9	3	0.7	253	
1973	7	11	3	465	724	108	2.9	1.6	10.7	4	1.0	249	
1974	8	11	3	500	711	103	2.9	1.6	11.0	3	1.0	245	
1975	8	11	3	607	786	100	3.0	1.4	11.4	3	1.0	262	
1976	8	10	3	667	822	121	3.1	1.3	8.5	3	1.0	265	
1977	10	11	NA	739	859	128	3.2	1.4	9.0	3	NA	268	
1978	16	17	4	840	912	151	3.3	1.9	11.6	5	1.2	276	
1979	18	18	4	941	941	149	3.4	2.0	12.6	5	1.2	276	
1980	24	21	7	1084	983	142	3.5	2.2	15.3	6	2.0	281	



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME	ME	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			GNP	CGE			Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars			
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars		Constant 1979 dollars
BOLIVIA												
1971	35	61	17	1976	3380	739	4.2	1.8	8.3	14	4.0	804
1972	32	53	17	2170	3565	331	4.4	1.5	16.1	12	3.9	810
1973	45	70	18	2461	3824	369	4.5	1.8	18.9	15	4.0	849
1974	46	65	18	2845	4040	437	4.6	1.6	15.0	14	3.9	878
1975	66	85	20	3289	4263	487	4.7	2.0	17.6	18	4.3	907
1976	74	91	22	3693	4554	568	4.8	2.0	16.0	19	4.6	948
1977	74	87	20	4013	4667	591	5.0	1.9	14.7	17	4.0	933
1978	90	98	20	4411	4791	614	5.1	2.1	16.1	19	3.9	939
1979	96	96	22	4849	4849	579	5.2	2.0	16.6	18	4.2	932
1980	NA	NA	24	5315	4819	NA	5.3	NA	NA	NA	4.5	909
BOTSWANA												
1971	0	0	0	110	189	83	0.6	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	316
1972	0	0	0	141	231	99	0.7	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	331
1973	0	0	0	183	285	156	0.7	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	407
1974	0	0	1	308	437	208	0.7	0.0	0.0	0	1.4	625
1975	0	0	1	314	407	198	0.7	0.0	0.0	0	2.0	581
1976	NA	NA	1	371	458	225	0.7	NA	NA	NA	1.4	654
1977	7	9	1	400	465	226	0.7	1.9	4.0	12	1.7	665
1978	18	19	3	431	468	253	0.7	4.2	7.7	28	4.3	669
1979	27	27	3	584	584	278	0.8	4.6	9.7	33	3.8	730
1980	24	22	3	711	645	348	0.9	3.5	6.4	24	3.3	717
BRAZIL												
1971	948	1623	375	65083	111327	18666	98.2	1.5	8.7	16	3.8	1133
1972	1052	1728	410	75718	124391	20913	100.8	1.4	8.3	17	4.1	1234
1973	1237	1922	420	91177	141688	22953	103.3	1.4	8.4	18	4.1	1371
1974	2106	2991	435	109599	155608	15908	105.9	1.9	18.8	28	4.1	1469
1975	2467	3197	455	126246	163598	15675	108.5	2.0	20.4	29	4.2	1507
1976	1631	2011	450	144255	177866	19206	111.1	1.1	10.5	18	4.1	1601
1977	1653	1922	450	159872	185906	19706	113.7	1.0	9.8	16	4.0	1635
1978	1716	1864	450	181072	196697	19869	116.4	0.9	9.4	16	3.9	1689
1979	1647	1647	455	208550	208550	18836	119.2	0.8	8.7	13	3.8	1749
1980	2308	2092	455	248434	225235	22571	122.0	0.9	9.3	17	3.7	1846
BULGARIA												
1971	1246	2131	189	12732	21778	7958	8.5	b	b	250	22.2	2562
1972	1388	2280	189	13889	22817	7905	8.6	10.0	28.8	265	22.0	2653
1973	1587	2466	177	15277	23740	8019	8.6	10.4	30.8	286	20.6	2760
1974	1888	2680	174	17263	24510	9326	8.7	10.9	28.7	308	20.0	2817
1975	2021	2618	175	20485	26545	10389	8.7	9.9	25.2	301	20.1	3051
1976	2196	2707	177	22555	27810	9683	8.8	9.7	28.0	307	20.1	3160
1977	2346	2728	177	23445	27262	9545	8.8	10.0	28.6	310	20.1	3098
1978	2390	2596	164	25698	27915	10757	8.8	9.3	24.1	295	18.6	3172
1979	2547	2547	163	28505	28505	10617	8.8	8.9	24.0	289	18.5	3239
1980	3743	3393	162	30204	27383	10190	8.9	12.4	33.3	381	18.2	3076



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA	
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>									Million dollars <sup>a</sup>
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979								Constant 1979
			Thousand			Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars		Constant 1979 dollars	
BURMA													
1971	126	215	175	2139	3659	663	27.7	5.9	32.5	7	6.3	132	
1972	127	209	191	2278	3743	708	28.4	5.6	29.6	7	6.7	131	
1973	151	234	198	2387	3710	702	29.1	6.3	33.4	8	6.8	127	
1974	102	146	202	2749	3903	513	29.8	3.7	28.4	4	6.8	131	
1975	114	147	209	3129	4055	497	30.5	3.6	29.7	4	6.9	133	
1976	124	153	210	3491	4304	529	31.2	3.6	28.9	4	6.7	138	
1977	144	168	208	3921	4560	592	32.0	3.7	28.4	5	6.5	142	
1978	158	172	212	4472	4858	693	32.8	3.6	24.9	5	6.5	148	
1979	187	187	212	5113	5113	766	33.6	3.7	24.4	5	6.3	152	
1980	228	207	212	6094	5525	938	34.4	3.8	22.1	6	6.2	160	
BURUNDI													
1971	5	8	3	357	611	66	3.7	1.4	13.0	2	0.8	165	
1972	7	11	3	345	567	74	3.6	2.1	15.9	3	0.8	157	
1973	8	13	3	398	619	73	3.7	2.1	17.7	3	0.8	167	
1974	10	15	5	432	614	76	3.7	2.5	19.9	4	1.4	166	
1975	11	14	7	482	624	70	3.8	2.3	20.7	3	1.8	164	
1976	12	15	7	554	683	93	3.9	2.2	16.1	3	1.8	175	
1977	17	20	8	643	747	76	4.0	2.8	27.2	5	2.0	186	
1978	20	22	8	725	788	91	4.1	2.8	23.9	5	2.0	192	
1979	19	19	8	798	798	90	4.2	2.5	21.8	4	1.9	190	
1980	22	20	8	881	798	93	4.2	2.6	22.2	4	1.9	190	
CAMEROON													
1971	33	56	8	1874	3206	497	6.9	1.8	11.4	8	1.2	464	
1972	33	55	8	1981	3255	525	7.0	1.7	10.5	7	1.1	465	
1973	35	54	8	2211	3436	529	7.2	1.6	10.3	7	1.1	477	
1974	40	56	10	2669	3789	551	7.3	1.5	10.3	7	1.4	519	
1975	47	62	10	2891	3747	612	7.5	1.7	10.1	8	1.3	499	
1976	55	68	10	3193	3937	657	7.7	1.7	10.4	8	1.3	511	
1977	53	62	11	3674	4273	715	7.9	1.5	8.7	7	1.4	540	
1978	67	73	11	4272	4641	840	8.1	1.6	8.7	9	1.4	573	
1979	79	79	11	4971	4971	807	8.3	1.6	9.8	9	1.3	598	
1980	86	78	14	5812	5269	865	8.6	1.5	9.1	9	1.6	612	
CANADA													
1971	2145	3669	85	94374	161430	34186	21.6	2.3	10.7	169	3.9	7473	
1972	2232	3667	90	104203	171187	34940	21.8	2.1	10.5	168	4.1	7852	
1973	2322	3608	85	118458	184081	37016	22.1	2.0	9.7	163	3.8	8329	
1974	2618	3718	80	134086	190376	43636	22.4	2.0	8.5	166	3.6	8498	
1975	2830	3668	77	148534	192479	47614	22.7	1.9	7.7	161	3.4	8479	
1976	3116	3841	78	164736	203118	47118	23.0	1.9	8.2	167	3.4	8831	
1977	3543	4120	80	178577	207657	47613	23.3	2.0	8.7	176	3.4	8912	
1978	4023	4370	80	197297	214323	50244	23.5	2.0	8.7	186	3.4	9120	
1979	4120	4120	80	220300	220300	50234	23.7	1.9	8.2	173	3.4	9295	
1980	4520	4098	79	243254	220538	52268	24.0	1.9	7.8	170	3.3	9189	



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA		
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>									Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979									
CAPE VERDE														
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1976	2	2	2	56	69	34	0.3	4.0	7.9	9	8.3	231		
1977	2	2	2	66	77	47	0.3	3.4	5.5	8	6.7	258		
1978	2	2	4	74	81	41	0.3	3.2	6.2	8	13.3	270		
1979	2	2	4	84	84	56	0.3	3.0	4.5	8	13.3	280		
1980	3	3	4	97	88	79	0.3	3.4	3.7	9	13.3	293		
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC														
1971	8	14	2	284	486	130	1.9	3.0	11.2	7	1.1	255		
1972	7	12	3	298	489	129	1.9	2.6	9.7	6	1.6	257		
1973	9	14	3	322	501	145	2.0	2.9	9.9	7	1.5	250		
1974	8	12	3	375	533	135	2.0	2.3	8.9	6	1.5	266		
1975	8	11	3	414	536	126	2.1	2.1	9.0	5	1.4	255		
1976	10	12	4	459	566	116	2.1	2.3	11.0	6	1.9	269		
1977	11	13	7	514	598	132	2.2	2.3	10.3	6	3.2	272		
1978	12	13	4	566	615	130	2.2	2.2	10.4	6	1.8	279		
1979	11	11	4	619	619	131	2.3	1.9	8.9	5	1.7	269		
1980	12	11	5	690	626	123	2.3	1.8	8.9	4	2.2	272		
CHAD														
1971	20	35	8	418	716	147	3.8	4.9	23.8	9	2.1	188		
1972	20	34	10	446	733	133	3.9	4.6	25.6	8	2.6	188		
1973	21	33	10	428	666	138	4.0	5.0	24.2	8	2.5	166		
1974	26	37	10	492	699	147	4.0	5.4	25.5	9	2.5	174		
1975	32	41	11	583	755	144	4.1	5.5	29.0	10	2.7	184		
1976	31	39	11	632	779	151	4.2	5.0	25.8	9	2.6	185		
1977	27	31	9	682	793	110	4.3	4.0	28.7	7	2.1	184		
1978	25	28	NA	744	809	108	4.4	3.5	25.8	6	NA	183		
1979	27	27	NA	558	558	95	4.5	5.0	29.0	6	NA	124		
1980	NA	NA	NA	590	535	NA	4.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	116		
CHILE														
1971	235	402	70	9882	16904	4736	9.5	2.4	8.5	42	7.4	1779		
1972	292	480	75	10245	16830	4779	9.7	2.9	10.1	49	7.7	1735		
1973	347	539	75	10418	16190	4303	9.9	3.3	12.5	54	7.6	1635		
1974	702	996	90	12224	17356	5110	10.0	5.7	19.5	99	9.0	1735		
1975	535	694	110	11386	14754	4085	10.2	4.7	17.0	68	10.8	1446		
1976	251	310	111	12471	15376	3648	10.4	2.0	8.5	29	10.7	1478		
1977	354	412	111	14620	17001	4273	10.5	2.4	9.6	39	10.6	1619		
1978	470	511	111	16879	18336	4063	10.7	2.8	12.6	47	10.4	1713		
1979	506	506	111	19783	19783	4215	10.8	2.6	12.0	46	10.3	1831		
1980	567	514	115	23240	21070	5243	11.0	2.4	9.8	46	10.5	1915		



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>								
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars	
CHINA												
MAINLAND												
1971	21500	36776	2970	159000	271975	NA	870.0	13.5	NA	42	3.4	312
1972	23500	38606	3040	172000	282565	NA	892.0	13.7	NA	43	3.4	316
1973	25000	38849	3250	205000	318566	NA	912.0	12.2	NA	42	3.6	349
1974	28000	39754	4300	233000	330812	NA	931.0	12.0	NA	42	4.6	355
1975	31500	40819	4300	271000	351178	NA	950.0	11.6	NA	43	4.5	369
1976	32500	40072	4300	290000	357567	NA	967.0	11.2	NA	41	4.4	369
1977	34500	40118	4300	335000	389551	NA	982.0	10.3	NA	40	4.4	396
1978	38500	41822	4500	400000	434517	NA	997.0	9.6	NA	41	4.5	435
1979	44500	44500	4500	471000	471000	NA	1012.0	9.4	NA	44	4.4	465
1980	47000	42611	4500	552000	500452	NA	1027.0	8.5	NA	41	4.4	487
TAIWAN												
1971	912	1560	540	9135	15626	3096	14.9	10.0	50.4	104	36.2	1048
1972	945	1552	550	10778	17707	3391	15.2	8.8	45.8	102	36.2	1164
1973	1043	1621	503	12855	19976	3695	15.5	8.1	43.9	104	32.5	1288
1974	963	1368	493	14229	20203	3434	15.8	6.8	39.8	86	31.2	1278
1975	1183	1533	504	16250	21057	4626	16.1	7.3	33.1	95	31.3	1307
1976	1309	1614	475	19381	23896	5146	16.5	6.8	31.4	97	28.8	1448
1977	1687	1962	460	22575	26251	5868	16.8	7.5	33.4	116	27.4	1562
1978	2086	2266	471	27513	29887	7020	17.1	7.6	32.3	132	27.5	1747
1979	NA	NA	468	32304	32304	7372	17.5	NA	NA	NA	26.7	1846
1980	NA	NA	465	38001	34453	8191	17.8	NA	NA	NA	26.1	1935
COLOMBIA												
1971	251	430	50	10032	17160	2040	22.0	2.5	21.1	19	2.3	780
1972	141	232	50	11267	18510	2032	22.5	1.3	11.4	10	2.2	822
1973	150	234	50	12813	19912	1937	23.1	1.2	12.1	10	2.2	862
1974	148	210	50	14955	21233	1909	23.6	1.0	11.0	8	2.1	899
1975	201	261	50	16967	21987	2089	24.1	1.2	12.5	10	2.1	912
1976	173	213	60	18628	22969	1924	24.6	0.9	11.1	8	2.4	933
1977	150	175	60	20794	24181	2016	25.1	0.7	8.7	7	2.4	963
1978	176	191	60	24306	26403	2266	25.7	0.7	8.5	7	2.3	1027
1979	268	268	63	27861	27861	2552	26.2	1.0	10.5	10	2.4	1063
1980	350	317	65	32023	29033	3081	24.8	1.1	10.3	12	2.6	1170
CONGO												
1971	24	41	6	512	876	222	1.2	4.7	18.6	34	5.0	730
1972	25	41	9	564	928	238	1.2	4.5	17.4	34	7.5	773
1973	30	47	7	617	960	263	1.3	4.9	17.9	36	5.4	738
1974	34	49	7	789	1120	394	1.3	4.4	12.5	37	5.4	862
1975	38	50	7	828	1073	454	1.3	4.7	11.1	38	5.4	825
1976	42	52	10	845	1042	364	1.4	5.0	14.4	37	7.1	744
1977	45	52	6	855	995	348	1.4	5.3	15.0	37	4.6	710
1978	51	55	11	947	1029	419	1.5	5.4	13.3	37	7.3	686
1979	44	44	11	1053	1053	308	1.5	4.2	14.4	29	7.3	702
1980	48	44	14	1189	1078	307	1.6	4.1	14.4	27	8.8	673



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA	
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>									Million dollars <sup>a</sup>
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979								Constant 1979
			Thousand				Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars		Constant 1979 dollars	
COSTA RICA													
1971	NA	NA	2	1463	2504	486	1.8	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1391	
1972	NA	NA	2	1621	2664	505	1.8	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1480	
1973	NA	NA	2	1853	2879	533	1.9	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1515	
1974	NA	NA	2	2160	3067	522	1.9	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1614	
1975	NA	NA	2	2395	3104	547	2.0	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1552	
1976	NA	NA	3	2647	3264	598	2.0	NA	NA	NA	1.5	1632	
1977	NA	NA	3	3064	3563	610	2.1	NA	NA	NA	1.4	1696	
1978	NA	NA	3	3451	3749	701	2.1	NA	NA	NA	1.4	1785	
1979	NA	NA	4	3888	3888	757	2.2	NA	NA	NA	1.8	1767	
1980	NA	NA	4	4260	3862	728	2.3	NA	NA	NA	1.7	1679	
CUBA													
1971	239	408	140	4639	7935	NA	8.7	5.2	NA	47	16.1	912	
1972	249	409	140	4676	7683	NA	8.9	5.3	NA	46	15.7	863	
1973	291	452	140	6195	9628	NA	9.0	4.7	NA	50	15.6	1069	
1974	340	482	140	6012	8536	NA	9.2	5.7	NA	52	15.2	927	
1975	393	509	120	6318	8187	NA	9.3	6.2	NA	54	12.9	880	
1976	NA	NA	125	NA	NA	NA	9.5	NA	NA	NA	13.2	NA	
1977	NA	NA	200	NA	NA	NA	9.6	NA	NA	NA	20.8	NA	
1978	1040	1129	210	NA	NA	NA	9.7	NA	NA	116	21.6	NA	
1979	1160	1160	375	NA	NA	NA	9.8	NA	NA	118	38.3	NA	
1980	1140	1033	375	NA	NA	NA	9.6	NA	NA	107	39.1	NA	
CYPRUS													
1971	9	15	11	656	1122	183	0.6	1.4	8.6	26	18.3	1870	
1972	9	15	12	728	1196	210	0.6	1.3	7.3	25	20.0	1994	
1973	12	18	11	1064	1654	329	0.6	1.1	5.7	31	18.3	2758	
1974	20	28	11	956	1358	319	0.6	2.1	8.9	47	18.3	2263	
1975	23	29	20	846	1097	339	0.6	2.7	8.8	49	33.3	1829	
1976	22	27	18	1064	1313	296	0.6	2.1	9.4	46	30.0	2188	
1977	30	35	NA	1332	1549	309	0.6	2.3	11.4	58	NA	2582	
1978	25	27	10	1566	1701	328	0.6	1.6	8.3	45	16.7	2835	
1979	33	33	10	1812	1812	381	0.6	1.9	8.9	56	16.7	3020	
1980	32	29	9	2083	1888	380	0.6	1.6	7.8	49	15.0	3147	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA													
1971	2880	4926	222	53926	92242	30437	14.4	b	b	342	15.4	6405	
1972	3073	5048	221	58176	95572	28652	14.5	5.3	17.6	348	15.2	6591	
1973	3385	5260	223	63589	98816	30596	14.6	5.3	17.2	360	15.3	6768	
1974	3719	5280	218	72231	102553	32340	14.7	5.1	16.3	359	14.8	6976	
1975	4243	5498	210	81499	105611	35270	14.8	5.2	15.6	371	14.2	7135	
1976	4367	5384	210	87163	107471	37122	14.9	5.0	14.5	361	14.1	7212	
1977	4662	5421	206	96089	111736	36840	15.0	4.9	14.7	361	13.7	7449	
1978	5095	5534	212	104868	113917	35857	15.1	4.9	15.4	366	14.0	7544	
1979	5396	5396	211	113299	113299	35402	15.2	4.8	15.2	355	13.9	7453	
1980	6122	5550	212	125506	113785	35791	15.3	4.9	15.5	362	13.9	7437	



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>								
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars		Constant 1979 dollars
DENMARK												
1971	738	1263	45	30319	51863	17460	5.0	2.4	7.2	252	9.0	10372
1972	746	1226	45	33228	54588	18123	5.0	2.2	6.8	245	9.0	10917
1973	749	1164	45	36969	57449	18272	5.0	2.0	6.4	232	9.0	11489
1974	919	1304	35	40029	56833	20137	5.0	2.3	6.5	261	7.0	11366
1975	1072	1389	35	43613	56517	20701	5.1	2.5	6.7	272	6.9	11081
1976	1122	1384	35	49023	60446	21584	5.1	2.3	6.4	271	6.9	11852
1977	1217	1416	34	52826	61428	22400	5.1	2.3	6.3	277	6.8	12044
1978	1359	1476	34	56906	61816	23452	5.1	2.4	6.3	289	6.8	12120
1979	1518	1518	35	63689	63689	25005	5.1	2.4	6.1	297	6.9	12488
1980	1732	1570	35	69627	63125	25994	5.1	2.5	6.0	307	6.9	12377
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC												
1971	36	61	16	1892	3237	594	4.5	1.9	10.4	13	3.6	719
1972	36	59	16	2160	3548	612	4.6	1.7	9.7	12	3.5	771
1973	39	61	16	2562	3981	661	4.7	1.5	9.3	13	3.4	847
1974	50	71	18	2980	4231	765	4.9	1.7	9.4	14	3.7	863
1975	54	70	18	3423	4436	781	5.0	1.6	9.0	14	3.6	887
1976	64	79	19	3838	4732	706	5.1	1.7	11.2	15	3.7	928
1977	73	85	19	4285	4983	725	5.3	1.7	11.8	16	3.6	940
1978	88	96	19	4716	5123	770	5.4	1.9	12.5	17	3.5	948
1979	108	108	23	5321	5321	996	5.6	2.0	10.8	19	4.1	950
1980	95	86	23	6168	5592	943	5.7	1.5	9.1	15	4.0	981
ECUADOR												
1971	51	87	20	2611	4466	728	6.1	2.0	12.1	14	3.3	732
1972	71	117	20	2996	4923	750	6.3	2.4	15.6	18	3.2	781
1973	85	132	20	3970	6169	990	6.5	2.1	13.4	20	3.1	949
1974	96	137	20	4529	6431	1094	6.7	2.1	12.5	20	3.0	959
1975	131	169	20	5439	7048	1168	6.9	2.4	14.5	24	2.9	1021
1976	139	172	24	6196	7640	1281	7.1	2.3	13.4	24	3.4	1076
1977	193	225	30	6890	8012	1410	7.3	2.8	16.0	30	4.1	1097
1978	175	190	35	7804	8477	1392	7.5	2.2	13.7	25	4.7	1130
1979	175	175	35	8873	8873	1460	7.8	2.0	12.0	22	4.5	1137
1980	185	167	35	10218	9263	1638	8.0	1.8	10.2	21	4.4	1158
EGYPT												
1971	811	1387	315	6308	10791	4275	33.7	12.9	32.5	41	9.3	320
1972	1031	1694	390	6810	11188	5014	34.4	15.1	33.8	49	11.3	325
1973	1073	1668	390	7301	11345	5198	35.1	14.7	32.1	47	11.1	323
1974	1524	2164	410	8221	11672	6424	36.0	18.5	33.7	60	11.4	324
1975	1929	2500	400	9853	12769	7908	36.9	19.6	31.6	67	10.8	346
1976	1472	1815	400	12191	15032	7049	37.8	12.1	25.8	48	10.6	397
1977	1834	2133	350	14176	16484	8509	38.8	12.9	25.1	55	9.0	424
1978	2044	2221	350	16743	18188	9598	39.9	12.2	23.1	55	8.8	455
1979	1984	1984	350	18895	18895	7868	41.0	10.5	25.2	48	8.5	460
1980	1362	1235	340	22604	20493	7546	42.2	6.0	16.4	29	8.1	485



TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA	
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>									Constant 1979
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979								
	Current	Constant 1979	Thousand	Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars		Constant 1979 dollars	
EL SALVADOR													
1971	17	29	6	1559	2667	333	3.7	1.1	8.8	7	1.6	720	
1972	21	35	8	1712	2813	368	3.8	1.3	9.7	9	2.1	740	
1973	22	34	8	1898	2949	379	3.9	1.2	9.2	8	2.1	756	
1974	27	38	8	2213	3143	443	4.0	1.2	8.7	9	2.0	785	
1975	30	39	8	2553	3309	492	4.1	1.2	7.9	9	2.0	807	
1976	33	40	8	2815	3471	557	4.3	1.2	7.3	9	1.9	807	
1977	36	42	8	3153	3666	518	4.4	1.2	8.3	9	1.8	833	
1978	50	55	10	3499	3801	592	4.5	1.4	9.3	12	2.3	844	
1979	51	51	7	3468	3468	570	4.7	1.5	9.1	11	1.5	738	
1980	85 <sup>c</sup>	77	8	3366	3052	564	4.8	2.5	13.7	16	1.7	635	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA													
1971	5	9	1	98	167	50	0.3	5.6	18.9	31	3.3	559	
1972	5	9	2	88	145	47	0.3	6.2	19.1	30	6.7	483	
1973	5	8	2	95	148	24	0.3	5.6	34.2	27	6.7	495	
1974	5	7	5	102	145	14	0.3	5.0	50.6	23	16.7	483	
1975	5	6	5	109	141	10	0.3	4.6	61.8	21	16.7	472	
1976	NA	NA	5	115	142	8	0.2	NA	NA	NA	25.0	711	
1977	NA	NA	2	124	144	6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	11.5	723	
1978	NA	NA	2	135	147	9	0.2	NA	NA	NA	10.0	735	
1979	NA	NA	2	150	150	NA	0.2	NA	NA	NA	10.0	752	
1980	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
ETHIOPIA													
1971	43	74	45	1818	3111	351	26.1	2.4	21.2	2	1.7	119	
1972	50	83	50	1990	3269	451	26.7	2.5	18.4	3	1.9	122	
1973	42	65	50	2168	3369	477	27.4	1.9	13.7	2	1.8	123	
1974	46	65	45	2411	3423	472	28.1	1.9	13.9	2	1.6	121	
1975	101	130	50	2653	3438	647	28.8	3.8	20.2	4	1.7	119	
1976	139	172	65	2851	3515	695	29.5	4.9	24.7	5	2.2	119	
1977	178	207	225	3137	3647	710	30.2	5.7	29.2	6	7.5	120	
1978	159	173	233	3331	3619	751	31.0	4.8	23.0	5	7.5	116	
1979	334	334	234	3846	3846	784	31.8	8.7	42.7	10	7.4	121	
1980	427	387	240	4424	4011	909	29.8	9.7	42.6	13	8.1	134	
FIJI													
1971	0	1	0	367	628	166	0.5	0.2	0.9	3	0.0	1257	
1972	1	1	0	415	682	160	0.5	0.3	1.2	3	0.0	1364	
1973	1	1	0	500	778	185	0.6	0.2	0.9	2	0.0	1296	
1974	1	2	0	567	806	172	0.6	0.2	1.1	3	0.0	1343	
1975	1	2	0	621	805	168	0.6	0.3	1.5	4	0.0	1342	
1976	2	3	0	672	828	199	0.6	0.4	1.7	5	0.0	1381	
1977	3	4	1	743	865	227	0.6	0.5	2.0	7	1.8	1441	
1978	7	7	1	808	878	242	0.6	0.9	3.3	13	2.3	1463	
1979	9	9	1	980	980	261	0.6	1.0	3.7	15	1.7	1634	
1980	9	8	1	1065	966	265	0.6	0.9	3.3	14	1.7	1610	



TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>								
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars	
FINLAND												
1971	278	475	40	18223	31171	6487	4.6	1.5	7.3	103	8.7	6776
1972	307	505	40	20391	33499	7050	4.6	1.5	7.2	109	8.7	7282
1973	328	511	40	22973	35701	7563	4.7	1.4	6.8	108	8.5	7596
1974	325	462	40	25963	36862	7840	4.7	1.3	5.9	98	8.5	7843
1975	423	548	40	28533	36975	7636	4.7	1.5	7.2	116	8.5	7867
1976	398	491	36	30028	37024	9045	4.7	1.3	5.4	104	7.7	7877
1977	443	515	39	31846	37032	8825	4.7	1.4	5.8	109	8.5	7879
1978	494	536	39	34898	37910	8645	4.8	1.4	6.2	111	8.3	7898
1979	598	598	40	40718	40718	8849	4.8	1.5	6.8	124	8.3	8483
1980	781	708	40	47143	42741	9278	4.8	1.7	7.6	147	8.3	8904
FRANCE												
1971	9916	16963	565	249318	426468	81303	51.3	4.0	20.9	330	11.0	8313
1972	10582	17385	560	274392	450778	84793	51.7	3.9	20.5	336	10.8	8719
1973	11552	17952	560	305226	474316	91228	52.2	3.8	19.7	343	10.7	9086
1974	12882	18289	580	345258	490197	94005	52.5	3.7	19.5	348	11.0	9337
1975	14526	18823	575	378596	490608	87962	52.7	3.8	21.4	357	10.9	9309
1976	15911	19618	585	417825	515174	100672	52.9	3.8	19.5	370	11.1	9738
1977	17698	20580	502	455671	529873	102985	53.1	3.9	20.0	387	9.5	9978
1978	19925	21644	502	506753	550482	106554	53.3	3.9	20.3	406	9.4	10328
1979	22439	22439	509	568624	568624	113629	53.5	3.9	19.7	419	9.5	10628
1980	25552	23166	495	634336	575100	119463	53.7	4.0	19.4	431	9.2	10709
GABON												
1971	18	30	1	1167	1997	NA	0.5	1.5	NA	61	2.0	3994
1972	20	32	2	1361	2236	1036	0.5	1.5	3.2	65	4.0	4473
1973	23	35	2	1495	2323	922	0.5	1.5	3.9	71	4.0	4646
1974	18	25	2	2419	3435	1019	0.5	0.7	2.5	51	4.0	6871
1975	24	31	3	2871	3721	1745	0.6	0.8	1.8	51	5.0	6201
1976	21	26	3	4099	5054	2575	0.6	0.5	1.0	44	5.0	8423
1977	22	26	4	3388	3940	2354	0.6	0.7	1.1	44	6.7	6566
1978	11	12	4	2427	2637	1067	0.6	0.5	1.2	20	6.7	4395
1979	10	10	4	2586	2586	967	0.6	0.4	1.1	18	6.7	4310
1980	11	10	2	2866	2598	899	0.6	0.4	1.1	16	3.3	4330
GAMBIA, THE												
1971	0	0	NA	52	90	28	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	NA	180
1972	0	0	NA	58	96	31	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	NA	192
1973	0	0	NA	66	103	27	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	NA	206
1974	0	0	NA	90	127	30	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	NA	255
1975	0	0	0	91	119	36	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	1.6	238
1976	0	0	0	104	129	31	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	1.6	258
1977	0	0	0	110	127	54	0.6	0.0	0.0	0	1.3	213
1978	0	0	0	96	105	80	0.6	0.0	0.0	0	1.3	175
1979	0	0	1	126	126	64	0.6	0.0	0.0	0	1.7	210
1980	0	0	1	149	135	73	0.6	0.0	0.0	0	1.7	222



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME	ME	ME	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP	
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>				GNP	CGE	PER CAPITA		Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979			Constant 1979	Million	%		%	dollars
GERMANY, EAST													
								b	b				
1971	3420	5850	202	60643	103732	41446	17.1	5.6	14.1	342	11.8	6066	
1972	3675	6037	202	65322	107312	43309	17.0	5.6	13.9	355	11.9	6312	
1973	4120	6402	202	71239	110704	46575	17.0	5.8	13.7	376	11.9	6512	
1974	4574	6494	215	81864	116230	50194	16.9	5.6	12.9	384	12.7	6877	
1975	5222	6767	220	93097	120640	51798	16.9	5.6	13.1	400	13.0	7138	
1976	5625	6935	220	99860	123126	54494	16.8	5.6	12.7	412	13.1	7329	
1977	5994	6970	222	108933	126671	56022	16.8	5.5	12.4	414	13.2	7540	
1978	6592	7160	228	119011	129280	59401	16.8	5.5	12.1	426	13.6	7695	
1979	7190	7190	227	130852	130852	61256	16.8	5.5	11.7	428	13.5	7788	
1980	8314	7537	231	145964	132333	68004	16.7	5.7	11.1	451	13.8	7924	
GERMANY, WEST													
1971	11873	20310	505	352706	603318	77793	61.3	3.4	26.1	331	8.2	9842	
1972	13215	21711	505	380643	625329	83110	61.7	3.5	26.1	351	8.2	10135	
1973	14641	22753	505	422211	656109	88386	62.0	3.5	25.7	367	8.1	10582	
1974	16749	23780	505	463750	658431	92263	62.0	3.6	25.8	383	8.1	10619	
1975	18132	23496	495	499212	646910	102671	61.8	3.6	22.9	380	8.0	10467	
1976	19109	23562	495	552351	681043	103918	61.5	3.5	22.7	383	8.0	11073	
1977	20161	23445	489	600682	698497	104599	61.4	3.4	22.4	381	8.0	11376	
1978	22267	24189	489	666439	723947	110720	61.3	3.3	21.8	394	8.0	11809	
1979	24776	24776	495	756792	756792	116121	61.3	3.3	21.3	404	8.1	12345	
1980	27721	25132	495	848304	769086	111907	61.6	3.3	22.5	408	8.0	12485	
GHANA													
1971	102	175	35	5878	10055	1919	9.1	1.7	9.1	19	3.8	1105	
1972	92	152	40	6031	9908	1895	9.4	1.5	8.0	16	4.3	1054	
1973	72	112	40	6751	10492	1745	9.7	1.1	6.5	11	4.1	1081	
1974	99	140	35	7897	11213	1889	10.0	1.3	7.4	14	3.5	1121	
1975	128	166	20	7563	9801	2264	10.3	1.7	7.3	16	1.9	951	
1976	108	134	20	7657	9441	2339	10.7	1.4	5.7	12	1.9	882	
1977	83	97	18	8338	9696	1939	11.0	1.0	5.0	8	1.6	881	
1978	73	80	19	9306	10109	1677	11.4	0.8	4.8	7	1.7	886	
1979	57	57	20	10140	10140	1600	11.7	0.6	3.6	4	1.7	866	
1980	46	42	20	11296	10241	1153	12.1	0.4	3.7	3	1.7	846	
GREECE													
1971	732	1253	180	16006	27379	5343	8.8	4.6	23.5	142	20.5	3111	
1972	806	1325	180	18149	29816	6169	8.9	4.4	21.5	148	20.2	3350	
1973	824	1281	180	20640	32074	6218	8.9	4.0	20.6	144	20.2	3603	
1974	1176	1669	180	21732	30855	6546	9.0	5.4	25.5	185	20.0	3428	
1975	1670	2164	191	25143	32582	7757	9.0	6.6	27.9	240	21.2	3620	
1976	1887	2326	200	28153	34712	8409	9.2	6.7	27.7	252	21.7	3773	
1977	2111	2454	290	30977	36021	8918	9.3	6.8	27.5	263	31.2	3873	
1978	2300	2499	184	35276	38320	9350	9.4	6.5	26.7	265	19.6	4076	
1979	2424	2424	185	39807	39807	9879	9.4	6.1	24.5	257	19.7	4234	
1980	2432	2205	182	44636	40468	9366	9.6	5.4	23.5	229	19.0	4215	



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA	
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>									Million dollars <sup>a</sup>
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979								Constant 1979
GUATEMALA													
1971	25	43	13	2488	4255	420	5.4	1.0	10.3	8	2.4	788	
1972	30	50	14	2780	4567	533	5.6	1.1	9.4	8	2.5	815	
1973	26	41	13	3155	4903	513	5.7	0.9	8.1	7	2.3	860	
1974	32	45	13	3685	5232	544	5.9	0.9	8.3	7	2.2	886	
1975	50	65	13	4103	5317	538	6.1	1.2	12.2	10	2.1	871	
1976	57	70	14	4639	5720	766	6.3	1.2	9.2	11	2.2	908	
1977	76	89	14	5368	6242	739	6.4	1.4	12.1	14	2.2	975	
1978	65	71	14	6033	6553	792	6.6	1.1	9.0	10	2.1	993	
1979	61	61	15	6863	6863	850	6.8	0.9	7.2	9	2.2	1009	
1980	65	59	15	7857	7124	1018	7.0	0.8	5.8	8	2.1	1017	
GUINEA													
1971	18	31	9	653	1118	NA	4.2	2.8	NA	7	2.1	266	
1972	17	28	17	700	1150	260	4.3	2.4	10.8	6	4.0	267	
1973	16	26	17	756	1176	258	4.5	2.2	10.1	5	3.8	261	
1974	17	25	17	886	1259	214	4.6	2.0	11.8	5	3.7	273	
1975	18	24	7	1001	1297	241	4.7	1.9	10.0	5	1.5	276	
1976	NA	NA	10	1150	1419	413	4.9	NA	NA	NA	2.0	289	
1977	NA	NA	10	1170	1361	339	5.0	NA	NA	NA	2.0	272	
1978	NA	NA	18	1323	1438	345	5.1	NA	NA	NA	3.5	282	
1979	NA	NA	18	1444	1444	409	5.3	NA	NA	NA	3.4	272	
1980	NA	NA	18	1607	1457	510	5.0	NA	NA	NA	3.6	291	
GUINEA-BISSAU													
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1974	0	0	5	76	109	26	0.5	0.6	2.5	1	10.0	217	
1975	NA	NA	5	86	112	47	0.5	NA	NA	NA	10.0	224	
1976	5	7	5	94	116	53	0.6	6.3	13.8	12	8.3	194	
1977	6	7	6	97	112	63	0.6	6.5	11.5	12	10.0	188	
1978	6	7	6	121	131	94	0.6	5.3	7.5	11	10.0	219	
1979	6	6	12	136	136	97	0.6	5.0	7.0	11	20.0	228	
1980	8	7	12	134	122	118	0.8	6.4	6.6	9	15.0	152	
GUYANA													
1971	3	5	4	283	485	168	0.7	1.2	3.4	8	5.7	693	
1972	3	5	4	275	452	161	0.7	1.2	3.5	8	5.7	646	
1973	4	6	4	286	445	194	0.8	1.4	3.3	7	5.0	557	
1974	5	8	4	328	465	175	0.8	1.8	4.7	10	5.0	582	
1975	8	11	2	392	508	280	0.8	2.2	3.9	13	2.5	635	
1976	18	23	5	422	521	390	0.8	4.5	6.0	29	6.3	651	
1977	15	18	7	431	501	254	0.8	3.6	7.2	22	8.8	627	
1978	16	17	7	453	493	223	0.8	3.6	7.9	22	8.8	616	
1979	17	17	7	486	486	275	0.8	3.5	6.3	21	8.9	608	
1980	21	19	7	544	493	332	0.8	3.9	5.9	24	8.9	617	



TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>								
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars		Constant 1979 dollars
HAITI												
1971	10	18	12	514	879	123	4.7	2.1	15.1	4	2.6	187
1972	11	18	12	542	890	129	4.8	2.1	14.7	3	2.5	185
1973	10	15	12	581	903	105	4.9	1.7	14.9	3	2.4	184
1974	9	13	6	677	961	122	5.0	1.4	10.7	2	1.2	192
1975	10	13	6	726	942	143	5.2	1.5	9.6	2	1.2	181
1976	10	12	6	829	1023	165	5.3	1.3	7.8	2	1.1	193
1977	10	11	7	896	1042	173	5.4	1.1	6.8	2	1.3	193
1978	13	14	7	1015	1103	197	5.5	1.3	7.4	2	1.3	200
1979	14	14	7	1121	1121	192	5.7	1.3	7.5	2	1.2	196
1980	18	16	7	1324	1201	220	5.8	1.4	7.7	2	1.2	207
HONDURAS												
1971	11	19	8	868	1486	236	2.8	1.3	8.1	6	2.9	530
1972	14	23	12	933	1533	235	2.9	1.5	10.0	8	4.1	528
1973	14	22	12	1021	1587	225	3.0	1.4	9.9	7	4.0	529
1974	14	20	10	1142	1621	255	3.1	1.3	8.0	6	3.2	523
1975	19	25	12	1218	1578	308	3.2	1.6	8.3	8	3.8	493
1976	23	29	12	1366	1684	345	3.3	1.7	8.5	8	3.6	510
1977	26	30	12	1568	1824	387	3.4	1.7	7.9	9	3.5	536
1978	32	35	13	1786	1941	429	3.5	1.8	8.2	10	3.9	554
1979	34	34	12	2061	2061	419	3.6	1.7	8.2	9	3.3	572
1980	43	39	12	2313	2097	496	3.8	1.9	7.9	10	3.2	551
HUNGARY												
1971	1333	2280	146	25243	43179	19696	10.4	b	b	219	14.0	4151
1972	1384	2273	146	27020	44389	20614	10.4	5.1	11.0	218	14.0	4268
1973	1478	2296	140	29904	46470	21008	10.4	4.9	10.9	220	13.5	4468
1974	1692	2402	125	33579	47675	23557	10.5	5.0	10.2	228	11.9	4540
1975	1826	2366	118	37515	48614	26910	10.5	4.9	8.8	225	11.2	4629
1976	1770	2182	118	39570	48789	26075	10.6	4.5	8.4	205	11.1	4602
1977	1827	2124	144	44524	51774	26582	10.6	4.1	8.0	200	13.6	4884
1978	2062	2239	110	49080	53315	26970	10.7	4.2	8.3	209	10.3	4982
1979	2138	2138	110	52873	52873	26872	10.7	4.0	8.0	199	10.3	4941
1980	2542	2304	119	57929	52519	26452	10.7	4.4	8.7	215	11.1	4908
ICELAND												
1971	0	0	0	1038	1776	NA	0.2	0.0	NA	0	0.0	8882
1972	0	0	0	1147	1884	5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	9423
1973	0	0	0	1309	2035	6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	10177
1974	0	0	0	1489	2114	7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	10573
1975	0	0	0	1605	2080	7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	10402
1976	0	0	0	1743	2149	6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	10747
1977	0	0	0	1964	2284	7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	1.0	11420
1978	0	0	0	2145	2331	7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	1.0	11655
1979	0	0	0	2385	2385	8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	11926
1980	0	0	0	2723	2468	8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	12344



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME	ME	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP	
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars		%	%			Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars
	Current	Constant 1979											
INDIA													
1971	2181	3731	1560	61568	105316	17241	566.0	3.5	21.6	6	2.8	186	
1972	2210	3630	1590	63636	104543	18161	579.0	3.5	20.0	6	2.7	180	
1973	2002	3111	1620	69827	108509	15321	591.0	2.9	20.3	5	2.7	183	
1974	2343	3327	1620	76952	109256	15838	604.0	3.0	21.0	5	2.7	180	
1975	3105	4024	1670	92560	119945	20497	617.0	3.4	19.6	6	2.7	194	
1976	3167	3905	1440	98805	121825	21081	630.0	3.2	18.5	6	2.3	193	
1977	3313	3853	1270	113204	131638	23054	643.0	2.9	16.7	6	2.0	204	
1978	3812	4141	1300	129598	140782	27479	655.0	2.9	15.1	6	2.0	214	
1979	4155	4155	1286	134163	134163	23766	667.0	3.1	17.5	6	1.9	201	
1980	4521	4099	1286	159373	144491	25635	692.3	2.8	16.0	5	1.9	208	
INDONESIA													
1971	560	958	358	16183	27682	3863	125.0	3.5	24.8	7	2.9	221	
1972	623	1023	356	18179	29865	4747	128.0	3.4	21.6	8	2.8	233	
1973	611	950	310	21213	32965	5759	131.0	2.9	16.5	7	2.4	251	
1974	709	1007	270	24617	34951	6671	134.0	2.9	15.1	7	2.0	260	
1975	1080	1399	260	28421	36830	8044	137.0	3.8	17.4	10	1.9	268	
1976	1111	1370	257	32003	39459	9319	139.0	3.5	14.7	9	1.8	283	
1977	1221	1419	260	36800	42792	9741	142.0	3.3	14.6	10	1.8	301	
1978	1293	1404	250	41827	45436	10519	145.0	3.1	13.4	9	1.7	313	
1979	1784	1784	250	47402	47402	12535	148.0	3.8	14.2	12	1.7	320	
1980	1594	1445	250	56749	51449	14101	151.2	2.8	10.2	9	1.7	340	
IRAN													
1971	2644	4524	255	31652	54143	17134	29.7	8.4	26.4	152	8.6	1823	
1972	3266	5365	265	38269	62870	19349	30.6	8.5	27.7	175	8.7	2054	
1973	3927	6103	285	47327	73545	20200	31.4	8.3	30.2	194	9.1	2342	
1974	6654	9447	310	56322	79965	32433	32.4	11.8	29.1	291	9.6	2468	
1975	9128	11828	385	63651	82483	36840	33.3	14.3	32.1	355	11.6	2477	
1976	10038	12377	420	74337	91657	38412	34.3	13.5	32.2	360	12.2	2672	
1977	9242	10747	350	79513	92461	43337	35.4	11.6	24.8	303	9.9	2611	
1978	11342	12320	350	77448	84131	45027	36.4	14.6	27.4	338	9.6	2311	
1979	NA	NA	410	73203	73203	39937	37.4	NA	NA	NA	11.0	1957	
1980	NA	NA	280	72660	65875	NA	38.8	NA	NA	NA	7.2	1697	
IRAQ													
1971	762	1303	105	6220	10640	4214	9.8	12.3	30.9	133	10.7	1085	
1972	816	1340	105	7121	11699	4142	10.1	11.5	32.4	132	10.4	1158	
1973	1168	1816	105	8623	13401	5920	10.5	13.6	30.7	173	10.0	1276	
1974	1510	2144	110	9645	13694	6541	10.9	15.7	32.8	196	10.1	1256	
1975	1555	2015	155	13154	17046	9955	11.2	11.8	20.2	180	13.8	1522	
1976	1684	2076	190	15343	18918	8690	11.6	11.0	23.9	179	16.4	1630	
1977	1891	2199	140	17641	20514	9130	12.0	10.7	24.1	183	11.7	1709	
1978	2148	2334	140	21747	23623	16231	12.5	9.9	14.4	186	11.2	1889	
1979	2671	2671	220	33475	33475	19996	12.9	8.0	13.4	207	17.1	2595	
1980	NA	NA	220	39139	35484	NA	13.1	NA	NA	NA	16.8	2708	



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA		
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Constant 1979	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>	Constant 1979		Constant 1979	Million	%		%	Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars
	Current	Constant 1979												
IRELAND														
1971	78	133	9	6547	11200	4145	3.0	1.2	3.2	44	3.0	3733		
1972	85	139	9	7202	11832	4313	3.0	1.2	3.2	46	3.0	3944		
1973	103	160	10	7925	12315	4667	3.1	1.3	3.4	51	3.2	3972		
1974	119	170	11	8879	12607	5586	3.1	1.3	3.0	54	3.5	4067		
1975	180	234	11	9789	12685	5787	3.2	1.8	4.0	73	3.4	3964		
1976	171	210	14	10521	12972	5894	3.2	1.6	3.6	65	4.4	4053		
1977	190	221	12	11726	13636	6143	3.3	1.6	3.6	67	3.9	4132		
1978	214	233	13	13315	14464	6827	3.3	1.6	3.4	70	4.2	4383		
1979	237	237	14	14754	14754	7467	3.4	1.6	3.2	69	4.1	4339		
1980	291	264	15	16357	14830	8050	3.4	1.8	3.3	77	4.4	4361		
ISRAEL														
1971	1492	2553	130	6565	11229	6065	3.1	22.7	42.1	823	41.9	3622		
1972	1352	2221	130	7688	12631	5575	3.2	17.6	39.8	694	40.6	3947		
1973	2878	4473	130	8448	13129	8166	3.3	34.1	54.8	1355	39.4	3978		
1974	2799	3974	160	9803	13919	9188	3.4	28.6	43.3	1169	47.1	4094		
1975	3502	4538	190	10983	14232	10480	3.4	31.9	43.3	1334	55.9	4186		
1976	3761	4638	190	11496	14174	11314	3.5	32.7	41.0	1325	54.3	4049		
1977	3786	4402	165	12609	14662	12641	3.5	30.0	34.8	1257	47.1	4189		
1978	3409	3703	165	14052	15265	10896	3.6	24.3	34.0	1028	45.8	4240		
1979	4814	4814	165	15705	15705	12484	3.7	30.7	38.6	1301	44.6	4244		
1980	5051	4579	165	17332	15714	13396	3.8	29.1	34.2	1205	43.4	4135		
ITALY														
1971	3937	6736	435	146233	250137	37106	54.0	2.7	18.2	124	8.1	4632		
1972	4505	7400	510	157043	257995	37874	54.3	2.9	19.5	136	9.4	4751		
1973	4720	7336	520	177510	275847	40468	54.9	2.7	18.1	133	9.5	5024		
1974	5200	7383	500	201558	286172	43703	55.4	2.6	16.9	133	9.0	5165		
1975	5277	6838	500	212237	275030	38799	55.8	2.5	17.6	122	9.0	4928		
1976	5462	6735	432	236255	291300	50553	56.2	2.3	13.3	119	7.7	5183		
1977	6121	7117	330	255963	297645	54874	56.4	2.4	13.0	126	5.9	5277		
1978	6762	7346	365	281433	305718	61341	56.7	2.4	12.0	129	6.4	5391		
1979	7784	7784	365	321653	321653	66823	56.9	2.4	11.6	136	6.4	5653		
1980	8937	8103	366	368122	333746	80614	57.0	2.4	10.1	142	6.4	5855		
IVORY COAST														
1971	48	83	6	2992	5118	1430	5.7	1.6	5.8	14	1.1	898		
1972	61	100	6	3307	5433	1400	6.0	1.8	7.2	16	1.0	905		
1973	46	72	6	3779	5873	1484	6.2	1.2	4.9	11	1.0	947		
1974	59	84	7	4205	5970	1542	6.5	1.4	5.5	13	1.1	918		
1975	63	82	7	5041	6533	1683	6.8	1.3	4.9	12	1.0	960		
1976	69	85	8	5907	7283	2085	7.0	1.2	4.1	12	1.1	1040		
1977	55	64	9	6504	7563	2138	7.3	0.8	3.0	8	1.2	1036		
1978	89	97	8	7677	8340	2835	7.5	1.2	3.4	13	1.1	1112		
1979	102	102	10	8792	8792	3289	7.8	1.2	3.1	13	1.3	1127		
1980	116	105	11	10025	9089	2969	8.0	1.2	3.6	13	1.4	1136		



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures  
and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME	ME	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>	GNP		CGE	Constant 1979 dollars			Constant 1979 dollars
	Current	Constant 1979				Current		Constant 1979				
JAMAICA												
1971	8	13	4	1613	2760	714	2.0	0.5	1.9	6	2.0	1380
1972	8	13	4	1843	3028	802	2.0	0.5	1.7	7	2.0	1514
1973	13	21	4	1963	3051	791	2.0	0.7	2.7	10	2.0	1525
1974	13	19	4	2144	3044	1029	2.1	0.6	1.9	9	1.9	1449
1975	14	19	1	2297	2977	1063	2.1	0.6	1.8	9	0.5	1417
1976	19	24	1	2171	2677	1144	2.1	0.9	2.1	11	0.5	1275
1977	18	21	1	2242	2608	1051	2.2	0.8	2.1	9	0.5	1185
1978	18	19	1	2205	2395	1072	2.2	0.8	1.8	9	0.7	1088
1979	18	18	2	2255	2255	941	2.2	0.8	2.0	8	1.0	1025
1980	17	15	2	2090	1894	909	2.2	0.8	1.7	7	1.0	861
JAPAN												
1971	3179	5438	234	383484	655965	77509	105.7	0.8	7.0	51	2.2	6205
1972	3771	6196	233	437175	718202	92391	107.2	0.9	6.7	57	2.2	6699
1973	4204	6533	233	508251	789813	103210	108.7	0.8	6.3	60	2.1	7266
1974	4477	6356	237	553265	785525	111082	110.2	0.8	5.7	57	2.2	7128
1975	5485	7108	237	614954	796895	111721	111.6	0.9	6.4	63	2.1	7140
1976	6221	7670	236	688157	848491	124095	112.8	0.9	6.2	68	2.1	7522
1977	6985	8122	236	769390	894678	139623	113.9	0.9	5.8	71	2.1	7854
1978	8091	8789	239	872708	948016	157640	114.9	0.9	5.6	76	2.1	8250
1979	9557	9557	239	1000899	1000899	176143	115.9	1.0	5.4	82	2.1	8635
1980	10885	9868	239	1152569	1044939	198989	116.8	0.9	5.0	84	2.0	8946
JORDAN												
1971	155	266	65	903	1545	641	2.3	17.3	41.6	115	28.3	672
1972	184	302	70	1020	1676	764	2.3	18.1	39.6	131	30.4	728
1973	182	283	70	1033	1606	806	2.4	17.6	35.1	118	29.2	669
1974	186	264	70	1151	1634	846	2.5	16.2	31.3	105	28.0	653
1975	192	248	60	1360	1763	1046	2.6	14.1	23.8	95	23.1	678
1976	337	416	65	1958	2415	1159	2.7	17.2	35.9	154	24.1	894
1977	283	329	70	2133	2480	1314	2.7	13.3	25.1	122	25.9	918
1978	310	337	70	2540	2759	1236	2.8	12.2	27.3	120	25.0	985
1979	382	382	70	2697	2697	1611	2.9	14.2	23.7	131	24.1	930
1980	399	361	70	3335	3023	1549	3.0	12.0	23.4	120	23.3	1007
KAMPUCHEA												
1971	97	166	205	662	1133	NA	7.1	14.7	NA	23	28.9	159
1972	139	229	200	652	1071	NA	7.2	21.4	NA	31	27.8	148
1973	83	129	213	559	869	NA	7.3	14.9	NA	17	29.2	119
1974	63	89	220	579	822	NA	7.3	10.9	NA	12	30.1	112
1975	67	87	62	614	796	NA	6.7	11.0	NA	13	9.3	118
1976	NA	NA	62	NA	NA	NA	6.2	NA	NA	NA	10.0	NA
1977	NA	NA	70	NA	NA	NA	6.0	NA	NA	NA	11.7	NA
1978	NA	NA	70	NA	NA	NA	5.9	NA	NA	NA	11.9	NA
1979	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures  
and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA	
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>									Million dollars <sup>a</sup>
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979								Constant 1979
			Thousand				Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars		Constant 1979 dollars	
KENYA													
1971	22	38	7	2 162	3699	878	11.6	1.0	4.4	3	0.6	318	
1972	31	51	7	2363	3882	954	12.1	1.3	5.4	4	0.6	320	
1973	39	61	8	2610	4056	1005	12.5	1.5	6.1	4	0.6	324	
1974	44	62	9	3014	4279	983	13.0	1.5	6.4	4	0.7	329	
1975	58	75	9	3512	4552	1161	13.5	1.7	6.5	5	0.7	337	
1976	57	71	9	3882	4787	1249	14.0	1.5	5.7	5	0.6	341	
1977	108	125	13	4485	5215	1163	14.6	2.4	10.8	8	0.9	357	
1978	209	227	13	5238	5690	1657	15.2	4.0	13.7	15	0.9	374	
1979	282	282	14	5871	5871	1810	15.8	4.8	15.6	17	0.9	371	
1980	253	229	16	6637	6018	1785	16.4	3.8	12.9	14	1.0	367	
KOREA, NORTH													
1971	758	1296	450	4210	7201	5439	14.6	18.0	23.8	88	30.8	493	
1972	1030	1692	460	4900	8049	6127	15.1	21.0	27.6	112	30.5	533	
1973	1080	1678	470	5773	8971	6526	15.5	18.7	25.7	108	30.3	578	
1974	1370	1945	470	7050	10009	6942	16.0	19.4	28.0	121	29.4	625	
1975	1080	1399	470	10100	13088	6894	16.5	10.7	20.3	84	28.5	793	
1976	1310	1615	500	10200	12576	7484	17.0	12.8	21.6	95	29.4	739	
1977	1250	1453	520	10800	12558	8105	17.6	11.6	17.9	82	29.5	713	
1978	1310	1423	632	12400	13470	8951	18.1	10.6	15.9	78	34.9	744	
1979	1320	1320	692	14000	14000	10300	18.7	9.4	12.8	70	37.0	748	
1980	1300	1178	716	15900	14415	11332	19.3	8.2	10.4	61	37.1	746	
KOREA, SOUTH													
1971	719	1229	638	16565	28335	4789	33.8	4.3	25.7	36	18.9	838	
1972	822	1350	635	18246	29976	5688	34.6	4.5	23.7	39	18.4	866	
1973	764	1187	634	22165	34444	4742	35.3	3.4	25.0	33	18.0	975	
1974	1078	1531	634	26202	37201	6103	36.0	4.1	25.1	42	17.6	1033	
1975	1461	1893	630	30755	39855	7184	36.7	4.8	26.4	51	17.2	1086	
1976	2160	2663	610	37217	45888	8708	37.3	5.8	30.6	71	16.4	1230	
1977	2577	2997	600	43511	50596	9733	37.9	5.9	30.8	79	15.8	1335	
1978	3262	3544	600	51990	56476	10862	38.5	6.3	32.6	92	15.6	1466	
1979	3385	3385	638	60066	60066	12376	39.1	5.6	27.4	86	16.3	1536	
1980	3846	3486	639	62492	56656	12271	39.8	6.2	28.4	87	16.1	1423	
KUWAIT													
1971	185	317	14	3882	6641	2071	0.8	4.8	15.3	396	17.5	8302	
1972	210	345	14	3778	6206	2428	0.8	5.6	14.2	431	17.5	7758	
1973	234	364	14	4032	6266	2844	0.9	5.8	12.8	405	15.6	6962	
1974	568	807	15	11481	16301	5460	0.9	5.0	14.8	897	16.7	18112	
1975	731	948	25	13438	17414	5023	1.0	5.4	18.9	948	25.0	17414	
1976	1086	1340	25	15509	19122	6785	1.1	7.0	19.7	1218	22.7	17384	
1977	1043	1213	10	16562	19259	8253	1.1	6.3	14.7	1103	9.1	17508	
1978	1076	1168	10	17856	19397	7651	1.2	6.0	15.3	974	8.3	16164	
1979	1181	1181	10	26663	26663	8887	1.3	4.4	13.3	908	7.7	20510	
1980	1315	1192	10	30969	28077	8442	1.4	4.2	14.1	851	7.1	20055	



TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA	
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>									Million dollars <sup>a</sup>
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979								Constant 1979
LAOS													
1971	NA	NA	72	NA	NA	NA	3.0	NA	NA	NA	24.0	NA	
1972	NA	NA	79	NA	NA	NA	3.1	NA	NA	NA	25.5	NA	
1973	NA	NA	71	NA	NA	NA	3.2	NA	NA	NA	22.2	NA	
1974	NA	NA	60	NA	NA	NA	3.2	NA	NA	NA	18.8	NA	
1975	NA	NA	46	NA	NA	NA	3.3	NA	NA	NA	13.9	NA	
1976	NA	NA	46	NA	NA	NA	3.3	NA	NA	NA	13.9	NA	
1977	NA	NA	45	NA	NA	NA	3.4	NA	NA	NA	13.2	NA	
1978	NA	NA	47	NA	NA	NA	3.4	NA	NA	NA	13.8	NA	
1979	NA	NA	46	NA	NA	NA	3.4	NA	NA	NA	13.5	NA	
1980	NA	NA	46	NA	NA	NA	3.5	NA	NA	NA	13.1	NA	
LEBANON													
1971	44	76	20	1748	2990	438	2.4	2.5	17.3	31	8.3	1246	
1972	48	79	20	2041	3353	482	2.5	2.4	16.4	31	8.0	1341	
1973	54	85	20	2259	3510	542	2.5	2.4	15.7	34	8.0	1404	
1974	85	122	25	2645	3756	597	2.6	3.2	20.4	46	9.6	1444	
1975	86	112	20	1690	2190	716	2.7	5.1	15.7	41	7.4	811	
1976	93	115	NA	847	1044	728	2.7	11.0	15.8	42	NA	387	
1977	98	114	9	560	651	695	2.8	17.6	16.4	40	3.2	232	
1978	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
1979	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
1980	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
LESOTHO													
1971	0	0	0	125	214	43	1.1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	194	
1972	0	0	0	153	251	42	1.1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	228	
1973	0	0	0	205	320	50	1.1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	290	
1974	0	0	1	250	355	56	1.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.8	296	
1975	0	0	1	308	399	79	1.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.8	332	
1976	0	0	1	370	456	73	1.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.8	380	
1977	0	0	0	436	508	102	1.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.5	423	
1978	0	0	1	500	543	117	1.3	0.0	0.0	0	0.8	418	
1979	0	0	3	528	528	154	1.3	0.0	0.0	0	2.3	406	
1980	0	0	3	564	512	191	1.3	0.0	0.0	0	2.3	393	
LIBERIA													
1971	5	8	5	412	705	152	1.4	1.3	5.8	6	3.6	503	
1972	4	8	6	453	745	144	1.4	1.1	5.5	5	4.3	532	
1973	4	6	6	462	719	159	1.5	0.9	4.1	4	4.0	479	
1974	4	6	6	546	775	171	1.5	0.8	3.8	4	4.0	516	
1975	4	6	6	555	719	166	1.6	0.9	3.8	3	3.8	449	
1976	5	6	6	668	824	213	1.6	0.8	3.2	4	3.8	515	
1977	8	9	4	737	857	240	1.7	1.1	4.0	5	2.4	504	
1978	9	10	7	824	895	300	1.7	1.2	3.4	6	4.1	526	
1979	10	10	7	955	955	366	1.8	1.0	2.7	5	3.9	530	
1980	15	14	5	1028	932	281	1.9	1.5	5.1	7	2.6	490	



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME / GNP	ME / CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>								
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars	
LIBYA												
1971	140	239	19	4783	8182	2723	2.0	2.9	8.8	119	9.5	4091
1972	134	220	20	5148	8458	3614	2.1	2.6	6.1	104	9.5	4028
1973	193	300	20	6513	10122	4459	2.2	3.0	6.7	136	9.1	4600
1974	388	551	25	11635	16519	6221	2.4	3.3	8.9	229	10.4	6883
1975	243	315	25	11311	14658	6142	2.5	2.2	5.1	126	10.0	5863
1976	364	449	25	14829	18284	7293	2.6	2.5	6.2	173	9.6	7032
1977	479	557	30	17736	20624	7660	2.7	2.7	7.3	206	11.1	7638
1978	729	792	50	17138	18617	7952	2.8	4.3	10.0	283	17.9	6649
1979	500	500	51	23251	23251	8064	2.9	2.2	6.2	172	17.6	8017
1980	523	474	53	30542	27690	10649	3.0	1.7	4.5	158	17.7	9230
LUXEMBOURG												
1971	15	26	1	2010	3439	1119	0.3	0.8	2.4	87	3.3	11464
1972	17	29	1	2287	3757	1238	0.3	0.8	2.4	98	3.3	12525
1973	19	30	1	2749	4272	1295	0.4	0.7	2.4	76	2.5	10680
1974	22	31	1	3193	4534	1343	0.4	0.7	2.3	78	2.5	11336
1975	27	36	1	3372	4370	1631	0.4	0.8	2.2	90	2.5	10925
1976	30	37	1	3660	4513	1717	0.4	0.8	2.2	94	2.5	11283
1977	33	38	1	4025	4680	1866	0.4	0.8	2.1	96	2.5	11702
1978	38	41	1	4277	4646	1902	0.4	0.9	2.2	104	2.5	11616
1979	42	42	1	4808	4808	2005	0.4	0.9	2.1	105	2.5	12021
1980	55	50	1	5329	4832	2194	0.4	1.0	2.3	126	2.5	12080
MADAGASCAR												
1971	21	36	8	1566	2679	498	6.9	1.4	7.4	5	1.2	388
1972	21	34	8	1527	2509	518	7.1	1.4	6.7	4	1.1	353
1973	25	39	8	1594	2477	508	7.2	1.6	7.7	5	1.1	344
1974	26	37	11	1815	2577	463	7.4	1.4	8.0	5	1.5	348
1975	33	43	13	2012	2608	448	7.6	1.7	9.7	5	1.7	343
1976	40	49	17	2046	2522	510	7.8	2.0	9.8	6	2.2	323
1977	59	69	17	2203	2562	541	7.9	2.7	12.8	8	2.2	324
1978	67	73	20	2309	2509	678	8.1	2.9	10.8	9	2.5	309
1979	118	118	20	2768	2768	830	8.3	4.3	14.3	14	2.4	333
1980	125	113	28	3102	2812	841	8.6	4.1	13.5	13	3.3	327
MALAWI												
1971	2	3	4	477	816	201	4.6	0.4	1.7	0	0.9	177
1972	2	3	4	527	866	204	4.7	0.5	1.9	0	0.9	184
1973	3	6	5	577	897	189	4.8	0.7	3.2	1	1.0	187
1974	4	6	5	686	975	205	4.9	0.7	3.3	1	1.0	199
1975	11	15	5	775	1005	253	5.2	1.5	6.0	2	1.0	193
1976	10	12	4	827	1019	228	5.3	1.2	5.6	2	0.8	192
1977	17	20	3	954	1109	264	5.5	1.9	7.9	3	0.6	201
1978	23	25	5	1116	1213	336	5.7	2.1	7.7	4	0.9	212
1979	22	22	5	1242	1242	374	5.9	1.8	5.9	3	0.8	210
1980	25	22	6	1385	1256	378	6.0	1.8	6.0	3	1.0	209



TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>								
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars	
MALAYSIA												
1971	200	343	62	6174	10562	2909	11.2	3.2	11.8	30	5.5	943
1972	360	592	69	7056	11592	3593	11.5	5.1	16.5	51	6.0	1008
1973	330	514	70	8244	12812	3171	11.8	4.0	16.2	43	5.9	1085
1974	424	603	75	9716	13795	3896	12.1	4.4	15.5	49	6.2	1140
1975	531	688	76	10884	14105	4515	12.4	4.9	15.3	55	6.1	1137
1976	524	647	80	12667	15618	4695	12.7	4.1	13.8	50	6.3	1229
1977	730	849	79	14446	16798	5516	13.0	5.1	15.4	65	6.1	1292
1978	666	723	82	16425	17842	5747	13.3	4.1	12.6	54	6.2	1341
1979	778	778	82	19483	19483	5437	13.7	4.0	14.3	56	6.0	1422
1980	1110	1006	82	23263	21091	7447	14.0	4.8	13.5	71	5.9	1506
MALI												
1971	9	15	8	484	828	103	5.3	1.9	15.4	3	1.5	156
1972	11	19	8	532	874	118	5.4	2.2	16.5	3	1.5	161
1973	13	21	8	543	844	121	5.5	2.5	17.7	3	1.5	153
1974	16	23	8	582	827	120	5.7	2.8	19.5	4	1.4	145
1975	21	27	8	714	925	130	5.8	3.0	21.4	4	1.4	159
1976	24	30	8	859	1060	149	6.0	2.8	20.2	5	1.3	176
1977	31	36	7	981	1141	163	6.1	3.2	22.3	6	1.1	187
1978	31	33	8	1033	1122	168	6.3	3.0	20.0	5	1.3	178
1979	32	32	8	1242	1242	157	6.5	2.6	20.3	4	1.2	191
1980	33	30	8	1354	1227	149	6.6	2.5	20.5	4	1.2	186
MALTA												
1971	1	1	2	233	399	174	0.3	0.5	1.1	6	6.7	1331
1972	1	2	2	256	421	159	0.3	0.5	1.4	7	6.7	1404
1973	1	2	2	293	456	206	0.3	0.5	1.1	7	6.7	1521
1974	1	2	4	359	509	226	0.3	0.5	1.1	8	13.3	1699
1975	1	2	3	476	617	315	0.3	0.4	0.7	7	10.0	2057
1976	2	2	4	575	708	306	0.3	0.4	0.9	9	13.3	2363
1977	3	4	7	678	789	317	0.3	0.5	1.3	14	23.3	2631
1978	4	4	7	797	866	308	0.3	0.5	1.4	14	23.3	2889
1979	5	5	1	946	946	379	0.3	0.6	1.4	17	3.3	3154
1980	6	5	1	1202	1090	410	0.4	0.5	1.4	14	2.5	2726
MAURITANIA												
1971	3	6	3	245	419	105	1.3	1.6	6.3	5	2.3	322
1972	5	8	3	238	391	114	1.3	2.3	7.8	6	2.3	301
1973	6	10	3	271	421	123	1.3	2.4	8.2	7	2.3	324
1974	8	11	3	340	484	142	1.3	2.4	8.1	8	2.3	372
1975	9	12	3	347	450	205	1.4	2.7	5.8	8	2.1	321
1976	75	92	15	401	495	392	1.4	18.7	23.5	66	10.7	353
1977	94	110	17	407	473	291	1.4	23.3	37.8	78	12.1	338
1978	79	86	12	429	466	299	1.4	18.5	28.9	61	8.6	332
1979	93	93	12	488	488	285	1.5	19.2	32.8	62	8.0	325
1980	86	78	11	547	496	302	1.5	15.8	25.9	52	7.3	330



TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>								
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars	
MAURITIUS												
1971	0	1	0	341	584	143	0.8	0.2	0.8	1	0.0	730
1972	0	1	0	383	630	140	0.9	0.2	0.9	1	0.0	700
1973	0	1	0	457	711	142	0.9	0.2	0.8	1	0.0	790
1974	0	1	0	541	768	149	0.9	0.1	0.6	1	0.0	853
1975	0	1	3	599	777	205	0.9	0.1	0.6	1	3.3	863
1976	1	1	3	727	897	275	0.9	0.2	0.6	1	3.3	996
1977	1	1	0	843	980	323	0.9	0.2	0.6	2	0.7	1089
1978	1	1	0	930	1010	364	0.9	0.2	0.5	1	0.4	1122
1979	1	1	0	1053	1053	377	0.9	0.2	0.5	2	0.0	1169
1980	2	2	0	1068	969	401	1.0	0.2	0.6	2	0.4	969
MEXICO												
1971	314	537	80	45079	77109	7109	51.7	0.7	7.6	10	1.5	1491
1972	366	601	80	50252	82556	9602	53.3	0.7	6.3	11	1.5	1548
1973	403	626	80	57571	89465	11835	55.1	0.7	5.3	11	1.5	1623
1974	460	653	85	66848	94911	12423	56.8	0.7	5.3	11	1.5	1671
1975	648	840	95	75876	98325	14972	58.7	0.9	5.6	14	1.6	1675
1976	617	761	100	81354	100309	17065	60.5	0.8	4.5	12	1.7	1658
1977	626	728	100	88149	102504	16048	62.3	0.7	4.5	11	1.6	1645
1978	490	533	145	100766	109462	16837	64.1	0.5	3.2	8	2.3	1707
1979	518	518	100	118582	118582	18810	65.8	0.4	2.8	7	1.5	1802
1980	627	568	110	142399	129101	23279	67.9	0.4	2.4	8	1.6	1901
MONGOLIA												
1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1972	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1973	NA	NA	39	NA	NA	NA	1.4	NA	NA	NA	27.9	NA
1974	NA	NA	47	NA	NA	NA	1.4	NA	NA	NA	33.6	NA
1975	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	NA	1.4	NA	NA	NA	25.7	NA
1976	NA	NA	25	NA	NA	NA	1.5	NA	NA	NA	16.7	NA
1977	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	NA	1.5	NA	NA	NA	24.0	NA
1978	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	NA	1.6	NA	NA	NA	22.5	NA
1979	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	NA	1.6	NA	NA	NA	22.5	NA
1980	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	NA	1.7	NA	NA	NA	21.2	NA
MOROCCO												
1971	156	267	65	6150	10520	2168	16.3	2.5	12.4	16	4.0	645
1972	180	296	65	6589	10824	2408	16.8	2.7	12.3	17	3.9	644
1973	213	331	65	7318	11372	2469	17.2	2.9	13.4	19	3.8	661
1974	260	370	65	8562	12157	3438	17.7	3.0	10.8	20	3.7	686
1975	448	581	75	10211	13232	4467	18.2	4.4	13.0	31	4.1	727
1976	684	843	90	11831	14588	5560	18.7	5.8	15.2	45	4.8	780
1977	845	983	85	13210	15362	5963	19.2	6.4	16.5	51	4.4	800
1978	815	886	115	14416	15660	5263	19.8	5.7	16.8	44	5.8	791
1979	896	896	116	16383	16383	5601	20.4	5.5	16.0	43	5.7	803
1980	1142	1035	117	18771	17018	5809	21.0	6.1	17.8	49	5.6	810



TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME	ME	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>	GNP	CGE		Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars			
	Current	Constant 1979										Current
MOZAMBIQUE												
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	17	22	20	1950	2528	300	9.1	0.9	7.5	2	2.2	277
1976	NA	NA	21	1952	2407	347	9.3	NA	NA	NA	2.3	258
1977	32	37	26	2086	2426	317	9.5	1.5	11.7	3	2.7	255
1978	78	85	13	2251	2445	295	9.8	3.5	28.9	8	1.3	249
1979	NA	NA	13	2480	2480	NA	10.0	NA	NA	NA	1.3	248
1980	NA	NA	27	2767	2508	NA	12.1	NA	NA	NA	2.2	207
NEPAL												
1971	5	9	29	834	1427	121	12.2	0.6	7.4	0	2.4	117
1972	5	8	32	895	1471	124	12.4	0.6	7.1	0	2.6	118
1973	6	10	32	942	1464	142	12.7	0.7	7.0	0	2.5	115
1974	6	9	32	1097	1557	146	13.0	0.6	6.6	0	2.5	119
1975	7	9	32	1219	1580	142	13.3	0.6	6.4	0	2.4	118
1976	10	12	32	1339	1651	178	13.6	0.8	7.1	0	2.4	121
1977	13	15	37	1465	1704	229	13.9	0.9	6.8	1	2.7	122
1978	13	14	32	1586	1723	226	14.3	0.8	6.4	1	2.2	120
1979	16	16	25	1795	1795	245	14.6	0.9	6.5	1	1.7	123
1980	17	16	25	1957	1774	252	15.0	0.9	6.4	1	1.7	118
NETHERLANDS												
1971	2461	4210	110	72841	124598	37573	13.2	3.4	11.2	318	8.3	9439
1972	2604	4277	115	78572	129081	38261	13.3	3.3	11.2	321	8.6	9705
1973	2786	4329	115	88063	136849	40163	13.4	3.2	10.8	323	8.6	10212
1974	3197	4539	105	99794	141687	41224	13.5	3.2	11.0	336	7.8	10495
1975	3650	4730	112	107220	138943	46799	13.7	3.4	10.1	345	8.2	10141
1976	3792	4675	112	119013	146742	50075	13.8	3.2	9.3	338	8.1	10633
1977	4489	5220	109	129770	150902	52777	13.9	3.5	9.9	375	7.9	10856
1978	4593	4989	100	141854	154095	57511	13.9	3.2	8.7	359	7.2	11086
1979	5037	5037	115	156575	156575	57003	14.0	3.2	8.8	359	8.2	11183
1980	5472	4961	115	173616	157403	53708	14.1	3.2	9.2	351	8.2	11163
NEW ZEALAND												
1971	180	308	14	10387	17768	5188	2.9	1.7	5.9	106	4.8	6126
1972	186	305	14	11274	18521	5746	2.9	1.7	5.3	105	4.8	6386
1973	189	295	13	12821	19924	6215	3.0	1.5	4.7	98	4.3	6641
1974	235	334	13	14519	20615	7295	3.0	1.6	4.6	111	4.3	6871
1975	267	346	13	16083	20841	8540	3.1	1.7	4.1	111	4.2	6723
1976	258	319	13	16842	20767	7387	3.1	1.5	4.3	102	4.2	6699
1977	294	342	13	17320	20140	7989	3.1	1.7	4.3	110	4.2	6497
1978	319	346	12	18964	20600	8508	3.1	1.7	4.1	111	4.0	6645
1979	345	345	13	20833	20833	8132	3.1	1.7	4.3	111	4.2	6720
1980	455	412	13	23551	21352	8600	3.1	1.9	4.8	133	4.2	6887



TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Constant 1979	Million	%		%	Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars		
	Current	Constant 1979										Current
NICARAGUA												
1971	16	28	6	950	1625	239	2.0	1.7	11.8	14	3.0	812
1972	14	24	6	1016	1669	245	2.0	1.5	10.0	12	3.0	834
1973	17	26	6	1105	1717	267	2.1	1.5	9.9	12	2.9	817
1974	21	30	6	1387	1970	391	2.1	1.5	7.7	14	2.9	938
1975	31	40	5	1581	2049	402	2.2	2.0	10.1	18	2.3	931
1976	34	43	5	1730	2133	350	2.3	2.0	12.3	18	2.2	927
1977	37	43	6	1848	2149	428	2.3	2.0	10.2	19	2.6	934
1978	40	44	NA	1813	1969	413	2.4	2.2	10.6	18	NA	820
1979	40	40	25	1447	1447	309	2.4	2.8	13.1	16	10.4	603
1980	49	44	50	1816	1647	494	2.5	2.7	9.1	17	20.0	658
NIGER												
1971	5	9	4	776	1327	154	4.2	0.7	6.0	2	1.0	316
1972	5	9	4	766	1259	161	4.4	0.7	5.8	2	0.9	286
1973	4	7	4	693	1077	136	4.5	0.7	5.3	1	0.9	239
1974	4	7	4	793	1126	139	4.6	0.6	5.0	1	0.9	244
1975	8	10	4	862	1117	157	4.8	1.0	6.8	2	0.8	232
1976	8	10	4	961	1185	180	4.9	0.9	6.1	2	0.8	242
1977	9	11	3	1088	1265	200	5.0	0.9	5.7	2	0.7	253
1978	12	14	4	1312	1425	240	5.2	1.0	5.8	2	0.8	274
1979	15	15	4	1547	1547	274	5.3	1.0	5.7	3	0.8	291
1980	17	15	6	1799	1631	328	5.5	1.0	4.8	2	1.1	296
NIGERIA												
1971	1135	1942	320	26697	45666	8066	58.1	4.3	24.1	33	5.5	786
1972	1474	2422	305	28213	46350	9546	59.9	5.2	25.4	40	5.1	773
1973	1220	1896	305	31432	48845	8967	61.7	3.9	21.1	30	4.9	791
1974	1114	1581	300	38458	54602	11583	63.6	2.9	13.7	24	4.7	858
1975	1571	2036	270	46721	60544	21017	65.7	3.4	9.7	31	4.1	921
1976	2096	2585	270	54802	67570	22290	67.8	3.8	11.6	38	4.0	996
1977	2422	2817	300	60593	70460	22601	69.9	4.0	12.5	40	4.3	1008
1978	2049	2226	204	68803	74740	21774	72.2	3.0	10.2	30	2.8	1035
1979	1860	1860	234	77418	77418	21377	74.6	2.4	8.7	24	3.1	1037
1980	2266	2055	222	87801	79602	22001	77.1	2.6	9.3	26	2.9	1032
NORWAY												
1971	645	1103	35	18863	32266	11939	3.9	3.4	9.2	283	9.0	8273
1972	685	1126	35	20612	33863	13448	3.9	3.3	8.4	288	9.0	8682
1973	718	1116	35	22684	35250	13994	4.0	3.2	8.0	279	8.8	8812
1974	790	1122	35	25680	36461	14480	4.0	3.1	7.8	280	8.8	9115
1975	966	1252	35	29738	38536	15870	4.0	3.3	7.9	313	8.8	9634
1976	1056	1302	39	33214	40953	18595	4.0	3.2	7.0	325	9.8	10238
1977	1158	1346	39	36238	42139	19741	4.0	3.2	6.8	336	9.8	10534
1978	1346	1462	39	39764	43196	20736	4.1	3.4	7.1	356	9.5	10535
1979	1453	1453	39	44905	44905	21287	4.1	3.2	6.8	354	9.5	10952
1980	1558	1412	37	51754	46921	21170	4.1	3.0	6.7	344	9.0	11444



TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME / GNP	ME / CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>								
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars		Constant 1979 dollars
OMAN												
1971	46	79	4	293	501	228	0.7	15.9	35.0	114	5.7	715
1972	77	127	4	308	507	338	0.7	25.0	37.6	181	5.7	725
1973	121	189	8	324	504	412	0.7	37.5	45.8	270	11.4	720
1974	342	485	10	1207	1713	1547	0.7	28.3	31.4	693	14.3	2448
1975	698	905	12	1708	2213	1889	0.8	40.9	47.9	1131	15.0	2767
1976	785	968	18	1968	2427	2126	0.8	39.9	45.5	1210	22.5	3033
1977	686	798	12	2173	2527	1803	0.8	31.6	44.3	998	15.0	3159
1978	768	834	12	2247	2440	1763	0.8	34.2	47.3	1043	15.0	3051
1979	779	779	14	2998	2998	1884	0.9	26.0	41.4	866	15.6	3331
1980	1179	1069	14	4786	4339	2430	0.9	24.6	44.0	1188	15.6	4821
PAKISTAN												
1971	530	906	404	8345	14274	2082	67.5	6.4	43.6	13	6.0	211
1972	588	966	350	8785	14432	2365	69.3	6.7	40.9	13	5.1	208
1973	658	1023	466	9985	15517	3064	71.2	6.6	33.4	14	6.5	217
1974	650	922	500	11487	16309	3264	73.2	5.7	28.3	12	6.8	222
1975	793	1028	502	13017	16869	3882	75.2	6.1	26.5	13	6.7	224
1976	863	1064	604	14386	17738	4075	77.3	6.0	26.1	13	7.8	229
1977	833	968	588	15894	18482	4069	79.5	5.2	23.8	12	7.4	232
1978	976	1061	518	18590	20194	4334	81.7	5.3	24.5	13	6.3	247
1979	1054	1054	544	21047	21047	4883	84.1	5.0	21.6	12	6.5	250
1980	1265	1146	549	25054	22714	4950	87.2	5.0	23.2	13	6.3	260
PANAMA												
1971	15	26	7	1197	2048	394	1.5	1.3	6.7	17	4.7	1365
1972	10	17	7	1327	2181	431	1.6	0.8	4.0	10	4.4	1363
1973	11	17	7	1494	2322	475	1.6	0.8	3.8	11	4.4	1451
1974	12	17	8	1643	2333	464	1.7	0.7	3.7	10	4.7	1372
1975	14	19	8	1882	2439	591	1.7	0.8	3.2	11	4.7	1435
1976	14	18	8	1900	2343	546	1.8	0.8	3.3	10	4.4	1302
1977	14	17	8	2098	2439	541	1.8	0.7	3.2	9	4.4	1355
1978	17	18	8	2423	2633	651	1.8	0.7	2.9	10	4.4	1462
1979	19	19	9	2761	2761	736	1.9	0.7	2.6	10	4.7	1453
1980	24	21	11	3195	2897	746	1.9	0.8	2.9	11	5.8	1524
PAPUA NEW GUINEA												
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1976	25	31	NA	1705	2103	768	2.8	1.5	4.1	11	NA	751
1977	22	26	3	1730	2011	630	2.9	1.3	4.2	9	1.0	693
1978	26	28	3	2001	2174	717	3.0	1.3	3.9	9	1.2	724
1979	28	28	4	2222	2222	707	3.1	1.3	4.0	9	1.3	716
1980	30	27	4	2377	2155	792	3.0	1.3	3.5	9	1.3	718



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>								
	Current	Constant 1979		Thousand	Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars
PARAGUAY												
1971	17	29	15	1004	1718	208	2.6	1.7	14.0	11	5.8	661
1972	18	30	15	1107	1819	211	2.6	1.7	14.4	11	5.8	699
1973	17	27	15	1258	1955	191	2.7	1.4	14.3	10	5.6	724
1974	19	27	15	1500	2130	201	2.8	1.3	13.6	9	5.4	761
1975	26	34	15	1766	2288	230	2.8	1.5	14.8	12	5.4	817
1976	28	35	15	1961	2418	265	2.9	1.5	13.3	12	5.2	833
1977	33	38	15	2340	2721	270	3.0	1.4	14.2	12	5.0	907
1978	36	39	15	2759	2997	327	3.0	1.3	12.2	13	5.0	999
1979	40	40	15	3398	3398	329	3.1	1.2	12.2	12	4.8	1096
1980	49	44	15	4140	3753	390	3.2	1.2	11.4	13	4.7	1173
PERU												
1971	193	330	75	6629	11339	1924	13.9	2.9	17.2	23	5.4	815
1972	206	339	75	7018	11529	2015	14.3	2.9	16.8	23	5.2	806
1973	260	404	75	7709	11980	2106	14.7	3.4	19.2	27	5.1	815
1974	291	413	90	9116	12943	2191	15.1	3.2	18.9	27	6.0	857
1975	429	557	95	10443	13533	2591	15.5	4.1	21.5	35	6.1	873
1976	528	651	100	11115	13705	2711	15.9	4.8	24.0	41	6.3	862
1977	818	952	125	11751	13665	2874	16.3	7.0	33.1	58	7.7	838
1978	651	708	125	12447	13521	2668	16.7	5.2	26.5	42	7.5	809
1979	464	464	125	13852	13852	2570	17.2	3.4	18.1	27	7.3	805
1980	900	816	150	15899	14414	3344	17.6	5.7	24.4	46	8.5	819
PHILIPPINES												
1971	113	193	58	10385	17764	1764	38.6	1.1	11.0	5	1.5	460
1972	167	274	62	11345	18639	2710	39.7	1.5	10.1	6	1.6	469
1973	222	345	63	13151	20436	2951	40.8	1.7	11.7	8	1.5	500
1974	297	422	90	15306	21731	2546	41.9	1.9	16.6	10	2.1	518
1975	550	712	120	17760	23014	3661	43.1	3.1	19.5	16	2.8	534
1976	614	757	140	19797	24410	3798	44.2	3.1	19.9	17	3.2	552
1977	626	728	155	22305	25938	3832	45.4	2.8	19.0	16	3.4	571
1978	512	556	156	25670	27885	4099	46.5	2.0	13.6	12	3.4	599
1979	643	643	156	29582	29582	4021	47.7	2.2	16.0	13	3.3	620
1980	808	732	156	34208	31013	4577	49.1	2.4	16.0	14	3.2	631
POLAND												
1971	4267	7298	315	72420	123877	31670	32.8	b	b	222	9.6	3776
1972	4710	7737	318	80803	132745	31667	33.0	5.8	24.4	234	9.6	4022
1973	5111	7942	328	91924	142848	31608	33.3	5.6	25.1	238	9.8	4289
1974	5647	8017	366	106781	151607	37442	33.6	5.3	21.4	238	10.9	4512
1975	6461	8372	435	122411	158627	47606	34.0	5.3	17.6	246	12.8	4665
1976	7092	8744	435	131943	162684	47639	34.3	5.4	18.4	254	12.7	4743
1977	7648	8893	430	142271	165438	51204	34.6	5.4	17.4	257	12.4	4781
1978	8102	8801	430	158090	171732	55701	34.9	5.1	15.8	252	12.3	4920
1979	8707	8707	425	166407	166407	29429	35.2	5.2	29.6	247	12.1	4727
1980	9546	8654	421	175531	159139	62921	35.6	5.4	13.8	243	11.8	4470



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>								
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars		
PORTUGAL												
1971	611	1045	245	9048	15477	2622	9.0	6.8	39.9	116	27.2	1719
1972	647	1063	255	10302	16925	2707	9.0	6.3	39.3	118	28.3	1880
1973	658	1024	260	11339	17620	2991	9.0	5.8	34.2	113	28.9	1957
1974	911	1294	310	12603	17895	3268	9.1	7.2	39.6	142	34.1	1966
1975	681	883	217	13061	16925	3879	9.4	5.2	22.8	94	23.1	1800
1976	583	719	60	14481	17855	4670	9.7	4.0	15.4	74	6.2	1840
1977	573	667	58	16197	18834	6754	9.7	3.5	9.9	68	6.1	1941
1978	627	681	58	17771	19304	5472	9.8	3.5	12.5	69	5.9	1969
1979	702	702	61	20078	20078	5161	9.8	3.5	13.6	71	6.2	2048
1980	852	773	60	23344	21164	5973	9.9	3.7	12.9	78	6.1	2137
QATAR												
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	52	85	2	461	758	895	0.1	11.3	9.5	854	20.0	7583
1973	114	177	3	600	932	1249	0.1	19.0	14.2	1771	30.0	9324
1974	104	147	3	2000	2839	1306	0.2	5.2	11.3	738	15.0	14198
1975	124	160	5	2170	2812	2118	0.2	5.7	7.6	803	25.0	14060
1976	167	205	5	2454	3026	2323	0.2	6.8	8.9	1029	25.0	15131
1977	230	267	5	2490	2896	2542	0.2	9.2	10.5	1337	25.0	14480
1978	264	286	5	2966	3222	1956	0.2	8.9	14.7	1433	25.0	16114
1979	458	458	5	4709	4709	2192	0.2	9.7	20.9	2290	25.0	23549
1980	555	503	5	6644	6024	2498	0.2	8.4	20.1	2515	25.0	30120
ROMANIA												
1971	1821	3114	218	31599	54051	17888	20.5	b	b	151	10.6	2636
1972	2128	3495	218	35013	57520	18886	20.7	6.1	18.5	168	10.5	2778
1973	2239	3479	192	38242	59427	21412	20.8	5.9	16.2	167	9.2	2857
1974	2549	3619	218	44299	62895	26328	21.0	5.8	13.7	172	10.4	2995
1975	2850	3693	220	50712	65715	28603	21.2	5.6	12.9	174	10.4	3099
1976	3116	3842	220	59142	72921	30728	21.4	5.3	12.5	179	10.3	3407
1977	3249	3778	220	64255	74718	33045	21.7	5.1	11.4	174	10.1	3443
1978	3465	3764	218	72166	78393	34322	21.9	4.8	11.0	171	10.0	3579
1979	3628	3628	219	80171	80171	37347	22.1	4.5	9.7	164	9.9	3627
1980	3757	3406	215	85876	77856	30444	22.2	4.4	11.2	153	9.7	3507
RWANDA												
1971	8	15	4	414	709	69	3.9	2.1	21.7	3	1.0	181
1972	7	12	4	431	709	80	4.0	1.8	15.9	3	1.0	177
1973	12	18	4	470	730	80	4.1	2.6	23.3	4	1.0	178
1974	9	13	4	534	758	83	4.2	1.8	16.6	3	1.0	180
1975	9	12	4	693	899	82	4.4	1.3	14.5	2	0.9	204
1976	10	12	4	737	909	85	4.5	1.4	14.7	2	0.9	202
1977	10	12	4	822	956	98	4.7	1.3	12.8	2	0.9	203
1978	16	17	4	870	946	100	4.8	1.9	17.6	3	0.8	197
1979	18	18	6	956	956	109	5.0	1.9	16.8	3	1.2	191
1980	21	19	6	1077	976	126	5.1	2.0	15.3	3	1.2	191



TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>								
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars		Constant 1979 dollars
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE												
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1976	0	0	0	37	46	16	0.1	1.4	4.1	6	0.0	465
1977	0	0	0	42	49	12	0.1	1.7	6.6	8	0.0	497
1978	0	0	NA	46	50	15	0.1	1.0	3.4	5	NA	504
1979	0	0	NA	51	51	19	0.1	0.9	2.5	4	NA	518
1980	1	1	0	80	72	39	0.1	1.3	2.5	9	0.0	729
SAUDI ARABIA												
1971	573	981	75	5693	9739	3209	6.4	10.1	30.6	153	11.7	1521
1972	792	1301	75	7162	11767	3811	6.5	11.1	34.1	200	11.5	1810
1973	1187	1845	75	8972	13943	10568	6.8	13.2	17.5	271	11.0	2050
1974	2670	3792	80	24552	34860	10929	7.0	10.9	34.7	541	11.4	4980
1975	6519	8448	95	37387	48449	24741	7.3	17.4	34.1	1157	13.0	6636
1976	9426	11623	95	49312	60801	32771	7.7	19.1	35.5	1509	12.3	7896
1977	9505	11053	60	61932	72018	43743	8.2	15.3	25.3	1348	7.3	8782
1978	10751	11678	50	67734	73579	40312	8.8	15.9	29.0	1327	5.7	8361
1979	13831	13831	50	76380	76380	50632	9.3	18.1	27.3	1487	5.4	8212
1980	16740	15176	50	116636	105744	56764	9.3	14.4	26.7	1631	5.4	11370
SENEGAL												
1971	23	40	7	1179	2017	351	4.5	2.0	11.5	9	1.6	448
1972	24	39	7	1304	2143	355	4.6	1.9	11.2	8	1.5	466
1973	25	39	7	1305	2028	362	4.7	1.9	10.8	8	1.5	431
1974	22	31	7	1484	2107	336	4.9	1.5	9.4	6	1.4	430
1975	30	39	7	1745	2261	401	5.0	1.7	9.7	7	1.4	452
1976	34	42	11	1998	2463	500	5.1	1.7	8.5	8	2.2	483
1977	39	46	13	2141	2490	545	5.2	1.9	8.5	8	2.5	478
1978	51	55	13	2101	2282	515	5.4	2.4	10.8	10	2.4	422
1979	65	65	14	2524	2524	535	5.5	2.6	12.3	11	2.5	459
1980	66	60	14	2600	2357	529	5.7	2.6	11.4	10	2.5	413
SIERRA LEONE												
1971	4	7	3	469	803	153	2.8	1.0	5.1	2	1.1	286
1972	3	6	3	477	785	148	2.9	0.8	4.1	2	1.0	270
1973	5	8	3	524	814	188	2.9	1.0	4.5	2	1.0	280
1974	5	7	5	595	846	206	3.0	0.8	3.5	2	1.7	282
1975	7	9	5	672	871	218	3.0	1.1	4.2	3	1.7	290
1976	6	8	3	678	837	206	3.1	1.0	4.0	2	1.0	270
1977	7	8	4	734	853	200	3.2	1.0	4.1	2	1.3	266
1978	10	11	1	783	851	257	3.2	1.4	4.6	3	0.3	266
1979	15	15	1	864	864	271	3.3	1.7	5.6	4	0.3	262
1980	11	10	4	963	873	262	3.4	1.1	3.8	2	1.2	256



TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>								
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars		Constant 1979 dollars
SINGAPORE												
1971	214	366	15	2732	4674	1001	2.1	7.8	36.6	174	7.1	2225
1972	191	314	20	3200	5258	1113	2.2	6.0	28.2	142	9.1	2390
1973	190	296	24	3673	5708	1332	2.2	5.2	22.2	134	10.9	2594
1974	199	283	24	4283	6081	1271	2.2	4.7	22.3	128	10.9	2764
1975	250	325	27	5000	6480	1603	2.3	5.0	20.3	141	11.7	2817
1976	308	380	35	5584	6885	1678	2.3	5.5	22.7	165	15.2	2993
1977	399	464	36	6457	7509	1825	2.3	6.2	25.4	201	15.7	3264
1978	407	442	64	7519	8168	1939	2.3	5.4	22.8	192	27.8	3551
1979	457	457	57	8930	8930	2191	2.4	5.1	20.9	190	23.8	3720
1980	620	562	57	10871	9856	2724	2.4	5.7	20.6	234	23.8	4106
SOMALIA												
1971	19	33	20	572	978	173	2.9	3.4	19.3	11	6.9	337
1972	20	34	25	656	1078	208	2.9	3.2	16.4	11	8.6	372
1973	21	33	25	682	1060	260	3.0	3.2	12.8	11	8.3	353
1974	27	39	30	611	868	343	3.1	4.6	11.5	12	9.7	280
1975	27	35	30	867	1124	327	3.2	3.2	10.9	11	9.4	351
1976	28	35	31	906	1117	347	3.2	3.2	10.2	11	9.7	349
1977	33	38	53	1040	1209	305	3.3	3.2	12.6	11	16.1	366
1978	81	88	54	1214	1319	415	3.4	6.7	21.2	25	15.9	388
1979	84	84	54	1349	1349	498	3.5	6.3	17.0	24	15.4	385
1980	93	84	54	1517	1375	459	5.4	6.2	18.4	15	10.0	254
SOUTH AFRICA												
1971	620	1060	60	24565	42020	10540	23.0	2.5	10.1	46	2.6	1827
1972	632	1038	75	26281	43175	10558	23.7	2.4	9.8	43	3.2	1821
1973	835	1298	40	29096	45214	9909	24.3	2.9	13.1	53	1.6	1860
1974	1066	1514	45	34414	48862	11511	24.9	3.1	13.2	60	1.8	1962
1975	1457	1888	50	38510	49904	13095	25.5	3.8	14.4	74	2.0	1957
1976	2027	2500	59	41119	50700	14540	26.1	4.9	17.2	95	2.3	1942
1977	2252	2618	67	43656	50765	14512	26.7	5.2	18.0	98	2.5	1901
1978	1943	2110	78	47787	51910	13608	27.2	4.1	15.5	77	2.9	1908
1979	2205	2205	78	54098	54098	13591	27.8	4.1	16.2	79	2.8	1946
1980	2043	1852	78	64497	58474	13369	24.7	3.2	13.9	75	3.2	2367
SOVIET UNION												
1971	82400	140948	3900	571100	976889	209541	245.0	b	b	575	15.9	3987
1972	89500	147032	4000	608200	999164	220631	247.0	14.7	66.6	595	16.2	4045
1973	98500	153067	4000	692000	1075355	236671	250.0	14.2	64.7	612	16.0	4301
1974	112700	160011	4100	792400	1125047	250310	252.0	14.2	63.9	635	16.3	4464
1975	128100	165999	4100	890100	1153445	270057	254.0	14.4	61.5	653	16.1	4541
1976	141100	173974	4200	1052200	1297352	295917	257.0	13.4	58.8	676	16.3	5048
1977	152200	176984	4200	1165000	1354709	310711	259.0	13.1	57.0	683	16.2	5230
1978	165700	179998	4200	1165000	1265530	326756	261.0	14.2	55.1	689	16.1	4848
1979	183000	183000	4300	1275400	1275400	355800	263.0	14.3	51.4	695	16.3	4849
1980	207400	188032	4300	1423800	1290841	389119	265.5	14.6	48.3	708	16.2	4861



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA		
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>									Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979									
SPAIN														
1971	2519	4309	365	83037	142039	18673	34.1	3.0	23.1	126	10.7	4165		
1972	2760	4534	365	93555	153694	19476	34.4	3.0	23.3	131	10.6	4467		
1973	2860	4445	365	106923	166157	20227	34.7	2.7	22.0	128	10.5	4788		
1974	3242	4603	375	123782	175746	21326	35.1	2.6	21.6	131	10.7	5007		
1975	3685	4776	375	136662	177095	23786	35.4	2.7	20.1	134	10.6	5002		
1976	3616	4459	368	147594	181982	24582	35.8	2.5	18.1	124	10.3	5083		
1977	2806	3264	309	161344	187618	27151	36.3	1.7	12.0	89	8.5	5168		
1978	2999	3257	321	177693	193026	29994	36.7	1.7	10.9	88	8.7	5259		
1979	3272	3272	321	194776	194776	28216	37.1	1.7	11.6	88	8.7	5250		
1980	3656	3314	342	217653	197328	32883	37.4	1.7	10.1	88	9.1	5276		
SRI LANKA														
1971	17	29	10	1355	2318	600	12.8	1.3	4.9	2	0.8	181		
1972	15	26	16	1470	2416	624	13.0	1.1	4.2	2	1.2	185		
1973	12	20	18	1602	2490	649	13.2	0.8	3.1	1	1.4	188		
1974	13	18	18	1803	2560	602	13.4	0.7	3.1	1	1.3	191		
1975	15	19	18	2058	2667	687	13.7	0.7	2.8	1	1.3	194		
1976	14	17	18	2320	2861	786	13.9	0.6	2.2	1	1.3	205		
1977	15	18	18	2500	2907	826	14.1	0.6	2.2	1	1.3	206		
1978	21	23	13	2907	3158	1263	14.3	0.7	1.8	1	0.9	220		
1979	25	25	18	3349	3349	1236	14.6	0.8	2.0	1	1.3	229		
1980	27	24	18	4080	3699	1486	14.8	0.7	1.7	1	1.2	250		
SUDAN														
1971	175	300	35	3617	6188	1471	14.0	4.9	20.4	21	2.5	442		
1972	164	270	35	3689	6060	1403	14.4	4.5	19.3	18	2.4	420		
1973	155	242	35	3565	5540	1314	14.9	4.4	18.4	16	2.3	371		
1974	136	193	35	4314	6126	1193	15.5	3.2	16.2	12	2.3	395		
1975	131	170	50	5059	6556	1560	15.9	2.6	11.0	10	3.1	412		
1976	133	164	50	5827	7185	1535	16.4	2.3	10.7	10	3.0	438		
1977	188	219	50	6644	7726	1800	16.9	2.8	12.2	13	3.0	457		
1978	227	247	71	7499	8147	1680	17.6	3.0	14.7	14	4.0	462		
1979	227	227	71	7981	7981	1987	18.2	2.9	11.4	12	3.9	438		
1980	260	236	68	8659	7850	1933	18.7	3.0	12.2	12	3.6	419		
SURINAME														
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1975	NA	NA	1	577	748	293	0.4	NA	NA	NA	2.5	1872		
1976	NA	NA	1	581	717	322	0.4	NA	NA	NA	2.5	1792		
1977	NA	NA	1	700	814	357	0.4	NA	NA	NA	2.5	2036		
1978	NA	NA	1	865	939	344	0.4	NA	NA	NA	2.5	2349		
1979	NA	NA	1	913	913	306	0.4	NA	NA	NA	2.5	2282		
1980	NA	NA	1	1015	920	291	0.4	NA	NA	NA	2.5	2301		



TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME	ME	ME	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP	
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Constant 1979		GNP	CGE	PER CAPITA		Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars
	Current	Constant 1979						Current	Constant 1979	%			
SWAZILAND													
1971	0	0	0	108	184	45	0.4	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	462	
1972	0	0	0	131	216	48	0.4	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	54	
1973	0	0	0	144	224	61	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	448	
1974	1	2	1	166	235	71	0.5	0.9	2.9	4	2.0	471	
1975	1	1	1	202	262	70	0.5	0.7	2.6	3	2.6	525	
1976	1	1	2	234	288	68	0.5	0.5	2.3	3	4.0	577	
1977	3	4	2	255	297	86	0.5	1.4	4.8	8	4.0	594	
1978	5	6	2	280	305	111	0.5	2.0	5.6	12	4.0	610	
1979	8	8	4	333	333	179	0.5	2.5	4.6	16	8.0	666	
1980	9	8	3	365	331	137	0.6	2.5	6.2	14	5.0	552	
SWEDEN													
1971	1984	3394	75	54105	92549	28641	8.1	3.7	11.8	419	9.3	11425	
1972	2107	3461	75	57310	94150	33424	8.1	3.7	10.4	427	9.3	11623	
1973	2230	3466	75	62721	97468	33434	8.1	3.6	10.4	427	9.3	12033	
1974	2479	3520	75	71504	101521	36246	8.2	3.5	9.7	429	9.1	12380	
1975	2675	3466	75	78953	102312	36812	8.2	3.4	9.4	422	9.1	12477	
1976	2778	3425	66	83551	103017	40561	8.2	3.3	8.4	417	8.0	12563	
1977	2930	3407	68	85930	99923	42992	8.3	3.4	7.9	410	8.3	12038	
1978	3154	3426	68	93136	101173	46416	8.3	3.4	7.4	412	8.3	12189	
1979	3387	3387	66	106642	106642	47979	8.3	3.2	7.1	408	8.0	12848	
1980	3710	3363	66	119310	108168	49326	8.3	3.1	6.8	405	8.0	13032	
SWITZERLAND													
1971	1165	1994	25	55616	95134	7481	6.3	2.1	26.7	316	4.0	15100	
1972	1201	1973	25	59693	98065	7669	6.4	2.0	25.7	308	3.9	15322	
1973	1237	1922	25	65139	101225	8115	6.4	1.9	23.7	300	3.9	15816	
1974	1385	1966	25	72600	103078	8376	6.4	1.9	23.5	307	3.9	16105	
1975	1425	1847	25	73298	94984	8315	6.4	1.9	22.2	288	3.9	14841	
1976	1681	2072	25	76314	94095	9708	6.3	2.2	21.4	329	4.0	14935	
1977	1705	1983	18	83295	96859	9061	6.3	2.0	21.9	314	2.9	15374	
1978	1789	1943	18	89150	96844	9517	6.3	2.0	20.4	308	2.9	15372	
1979	2053	2053	19	99332	99332	9591	6.3	2.1	21.4	326	3.0	15767	
1980	2284	2071	19	114434	103748	9360	6.4	2.0	22.1	323	3.0	16210	
SYRIA													
1971	235	402	110	2825	4833	1382	6.5	8.3	29.1	62	16.9	743	
1972	290	477	115	3482	5721	1607	6.7	8.3	29.7	71	17.2	853	
1973	508	790	115	3475	5400	1776	6.9	14.6	44.5	114	16.7	782	
1974	497	706	130	4815	6836	2340	7.2	10.3	30.2	98	18.1	949	
1975	1014	1314	230	6482	8401	3872	7.4	15.6	33.9	177	31.1	1135	
1976	1055	1300	230	7337	9046	4052	7.7	14.4	32.1	168	29.9	1174	
1977	1077	1252	225	7623	8865	4157	7.9	14.1	30.1	158	28.5	1122	
1978	1273	1382	225	8894	9661	3885	8.2	14.3	35.6	168	27.4	1178	
1979	1577	1577	225	10069	10069	3894	8.5	15.7	40.5	185	26.5	1184	
1980	2205	1999	250	12177	11040	5643	8.8	18.1	35.4	227	28.4	1254	



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME	ME	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Constant 1979	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>	GNP		CGE	Constant 1979 dollars			Constant 1979 dollars
	Current	Constant 1979										
TANZANIA												
1971	32	54	20	1800	3080	770	13.7	1.8	7.1	4	1.5	224
1972	47	77	25	2010	3303	767	14.1	2.3	10.1	5	1.8	234
1973	49	77	25	2246	3491	813	14.5	2.2	9.5	5	1.7	240
1974	78	111	20	2532	3595	932	14.9	3.1	11.9	7	1.3	241
1975	110	143	25	2880	3732	1164	15.4	3.9	12.3	9	1.6	242
1976	108	133	25	3210	3958	1099	15.8	3.4	12.1	8	1.6	250
1977	124	144	31	3587	4171	978	16.3	3.5	14.7	8	1.9	255
1978	163	177	63	4053	4403	1092	16.8	4.0	16.3	10	3.8	262
1979	254	254	56	4561	4561	1426	17.4	5.6	17.9	14	3.2	262
1980	248	225	57	4952	4490	1383	18.6	5.0	16.3	12	3.1	241
THAILAND												
1971	327	560	195	9105	15575	3064	38.1	3.6	18.3	14	5.1	408
1972	342	562	205	9915	16289	3006	39.2	3.4	18.7	14	5.2	415
1973	318	494	233	11471	17826	2867	40.3	2.8	17.3	12	5.8	442
1974	349	496	221	13330	18926	2576	41.4	2.6	19.3	12	5.3	457
1975	410	531	227	15554	20156	3125	42.4	2.6	17.0	12	5.4	475
1976	513	632	228	17706	21831	3824	43.5	2.9	16.5	14	5.2	501
1977	640	745	230	20087	23358	4069	44.6	3.2	18.3	16	5.2	523
1978	737	800	250	23456	25480	4464	45.6	3.1	17.9	17	5.5	558
1979	942	942	250	26759	26759	4924	46.7	3.5	19.1	20	5.4	573
1980	1000	907	250	31145	28236	5357	47.7	3.2	16.9	19	5.2	592
TOGO												
1971	5	8	2	421	720	130	2.0	1.2	6.8	4	1.0	360
1972	7	12	2	472	775	143	2.1	1.6	8.5	5	1.0	369
1973	8	12	2	518	805	136	2.1	1.5	9.1	5	1.0	383
1974	7	10	2	600	852	127	2.2	1.3	8.5	4	0.9	387
1975	11	15	3	674	874	232	2.3	1.8	6.6	6	1.3	380
1976	13	16	4	694	856	285	2.3	1.9	5.7	7	1.7	372
1977	17	20	4	775	901	273	2.4	2.2	7.4	8	1.7	375
1978	21	22	5	900	978	311	2.5	2.3	7.3	9	2.0	391
1979	21	21	5	991	991	298	2.5	2.2	7.3	8	2.0	396
1980	25	23	8	1048	950	328	2.6	2.4	7.0	8	3.1	365
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO												
1971	7	12	1	1673	2862	720	1.0	0.4	1.7	12	1.0	2862
1972	7	12	1	1840	3024	782	1.1	0.4	1.6	11	0.9	2749
1973	5	8	1	1985	3085	680	1.1	0.3	1.3	8	0.9	2805
1974	5	7	1	1967	2793	714	1.1	0.3	1.1	6	0.9	2539
1975	6	8	1	2641	3423	737	1.1	0.2	1.1	7	0.9	3111
1976	7	9	1	2998	3696	1057	1.1	0.2	0.9	8	0.9	3360
1977	7	9	1	3462	4025	1133	1.1	0.2	0.8	8	0.9	3659
1978	12	14	1	4058	4408	1393	1.1	0.3	1.0	12	0.9	4007
1979	14	14	2	4444	4444	1610	1.2	0.3	0.9	12	1.7	3703
1980	16	14	2	5103	4626	1655	1.2	0.3	0.9	12	1.7	3855



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME	ME	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP	
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Constant 1979	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>	Constant 1979		%	%			Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars
	Current	Constant 1979											
TUNISIA													
1971	32	55	25	2298	3931	959	5.2	1.4	5.8	10	4.8	756	
1972	38	62	20	2794	4590	1046	5.3	1.4	6.0	11	3.8	866	
1973	39	62	20	2959	4598	1187	5.4	1.3	5.2	11	3.7	851	
1974	49	69	20	3580	5083	1352	5.5	1.4	5.2	12	3.6	924	
1975	66	86	20	4261	5522	1608	5.7	1.6	5.4	15	3.5	968	
1976	68	84	21	4749	5855	1788	5.9	1.4	4.7	14	3.6	992	
1977	75	87	20	5279	6139	2075	6.0	1.4	4.2	14	3.3	1023	
1978	92	100	20	6170	6703	2196	6.2	1.5	4.6	16	3.2	1081	
1979	98	98	24	7240	7240	2248	6.3	1.4	4.4	15	3.8	1149	
1980	116	105	29	8485	7693	2375	6.5	1.4	4.5	16	4.5	1183	
TURKEY													
1971	1224	2093	610	27776	47513	11002	36.6	4.4	19.0	57	16.7	1298	
1972	1285	2111	610	31077	51054	10028	37.5	4.1	21.1	56	16.3	1361	
1973	1361	2116	545	34601	53770	10656	38.5	3.9	19.9	55	14.2	1396	
1974	1507	2140	535	40680	57758	10751	39.5	3.7	19.9	54	13.5	1462	
1975	2712	3515	453	48126	62365	13490	40.5	5.6	26.1	86	11.2	1539	
1976	3293	4061	460	54623	67350	15619	41.5	6.0	26.0	97	11.1	1622	
1977	3535	4111	540	60165	69963	19226	42.5	5.9	21.4	96	12.7	1646	
1978	3555	3862	566	66272	71991	19303	43.5	5.4	20.0	88	13.0	1655	
1979	3155	3155	566	71613	71613	19158	44.6	4.4	16.5	70	12.7	1605	
1980	3546	3215	567	78458	71132	16818	46.0	4.5	19.1	69	12.3	1546	
UGANDA													
1971	118	202	14	6124	10476	1966	10.1	1.9	10.3	20	1.4	1037	
1972	323	530	13	6383	10487	2288	10.5	5.1	23.2	50	1.2	998	
1973	195	303	12	6727	10453	1712	10.8	2.9	17.7	28	1.1	968	
1974	219	311	25	7514	10669	1786	11.2	2.9	17.4	27	2.2	952	
1975	216	280	25	8016	10387	1453	11.5	2.7	19.3	24	2.2	903	
1976	218	268	25	8489	10467	1596	11.9	2.6	16.8	22	2.1	879	
1977	186	217	23	9141	10630	1131	12.4	2.0	19.2	17	1.9	857	
1978	172	187	6	9316	10120	971	12.8	1.8	19.3	14	0.5	790	
1979	129	129	4	9268	9268	706	13.2	1.4	18.3	9	0.3	702	
1980	176	159	6	9531	8641	774	12.8	1.8	20.6	12	0.5	675	
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES													
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1972	16	27	10	1204	1979	64	0.3	1.4	43.0	91	33.3	6598	
1973	13	21	11	2384	3705	158	0.4	0.6	13.2	52	27.5	9264	
1974	20	29	19	7521	10678	274	0.5	0.3	10.8	59	38.0	21356	
1975	32	42	21	9292	12041	401	0.6	0.4	10.5	70	35.0	20069	
1976	81	100	27	11905	14679	809	0.7	0.7	12.5	144	38.6	20971	
1977	505	587	25	14915	17344	1891	0.8	3.4	31.1	734	31.3	21681	
1978	791	859	25	14404	15647	2131	0.8	5.5	40.3	1074	31.3	19559	
1979	1151	1151	30	18987	18987	2269	0.9	6.1	50.7	1279	33.3	21097	
1980	1658	1503	30	26035	23604	3636	1.0	6.4	41.4	1503	30.0	23604	



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME	ME	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA	
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Constant 1979	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>	Constant 1979		%	%			Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars
	Current	Constant 1979											
UNITED KINGDOM													
1971	9917	16963	370	202272	345995	123863	55.7	4.9	13.7	304	6.6	6211	
1972	11079	18202	370	215579	354159	128794	55.9	5.1	14.1	325	6.6	6335	
1973	11832	18386	370	247125	384027	134492	56.0	4.8	13.7	328	6.6	6857	
1974	13324	18917	350	266179	377920	151398	56.0	5.0	12.5	337	6.3	6748	
1975	14260	18479	345	286283	370984	162839	56.0	5.0	11.3	330	6.2	6624	
1976	15541	19162	344	311655	384267	160754	56.0	5.0	11.9	342	6.1	6861	
1977	16096	18717	318	334268	388701	150926	55.9	4.8	12.4	334	5.7	6953	
1978	17473	18981	318	369974	401900	158058	55.9	4.7	12.0	339	5.7	7189	
1979	19169	19169	323	409471	409471	158089	55.9	4.7	12.1	342	5.8	7325	
1980	22889	20752	323	445395	403803	166408	56.0	5.1	12.5	370	5.8	7210	
UNITED STATES													
1971	74862	128054	2720	1067700	1826343	364174	207.0	7.0	35.2	618	13.1	8822	
1972	77639	127547	2320	1175400	1930973	382284	209.0	6.6	33.4	610	11.1	9239	
1973	78358	121767	2250	1311200	2037580	397353	210.0	6.0	30.6	579	10.7	9702	
1974	85906	121969	2170	1419800	2015827	394987	212.0	6.1	30.9	575	10.2	9508	
1975	90948	117856	2130	1537000	1991737	426079	214.0	5.9	27.7	550	10.0	9307	
1976	91013	112218	2100	1710000	2108412	457069	215.0	5.3	24.6	521	9.8	9806	
1977	100925	117359	2100	1907000	2217536	478741	217.0	5.3	24.5	540	9.7	10219	
1978	108357	117707	2100	2132900	2316953	489374	219.0	5.1	24.1	537	9.6	10579	
1979	122279	122279	2047	2375200	2375200	494700	221.0	5.1	24.7	553	9.3	10747	
1980	143981	130535	2075	2614100	2369987	524205	227.7	5.5	24.9	573	9.1	10408	
UPPER VOLTA													
1971	6	11	4	571	978	109	5.6	1.2	10.8	2	0.7	174	
1972	7	11	5	593	975	109	5.7	1.2	10.9	2	0.9	171	
1973	7	12	5	609	947	113	5.8	1.3	10.9	2	0.9	163	
1974	8	12	5	710	1008	124	6.0	1.2	10.1	2	0.8	168	
1975	22	29	5	763	988	153	6.1	3.0	19.0	4	0.8	162	
1976	26	32	10	798	984	171	6.2	3.3	18.8	5	1.6	158	
1977	26	31	6	814	947	154	6.4	3.3	20.2	4	0.9	148	
1978	34	37	6	921	1000	155	6.5	3.7	24.0	5	0.9	153	
1979	34	34	6	1010	1010	192	6.7	3.4	17.8	5	0.9	150	
1980	35	32	8	1141	1034	176	5.9	3.1	18.2	5	1.4	175	
URUGUAY													
1971	82	140	19	3040	5201	1049	2.8	2.7	13.4	50	6.8	1857	
1972	71	117	20	3031	4980	812	2.8	2.4	14.5	42	7.1	1778	
1973	80	124	20	3334	5181	829	2.8	2.4	15.0	44	7.1	1850	
1974	98	140	25	3751	5326	938	2.8	2.6	15.0	50	8.9	1902	
1975	107	139	25	4300	5572	942	2.8	2.5	14.8	49	8.9	1990	
1976	126	155	28	4716	5816	953	2.9	2.7	16.3	53	9.7	2005	
1977	129	150	28	5117	5950	945	2.9	2.5	15.9	51	9.7	2052	
1978	158	171	28	5816	6318	1021	2.9	2.7	16.8	59	9.7	2178	
1979	144	144	29	6905	6905	1013	2.9	2.1	14.3	49	10.0	2381	
1980	130	118	29	7918	7179	1195	2.9	1.6	9.9	40	10.0	2475	



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME GNP	ME CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>								
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars	
VENEZUELA												
1971	415	710	45	18199	31131	6518	11.1	2.3	10.9	64	4.1	2804
1972	400	657	45	20089	33002	6939	11.5	2.0	9.5	57	3.9	2869
1973	436	678	50	22516	34990	7230	11.9	1.9	9.4	57	4.2	2940
1974	521	740	50	26486	37605	13522	12.3	2.0	5.5	60	4.1	3057
1975	619	803	55	31494	40812	13767	12.7	2.0	5.8	63	4.3	3213
1976	629	776	55	35828	44176	14070	13.2	1.8	5.5	58	4.2	3346
1977	710	826	55	40434	47018	15057	13.6	1.8	5.5	60	4.0	3457
1978	723	785	55	44590	48438	13463	14.1	1.6	5.8	55	3.9	3435
1979	638	638	58	48915	48915	10037	14.5	1.3	6.4	44	4.0	3373
1980	671	608	58	54011	48967	12210	17.3	1.2	5.0	35	3.4	2830
VIETNAM												
1971	NA	NA	455	1506	2577	NA	22.6	NA	NA	NA	20.1	114
1972	NA	NA	625	1221	2005	NA	23.0	NA	NA	NA	27.2	87
1973	NA	NA	630	1290	2005	NA	23.4	NA	NA	NA	26.9	85
1974	NA	NA	665	1281	1819	NA	23.9	NA	NA	NA	27.8	76
1975	NA	NA	643	1281	1660	NA	24.3	NA	NA	NA	26.5	68
1976	NA	NA	637	7187	8862	NA	48.8	NA	NA	NA	13.1	181
1977	NA	NA	615	NA	NA	NA	49.9	NA	NA	NA	12.3	NA
1978	NA	NA	660	NA	NA	NA	51.0	NA	NA	NA	12.9	NA
1979	NA	NA	650	NA	NA	NA	52.1	NA	NA	NA	12.5	NA
1980	NA	NA	650	NA	NA	NA	53.7	NA	NA	NA	12.1	NA
VIETNAM, SOUTH												
1971	486	831	1060	2702	4623	NA	18.8	18.0	NA	44	56.4	245
1972	547	899	1100	2805	4609	NA	19.3	19.5	NA	46	57.0	238
1973	580	901	1090	2906	4516	NA	19.8	20.0	NA	45	55.1	228
1974	539	765	980	3255	4622	NA	20.3	16.6	NA	37	48.3	227
1975	459	594	NA	3454	4476	NA	20.7	13.3	NA	28	NA	216
1976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
YEMEN (ADEN)												
1971	22	39	10	243	415	88	1.5	9.4	44.4	26	6.7	277
1972	22	37	13	215	354	82	1.6	10.5	45.2	23	8.1	221
1973	29	46	12	255	396	101	1.6	11.7	45.8	28	7.5	248
1974	37	53	14	276	391	110	1.6	13.5	47.8	33	8.8	244
1975	35	46	19	325	422	99	1.7	11.0	46.9	27	11.2	248
1976	49	61	21	455	562	140	1.7	10.9	43.6	36	12.4	330
1977	56	65	20	608	707	155	1.8	9.3	42.2	36	11.1	393
1978	88	96	20	717	779	191	1.8	12.4	50.5	53	11.1	433
1979	104	104	20	863	863	220	1.9	12.1	47.2	54	10.5	454
1980	126	114	20	989	897	250	1.9	12.8	45.7	60	10.5	472



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME / GNP	ME / CGE	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Million dollars <sup>a</sup>								
	Current	Constant 1979		Current	Constant 1979	Constant 1979	Million	%	%	Constant 1979 dollars	Constant 1979 dollars	
YEMEN (SANA'A)												
1971	36	61	13	785	1344	199	4.4	4.6	31.0	14	3.0	305
1972	37	61	20	884	1452	201	4.5	4.2	30.5	13	4.4	322
1973	41	63	31	1112	1728	212	4.6	3.7	30.0	13	6.7	375
1974	59	84	35	1251	1777	250	4.7	4.8	33.8	18	7.4	378
1975	85	110	42	1590	2060	298	4.7	5.4	37.0	23	8.9	438
1976	105	129	42	2099	2589	379	4.8	5.0	34.2	27	8.8	539
1977	130	151	40	2620	3046	447	4.9	5.0	33.9	30	8.2	621
1978	155	168	40	3170	3443	620	5.0	4.9	27.1	33	8.0	688
1979	373	373	30	3343	3343	978	5.1	11.2	38.2	73	5.9	655
1980	325	295	30	3897	3533	983	5.2	8.3	30.0	56	5.8	679
YUGOSLAVIA												
1971	991	1695	258	23886	40858	7991	20.6	4.1	21.2	82	12.5	1983
1972	1179	1936	258	25919	42580	9438	20.8	4.5	20.5	93	12.4	2047
1973	1254	1948	258	28741	44663	9536	21.0	4.4	20.4	92	12.3	2126
1974	1724	2447	262	34138	48469	11571	21.2	5.1	21.2	115	12.4	2286
1975	2104	2726	270	38741	50202	11841	21.4	5.4	23.0	127	12.6	2345
1976	2353	2901	275	42264	52111	13001	21.6	5.6	22.3	134	12.7	2412
1977	2377	2764	270	48387	56266	13672	21.8	4.9	20.2	126	12.4	2581
1978	2539	2758	260	55460	60245	14283	22.0	4.6	19.3	125	11.8	2738
1979	2963	2963	258	64400	64400	15014	22.2	4.6	19.7	133	11.6	2900
1980	3484	3158	258	73161	66329	15213	22.3	4.8	20.8	141	11.6	2974
ZAIRE												
1971	151	258	45	3498	5984	2053	22.3	4.3	12.6	11	2.0	268
1972	148	243	45	3658	6010	1947	22.9	4.1	12.5	10	2.0	262
1973	119	185	65	4177	6491	2039	23.6	2.9	9.1	7	2.8	275
1974	226	321	60	4761	6760	2818	24.3	4.8	11.4	13	2.5	278
1975	184	239	55	5058	6555	1970	25.0	3.7	12.2	9	2.2	262
1976	142	175	55	4801	5919	1729	25.7	3.0	10.2	6	2.1	230
1977	133	154	53	5259	6115	1439	26.3	2.5	10.8	5	2.0	232
1978	185	201	53	5412	5879	1407	27.2	3.4	14.3	7	1.9	216
1979	190	190	57	5824	5824	1330	28.1	3.3	14.3	6	2.0	207
1980	199	181	42	6489	5883	1456	28.6	3.1	12.4	6	1.5	205
ZAMBIA												
1971	83	142	13	1707	2920	1251	4.4	4.9	11.4	32	3.0	663
1972	103	169	14	1900	3121	1216	4.5	5.4	13.9	37	3.1	693
1973	69	108	16	2005	3115	1008	4.7	3.5	10.7	23	3.4	663
1974	79	112	16	2406	3416	1002	4.8	3.3	11.3	23	3.3	711
1975	79	103	16	2529	3277	1581	5.0	3.1	6.5	20	3.2	655
1976	86	106	17	2751	3392	1358	5.1	3.1	7.9	20	3.3	665
1977	83	97	20	2794	3249	1240	5.3	3.0	7.8	18	3.8	613
1978	93	101	20	3068	3333	1098	5.5	3.0	9.2	18	3.6	606
1979	161	161	15	3127	3127	1085	5.6	5.2	14.9	28	2.7	558
1980	130	118	15	3445	3123	1371	5.8	3.8	8.6	20	2.6	538



**TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1971-1980, By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME)		ARMED FORCES	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)		CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE)	PEOPLE	ME	ME	ME PER CAPITA	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP
	Million dollars <sup>a</sup>			Constant 1979	Constant 1979	GNP		CGE	Constant 1979 dollars			Constant 1979 dollars
	Current	Constant 1979				Thousand		Current	Constant 1979			Constant 1979
ZIMBABWE												
1971	32	56	11	2051	3509	680	5.7	1.6	8.2	9	1.9	615
1972	33	55	11	2337	3839	729	5.9	1.4	7.6	9	1.9	650
1973	42	65	11	2549	3961	803	6.1	1.7	8.2	10	1.8	649
1974	65	93	15	3059	4344	950	6.3	2.1	9.8	14	2.4	689
1975	75	98	15	3322	4304	973	6.6	2.3	10.1	14	2.3	652
1976	98	121	17	3419	4216	969	6.7	2.9	12.5	18	2.5	629
1977	152	177	17	3372	3921	1157	6.9	4.5	15.3	25	2.5	568
1978	235	255	24	3516	3820	1264	7.1	6.7	20.2	36	3.4	538
1979	253	253	24	3821	3821	1285	7.3	6.6	19.7	34	3.3	523
1980	380	345	24	4551	4126	1331	7.5	8.4	25.9	46	3.2	550

NA Not available. ... Pre-Independence. O Nil or negligible.

<sup>a</sup> For conversion methodology, see Statistical Notes.

<sup>b</sup> Represents a ratio with both indicators expressed in dollar terms. Since the two indicators are converted to dollars or estimated in dollars differently, their ratio in dollars will differ from their ratio in domestic currency terms. See Statistical Notes.



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980**  
**By Region, Organization, and Country**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Billion dollars		Billion dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>TOTALS</b>										
<b>WORLD</b>										
1971	6405	10953	6350	10862	357	610	346	591	1.8	1.8
1972	10380	17049	10410	17101	422	693	412	677	2.5	2.5
1973	13145	20423	13200	20512	581	902	570	886	2.3	2.3
1974	11805	16754	11790	16739	837	1189	828	1176	1.4	1.4
1975	12625	16355	12765	16542	889	1152	868	1126	1.4	1.5
1976	16615	20481	16690	20578	998	1231	984	1213	1.7	1.7
1977	19650	22845	19810	23035	1144	1331	1122	1305	1.7	1.8
1978	22380	24306	22460	24398	1333	1448	1303	1415	1.7	1.7
1979	25355	25355	25530	25530	1661	1661	1633	1633	1.5	1.6
1980	26185	23733	26145	23703	1914	1735	1902	1724	1.4	1.4
<b>DEVELOPED</b>										
1971	1690	2890	6080	10400	284	486	280	479	0.6	2.2
1972	2960	4861	9475	15565	338	555	332	546	0.9	2.8
1973	3400	5282	12880	20015	462	719	452	703	0.7	2.8
1974	3395	4818	11485	16306	647	919	598	849	0.5	1.9
1975	3495	4528	12145	15738	666	863	645	836	0.5	1.9
1976	4310	5313	15800	19481	761	938	715	882	0.6	2.2
1977	4240	4929	18995	22088	859	999	817	951	0.5	2.3
1978	4455	4838	21355	23197	1000	1086	974	1058	0.4	2.2
1979	4890	4890	24095	24095	1265	1265	1193	1193	0.4	2.0
1980	5765	5225	24385	22108	1479	1341	1375	1246	0.4	1.8
<b>DEVELOPING</b>										
1971	4715	8063	270	461	72	124	65	112	6.5	0.4
1972	7420	12187	935	1535	84	138	79	130	8.8	1.2
1973	9745	15140	320	497	118	183	117	183	8.2	0.3
1974	8410	11935	305	433	190	269	230	326	4.4	0.1
1975	9130	11827	620	803	223	289	223	289	4.1	0.3
1976	12305	15168	890	1097	237	293	268	331	5.2	0.3
1977	15410	17916	815	947	285	331	304	354	5.4	0.3
1978	17925	19468	1105	1200	332	361	328	357	5.4	0.3
1979	20465	20465	1435	1435	396	396	439	439	5.2	0.3
1980	20420	18508	1760	1595	434	394	526	477	4.7	0.3
<b>BY REGION</b>										
<b>AFRICA</b>										
1971	290	495	0	0	15	26	15	26	1.9	0.0
1972	490	804	10	16	15	26	17	29	3.1	0.1
1973	470	729	5	7	21	32	25	39	2.2	0.0
1974	770	1091	0	0	32	45	44	63	2.4	0.0
1975	1410	1825	5	6	42	54	42	55	3.3	0.0
1976	2615	3222	10	12	41	51	49	60	6.3	0.0
1977	3460	4022	150	174	49	57	56	65	7.0	0.3
1978	5645	6130	15	16	59	64	61	66	9.6	0.0
1979	4855	4855	180	180	61	61	80	80	7.9	0.2
1980	4930	4467	5	4	77	70	101	92	6.4	0.0



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980**  
**By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Billion dollars		Billion dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>EAST ASIA</b>										
1971	2110	3609	250	427	35	61	36	63	5.9	0.7
1972	3910	6423	870	1429	42	70	45	74	9.1	1.9
1973	4090	6355	250	388	67	104	63	99	6.1	0.4
1974	2105	2987	160	227	108	154	96	136	1.9	0.2
1975	2150	2785	235	304	104	135	95	123	2.1	0.2
1976	1285	1584	265	326	115	142	117	145	1.1	0.2
1977	1200	1395	295	343	130	152	142	165	0.9	0.2
1978	1630	1770	410	445	156	169	172	187	1.0	0.2
1979	3255	3255	460	460	210	210	200	200	1.5	0.2
1980	3250	2945	705	639	246	223	234	212	1.3	0.3
<b>EUROPE, ALL</b>										
1971	2030	3471	2500	4276	202	346	191	328	1.0	1.3
1972	2925	4804	5270	8657	241	397	230	379	1.2	2.3
1973	3415	5306	7870	12229	334	519	314	488	1.0	2.5
1974	3480	4939	6775	9619	455	646	406	576	0.8	1.7
1975	3965	5137	7320	9485	486	630	445	577	0.8	1.6
1976	4985	6145	9960	12280	545	671	492	606	0.9	2.0
1977	4710	5475	12225	14215	612	712	572	665	0.8	2.1
1978	4600	4996	15135	16440	713	775	685	744	0.6	2.2
1979	5080	5080	17880	17880	910	910	849	849	0.6	2.1
1980	5585	5062	18215	16514	1037	940	942	854	0.5	1.9
<b>— NATO EUROPE</b>										
1971	1230	2103	525	898	138	236	133	227	0.9	0.4
1972	1435	2357	1780	2924	163	269	160	263	0.9	1.1
1973	1055	1638	1895	2944	229	356	219	341	0.5	0.9
1974	1190	1688	1810	2570	314	445	286	407	0.4	0.6
1975	1560	2020	2060	2669	322	417	308	399	0.5	0.7
1976	2115	2607	3190	3933	368	454	340	419	0.6	0.9
1977	1680	1952	3645	4238	415	482	393	457	0.4	0.9
1978	1660	1802	5165	5610	485	527	476	517	0.3	1.1
1979	2050	2050	4760	4760	630	630	594	594	0.3	0.8
1980	2760	2501	7230	6554	755	685	688	624	0.4	1.0
<b>— WARSAW PACT</b>										
1971	630	1077	1895	3241	32	56	33	57	1.9	5.6
1972	1280	2102	3360	5519	40	66	40	66	3.2	8.4
1973	2080	3232	5875	9129	53	83	53	82	3.9	11.1
1974	2000	2839	4800	6815	67	95	64	92	3.0	7.4
1975	1980	2565	4820	6246	88	114	78	101	2.2	6.1
1976	2310	2848	6200	7644	93	115	86	107	2.5	7.1
1977	2390	2779	7890	9174	103	120	103	120	2.3	7.6
1978	2420	2628	9120	9906	123	134	117	128	2.0	7.7
1979	2250	2250	12090	12090	140	140	141	141	1.6	8.5
1980	1965	1781	10150	9202	125	113	132	119	1.6	7.7



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980**  
**By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Billion dollars		Billion dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>— OTHER EUROPE</b>										
1971	170	290	80	136	31	53	24	42	0.5	0.3
1972	210	344	130	213	37	61	30	49	0.6	0.4
1973	280	434	100	155	51	79	41	63	0.5	0.2
1974	290	411	165	234	74	105	54	77	0.4	0.3
1975	425	550	440	570	75	98	58	75	0.6	0.8
1976	560	690	570	702	82	102	65	80	0.7	0.9
1977	640	743	690	802	93	108	74	86	0.7	0.9
1978	520	564	850	923	104	113	91	98	0.5	0.9
1979	780	780	1030	1030	138	138	113	113	0.6	0.9
1980	860	779	835	757	156	141	121	110	0.6	0.7
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>										
1971	240	410	0	0	18	31	16	27	1.3	0.0
1972	390	640	10	16	20	33	18	29	1.9	0.1
1973	560	869	10	15	26	41	26	40	2.1	0.0
1974	450	638	0	0	45	64	42	60	1.0	0.0
1975	585	757	60	77	49	64	40	52	1.2	0.1
1976	955	1176	200	246	50	61	45	55	1.9	0.4
1977	1050	1220	35	40	57	67	53	62	1.8	0.1
1978	1475	1601	110	119	65	70	58	63	2.3	0.2
1979	1610	1610	80	80	80	80	76	76	2.0	0.1
1980	1780	1612	115	104	90	81	84	76	2.0	0.1
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>										
1971	1175	2009	0	0	9	16	13	23	12.3	0.0
1972	1995	3276	10	16	11	19	17	28	17.0	0.1
1973	3735	5803	25	38	17	26	26	40	21.8	0.1
1974	4160	5905	95	134	28	40	86	123	14.5	0.1
1975	3850	4988	140	181	41	53	82	106	9.3	0.2
1976	5590	6891	175	215	49	61	99	122	11.3	0.2
1977	7675	8924	150	174	65	75	107	124	11.8	0.1
1978	7855	8532	260	282	75	81	104	113	10.5	0.2
1979	8865	8865	510	510	81	81	149	149	10.9	0.3
1980	8660	7850	345	312	95	86	207	188	9.1	0.2
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>										
1971	180	307	3590	6140	64	111	62	106	0.3	5.7
1972	190	312	4210	6916	78	129	70	116	0.2	5.9
1973	310	481	5030	7816	98	152	97	151	0.3	5.1
1974	240	340	4720	6701	142	202	133	188	0.2	3.5
1975	300	388	4880	6323	139	180	141	183	0.2	3.4
1976	320	394	6020	7422	170	209	155	192	0.2	3.9
1977	290	337	6870	7988	199	232	164	191	0.1	4.2
1978	360	391	6430	6984	229	249	192	208	0.2	3.3
1979	560	560	6350	6350	275	275	240	240	0.2	2.6
1980	630	571	6690	6065	315	286	288	261	0.2	2.3



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Billion dollars		Billion dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>OCEANIA</b>										
1971	60	102	10	17	6	11	6	11	0.9	0.2
1972	110	180	10	16	6	11	8	13	1.6	0.1
1973	115	178	10	15	10	15	12	19	1.1	0.1
1974	200	283	30	42	16	23	13	19	1.2	0.2
1975	40	51	120	155	14	18	14	18	0.3	0.8
1976	115	141	50	61	16	20	16	20	0.7	0.3
1977	180	209	30	34	17	20	17	20	1.0	0.2
1978	260	282	50	54	20	21	19	20	1.3	0.3
1979	205	205	30	30	24	24	24	24	0.8	0.1
1980	300	271	40	36	28	25	28	26	1.1	0.1
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>										
1971	320	547	0	0	3	6	3	5	8.7	0.0
1972	370	607	20	32	4	6	3	6	9.1	0.5
1973	450	699	0	0	5	9	4	7	7.7	0.0
1974	400	567	10	14	9	12	6	8	4.4	0.2
1975	325	420	5	6	11	14	6	8	2.9	0.1
1976	750	924	10	12	9	12	8	10	7.7	0.1
1977	1085	1261	55	63	11	13	9	10	9.5	0.6
1978	555	602	50	54	14	15	10	10	3.9	0.5
1979	925	925	40	40	17	17	12	12	5.2	0.3
1980	1050	951	30	27	24	22	13	12	4.3	0.2
<b>BY ORGANIZATION</b>										
<b>NATO, ALL</b>										
1971	1410	2411	4115	7038	203	347	195	334	0.7	2.1
1972	1625	2669	5990	9840	242	398	231	380	0.7	2.6
1973	1365	2120	6925	10761	327	509	317	493	0.4	2.2
1974	1430	2029	6530	9271	456	648	419	596	0.3	1.6
1975	1860	2409	6940	8993	461	598	450	583	0.4	1.5
1976	2435	3001	9210	11356	538	664	496	611	0.5	1.9
1977	1970	2289	10515	12227	615	715	558	649	0.3	1.9
1978	2020	2193	11595	12595	715	777	668	725	0.3	1.7
1979	2610	2610	11110	11110	906	906	834	834	0.3	1.3
1980	3390	3072	13920	12620	1071	971	977	885	0.3	1.4
<b>WARSAW PACT</b>										
1971	630	1077	1895	3241	32	56	33	57	1.9	5.6
1972	1280	2102	3360	5519	40	66	40	66	3.2	8.4
1973	2080	3232	5875	9129	53	83	53	82	3.9	11.1
1974	2000	2839	4800	6815	67	95	64	92	3.0	7.4
1975	1980	2565	4820	6246	88	114	78	101	2.2	6.1
1976	2310	2848	6200	7644	93	115	86	107	2.5	7.1
1977	2390	2779	7890	9174	103	120	103	120	2.3	7.6
1978	2420	2628	9120	9906	123	134	117	128	2.0	7.7
1979	2250	2250	12090	12090	140	140	141	141	1.6	8.5
1980	1965	1781	10150	9202	125	113	132	119	1.6	7.7



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980**  
**By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Billion dollars		Billion dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>OPEC</b>										
1971	580	991	0	0	11	19	21	35	5.2	0.0
1972	1050	1724	5	8	14	23	25	41	7.4	0.0
1973	1610	2501	0	0	20	31	39	61	7.9	0.0
1974	2520	3577	50	71	32	46	120	170	7.7	0.0
1975	3125	4049	70	90	51	67	110	142	6.0	0.1
1976	5240	6460	30	37	62	77	133	165	8.3	0.0
1977	7375	8575	65	75	84	98	147	170	8.7	0.0
1978	7855	8532	60	65	96	104	143	155	8.2	0.0
1979	8115	8115	340	340	102	102	209	209	7.9	0.2
1980	6960	6309	195	176	134	122	293	266	5.2	0.1
<b>OECD</b>										
1971	1670	2855	4205	7192	257	441	249	426	0.6	1.7
1972	1990	3268	6130	10070	307	504	296	487	0.6	2.1
1973	1730	2687	7025	10916	422	656	405	629	0.4	1.7
1974	1915	2717	6735	9562	600	852	539	765	0.3	1.2
1975	2245	2908	7440	9641	601	779	574	743	0.4	1.3
1976	3105	3827	9710	11972	694	855	639	788	0.4	1.5
1977	2780	3231	11025	12820	786	914	725	843	0.4	1.5
1978	2855	3100	12385	13453	908	986	869	944	0.3	1.4
1979	3690	3690	12040	12040	1164	1164	1066	1066	0.3	1.1
1980	4680	4241	14495	13141	1395	1265	1256	1139	0.3	1.2



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
BY COUNTRY										
AFGHANISTAN										
1971	20	34	0	0	141	241	100	171	14.1	0.0
1972	20	32	0	0	164	269	122	200	12.1	0.0
1973	80	124	0	0	172	267	143	222	46.5	0.0
1974	80	113	0	0	243	345	230	326	32.9	0.0
1975	40	51	0	0	350	453	217	281	11.4	0.0
1976	50	61	0	0	261	321	291	358	19.1	0.0
1977	110	127	0	0	328	381	306	355	33.5	0.0
1978	90	97	0	0	395	429	321	348	22.7	0.0
1979	200	200	0	0	377	377	474	474	53.0	0.0
1980	10	9	0	NA	NA	NA	670	607	NA	0.0
ALBANIA										
1971	20	34	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1972	5	8	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1973	10	15	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1974	5	7	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1975	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976	5	6	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1977	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	0	0	0	0	173	187	151	164	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ALGERIA										
1971	40	68	0	0	1227	2098	857	1465	3.2	0.0
1972	10	16	0	0	1493	2452	1306	2145	0.6	0.0
1973	40	62	0	0	2408	3742	1896	2946	1.6	0.0
1974	20	28	0	0	4035	5728	4683	6648	0.4	0.0
1975	90	116	0	0	6008	7785	4691	6078	1.4	0.0
1976	320	394	0	0	5082	6266	5201	6412	6.2	0.0
1977	480	558	0	0	7125	8285	5928	6893	6.7	0.0
1978	625	678	0	0	8682	9431	6347	6894	7.1	0.0
1979	450	450	0	0	8511	8511	8198	8198	5.2	0.0
1980	470	426	0	0	10560	9573	12410	11251	4.4	0.0
ANGOLA										
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	120	155	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976	230	283	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1977	210	244	0	0	720	837	800	930	29.1	0.0
1978	210	228	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1979	130	130	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	170	154	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
ARGENTINA										
1971	10	17	0	0	1868	3195	1740	2976	0.5	0.0
1972	60	98	10	16	1905	3129	1941	3188	3.1	0.5
1973	50	77	10	15	2230	3465	3266	5075	2.2	0.3
1974	40	56	0	0	3635	5161	3931	5581	1.1	0.0
1975	30	38	0	0	3947	5114	2961	3837	0.7	0.0
1976	50	61	0	0	3033	3739	3916	4828	1.6	0.0
1977	40	46	5	5	4162	4839	5652	6572	0.9	0.1
1978	370	401	0	0	3834	4164	6400	6952	9.6	0.0
1979	490	490	10	10	6600	6600	7810	7810	7.4	0.1
1980	200	181	5	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
AUSTRALIA										
1971	40	68	10	17	5228	8942	5212	8915	0.7	0.2
1972	60	98	10	16	5158	8473	6462	10615	1.1	0.2
1973	110	170	10	15	7730	12012	9559	14854	1.4	0.1
1974	190	269	30	42	12488	17730	11025	15653	1.5	0.3
1975	30	38	120	155	11097	14380	11943	15476	0.2	1.0
1976	80	98	50	61	12389	15275	13155	16220	0.6	0.4
1977	140	162	30	34	13515	15715	13352	15526	1.0	0.2
1978	240	260	50	54	15568	16911	14416	15660	1.5	0.3
1979	180	180	30	30	18231	18231	18667	18667	0.9	0.2
1980	260	235	40	36	22411	20318	22047	19988	1.1	0.2
AUSTRIA										
1971	10	17	0	0	4195	7175	3172	5425	0.2	0.0
1972	20	32	10	16	5216	8569	3883	6379	0.3	0.3
1973	5	7	10	15	7119	11062	5283	8209	0.0	0.2
1974	5	7	5	7	9022	12809	7161	10167	0.0	0.1
1975	5	6	30	38	9394	12173	7519	9743	0.0	0.4
1976	60	73	60	74	11522	14206	8506	10487	0.5	0.7
1977	80	93	60	69	14487	16846	9808	11405	0.5	0.6
1978	50	54	200	217	16019	17401	12175	13225	0.3	1.6
1979	40	40	100	100	20256	20256	15483	15483	0.1	0.6
1980	50	45	30	27	24456	22172	17489	15855	0.2	0.2
BAHRAIN										
1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1972	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1973	0	0	0	0	516	801	479	744	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	1126	1598	1272	1806	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	1198	1552	1203	1558	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	1668	2056	1516	1869	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	2029	2359	1845	2145	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	2045	2221	1892	2055	0.0	0.0
1979	20	20	0	0	2478	2478	2489	2489	0.8	0.0
1980	20	18	0	0	3484	3158	3607	3270	0.5	0.0



TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
BANGLADESH										
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	20	32	0	0	549	901	260	427	3.6	0.0
1973	40	62	0	0	994	1544	358	556	4.0	0.0
1974	20	28	0	0	1091	1549	348	494	1.8	0.0
1975	10	12	0	0	1321	1711	327	423	0.7	0.0
1976	10	12	0	0	941	1160	401	494	1.0	0.0
1977	30	34	0	0	1125	1308	476	553	2.6	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	1541	1674	549	596	0.3	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	1932	1932	667	667	0.0	0.0
1980	30	27	0	0	2438	2210	759	688	1.2	0.0
BARBADOS										
1971	0	0	0	0	124	212	41	70	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	141	231	44	72	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	168	261	54	83	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	204	289	86	122	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	216	279	107	138	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	237	292	86	106	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	272	316	96	111	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	313	340	130	141	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	422	422	151	151	0.0	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	521	472	226	204	0.0	0.0
BELGIUM										
1971	30	51	20	34	12900	22066	12726	21768	0.2	0.2
1972	20	32	50	82	15490	25447	16152	26534	0.1	0.3
1973	30	46	70	108	22074	34302	22455	34894	0.1	0.3
1974	20	28	60	85	29881	42425	28334	40228	0.0	0.2
1975	80	103	80	103	30781	39887	28804	37326	0.2	0.3
1976	110	135	160	197	35545	43826	32889	40551	0.3	0.5
1977	70	81	140	162	40406	46985	37538	43650	0.1	0.4
1978	70	76	140	152	48609	52803	44947	48825	0.1	0.3
1979	290	290	70	70	60913	60913	56699	56699	0.4	0.1
1980	320	290	140	126	71708	65011	64511	58486	0.4	0.2
BENIN										
1971	0	0	0	0	77	131	42	71	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	94	154	36	59	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	112	174	44	68	0.0	0.0
1974	5	7	0	0	148	210	43	61	3.3	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	196	254	32	41	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	211	260	38	46	0.0	0.0
1977	10	11	0	0	246	286	31	36	4.0	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	267	290	26	28	3.7	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	5	4	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS TOTAL	ARMS EXPORTS TOTAL
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		%	%
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979		
<b>BOLIVIA</b>										
1971	5	8	0	0	170	290	181	309	2.9	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	173	284	201	330	0.0	0.0
1973	10	15	0	0	230	357	261	405	4.3	0.0
1974	5	7	0	0	366	519	556	789	1.3	0.0
1975	10	12	0	0	558	723	445	576	1.7	0.0
1976	5	6	0	0	588	725	566	697	0.8	0.0
1977	5	5	0	0	666	774	634	737	0.7	0.0
1978	20	21	0	0	848	921	627	681	2.3	0.0
1979	80	80	0	0	1011	1011	777	777	7.9	0.0
1980	40	36	0	0	814	738	942	854	4.9	0.0
<b>BOTSWANA</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	6	10	13	22	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	7	11	17	27	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	4	6	40	62	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	12	17	17	24	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1977	10	11	0	0	252	293	206	239	3.9	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1979	5	5	0	0	384	384	383	383	1.3	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>BRAZIL</b>										
1971	50	85	0	0	3701	6330	2904	4967	1.3	0.0
1972	60	98	0	0	4783	7857	3991	6556	1.2	0.0
1973	120	186	0	0	6999	10876	6199	9633	1.7	0.0
1974	60	85	0	0	14168	20115	7951	11288	0.4	0.0
1975	100	129	30	38	13592	17613	8670	11235	0.7	0.3
1976	140	172	80	98	13726	16924	10128	12487	1.0	0.8
1977	100	116	20	23	13257	15415	12120	14093	0.7	0.2
1978	210	228	110	119	15054	16353	12659	13751	1.3	0.9
1979	240	240	70	70	19804	19804	15244	15244	1.2	0.5
1980	130	117	110	99	25002	22667	20132	18252	0.5	0.5
<b>BULGARIA</b>										
1971	20	34	0	0	2120	3626	2182	3732	0.9	0.0
1972	100	164	0	0	2585	4246	2646	4346	3.9	0.0
1973	290	450	5	7	3291	5114	3327	5170	8.8	0.2
1974	270	383	30	42	4278	6073	3790	5381	6.3	0.8
1975	220	285	30	38	5528	7163	4807	6229	4.0	0.6
1976	220	271	10	12	5559	6854	5316	6554	4.0	0.2
1977	190	220	10	11	6344	7377	6303	7329	3.0	0.2
1978	250	271	70	76	7658	8318	7485	8130	3.3	0.9
1979	320	320	50	50	8580	8580	9013	9013	3.7	0.6
1980	110	99	50	45	9339	8466	10163	9213	1.2	0.5



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
BURMA										
1971	0	0	0	0	194	331	126	215	0.0	0.0
1972	5	8	0	0	159	261	119	195	3.1	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	143	222	141	219	3.4	0.0
1974	5	7	0	0	215	305	194	275	2.3	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	250	324	158	204	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	194	239	193	238	0.0	0.0
1977	10	11	0	0	274	318	207	240	3.6	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	327	355	235	255	1.5	0.0
1979	30	30	0	0	319	319	384	384	9.4	0.0
1980	20	18	0	0	353	320	471	427	5.6	0.0
BURUNDI										
1971	0	0	0	0	30	51	20	34	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	32	52	26	42	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	31	48	31	48	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	43	61	31	44	0.0	0.0
1975	10	12	0	0	62	80	32	41	16.1	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	58	71	61	75	0.0	0.0
1977	10	11	0	0	74	86	89	103	13.5	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	98	106	69	75	0.0	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	152	152	104	104	6.5	0.0
1980	5	4	0	0	167	151	65	58	2.9	0.0
CAMEROON										
1971	0	0	0	0	250	427	207	354	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	303	497	221	363	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	334	519	367	570	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	437	620	496	704	0.0	0.0
1975	5	6	0	0	599	776	449	581	0.8	0.0
1976	10	12	0	0	609	750	511	630	1.6	0.0
1977	10	11	0	0	783	910	704	818	1.2	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	1056	1147	802	871	0.4	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	1275	1275	1132	1132	0.0	0.0
1980	5	4	0	0	1599	1449	1383	1253	0.3	0.0
CANADA										
1971	30	51	190	325	16540	28292	18371	31424	0.1	1.0
1972	30	49	210	345	20042	32925	21187	34806	0.1	1.0
1973	140	217	130	202	24747	38456	26437	41082	0.5	0.5
1974	120	170	120	170	34414	48860	34505	48990	0.3	0.3
1975	160	207	80	103	36219	46934	34079	44161	0.4	0.2
1976	210	258	120	148	40357	49759	40598	50056	0.5	0.3
1977	170	197	70	81	42257	49138	43545	50635	0.4	0.2
1978	240	260	130	141	46546	50562	48429	52608	0.5	0.3
1979	270	270	150	150	56957	56957	58298	58298	0.4	0.3
1980	320	290	90	81	62465	56631	67557	61248	0.5	0.1



TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS TOTAL IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS TOTAL EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		%	%
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979		
CAPE VERDE										
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1976	0	0	0	0	30	37	2	2	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	38	44	2	2	0.0	0.0
1978	20	21	0	0	54	58	2	2	37.0	0.0
1979	30	30	0	0	56	56	3	3	53.5	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC										
1971	0	0	0	0	32	54	32	54	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	34	55	39	64	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	52	80	37	57	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	46	65	48	68	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	69	89	47	60	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	55	67	59	72	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	63	73	80	93	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	55	59	72	78	0.0	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	70	70	80	80	14.2	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CHAD										
1971	0	0	0	0	62	106	28	47	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	62	101	36	59	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	82	127	38	59	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	87	123	37	52	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	133	172	48	62	0.0	0.0
1976	10	12	0	0	118	145	63	77	8.4	0.0
1977	5	5	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	0	0	0	0	180	195	91	98	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CHILE										
1971	30	51	0	0	980	1676	997	1705	3.0	0.0
1972	10	16	0	0	941	1545	855	1404	1.0	0.0
1973	70	108	0	0	1098	1706	1231	1913	6.3	0.0
1974	70	99	0	0	1911	2713	2481	3522	3.6	0.0
1975	20	25	0	0	1535	1989	1661	2152	1.3	0.0
1976	130	160	0	0	1643	2025	2083	2568	7.9	0.0
1977	60	69	0	0	2259	2626	2190	2546	2.6	0.0
1978	60	65	0	0	3002	3261	2408	2615	1.9	0.0
1979	140	140	0	0	4218	4218	3763	3763	3.3	0.0
1980	230	208	0	0	5821	5277	4818	4368	3.9	0.0



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>CHINA</b>										
<b>MAINLAND</b>										
1971	0	0	250	427	2145	3669	2535	4336	0.0	9.9
1972	30	49	850	1396	2585	4246	3225	5298	1.2	26.4
1973	70	108	230	357	4625	7187	5105	7933	1.5	4.5
1974	100	142	140	198	6805	9661	6740	9569	1.5	2.1
1975	110	142	180	233	6830	8850	7130	9239	1.6	2.5
1976	160	197	140	172	5575	6873	7265	8957	2.9	1.9
1977	100	116	110	127	6595	7668	8110	9430	1.5	1.4
1978	90	97	170	184	10315	11205	10120	10993	0.9	1.7
1979	180	180	130	130	14375	14375	13785	13785	1.3	0.9
1980	170	154	220	199	19415	17602	19780	17932	0.9	1.1
<b>TAIWAN</b>										
1971	240	410	0	0	1850	3164	2000	3421	12.9	0.0
1972	40	65	0	0	2520	4139	2910	4780	1.5	0.0
1973	70	108	0	0	3800	5905	4380	6806	1.8	0.0
1974	150	212	0	0	6980	9910	5517	7833	2.1	0.0
1975	150	194	0	0	5960	7723	5301	6869	2.5	0.0
1976	160	197	10	12	7609	9381	8155	10055	2.1	0.1
1977	180	209	10	11	8522	9909	9349	10871	2.1	0.1
1978	200	217	0	0	11051	12004	12682	13776	1.8	0.0
1979	340	340	0	0	14800	14800	16100	16100	2.2	0.0
1980	320	290	5	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>COLOMBIA</b>										
1971	5	8	0	0	929	1589	690	1180	0.5	0.0
1972	30	49	0	0	859	1411	866	1422	3.4	0.0
1973	40	62	0	0	1062	1650	1191	1850	3.7	0.0
1974	10	14	0	0	1597	2267	1417	2011	0.6	0.0
1975	40	51	0	0	1495	1937	1465	1898	2.6	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	1708	2105	1745	2151	0.0	0.0
1977	10	11	0	0	2028	2358	2443	2840	0.4	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	2928	3180	3038	3300	0.3	0.0
1979	20	20	0	0	3364	3364	3411	3411	0.5	0.0
1980	70	63	0	0	4739	4296	3916	3550	1.4	0.0
<b>CONGO</b>										
1971	10	17	0	0	82	140	40	68	12.1	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	91	149	52	85	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	126	195	89	138	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	125	177	189	268	0.0	0.0
1975	10	12	0	0	170	220	179	232	5.8	0.0
1976	5	6	0	0	168	207	181	223	2.9	0.0
1977	30	34	0	0	207	240	186	216	14.4	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	262	284	NA	NA	0.0	NA
1979	20	20	0	0	334	334	NA	NA	5.9	NA
1980	20	18	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>COSTA RICA</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	350	598	225	384	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	373	612	281	461	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	455	707	344	534	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	720	1022	440	624	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	694	899	493	638	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	770	949	593	731	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	1021	1187	828	962	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	1184	1286	844	916	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	1397	1397	934	934	0.0	0.0
1980	NA	NA	NA	NA	1529	1386	1018	922	NA	NA
<b>CUBA</b>										
1971	30	51	0	0	1390	2377	861	1472	2.2	0.0
1972	70	115	0	0	1300	2135	840	1380	5.4	0.0
1973	70	108	0	0	1780	2766	1400	2175	3.9	0.0
1974	60	85	0	0	2690	3819	2690	3819	2.2	0.0
1975	70	90	30	38	3767	4881	3572	4628	1.9	0.8
1976	130	160	120	148	3879	4782	3284	4049	3.4	3.7
1977	100	116	10	11	4362	5072	3669	4266	2.3	0.3
1978	320	347	NA	NA	4732	5140	4545	4937	6.8	NA
1979	260	260	0	0	5088	5088	4820	4820	5.1	0.0
1980	260	235	0	0	5987	5427	5608	5084	4.3	0.0
<b>CYPRUS</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	260	444	115	196	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	317	520	134	220	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	451	700	173	268	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	407	577	152	215	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	308	399	151	195	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	432	532	256	315	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	623	724	325	377	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	758	823	340	369	0.0	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	1010	1010	453	453	0.9	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	1201	1088	532	482	0.0	0.0
<b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</b>										
1971	80	136	120	205	4010	6859	4180	7150	2.0	2.9
1972	200	328	210	345	4684	7695	4938	8112	4.3	4.3
1973	340	528	230	357	6071	9434	5988	9305	5.6	3.8
1974	320	454	330	468	7352	10438	6884	9773	4.4	4.8
1975	310	401	490	635	8874	11499	8158	10571	3.5	6.0
1976	300	369	460	567	9410	11602	8745	10782	3.2	5.3
1977	250	290	650	755	10883	12655	10011	11641	2.3	6.5
1978	110	119	925	1004	12488	13565	11669	12675	0.9	7.9
1979	310	310	950	950	14371	14371	13313	13313	2.2	7.1
1980	130	117	700	634	15610	14152	16034	14536	0.8	4.4



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>FINLAND</b>										
1971	10	17	0	0	2806	4799	2367	4048	0.3	0.0
1972	10	16	0	0	3160	5191	2913	4785	0.3	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	4355	6767	3837	5962	0.1	0.0
1974	30	42	0	0	6810	9668	5490	7794	0.4	0.0
1975	50	64	0	0	7626	9882	5502	7129	0.6	0.0
1976	5	6	0	0	7392	9114	6342	7819	0.0	0.0
1977	10	11	0	0	7608	8846	7665	8913	0.1	0.0
1978	60	65	0	0	7866	8544	8570	9309	0.7	0.0
1979	70	70	80	80	11398	11398	11172	11172	0.6	0.7
1980	160	145	5	4	15632	14172	14168	12844	1.0	0.0
<b>FRANCE</b>										
1971	10	17	150	256	21327	36480	20802	35582	0.0	0.7
1972	20	32	725	1191	27001	44357	26451	43454	0.0	2.7
1973	20	31	850	1320	37727	58627	36659	56967	0.0	2.3
1974	20	28	700	993	52914	75127	46255	65672	0.0	1.5
1975	30	38	700	907	53964	69929	53118	68833	0.0	1.3
1976	40	49	1100	1356	64391	79393	57162	70480	0.0	1.9
1977	50	58	1200	1395	70497	81976	64997	75581	0.0	1.8
1978	70	76	1800	1955	81795	88853	79378	86227	0.0	2.3
1979	110	110	1500	1500	107008	107008	100691	100691	0.1	1.5
1980	40	36	2900	2629	134874	122279	116016	105182	0.0	2.5
<b>GABON</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	97	165	178	304	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	135	221	234	384	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	160	248	382	593	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	332	471	768	1090	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	445	576	943	1222	0.0	0.0
1976	20	24	0	0	502	619	1135	1399	3.9	0.0
1977	10	11	0	0	716	832	1343	1561	1.3	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	617	670	1107	1202	1.6	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	588	588	1476	1476	1.7	0.0
1980	50	45	0	0	846	767	NA	NA	5.9	NA
<b>GAMBIA, THE</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	22	37	13	22	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	25	41	19	31	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	31	48	22	34	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	44	62	47	66	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	60	77	48	62	0.0	0.0
1976	5	6	0	0	74	91	35	43	6.7	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	78	90	47	54	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	100	108	39	42	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	141	141	58	58	0.0	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	164	148	32	29	0.0	0.0



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>GERMANY, EAST</b>										
1971	130	222	5	8	5057	8650	5151	8811	2.6	0.1
1972	340	558	50	82	6075	9980	6336	10408	5.6	0.8
1973	490	761	50	77	8099	12585	7772	12077	6.1	0.6
1974	490	695	40	56	9797	13909	8903	12640	5.0	0.4
1975	450	583	50	64	11947	15481	10680	13839	3.8	0.5
1976	550	678	20	24	13514	16662	11645	14358	4.1	0.2
1977	500	581	90	104	15049	17499	12778	14858	3.3	0.7
1978	290	315	60	65	16452	17871	14963	16254	1.8	0.4
1979	210	210	40	40	18384	18384	16610	16610	1.1	0.2
1980	160	145	100	90	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>GERMANY, WEST</b>										
1971	350	598	130	222	34478	58976	39062	66817	1.0	0.3
1972	675	1108	320	525	40378	66333	46736	76779	1.6	0.7
1973	625	971	120	186	54891	85299	67563	104991	1.1	0.2
1974	575	816	210	298	69661	98904	89368	126884	0.8	0.2
1975	600	777	420	544	74930	97098	90176	116855	0.8	0.5
1976	490	604	700	863	88421	109022	102162	125964	0.5	0.7
1977	410	476	900	1046	101458	117979	118072	137298	0.4	0.8
1978	340	369	975	1059	121754	132260	142453	154745	0.2	0.7
1979	360	360	1200	1200	159711	159711	171887	171887	0.2	0.7
1980	480	435	1300	1178	187935	170385	192899	174885	0.2	0.7
<b>GHANA</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	432	739	483	826	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	293	481	433	711	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	453	704	630	979	0.0	0.0
1974	10	14	0	0	821	1165	730	1036	1.2	0.0
1975	10	12	0	0	791	1025	809	1048	1.2	0.0
1976	20	24	0	0	843	1039	828	1020	2.3	0.0
1977	20	23	0	0	1143	1329	1014	1179	1.7	0.0
1978	40	43	0	0	989	1074	1093	1187	4.0	0.0
1979	50	50	0	0	803	803	1100	1100	6.2	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>GREECE</b>										
1971	270	461	0	0	2098	3588	663	1134	12.8	0.0
1972	110	180	0	0	2348	3857	871	1430	4.6	0.0
1973	40	62	0	0	3477	5403	1456	2262	1.1	0.0
1974	100	141	0	0	4385	6225	2030	2882	2.2	0.0
1975	260	336	0	0	5321	6895	2278	2952	4.8	0.0
1976	525	647	5	6	6058	7469	2561	3157	8.6	0.2
1977	430	500	0	0	6854	7970	2757	3206	6.2	0.0
1978	310	336	5	5	7829	8504	3368	3658	3.9	0.1
1979	380	380	5	5	9614	9614	3885	3885	3.9	0.1
1980	250	226	0	0	10547	9562	5219	4731	2.3	0.0



TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS TOTAL IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS TOTAL EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars			
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>GUATEMALA</b>										
1971	10	17	0	0	304	520	290	496	3.2	0.0
1972	10	16	0	0	324	532	338	555	3.0	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	431	669	445	691	1.1	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	700	993	582	826	0.0	0.0
1975	10	12	0	0	733	949	641	830	1.3	0.0
1976	20	24	0	0	839	1034	782	964	2.3	0.0
1977	5	5	0	0	1053	1224	1180	1372	0.4	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	1286	1397	1117	1213	0.7	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	1504	1504	1272	1272	0.6	0.0
1980	10	9	0	0	1528	1385	1545	1400	0.6	0.0
<b>GUINEA</b>										
1971	10	17	0	0	62	106	51	87	16.1	0.0
1972	10	16	0	0	72	118	43	70	13.8	0.0
1973	10	15	0	0	70	108	53	82	14.2	0.0
1974	10	14	0	0	75	106	99	140	13.3	0.0
1975	20	25	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976	10	12	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1977	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	20	21	0	0	272	295	334	362	7.3	0.0
1979	20	20	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>GUINEA-BISSAU</b>										
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	0	0	0	0	43	61	4	5	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	38	49	7	9	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	37	45	6	7	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	37	43	13	15	0.0	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	49	53	12	13	20.4	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	61	61	13	13	16.3	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>GUYANA</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	135	230	151	258	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	143	234	147	241	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	177	275	138	214	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	255	362	271	384	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	344	445	366	474	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	363	447	279	344	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	315	366	260	302	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	278	302	294	319	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	318	318	291	291	0.0	0.0
1980	5	4	0	0	425	385	386	350	1.1	0.0



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
HAITI										
1971	0	0	0	0	60	102	48	82	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	69	113	44	72	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	83	129	54	83	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	125	177	80	113	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	149	193	80	103	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	201	247	125	154	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	208	241	149	173	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	221	240	152	165	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	236	236	185	185	0.0	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HONDURAS										
1971	0	0	0	0	194	331	189	323	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	193	317	205	336	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	262	407	259	402	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	391	555	289	410	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	395	511	295	382	0.0	0.0
1976	40	49	0	0	459	565	400	493	8.7	0.0
1977	5	5	0	0	581	675	513	596	0.8	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	700	760	608	660	0.7	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	832	832	732	732	1.2	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	1018	922	806	730	0.0	0.0
HUNGARY										
1971	40	68	0	0	2990	5114	2500	4276	1.3	0.0
1972	70	115	10	16	3168	5204	3308	5434	2.2	0.3
1973	190	295	30	46	3886	6038	4377	6801	4.9	0.7
1974	190	269	60	85	5340	7581	4874	6920	3.6	1.2
1975	180	233	50	64	6795	8805	5694	7378	2.6	0.9
1976	210	258	60	74	7252	8941	6643	8190	2.9	0.9
1977	170	197	60	69	8558	9951	7959	9255	2.0	0.8
1978	260	282	70	76	10584	11497	8814	9574	2.5	0.8
1979	220	220	50	50	11919	11919	11117	11117	1.8	0.4
1980	260	235	50	45	12858	11657	12359	11204	2.0	0.4
ICELAND										
1971	0	0	0	0	210	359	150	256	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	231	379	189	310	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	359	557	290	450	0.0	0.0
1974	5	7	0	0	518	735	331	470	0.9	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	484	627	306	396	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	467	575	401	494	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	605	703	512	595	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	675	733	641	696	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	815	815	782	782	0.0	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	999	905	918	832	0.0	0.0



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>INDIA</b>										
1971	240	410	0	0	2420	4139	2034	3479	9.9	0.0
1972	210	344	20	32	2223	3652	2448	4021	9.4	0.8
1973	190	295	0	0	3211	4989	2917	4533	5.9	0.0
1974	190	269	10	14	5136	7292	3926	5574	3.6	0.3
1975	170	220	0	0	6381	8268	4355	5643	2.6	0.0
1976	490	604	10	12	5665	6984	5549	6841	8.6	0.2
1977	725	843	50	58	6647	7729	6378	7416	10.9	0.8
1978	290	315	20	21	7865	8543	6671	7246	3.6	0.3
1979	525	525	30	30	9828	9828	7806	7806	5.3	0.4
1980	725	657	20	18	14131	12811	8031	7281	5.1	0.2
<b>INDONESIA</b>										
1971	20	34	0	0	1103	1886	1234	2110	1.8	0.0
1972	10	16	0	0	1562	2566	1777	2919	0.6	0.0
1973	20	31	0	0	2729	4240	3211	4989	0.7	0.0
1974	30	42	0	0	3842	5454	7426	10543	0.7	0.0
1975	30	38	0	0	4770	6181	7102	9203	0.6	0.0
1976	80	98	0	0	5673	6994	8547	10538	1.4	0.0
1977	60	69	0	0	6230	7244	10853	12620	0.9	0.0
1978	90	97	0	0	6690	7267	11643	12647	1.3	0.0
1979	180	180	0	0	7202	7202	15590	15590	2.4	0.0
1980	400	362	0	0	10834	9822	21907	19861	3.6	0.0
<b>IRAN</b>										
1971	320	547	0	0	1873	3203	3825	6542	17.0	0.0
1972	525	862	0	0	2409	3957	4040	6637	21.7	0.0
1973	525	815	0	0	3393	5272	6203	9639	15.4	0.0
1974	1000	1419	40	56	5433	7713	21575	30632	18.4	0.2
1975	1200	1555	50	64	10343	13403	20211	26190	11.6	0.2
1976	2000	2465	30	37	12894	15898	23503	28979	15.5	0.1
1977	2500	2907	30	34	14070	16361	24264	28215	17.7	0.1
1978	1900	2063	20	21	13549	14718	22198	24113	14.0	0.1
1979	1600	1600	0	0	9738	9738	19872	19872	16.4	0.0
1980	220	199	0	0	12246	11102	13678	12400	1.7	0.0
<b>IRAQ</b>										
1971	40	68	0	0	701	1199	1139	1948	5.7	0.0
1972	140	229	0	0	705	1158	1108	1820	19.8	0.0
1973	625	971	0	0	896	1392	1955	3038	69.7	0.0
1974	625	887	0	0	2372	3367	6600	9370	26.3	0.0
1975	675	874	0	0	4214	5460	8297	10751	16.0	0.0
1976	1000	1232	0	0	3471	4279	9272	11432	28.8	0.0
1977	1500	1744	0	0	3901	4536	9651	11222	38.4	0.0
1978	1600	1738	0	0	4212	4575	11062	12016	37.9	0.0
1979	2100	2100	0	0	7006	7006	21502	21502	29.9	0.0
1980	1600	1450	20	18	12936	11728	26352	23891	12.3	0.1



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS TOTAL IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS TOTAL EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		%	%
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979		
<b>IRELAND</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	1836	3140	1313	2245	0.0	0.0
1972	5	8	0	0	2102	3453	1611	2646	0.2	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	2790	4335	2131	3311	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	3812	5412	2655	3769	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	3779	4897	3193	4137	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	4195	5172	3315	4087	0.0	0.0
1977	10	11	0	0	5395	6273	4404	5121	0.1	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	7121	7735	5691	6182	0.0	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	9883	9883	7170	7170	0.1	0.0
1980	20	18	10	9	11151	10109	8499	7705	0.1	0.1
<b>ISRAEL</b>										
1971	260	444	0	0	2404	4112	958	1638	10.8	0.0
1972	300	492	10	16	2479	4072	1147	1884	12.1	0.9
1973	230	357	20	31	4279	6649	1449	2251	5.3	1.4
1974	950	1348	30	42	5444	7729	1825	2591	17.4	1.6
1975	725	939	50	64	6077	7874	1941	2515	11.9	2.6
1976	975	1202	140	172	5721	7053	2415	2977	17.0	5.8
1977	1100	1279	60	69	5778	6718	3084	3586	19.0	1.9
1978	925	1004	120	130	7450	8092	3921	4259	12.4	3.1
1979	525	525	250	250	8594	8594	4553	4553	6.1	5.5
1980	825	747	140	126	NA	NA	5540	5022	NA	2.5
<b>ITALY</b>										
1971	60	102	40	68	15968	27313	15116	25856	0.3	0.3
1972	190	312	110	180	19285	31681	18607	30568	0.9	0.6
1973	120	186	140	217	27796	43194	22223	34534	0.4	0.6
1974	100	141	220	312	41089	58338	30469	43259	0.2	0.7
1975	70	90	250	324	38367	49718	34816	45116	0.1	0.7
1976	140	172	370	456	43431	53550	37261	45942	0.3	1.0
1977	140	162	380	441	48091	55922	45305	52682	0.2	0.8
1978	150	162	750	814	56459	61331	56068	60906	0.2	1.3
1979	110	110	675	675	77894	77894	72232	72232	0.1	0.9
1980	120	108	650	589	99476	90186	77679	70425	0.1	0.8
<b>IVORY COAST</b>										
1971	5	8	0	0	400	684	456	780	1.2	0.0
1972	5	8	0	0	454	745	553	908	1.1	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	711	1104	858	1333	0.7	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	969	1375	1214	1723	0.0	0.0
1975	5	6	0	0	1127	1460	1181	1530	0.4	0.0
1976	10	12	0	0	1296	1598	1631	2011	0.7	0.0
1977	10	11	0	0	1756	2041	2157	2508	0.5	0.0
1978	60	65	0	0	2326	2526	2322	2522	2.5	0.0
1979	70	70	0	0	2491	2491	2515	2515	2.8	0.0
1980	100	90	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>JAMAICA</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	560	957	343	586	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	610	1002	376	617	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	677	1052	390	606	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	936	1328	604	857	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	1124	1456	760	984	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	913	1125	630	776	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	860	1000	769	894	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	891	967	820	890	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	993	993	818	818	0.0	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	1178	1068	965	874	0.0	0.0
<b>JAPAN</b>										
1971	80	136	0	0	19797	33863	24121	41259	0.4	0.0
1972	90	147	10	16	23863	39202	29088	47786	0.3	0.0
1973	60	93	20	31	38389	59655	37017	57523	0.1	0.1
1974	80	113	20	28	61982	88001	55427	78695	0.1	0.0
1975	60	77	30	38	57841	74953	55729	72217	0.1	0.1
1976	180	221	10	12	64894	80013	67321	83006	0.2	0.0
1977	120	139	30	34	71340	82957	81083	94286	0.1	0.0
1978	170	184	80	86	79922	86818	98353	106840	0.2	0.1
1979	230	230	50	50	109831	109831	102299	102299	0.2	0.0
1980	340	308	40	36	141291	128096	130435	118254	0.2	0.0
<b>JORDAN</b>										
1971	50	85	0	0	215	367	32	54	23.2	0.0
1972	30	49	0	0	267	438	48	78	11.2	0.0
1973	40	62	5	7	331	514	74	115	12.0	6.8
1974	70	99	10	14	488	692	155	220	14.3	6.5
1975	70	90	20	25	732	948	153	198	9.5	13.1
1976	140	172	5	6	1022	1260	207	255	13.6	2.4
1977	120	139	0	0	1381	1605	249	289	8.6	0.0
1978	170	184	10	10	1499	1628	297	322	11.3	3.4
1979	100	100	0	0	1962	1962	402	402	5.0	0.0
1980	525	475	0	0	2395	2171	NA	NA	21.9	NA
<b>KAMPUCHEA</b>										
1971	50	85	0	0	57	97	11	18	87.7	0.0
1972	110	180	0	0	80	131	7	11	137.5	0.0
1973	150	233	0	0	NA	NA	7	10	NA	0.0
1974	290	411	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1975	300	388	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976	5	6	0	0	609	750	NA	NA	0.8	NA
1977	10	11	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	40	43	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1979	20	20	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
KENYA										
1971	10	17	0	0	560	957	314	537	1.7	0.0
1972	10	16	0	0	554	910	371	609	1.8	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	655	1017	517	803	0.0	0.0
1974	30	42	0	0	1026	1456	661	938	2.9	0.0
1975	10	12	0	0	987	1279	647	838	1.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	972	1198	825	1017	0.0	0.0
1977	10	11	0	0	1285	1494	1194	1388	0.7	0.0
1978	50	54	0	0	1711	1858	1023	1111	2.9	0.0
1979	60	60	0	0	1660	1660	1105	1105	3.6	0.0
1980	60	54	0	0	2333	2115	1384	1254	2.5	0.0
KOREA, NORTH										
1971	170	290	0	0	575	983	335	573	29.6	0.0
1972	170	279	0	0	640	1051	400	657	26.6	0.0
1973	210	326	0	0	835	1297	500	777	25.1	0.0
1974	130	184	0	0	1300	1845	720	1022	10.0	0.0
1975	140	181	10	13	1090	1412	785	1017	12.8	1.3
1976	80	98	80	98	850	1048	605	746	9.4	13.2
1977	120	139	20	23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	70	76	90	97	902	979	967	1050	7.8	9.3
1979	170	170	80	80	1300	1300	1320	1320	13.1	6.1
1980	80	72	190	172	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KOREA, SOUTH										
1971	220	376	0	0	2394	4095	1068	1826	9.1	0.0
1972	350	574	0	0	2522	4143	1624	2667	13.8	0.0
1973	170	264	0	0	4240	6588	3225	5011	4.0	0.0
1974	80	113	0	0	6852	9728	4460	6332	1.1	0.0
1975	190	246	5	6	7274	9426	5081	6584	2.6	0.1
1976	340	419	5	6	8774	10818	7715	9512	3.8	0.1
1977	300	348	110	127	10811	12571	10047	11683	2.7	1.1
1978	525	570	60	65	14972	16264	12718	13815	3.5	0.5
1979	525	525	190	190	20339	20339	15055	15055	2.5	1.3
1980	480	435	250	226	22297	20214	17505	15870	2.1	1.4
KUWAIT										
1971	5	8	0	0	652	1115	2272	3886	0.7	0.0
1972	5	8	0	0	797	1309	2557	4200	0.6	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	1052	1634	3321	5160	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	1552	2203	10325	14659	0.0	0.0
1975	50	64	0	0	2390	3097	8644	11201	2.0	0.0
1976	80	98	0	0	3324	4098	9844	12137	2.4	0.0
1977	310	360	0	0	4840	5628	9801	11397	6.4	0.0
1978	300	325	0	0	4595	4991	10427	11326	6.5	0.0
1979	60	60	0	0	5200	5200	18242	18242	1.1	0.0
1980	50	45	0	0	7285	6604	19950	18087	0.6	0.0



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>LAOS</b>										
1971	110	188	0	0	82	140	6	10	134.1	0.0
1972	140	230	0	0	61	100	4	6	229.5	0.0
1973	150	233	0	0	57	88	5	7	263.2	0.0
1974	130	184	0	0	52	73	10	14	250.0	0.0
1975	20	25	0	0	NA	NA	31	40	NA	0.0
1976	20	24	0	0	NA	NA	58	71	NA	0.0
1977	40	46	0	0	NA	NA	10	11	NA	0.0
1978	20	21	0	0	NA	NA	12	13	NA	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	80	80	35	35	12.5	0.0
1980	80	72	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>LEBANON</b>										
1971	5	8	0	0	731	1250	247	422	0.6	0.0
1972	20	32	0	0	924	1518	377	619	2.1	0.0
1973	20	31	0	0	1291	2006	612	951	1.5	0.0
1974	10	14	0	0	2397	3403	1455	2065	0.4	0.0
1975	10	12	0	0	2048	2653	1121	1452	0.4	0.0
1976	10	12	0	0	612	754	496	611	1.6	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	1539	1789	691	803	0.0	0.0
1978	20	21	0	NA	1922	2087	755	820	1.0	0.0
1979	20	20	0	NA	2700	2700	773	773	0.7	0.0
1980	40	36	0	NA	3456	3133	841	762	1.1	0.0
<b>LESOTHO</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	4	6	NA	NA	0.0	NA
1972	0	0	0	0	3	4	NA	NA	0.0	NA
1973	0	0	0	0	3	4	NA	NA	0.0	NA
1974	0	0	0	0	8	11	1	1	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	113	139	NA	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	0	0	0	0	262	284	35	38	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	1	1	NA	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>LIBERIA</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	162	277	247	422	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	179	294	270	443	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	193	299	324	503	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	288	408	400	567	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	331	428	394	510	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	399	492	457	563	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	464	539	448	521	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	481	522	486	527	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	506	506	537	537	0.0	0.0
1980	5	4	0	0	535	485	601	544	0.9	0.0



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS TOTAL IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS TOTAL EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		%	%
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979		
<b>LIBYA</b>										
1971	100	171	0	0	703	1202	2885	4934	14.2	0.0
1972	160	262	5	8	1043	1713	2477	4069	15.3	0.2
1973	180	279	0	0	1807	2808	3454	5367	9.9	0.0
1974	330	468	0	0	2762	3921	7129	10121	11.9	0.0
1975	550	712	5	6	3542	4589	6042	7829	15.5	0.1
1976	1000	1232	0	0	3212	3960	8306	10241	31.1	0.0
1977	1200	1395	20	23	3774	4388	9761	11350	31.7	0.2
1978	2000	2172	10	10	4603	5000	9503	10323	43.4	0.1
1979	2300	2300	90	90	8214	8214	15236	15236	28.0	0.6
1980	2100	1903	5	4	9779	8865	22579	20470	21.4	0.0
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
1972	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
1973	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
1974	0	0	0	0	1	1	NA	NA	0.0	NA
1975	10	12	0	0	8	10	NA	NA	125.0	NA
1976	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1977	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1979	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>MADAGASCAR</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	214	366	147	251	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	205	336	166	272	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	203	315	203	315	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	281	399	244	346	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	366	474	301	390	0.0	0.0
1976	10	12	0	0	285	351	275	339	3.5	0.0
1977	5	5	0	0	347	403	338	393	1.4	0.0
1978	20	21	0	0	443	481	387	420	4.5	0.0
1979	20	20	0	0	641	641	394	394	3.1	0.0
1980	30	27	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>MALAWI</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	108	184	71	121	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	129	211	80	131	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	140	217	98	152	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	188	266	120	170	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	253	327	140	181	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	206	254	166	204	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	233	270	200	232	0.0	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	338	367	185	201	1.4	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	399	399	233	233	2.5	0.0
1980	10	9	0	0	439	398	295	267	2.2	0.0



TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>MALAYSIA</b>										
1971	30	51	0	0	1453	2485	1644	2812	2.0	0.0
1972	30	49	0	0	1665	2735	1722	2828	1.8	0.0
1973	40	62	0	0	2508	3897	3046	4733	1.5	0.0
1974	40	56	0	0	4144	5883	4235	6012	0.9	0.0
1975	70	90	0	0	3554	4605	3831	4964	1.9	0.0
1976	40	49	0	0	3828	4719	5295	6528	1.0	0.0
1977	60	69	0	0	4542	5281	6080	7070	1.3	0.0
1978	80	86	0	0	5929	6440	7413	8052	1.3	0.0
1979	170	170	0	0	7849	7849	11077	11077	2.1	0.0
1980	150	135	0	0	10820	9809	12958	11747	1.3	0.0
<b>MALI</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	56	95	29	49	0.0	0.0
1972	5	8	0	0	78	128	34	55	6.4	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	107	166	53	82	4.6	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	180	255	65	92	0.0	0.0
1975	10	12	0	0	176	228	53	68	5.6	0.0
1976	20	24	0	0	150	184	84	103	13.3	0.0
1977	30	34	0	0	159	184	125	145	18.8	0.0
1978	60	65	0	0	286	310	112	121	20.9	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	359	359	147	147	2.7	0.0
1980	10	9	0	0	417	378	176	159	2.3	0.0
<b>MALTA</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	161	275	46	78	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	176	289	68	111	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	239	371	98	152	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	361	512	134	190	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	375	485	166	215	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	423	521	228	281	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	516	600	289	336	0.0	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	575	624	342	371	0.8	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	759	759	424	424	0.0	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	938	850	483	437	0.0	0.0
<b>MAURITANIA</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	57	97	91	155	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	71	116	119	195	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	128	198	155	240	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	121	171	180	255	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	161	208	176	228	0.0	0.0
1976	20	24	0	0	180	221	178	219	11.1	0.0
1977	30	34	0	0	207	240	156	181	14.4	0.0
1978	30	32	0	0	181	196	123	133	16.5	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	259	259	147	147	3.8	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	286	259	194	175	0.0	0.0



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>MAURITIUS</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	84	143	66	112	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	119	195	106	174	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	168	261	137	212	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	309	438	313	444	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	332	430	298	386	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	360	443	265	326	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	447	519	310	360	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	501	544	325	353	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	557	557	368	368	0.0	0.0
1980	5	4	0	0	570	516	429	388	0.8	0.0
<b>MEXICO</b>										
1971	5	8	0	0	2250	3848	1507	2577	0.2	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	2719	4466	1699	2791	0.0	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	3814	5926	2261	3513	0.1	0.0
1974	10	14	0	0	6057	8599	2988	4242	0.1	0.0
1975	20	25	0	0	6570	8513	2904	3763	0.3	0.0
1976	20	24	0	0	6028	7432	3418	4214	0.3	0.0
1977	10	11	0	0	5883	6841	4517	5252	0.1	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	7555	8206	5958	6472	0.0	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	12086	12086	8982	8982	0.0	0.0
1980	20	18	0	0	19460	17642	15348	13914	0.1	0.0
<b>MONGOLIA</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	245	419	110	188	0.0	0.0
1972	5	8	0	0	280	460	125	205	1.8	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	360	559	140	217	1.4	0.0
1974	5	7	0	0	365	518	180	255	1.4	0.0
1975	10	13	0	0	410	531	180	233	2.4	0.0
1976	10	12	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1977	30	34	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	50	54	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1979	20	20	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	90	81	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>MOROCCO</b>										
1971	5	8	0	0	700	1197	502	858	0.7	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	779	1279	642	1054	0.0	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	1144	1777	910	1414	0.4	0.0
1974	20	28	0	0	1904	2703	1708	2425	1.0	0.0
1975	50	64	0	0	2567	3326	1543	1999	1.9	0.0
1976	210	258	5	6	2618	3228	1261	1554	8.0	0.4
1977	300	348	5	5	3199	3719	1302	1514	9.3	0.4
1978	460	499	0	0	2970	3226	1508	1638	15.4	0.0
1979	500	500	0	0	3678	3678	1873	1873	13.5	0.0
1980	500	453	0	0	4261	3863	2466	2235	11.7	0.0



TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
MOZAMBIQUE										
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	30	38	0	0	411	532	198	256	7.2	0.0
1976	10	12	0	0	300	369	150	184	3.3	0.0
1977	30	34	0	0	321	373	149	173	9.3	0.0
1978	120	130	0	0	635	689	205	222	18.8	0.0
1979	60	60	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	70	63	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NEPAL										
1971	0	0	0	0	85	145	48	82	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	85	139	58	95	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	103	160	63	97	0.0	0.0
1974	10	14	0	0	134	190	66	93	7.4	0.0
1975	5	6	0	0	171	221	100	129	2.9	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	163	201	98	120	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	168	195	81	94	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	221	240	91	98	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	254	254	109	109	0.0	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	342	310	80	72	0.0	0.0
NETHERLANDS										
1971	80	136	5	8	15408	26356	13963	23884	0.5	0.0
1972	80	131	80	131	17521	28783	16791	27584	0.4	0.5
1973	20	31	80	124	24493	38061	24055	37381	0.0	0.3
1974	30	42	30	42	33695	47840	32825	46604	0.0	0.1
1975	70	90	70	90	35532	46044	35024	45386	0.1	0.2
1976	90	110	90	111	40535	49979	40214	49583	0.2	0.2
1977	160	186	60	69	45891	53363	43700	50816	0.3	0.1
1978	150	162	80	86	53826	58470	50124	54449	0.2	0.2
1979	260	260	120	120	68208	68208	63672	63672	0.3	0.2
1980	450	407	180	163	78073	70782	73836	66941	0.5	0.2
NEW ZEALAND										
1971	20	34	0	0	1348	2305	1361	2328	1.4	0.0
1972	50	82	0	0	1522	2500	1792	2943	3.2	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	2179	3386	2599	4038	0.2	0.0
1974	10	14	0	0	3651	5183	2434	3455	0.2	0.0
1975	10	12	0	0	3152	4084	2160	2799	0.3	0.0
1976	5	6	0	0	3254	4012	2795	3446	0.1	0.0
1977	20	23	0	0	3361	3908	3196	3716	0.5	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	3491	3792	3738	4060	0.2	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	4553	4553	4706	4706	0.2	0.0
1980	10	9	0	0	5473	4961	5421	4914	0.1	0.0



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>NICARAGUA</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	210	359	187	319	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	218	358	249	409	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	327	508	278	432	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	562	797	381	540	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	517	670	375	485	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	532	656	542	668	0.0	0.0
1977	10	11	0	0	762	886	633	736	1.3	0.0
1978	20	21	0	0	596	647	646	701	3.3	0.0
1979	5	5	0	0	360	360	567	567	1.3	0.0
1980	5	4	0	0	887	804	450	408	0.5	0.0
<b>NIGER</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	54	92	38	65	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	66	108	54	88	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	86	133	62	96	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	97	137	53	75	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	101	130	91	117	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	127	156	134	165	0.0	0.0
1977	5	5	0	0	197	229	160	186	2.5	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	290	315	280	304	0.0	0.0
1979	30	30	0	0	555	555	494	494	5.4	0.0
1980	5	4	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>NIGERIA</b>										
1971	5	8	0	0	1537	2629	1830	3130	0.3	0.0
1972	20	32	0	0	1505	2472	2178	3578	1.3	0.0
1973	20	31	0	0	1862	2893	3525	5477	1.0	0.0
1974	20	28	0	0	2776	3941	9699	13770	0.7	0.0
1975	90	116	0	0	6041	7828	7776	10076	1.4	0.0
1976	50	61	0	0	8213	10126	10085	12434	0.6	0.0
1977	10	11	5	5	11095	12901	11780	13698	0.0	0.0
1978	50	54	0	0	12844	13952	10538	11447	0.3	0.0
1979	110	110	0	0	10946	10946	17873	17873	1.0	0.0
1980	110	99	0	0	15792	14317	26854	24346	0.6	0.0
<b>NORWAY</b>										
1971	40	68	0	0	4085	6987	2561	4380	0.9	0.0
1972	30	49	10	16	4372	7182	3283	5393	0.6	0.3
1973	50	77	20	31	6289	9773	4726	7344	0.7	0.4
1974	40	56	30	42	8420	11954	6282	8919	0.4	0.5
1975	50	64	10	13	9705	12576	7232	9371	0.5	0.1
1976	50	61	30	37	11121	13712	7951	9803	0.4	0.4
1977	60	69	20	23	12883	14980	8880	10326	0.4	0.2
1978	70	76	30	32	11497	12489	10882	11821	0.6	0.3
1979	40	40	60	60	13707	13707	13546	13546	0.2	0.4
1980	240	217	70	63	16956	15372	18474	16748	1.4	0.4



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS TOTAL IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS TOTAL EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars			
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>OMAN</b>										
1971	10	17	0	0	33	56	212	362	30.3	0.0
1972	5	8	0	0	49	80	231	379	10.2	0.0
1973	10	15	0	0	116	180	329	511	8.6	0.0
1974	10	14	0	0	393	558	1137	1614	2.5	0.0
1975	40	51	0	0	670	868	1442	1868	5.9	0.0
1976	10	12	0	0	667	822	1566	1930	1.4	0.0
1977	50	58	0	0	875	1017	1573	1829	5.7	0.0
1978	270	293	0	0	947	1028	1512	1642	28.5	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	1246	1246	2166	2166	0.8	0.0
1980	100	90	0	0	1590	1441	3294	2986	6.2	0.0
<b>PAKISTAN</b>										
1971	50	85	0	0	678	1159	467	798	7.3	0.0
1972	110	180	0	0	666	1094	675	1108	16.5	0.0
1973	130	202	0	0	971	1508	955	1484	13.3	0.0
1974	100	141	0	0	1729	2454	1108	1573	5.7	0.0
1975	100	129	5	6	2158	2796	1052	1363	4.6	0.5
1976	190	234	0	0	2181	2689	1167	1438	8.7	0.0
1977	220	255	5	5	2446	2844	1189	1382	8.9	0.4
1978	170	184	30	32	3285	3568	1475	1602	5.1	2.0
1979	190	190	10	10	4056	4056	2056	2056	4.6	0.5
1980	280	253	10	9	5350	4850	2618	2373	5.2	0.4
<b>PANAMA</b>										
1971	5	8	0	0	396	677	117	200	1.2	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	440	722	123	202	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	502	780	138	214	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	822	1167	211	299	0.0	0.0
1975	5	6	0	0	892	1155	286	370	0.5	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	848	1045	237	292	0.0	0.0
1977	5	5	0	0	861	1001	249	289	0.5	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	941	1022	246	267	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	1185	1185	286	286	0.0	0.0
1980	30	27	0	0	NA	NA	336	304	NA	0.0
<b>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</b>										
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1976	30	36	0	0	502	619	594	732	5.9	0.0
1977	20	23	0	0	642	746	723	840	3.1	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	770	836	781	848	1.2	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	903	903	964	964	1.1	0.0
1980	30	27	0	0	NA	NA	1049	951	NA	0.0



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
PARAGUAY										
1971	0	0	0	0	83	142	65	111	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	83	136	86	141	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	122	189	127	197	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	198	281	170	241	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	206	266	177	229	0.0	0.0
1976	5	6	0	0	220	271	182	224	2.2	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	308	358	279	324	0.0	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	383	416	257	279	2.6	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	527	527	305	305	1.8	0.0
1980	40	36	0	0	615	557	310	281	6.5	0.0
PERU										
1971	50	85	0	0	753	1288	893	1527	6.6	0.0
1972	80	131	0	0	797	1309	944	1550	10.0	0.0
1973	80	124	0	0	1019	1583	1050	1631	7.8	0.0
1974	80	113	0	0	1531	2173	1534	2178	5.2	0.0
1975	120	155	0	0	2551	3305	1292	1674	4.7	0.0
1976	260	320	0	0	2037	2511	1265	1559	12.7	0.0
1977	420	488	0	0	1911	2222	1603	1864	21.9	0.0
1978	310	336	0	0	1960	2129	1876	2037	15.8	0.0
1979	90	90	0	0	2146	2146	3532	3532	4.1	0.0
1980	370	335	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PHILIPPINES										
1971	20	34	0	0	1325	2266	1098	1878	1.5	0.0
1972	10	16	0	0	1419	2331	1101	1808	0.7	0.0
1973	20	31	0	0	1800	2797	1826	2837	1.1	0.0
1974	30	42	0	0	3471	4928	2718	3859	0.8	0.0
1975	40	51	0	0	3756	4867	2270	2941	1.0	0.0
1976	60	73	0	0	3942	4860	2573	3172	1.5	0.0
1977	50	58	0	0	4270	4965	3151	3664	1.1	0.0
1978	50	54	0	0	5144	5587	3427	3722	0.9	0.0
1979	50	50	0	0	6571	6571	4533	4533	0.7	0.0
1980	60	54	0	0	8241	7471	5699	5166	0.7	0.0
POLAND										
1971	120	205	170	290	4038	6907	3872	6623	3.0	4.4
1972	260	427	140	230	5350	8789	4948	8128	4.9	2.8
1973	410	637	230	357	7902	12279	6471	10055	5.2	3.6
1974	360	511	190	269	10429	14807	8260	11727	3.5	2.3
1975	350	453	170	220	12752	16524	10510	13619	2.7	1.6
1976	390	480	330	406	13823	17043	10969	13524	2.8	3.0
1977	370	430	440	511	14767	17171	14527	16892	2.5	3.0
1978	160	173	525	570	16513	17937	14527	15780	1.0	3.6
1979	190	190	430	430	18167	18167	16864	16864	1.0	2.5
1980	170	154	320	290	19123	17337	16938	15356	0.9	1.9



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>PORTUGAL</b>										
1971	20	34	0	0	1862	3185	1073	1835	1.0	0.0
1972	10	16	5	8	2250	3696	1307	2147	0.4	0.4
1973	0	0	0	0	3072	4773	1862	2893	0.0	0.0
1974	20	28	0	0	4684	6650	2299	3264	0.4	0.0
1975	50	64	0	0	3841	4977	1939	2512	1.3	0.0
1976	40	49	30	37	4221	5204	1811	2232	0.9	1.7
1977	10	11	60	69	4952	5758	2023	2352	0.2	3.0
1978	50	54	70	76	5237	5688	2414	2622	0.9	2.9
1979	20	20	20	20	6534	6534	3480	3480	0.3	0.6
1980	50	45	30	27	9309	8439	4640	4206	0.5	0.6
<b>QATAR</b>										
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	0	0	0	0	140	230	397	652	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	196	304	619	961	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	271	384	2016	2862	0.0	0.0
1975	10	12	0	0	413	535	1809	2344	2.4	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	817	1007	2209	2723	0.0	0.0
1977	40	46	0	0	1226	1425	1992	2316	3.2	0.0
1978	20	21	0	0	1185	1287	2374	2578	1.6	0.0
1979	20	20	0	0	1424	1424	3779	3779	1.4	0.0
1980	90	81	0	0	1425	1291	5672	5142	6.3	0.0
<b>ROMANIA</b>										
1971	40	68	0	0	2100	3592	2100	3592	1.9	0.0
1972	70	115	50	82	2625	4312	2600	4271	2.7	1.9
1973	140	217	30	46	3490	5423	3725	5788	4.0	0.8
1974	160	227	50	71	5111	7256	4840	6871	3.1	1.0
1975	170	220	30	38	5418	7021	5420	7023	3.1	0.6
1976	140	172	20	24	6062	7474	6175	7613	2.3	0.3
1977	160	186	40	46	7060	8209	7064	8214	2.3	0.6
1978	250	271	70	76	8926	9696	8093	8791	2.8	0.9
1979	150	150	70	70	11168	11168	9949	9949	1.3	0.7
1980	360	326	130	117	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>RWANDA</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	33	56	22	37	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	35	57	19	31	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	34	52	34	52	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	58	82	36	51	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	99	128	42	54	0.0	0.0
1976	5	6	0	0	105	129	80	98	4.7	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	123	143	92	107	0.0	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	179	194	71	77	5.5	0.0
1979	5	5	0	0	192	192	120	120	2.6	0.0
1980	10	9	0	0	NA	NA	72	65	NA	0.0



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</b>										
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1976	0	0	0	0	10	12	8	9	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	14	16	23	26	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1979	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>SAUDI ARABIA</b>										
1971	20	34	0	0	818	1399	3478	5949	2.4	0.0
1972	100	164	0	0	1136	1866	4560	7491	8.8	0.0
1973	80	124	0	0	1975	3069	7747	12038	4.0	0.0
1974	340	482	5	7	2860	4060	31242	44357	11.8	0.0
1975	250	323	10	13	4214	5460	27996	36278	5.9	0.0
1976	440	542	0	0	8695	10720	36437	44926	5.0	0.0
1977	875	1017	10	11	14656	17042	41210	47920	5.9	0.0
1978	1100	1194	30	32	20422	22184	37935	41208	5.3	0.1
1979	925	925	250	250	24462	24462	57616	57616	3.7	0.4
1980	1400	1269	170	154	31355	28427	102503	92930	4.4	0.2
<b>SENEGAL</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	219	374	125	213	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	280	460	216	354	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	361	561	196	304	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	498	707	391	555	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	583	755	461	597	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	637	785	485	598	0.0	0.0
1977	10	11	0	0	763	887	622	723	1.3	0.0
1978	20	21	0	0	755	820	449	487	2.6	0.0
1979	20	20	0	0	NA	NA	477	477	NA	0.0
1980	10	9	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>SIERRA LEONE</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	112	191	98	167	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	118	193	117	192	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	156	242	129	200	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	221	313	144	204	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	185	239	126	163	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	153	188	102	125	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	181	210	123	143	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	278	302	169	183	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	316	316	200	200	0.0	0.0
1980	5	4	0	0	NA	NA	189	171	NA	0.0



TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
SINGAPORE										
1971	20	34	0	0	2843	4863	1763	3015	0.7	0.0
1972	50	82	10	16	3398	5582	2191	3599	1.4	0.5
1973	50	77	0	0	5147	7998	3667	5698	0.9	0.0
1974	20	28	0	0	8380	11897	5810	8249	0.2	0.0
1975	60	77	10	13	8133	10539	5376	6966	0.7	0.2
1976	30	36	20	24	9070	11183	6585	8119	0.3	0.3
1977	50	58	10	11	10471	12176	8241	9583	0.4	0.1
1978	30	32	10	10	13061	14188	10134	11008	0.2	0.1
1979	100	100	10	10	17643	17643	14240	14240	0.5	0.1
1980	40	36	0	0	24007	21765	19378	17568	0.1	0.0
SOMALIA										
1971	0	0	0	0	63	107	35	59	0.0	0.0
1972	20	32	0	0	75	123	43	70	26.6	0.0
1973	40	62	0	0	102	158	54	83	39.2	0.0
1974	90	127	0	0	130	184	62	88	69.2	0.0
1975	70	90	0	0	155	200	89	115	45.1	0.0
1976	100	123	0	0	156	192	95	117	64.1	0.0
1977	80	93	0	0	228	265	63	73	35.0	0.0
1978	240	260	0	0	241	261	107	116	99.5	0.0
1979	130	130	0	0	287	287	111	111	45.2	0.0
1980	190	172	0	0	275	249	141	127	69.0	0.0
SOUTH AFRICA										
1971	30	51	0	0	4364	7464	3509	6002	0.6	0.0
1972	130	213	5	8	3948	6485	4197	6894	3.2	0.1
1973	80	124	5	7	5163	8023	6114	9501	1.5	0.1
1974	100	141	0	0	7856	11153	8760	12437	1.2	0.0
1975	130	168	0	0	8293	10746	8959	11609	1.5	0.0
1976	180	221	5	6	7285	8982	7976	9834	2.4	0.1
1977	130	151	120	139	6270	7291	9987	11613	2.0	1.2
1978	120	130	5	5	7614	8271	12875	13986	1.5	0.0
1979	20	20	90	90	8989	8989	18397	18397	0.2	0.5
1980	NA	NA	0	0	19246	17448	25680	23281	NA	0.0
SOVIET UNION										
1971	200	342	1600	2736	12467	21325	13792	23591	1.6	11.6
1972	240	394	2900	4764	16104	26456	15409	25314	1.5	18.8
1973	220	341	5300	8236	20980	32602	21332	33149	1.0	24.8
1974	210	298	4100	5821	24861	35297	27374	38865	0.8	15.0
1975	300	388	4000	5183	37070	48037	33401	43283	0.8	12.0
1976	500	616	5300	6534	38212	47115	37269	45952	1.3	14.2
1977	750	872	6600	7674	40926	47590	45227	52591	1.8	14.6
1978	1100	1194	7400	8038	50795	55178	52395	56916	2.2	14.1
1979	850	850	10500	10500	57961	57961	64913	64913	1.5	16.2
1980	775	702	8800	7978	68477	62082	76470	69329	1.1	11.5



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>SPAIN</b>										
1971	90	153	20	34	5010	8569	2965	5071	1.7	0.7
1972	80	131	10	16	6829	11218	3817	6270	1.1	0.3
1973	110	170	10	15	9667	15022	5198	8077	1.1	0.2
1974	100	141	20	28	15428	21904	7091	10067	0.6	0.3
1975	160	207	80	103	16265	21077	7691	9966	0.9	1.0
1976	220	271	90	111	17474	21545	8730	10764	1.2	1.0
1977	300	348	30	34	17836	20740	10223	11887	1.6	0.3
1978	160	173	70	76	18711	20325	13114	14245	0.8	0.5
1979	200	200	60	60	25438	25438	18208	18208	0.7	0.3
1980	270	244	60	54	34078	30895	20720	18785	0.7	0.3
<b>SRI LANKA</b>										
1971	10	17	0	0	354	605	344	588	2.8	0.0
1972	10	16	0	0	366	601	337	553	2.7	0.0
1973	10	15	0	0	429	666	410	637	2.3	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	720	1022	527	748	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	753	975	566	733	0.0	0.0
1976	10	12	0	0	579	713	570	702	1.7	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	696	809	754	876	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	966	1049	845	917	0.0	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	1451	1451	981	981	0.6	0.0
1980	5	4	0	0	2022	1833	1074	973	0.2	0.0
<b>SUDAN</b>										
1971	5	8	0	0	331	566	328	561	1.5	0.0
1972	20	32	0	0	338	555	357	586	5.9	0.0
1973	10	15	0	0	436	677	437	679	2.2	0.0
1974	30	42	0	0	711	1009	350	496	4.2	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	1033	1338	438	567	0.0	0.0
1976	50	61	0	0	980	1208	554	683	5.1	0.0
1977	190	220	0	0	1081	1257	661	768	17.5	0.0
1978	120	130	0	0	1194	1297	536	582	10.0	0.0
1979	100	100	0	0	1110	1110	535	535	9.0	0.0
1980	100	90	0	0	1576	1428	543	492	6.3	0.0
<b>SURINAME</b>										
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	0	0	0	0	252	326	277	359	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	294	362	276	340	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	398	462	310	360	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	382	415	411	446	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	411	411	444	444	0.0	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
SWAZILAND										
1971	0	0	0	0	4	6	58	99	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	9	14	61	100	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	6	9	69	107	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	5	7	105	149	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1977	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	0	0	0	0	231	250	184	199	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	231	231	305	305	0.0	0.0
1980	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SWEDEN										
1971	5	8	50	85	7082	12114	7478	12791	0.0	0.7
1972	20	32	50	82	8110	13323	8769	14405	0.2	0.6
1973	20	31	10	15	10907	16949	12201	18960	0.1	0.1
1974	20	28	70	99	16683	23686	15939	22630	0.1	0.4
1975	20	25	90	116	17450	22612	17384	22527	0.1	0.5
1976	40	49	50	61	19628	24201	18435	22730	0.2	0.3
1977	60	69	50	58	20140	23419	19082	22189	0.2	0.3
1978	60	65	110	119	20589	22365	21786	23666	0.2	0.5
1979	70	70	120	120	28735	28735	27602	27602	0.2	0.4
1980	140	126	100	90	33437	30314	30911	28024	0.4	0.3
SWITZERLAND										
1971	5	8	10	17	7191	12300	5738	9815	0.0	0.2
1972	30	49	50	82	8468	13911	6842	11240	0.3	0.7
1973	50	77	40	62	11621	18058	9525	14801	0.4	0.4
1974	50	70	60	85	14445	20509	11934	16943	0.3	0.5
1975	50	64	150	194	13303	17238	12953	16785	0.3	1.2
1976	80	98	240	295	14775	18217	14835	18291	0.5	1.6
1977	70	81	310	360	17940	20861	17614	20482	0.3	1.8
1978	80	86	280	304	23804	25858	23561	25594	0.3	1.2
1979	270	270	490	490	29356	29356	26538	26538	0.9	1.8
1980	40	36	290	262	36360	32964	29647	26878	0.1	1.0
SYRIA										
1971	110	188	0	0	439	750	207	354	25.0	0.0
1972	280	459	0	0	540	887	298	489	51.8	0.0
1973	1300	2020	0	0	613	952	351	545	212.0	0.0
1974	825	1171	0	0	1227	1742	782	1110	67.2	0.0
1975	380	492	5	6	1685	2183	930	1205	22.5	0.5
1976	625	770	0	0	2383	2938	1074	1324	26.2	0.0
1977	650	755	0	0	2674	3109	1070	1244	24.3	0.0
1978	900	977	0	0	2459	2671	1060	1151	36.6	0.0
1979	2000	2000	0	0	3329	3329	1644	1644	60.0	0.0
1980	2400	2175	10	9	4124	3738	2108	1911	58.1	0.5



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>TANZANIA</b>										
1971	30	51	0	0	381	651	268	458	7.8	0.0
1972	10	16	0	0	404	663	324	532	2.4	0.0
1973	20	31	0	0	497	772	367	570	4.0	0.0
1974	5	7	0	0	753	1069	403	572	0.6	0.0
1975	10	12	0	0	774	1003	370	479	1.2	0.0
1976	50	61	0	0	638	786	490	604	7.8	0.0
1977	60	69	0	0	746	867	540	627	8.0	0.0
1978	80	86	0	0	1148	1247	478	519	6.9	0.0
1979	240	240	0	0	1100	1100	544	544	21.8	0.0
1980	40	36	0	0	1258	1140	508	460	3.1	0.0
<b>THAILAND</b>										
1971	40	68	0	0	1288	2203	831	1421	3.1	0.0
1972	70	114	0	0	1484	2437	1081	1775	4.7	0.0
1973	100	155	0	0	2049	3184	1564	2430	4.8	0.0
1974	40	56	0	0	3143	4462	2444	3470	1.2	0.0
1975	40	51	0	0	3280	4250	2208	2861	1.2	0.0
1976	80	98	0	0	3572	4404	2980	3674	2.2	0.0
1977	50	58	0	0	4616	5367	3490	4058	1.0	0.0
1978	120	130	0	0	5356	5818	4085	4437	2.2	0.0
1979	130	130	0	0	7158	7158	5298	5298	1.8	0.0
1980	320	290	0	0	9214	8353	6505	5897	3.4	0.0
<b>TOGO</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	70	119	49	83	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	85	139	50	82	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	101	157	61	94	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	120	170	189	268	0.0	0.0
1975	10	12	0	0	174	225	126	163	5.7	0.0
1976	20	24	0	0	185	228	105	129	10.8	0.0
1977	10	11	0	0	284	330	159	184	3.5	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	447	485	240	260	2.2	0.0
1979	5	5	0	0	518	518	218	218	0.9	0.0
1980	5	4	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	667	1140	527	901	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	755	1240	558	916	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	785	1219	698	1084	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	1847	2622	2037	2892	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	1471	1906	1773	2297	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	1977	2437	2213	2728	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	1809	2103	2184	2539	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	1967	2136	2051	2228	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	2105	2105	2612	2612	0.0	0.0
1980	20	18	0	0	3159	2864	3982	3610	0.6	0.0



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
TUNISIA										
1971	5	8	0	0	347	593	219	374	1.4	0.0
1972	10	16	0	0	466	765	315	517	2.1	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	683	1061	421	654	0.7	0.0
1974	10	14	0	0	1128	1601	921	1307	0.8	0.0
1975	10	12	0	0	1424	1845	856	1109	0.7	0.0
1976	10	12	0	0	1529	1885	788	971	0.6	0.0
1977	50	58	0	0	1825	2122	929	1080	2.7	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	2138	2322	1126	1223	0.2	0.0
1979	100	100	0	0	2849	2849	1791	1791	3.5	0.0
1980	60	54	0	0	3540	3209	2198	1992	1.6	0.0
TURKEY										
1971	260	444	0	0	1171	2003	677	1158	22.2	0.0
1972	150	246	10	16	1563	2567	885	1453	9.5	1.1
1973	50	77	10	15	2086	3241	1317	2046	2.3	0.8
1974	150	212	0	0	3778	5364	1532	2175	3.9	0.0
1975	220	285	5	6	4739	6141	1401	1815	4.6	0.4
1976	320	394	10	12	5129	6324	1960	2416	6.2	0.5
1977	140	162	0	0	5796	6739	1753	2038	2.4	0.0
1978	220	238	10	10	4600	4996	2288	2485	4.7	0.4
1979	170	170	10	10	5070	5070	2261	2261	3.3	0.4
1980	250	226	150	136	6419	5819	2795	2534	3.8	5.4
UGANDA										
1971	0	0	0	0	250	427	260	444	0.0	0.0
1972	5	8	0	0	162	266	283	464	3.0	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	163	253	291	452	3.0	0.0
1974	10	14	0	0	210	298	315	447	4.7	0.0
1975	70	90	0	0	200	259	257	333	35.0	0.0
1976	30	36	0	0	169	208	360	443	17.7	0.0
1977	5	5	0	0	247	287	587	682	2.0	0.0
1978	20	21	0	0	255	277	350	380	7.8	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	213	213	427	427	0.0	0.0
1980	10	9	0	0	525	476	NA	NA	1.9	NA
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES										
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	10	16	0	0	482	791	1082	1777	2.0	0.0
1973	10	15	0	0	821	1275	1802	2800	1.2	0.0
1974	50	70	5	7	1705	2420	6392	9075	2.9	0.1
1975	30	38	5	6	2669	3458	6970	9032	1.1	0.1
1976	100	123	0	0	3327	4102	8684	10707	3.0	0.0
1977	130	151	0	0	5048	5870	9637	11206	2.5	0.0
1978	40	43	0	0	5364	5826	9126	9913	0.7	0.0
1979	150	150	0	0	6952	6952	13652	13652	2.1	0.0
1980	160	145	0	0	8746	7929	20747	18809	1.8	0.0



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
UNITED KINGDOM										
1971	70	119	180	307	24301	41567	22633	38714	0.2	0.8
1972	110	180	460	755	28230	46376	24745	40651	0.3	1.9
1973	90	139	600	932	39371	61181	31032	48223	0.2	1.9
1974	90	127	550	780	55018	78114	39396	55934	0.1	1.4
1975	90	116	525	680	54159	70182	44523	57695	0.1	1.2
1976	240	295	675	832	56605	69793	46696	57575	0.4	1.4
1977	140	162	875	1017	64520	75026	58205	67683	0.2	1.5
1978	160	173	1300	1412	78511	85285	71742	77932	0.2	1.8
1979	280	280	1100	1100	102858	102858	91012	91012	0.2	1.2
1980	360	326	1800	1631	119910	108712	115137	104385	0.3	1.6
UNITED STATES										
1971	150	256	3400	5815	48342	82690	44130	75486	0.3	7.7
1972	160	262	4000	6571	58862	96699	49758	81743	0.2	8.0
1973	170	264	4900	7614	73575	114334	71339	110859	0.2	6.9
1974	120	170	4600	6531	107996	153332	98507	139859	0.1	4.7
1975	140	181	4800	6220	103389	133977	107592	139424	0.1	4.5
1976	110	135	5900	7274	129896	160160	115340	142213	0.0	5.1
1977	120	139	6800	7907	157560	183217	121212	140950	0.0	5.6
1978	120	130	6300	6843	183093	198892	143663	156060	0.0	4.4
1979	290	290	6200	6200	218927	218927	181802	181802	0.1	3.4
1980	310	281	6600	5983	252997	229371	220706	200095	0.1	3.0
UPPER VOLTA										
1971	0	0	0	0	57	97	16	27	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	69	113	20	32	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	98	152	25	38	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	145	205	36	51	0.0	0.0
1975	5	6	0	0	151	195	44	57	3.3	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	144	177	53	65	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	209	243	55	64	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	227	246	42	45	0.0	0.0
1979	10	10	0	0	301	301	77	77	3.3	0.0
1980	10	9	0	0	359	325	90	81	2.7	0.0
URUGUAY										
1971	10	17	0	0	229	391	206	352	4.3	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	212	348	214	351	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	285	442	322	500	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	487	691	382	542	0.0	0.0
1975	5	6	0	0	556	720	384	497	0.8	0.0
1976	5	6	0	0	587	723	546	673	0.8	0.0
1977	20	23	0	0	730	848	608	707	2.7	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	774	840	688	747	0.0	0.0
1979	5	5	0	0	1231	1231	788	788	0.4	0.0
1980	30	27	0	0	1727	1565	1059	960	1.7	0.0



TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>VENEZUELA</b>										
1971	20	34	0	0	2077	3552	3087	5280	0.9	0.0
1972	60	98	0	0	2434	3998	3126	5135	2.4	0.0
1973	90	139	0	0	2800	4351	4891	7600	3.2	0.0
1974	100	141	0	0	4141	5879	11071	15718	2.4	0.0
1975	90	116	0	0	6004	7780	8800	11403	1.4	0.0
1976	60	73	0	0	6800	8384	9299	11465	0.8	0.0
1977	100	116	0	0	10938	12719	9551	11106	0.9	0.0
1978	30	32	0	0	11785	12802	9187	9979	0.2	0.0
1979	30	30	0	0	10670	10670	14317	14317	0.2	0.0
1980	130	117	0	0	11155	10113	18454	16730	1.1	0.0
<b>VIETNAM</b>										
1971	310	530	0	0	594	1016	8	13	52.2	0.0
1972	1200	1971	0	0	692	1136	13	21	173.4	0.0
1973	270	419	0	0	616	957	58	90	43.8	0.0
1974	150	213	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1975	80	103	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976	40	49	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1977	20	23	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	90	97	0	0	900	977	300	325	10.0	0.0
1979	1100	1100	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	700	634	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>VIETNAM, SOUTH</b>										
1971	800	1368	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1972	1600	2628	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1973	2700	4195	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1974	825	1171	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1975	850	1101	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>YEMEN (ADEN)</b>										
1971	5	8	0	0	157	268	96	164	3.1	0.0
1972	20	32	0	0	149	244	97	159	13.4	0.0
1973	40	62	0	0	171	265	100	155	23.3	0.0
1974	40	56	0	0	419	594	228	323	9.5	0.0
1975	40	51	0	0	323	418	172	222	12.3	0.0
1976	40	49	0	0	335	413	177	218	11.9	0.0
1977	120	139	0	0	544	632	181	210	22.0	0.0
1978	140	152	0	0	NA	NA	221	240	NA	0.0
1979	250	250	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	240	217	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>YEMEN (SANAA)</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	34	58	4	6	0.0	0.0
1972	10	16	0	0	80	131	4	6	12.5	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	123	191	8	12	4.0	0.0
1974	10	14	0	0	190	269	13	18	5.2	0.0
1975	20	25	0	0	294	381	11	14	6.8	0.0
1976	20	24	0	0	413	509	8	9	4.8	0.0
1977	30	34	0	0	1040	1209	11	12	2.8	0.0
1978	90	97	0	0	1284	1394	7	7	7.0	0.0
1979	450	450	0	0	1492	1492	14	14	30.1	0.0
1980	490	444	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>YUGOSLAVIA</b>										
1971	30	51	0	0	3252	5562	1814	3102	0.9	0.0
1972	40	65	10	16	3233	5311	2237	3675	1.2	0.4
1973	80	124	30	46	4511	7010	2853	4433	1.8	1.1
1974	80	113	10	14	7542	10708	3805	5402	1.1	0.3
1975	140	181	90	116	7697	9974	4072	5276	1.8	2.2
1976	150	184	130	160	7366	9082	4878	6014	2.0	2.7
1977	110	127	240	279	9634	11202	5254	6109	1.1	4.6
1978	100	108	190	206	9988	10849	5671	6160	1.0	3.4
1979	120	120	180	180	12863	12863	6491	6491	0.9	2.8
1980	180	163	340	308	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>ZAIRE</b>										
1971	20	34	0	0	619	1058	687	1175	3.2	0.0
1972	40	65	0	0	625	1026	738	1212	6.4	0.0
1973	20	31	0	0	754	1171	1013	1574	2.6	0.0
1974	50	70	0	0	1051	1492	1381	1960	4.7	0.0
1975	30	38	0	0	905	1172	865	1120	3.3	0.0
1976	120	147	0	0	668	823	904	1114	17.9	0.0
1977	30	34	0	0	609	708	988	1148	4.9	0.0
1978	30	32	0	0	589	639	925	1004	5.0	0.0
1979	30	30	0	0	597	597	1323	1323	5.0	0.0
1980	30	27	0	0	835	757	1632	1479	3.5	0.0
<b>ZAMBIA</b>										
1971	5	8	0	0	652	1115	679	1161	0.7	0.0
1972	20	32	0	0	677	1112	758	1245	2.9	0.0
1973	10	15	0	0	649	1008	1147	1782	1.5	0.0
1974	10	14	0	0	968	1374	1407	1997	1.0	0.0
1975	20	25	0	0	1138	1474	810	1049	1.7	0.0
1976	40	49	0	0	789	972	1036	1277	5.0	0.0
1977	20	23	0	0	787	915	897	1043	2.5	0.0
1978	60	65	0	0	730	793	844	916	8.2	0.0
1979	30	30	0	0	753	753	1377	1377	3.9	0.0
1980	190	172	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



**TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1971-1980,  
By Region, Organization, and Country—continued**

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS		ARMS EXPORTS		TOTAL IMPORTS		TOTAL EXPORTS		ARMS IMPORTS	ARMS EXPORTS
	Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		Million dollars		TOTAL IMPORTS	TOTAL EXPORTS
	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	Current	Constant 1979	%	%
<b>ZIMBABWE</b>										
1971	0	0	0	0	456	780	404	691	0.0	0.0
1972	5	8	0	0	478	785	516	847	1.0	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	605	940	687	1067	0.8	0.0
1974	10	14	0	0	868	1232	867	1231	1.1	0.0
1975	5	6	0	0	927	1201	927	1201	0.5	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	704	868	891	1098	0.0	0.0
1977	10	11	0	0	710	825	877	1019	1.4	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	685	744	900	977	0.7	0.0
1979	20	20	0	0	929	929	1053	1053	2.1	0.0
1980	50	45	0	0	1448	1312	1415	1282	3.4	0.0

NA Not available. ... Pre-Independence. 0 Nil or negligible.

**Note:**

To avoid the appearance of excessive accuracy, arms transfer data have been independently rounded, with greater severity for larger numbers. World arms imports therefore do not equal world arms exports.

Region and organization totals also may not add due to rounding.

Total imports and exports are total trade figures as reported by individual countries. The extent to which arms are included may differ from country to country. World totals for imports and exports are not equal due to their divergent sources.



**TABLE III. Value of Arms Transfers, Cumulative 1976-1980, By Major Supplier  
and Recipient Country**  
(Million Current Dollars)

RECIPIENT \ SUPPLIER	TOTAL	SOVIET UNION	UNITED STATES	FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM	WEST GERMANY	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	ITALY	POLAND	SWITZERLAND	YUGOSLAVIA	OTHERS
WORLD TOTAL#	110,500	38,600	31,700	8,500	5,700	5,100	3,700	2,800	2,000	1,600	1,100	9,700
DEVELOPED*	24,100	5,700	8,900	440	1,000	1,000	2,700	110	1,500	800	30	1,700
DEVELOPING	86,400	32,900	22,800	8,000	4,600	4,100	975	2,700	500	800	1,100	8,000
NATO	12,800	-	8,400	420	650	1,400	-	290	-	575	-	1,100
WARSAW PACT	11,300	6,700	-	70	10	-	2,700	-	1,500	-	30	290
OPEC**	35,600	13,100	9,000	3,500	2,000	2,000	360	1,300	250	260	950	2,800
AFRICA	21,500	11,300	825	2,400	360	1,400	340	1,200	280	60	330	3,000
ALGERIA**	2,300	1,800	-	-	20	370	-	10	-	-	-	90
ANGOLA	950	550	-	10	10	10	20	-	50	5	40	260
BENIN	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
BOTSWANA	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
BURUNDI	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
CAMEROON	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
CAPE VERDE	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
CHAD	10	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONGO	70	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ETHIOPIA	2,300	1,900	80	10	-	5	40	30	10	-	10	140
GABON**	110	-	5	60	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	30
GAMBIA	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
GHANA	130	-	-	-	5	50	-	20	-	40	-	20
GUINEA-BISSAU	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUINEA	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVORY COAST	250	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
KENYA	180	-	50	30	40	-	-	-	-	20	-	40
LESOTHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIBERIA	10	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
LIBYA**	8,600	5,500	-	410	50	460	280	575	220	-	230	850
MADAGASCAR	80	60	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
MALAWI	30	-	-	10	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
MALI	120	110	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	5
MAURITANIA	90	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
MAURITIUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOROCCO	2,000	5	380	1,100	5	50	-	50	-	-	-	390
MOZAMBIQUE	280	180	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	90
NIGER	40	-	-	40	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIGERIA**	330	90	40	50	110	50	-	-	-	-	-	5
RWANDA	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENEGAL	70	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
SIERRA LEONE	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOMALIA	750	150	-	40	10	10	-	340	-	-	-	200
SOUTH AFRICA*	460	-	20	200	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	210
SUDAN	575	10	140	5	-	360	-	-	-	-	10	50
SWAZILAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TANZANIA	470	320	-	5	10	-	-	5	-	-	10	120
TOGO	40	-	-	20	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	20
TUNISIA	220	-	60	10	10	20	-	40	-	-	5	80
UGANDA	60	40	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	-
UPPER VOLTA	30	-	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
ZAIRE	240	-	30	110	-	5	-	20	-	-	-	70
ZAMBIA	340	220	-	-	20	5	-	20	-	-	20	60
ZIMBABWE	90	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	50



**TABLE III. Value of Arms Transfers, Cumulative 1976-1980, By Major Supplier  
and Recipient Country—continued  
(Million Current Dollars)**

RECIPIENT	SUPPLIER	TOTAL	SOVIET UNION	UNITED STATES	FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM	WEST GERMANY	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA	ITALY	POLAND	SWITZER- LAND	YUGO- SLAVIA	OTHERS
<b>EAST ASIA</b>		10,600	2,800	5,300	240	550	150	-	160	40	200	50	1,200
BURMA		70	-	10	5	-	30	-	50	-	10	-	10
CHINA													
MAINLAND		700	220	-	50	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
TAIWAN		1,200	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	5	-	140	-	10
INDONESIA**		825	-	220	40	40	20	-	-	-	-	50	460
JAPAN*		1,000	-	1,000	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAMPUCHEA		70	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
KOREA, NORTH		525	240	-	-	-	10	-	-	40	-	-	230
KOREA, SOUTH		2,200	-	2,000	10	10	80	-	50	-	10	-	60
LAOS		180	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALAYSIA		500	-	170	110	50	-	-	10	-	-	5	170
MONGOLIA		210	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHILIPPINES		280	-	220	5	20	10	-	5	-	5	-	20
SINGAPORE		250	-	160	10	10	-	-	5	-	40	-	30
THAILAND		700	-	525	5	10	-	-	90	-	-	-	90
VIETNAM		1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
<b>EUROPE</b>		14,000	700	8,700	625	650	1,200	-	340	5	1,000	-	800
<b>NATO EUROPE</b>		10,700	-	7,400*	410	430	1,100	-	280	-	575	-	470
BELGIUM*		850	-	480	40	100	200	-	-	-	5	-	40
DENMARK*		440	-	260	-	40	100	-	10	-	5	-	40
FRANCE*		300	-	170	-	100	20	-	-	-	10	-	10
GERMANY, WEST*		2,100	-	1,500	80	10	-	-	10	-	350	-	110
GREECE		1,900	-	1,200	270	20	260	-	50	-	-	-	100
ICELAND*		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ITALY*		675	-	600	-	-	10	-	-	-	60	-	-
LUXEMBOURG*		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS*		1,100	-	650	-	140	150	-	10	-	130	-	10
NORWAY*		450	-	350	-	10	20	-	-	-	10	-	70
PORTUGAL*		170	-	60	5	5	100	-	-	-	-	-	10
TURKEY		1,100	-	600	-	-	240	-	210	-	-	-	40
UNITED KINGDOM*		1,200	-	1,100	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	50
<b>WARSAW PACT</b>		11,300	6,700	-	70	10	-	2,700	-	1,500	-	30	290
BULGARIA		1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIA*		1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
GERMANY, EAST*		1,700	1,500	-	-	-	-	170	-	60	-	-	-
HUNGARY*		1,100	1,000	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	10
POLAND*		1,300	1,100	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	10
ROMANIA*		1,100	875	-	70	10	-	30	-	70	-	30	-
SOVIET UNION*		4,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,300	-	1,400	-	-	260
<b>OTHER EUROPEAN</b>		3,400	700	1,300	210	220	100	-	60	5	450	-	330
ALBANIA		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
AUSTRIA*		290	-	60	5	-	-	-	30	-	160	-	40
FINLAND*		320	140	10	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
IRELAND*		40	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
MALTA		5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
SPAIN		1,100	-	600	160	10	100	-	20	-	230	-	50
SWEDEN*		360	-	180	-	30	-	-	-	-	60	-	100
SWITZERLAND*		525	-	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
YUGOSLAVIA		650	550	10	20	20	-	-	10	5	-	-	40



**TABLE III. Value of Arms Transfers, Cumulative 1976-1980, By Major Supplier  
and Recipient Country—continued  
(Million Current Dollars)**

RECIPIENT \ SUPPLIER	TOTAL	SOVIET UNION	UNITED STATES	FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM	WEST GERMANY	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	ITALY	POLAND	SWITZERLAND	YUGO-SLAVIA	OTHERS
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,300</b>
ARGENTINA	1,100	-	100	340	120	120	-	100	-	5	-	360
BARBADOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOLIVIA	150	-	10	-	-	5	-	-	-	20	-	110
BRAZIL	800	-	130	30	460	20	-	120	-	-	-	30
CHILE	600	-	110	170	50	30	-	-	-	5	-	260
COLOMBIA	110	-	30	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	70
COSTA RICA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUBA	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	10	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
EL SALVADOR	30	-	5	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ECUADOR**	700	-	50	390	70	110	-	5	-	20	-	50
GUATEMALA	50	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	20
GUYANA	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAITI	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HONDURAS	50	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
JAMAICA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEXICO	70	-	20	10	20	-	-	-	-	10	-	20
NICARAGUA	30	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
PANAMA	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARAGUAY	60	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	60
PERU	1,500	900	100	170	10	70	-	90	-	5	-	110
SURINAME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
URUGUAY	70	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
VENEZUELA**	360	-	90	20	30	80	-	100	-	-	-	30
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>38,600</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>2,000</b>
BAHRAIN	40	-	5	20	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	20
CYPRUS	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
EGYPT	1,900	20	430	600	180	370	10	60	-	-	-	230
IRAN**	8,300	625	6,200	200	250	380	-	300	-	100	-	250
IRAQ**	7,800	5,000	-	950	90	160	90	130	30	10	675	625
ISRAEL	4,300	-	4,300	-	60	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
JORDAN	1,000	-	725	-	280	5	-	-	-	-	-	50
KUWAIT**	800	50	390	130	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
LEBANON	80	-	40	10	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	10
OMAN	430	-	10	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
QATAR**	170	-	5	70	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
SAUDI ARABIA**	4,700	-	2,000	700	975	350	-	150	-	130	-	380
SYRIA	6,600	5,400	-	290	100	100	440	-	10	-	-	280
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**	575	-	20	450	60	40	-	10	-	-	-	10
YEMEN (ADEN)	775	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
YEMEN (SANAA)	1,100	625	170	80	-	10	-	5	100	-	-	100
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>650</b>
CANADA*	1,200	-	975	-	20	190	-	-	-	10	-	10
UNITED STATES*	950	-	-	5	190	90	-	10	-	10	-	650



**TABLE III. Value of Arms Transfers, Cumulative 1976-1980, By Major Supplier  
and Recipient Country—continued**  
(Million Current Dollars)

RECIPIENT \ SUPPLIER	TOTAL	SOVIET UNION	UNITED STATES	FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM	WEST GERMANY	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	ITALY	POLAND	SWITZERLAND	YUGO-SLAVIA	OTHERS
OCEANIA	1,100	-	600	-	200	140	-	-	-	-	-	100
AUSTRALIA*	900	-	575	-	190	140	-	-	-	-	-	10
FIJI	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
NEW ZEALAND*	50	-	40	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
SOUTH ASIA	4,400	2,800	270	450	200	50	80	50	30	-	10	420
AFGHANISTAN	460	450	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
BANGLADESH	70	20	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
INDIA	2,800	2,300	50	50	160	10	70	40	30	-	10	30
NEPAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAKISTAN	1,100	20	220	390	20	50	-	10	-	-	-	250
SRI LANKA	20	10	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

- None or negligible. \* Developed country. \*\* OPEC country.

+ Includes transfers to NATO agencies as such and not attributed to any country.

**Note:**

To avoid the appearance of excessive accuracy, all numbers in this table are independently rounded, with greater severity for larger numbers. Therefore, components may not add to totals.



**TABLE IV. Number of Arms Delivered, Cumulative 1976-1980, By Selected Supplier<sup>a</sup>, Recipient Developing Region<sup>b</sup>, and Major Weapon Type**

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SUPPLIER	TOTAL	SOVIET UNION	OTHER WARSAW PACT	UNITED STATES <sup>c</sup>	FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER NATO	CHINA
<b>ALL DEVELOPING RECIPIENTS<sup>b</sup></b>									
<b>LAND ARMAMENTS</b>									
TANKS		13,425	6,850	2,480	2,295	280	695	95	730
ANTI-AIR ARTILLERY <sup>d</sup>		7,175	3,150	900	1,895	100	130	370	630
FIELD ARTILLERY <sup>e</sup>		10,890	5,485	430	3,430	410	90	555	490
ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS		21,405	9,005	240	8,745	2,440	265	705	5
<b>NAVAL CRAFT</b>									
MAJOR SURFACE COMBATANTS <sup>f</sup>		109	27	9	29	14	12	18	-
OTHER SURFACE COMBATANTS <sup>g</sup>		481	116	5	152	50	51	83	24
SUBMARINES		24	6	-	3	2	7	6	-
MISSILE ATTACK BOATS		74	56	-	-	10	-	8	-
<b>AIRCRAFT</b>									
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUPERSONIC		3,600	2,120	-	915	250	40	-	275
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUBSONIC		790	335	-	395	35	15	-	10
OTHER AIRCRAFT <sup>h</sup>		1,805	310	230	435	95	170	385	180
HELICOPTERS		2,380	810	65	425	680	30	360	10
<b>MISSILES</b>									
SURFACE TO AIR		25,215	15,040	200	8,030	550	1,395	-	-
<b>AFRICA</b>									
<b>LAND ARMAMENTS</b>									
TANKS		3,250	2,010	1,100	-	10	55	-	65
ANTI-AIR ARTILLERY <sup>d</sup>		2,310	1,520	140	275	10	25	105	235
FIELD ARTILLERY <sup>e</sup>		3,940	2,635	410	50	320	45	215	265
ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS		5,110	3,245	100	5	1,155	100	505	-
<b>NAVAL CRAFT</b>									
MAJOR SURFACE COMBATANTS <sup>f</sup>		29	7	4	-	9	2	7	-
OTHER SURFACE COMBATANTS <sup>g</sup>		133	45	-	-	43	8	29	8
SUBMARINES		3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSILE ATTACK BOATS		23	22	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>AIRCRAFT</b>									
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUPERSONIC		930	770	-	20	100	-	-	40
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUBSONIC		150	115	-	-	35	5	-	-
OTHER AIRCRAFT <sup>h</sup>		495	85	85	10	25	55	225	10
HELICOPTERS		520	215	40	5	110	-	140	10
<b>MISSILES</b>									
SURFACE TO AIR		5,600	5,390	200	-	-	10	-	-



**TABLE IV. Number of Arms Delivered, Cumulative 1976-1980, By Selected Supplier<sup>a</sup>, Recipient Developing Region<sup>b</sup>, and Major Weapon Type—continued**

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SUPPLIER	TOTAL	SOVIET UNION	OTHER WARSAW PACT	UNITED STATES <sup>c</sup>	FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER NATO	CHINA

### EAST ASIA AND OCEANIA

LAND ARMAMENTS									
-----									
TANKS		1,660	485	-	780	40	30	70	255
ANTI-AIR ARTILLERY <sup>d</sup>		505	115	-	195	-	-	20	175
FIELD ARTILLERY <sup>e</sup>		1,400	635	-	560	-	-	80	125
ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS		640	315	-	195	-	85	40	5
NAVAL CRAFT									
-----									
MAJOR SURFACE COMBATANTS <sup>f</sup>		29	6	-	19	-	1	3	-
OTHER SURFACE COMBATANTS <sup>g</sup>		147	41	-	93	6	-	1	6
SUBMARINES		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSILE ATTACK BOATS		9	6	-	-	-	-	3	-
AIRCRAFT									
-----									
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUPERSONIC		625	240	-	325	-	-	-	60
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUBSONIC		220	55	-	155	-	5	-	5
OTHER AIRCRAFT <sup>h</sup>		550	105	10	165	10	75	45	140
HELICOPTERS		445	95	25	200	35	-	90	-
MISSILES									
-----									
SURFACE TO AIR		1,155	175	-	980	-	-	-	-

### LATIN AMERICA

LAND ARMAMENTS									
-----									
TANKS		235	160	-	5	45	-	25	-
ANTI-AIR ARTILLERY <sup>d</sup>		440	95	-	225	-	20	100	-
FIELD ARTILLERY <sup>e</sup>		655	125	-	455	35	-	40	-
ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS		530	130	-	205	165	-	30	-
NAVAL CRAFT									
-----									
MAJOR SURFACE COMBATANTS <sup>f</sup>		25	-	-	5	5	7	8	-
OTHER SURFACE COMBATANTS <sup>g</sup>		87	24	-	18	1	11	33	-
SUBMARINES		14	3	-	2	-	4	5	-
MISSILE ATTACK BOATS		10	7	-	-	-	-	3	-
AIRCRAFT									
-----									
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUPERSONIC		190	110	-	25	45	10	-	-
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUBSONIC		145	5	-	140	-	-	-	-
OTHER AIRCRAFT <sup>h</sup>		305	55	-	125	20	5	100	-
HELICOPTERS		205	40	-	65	55	20	25	-
MISSILES									
-----									
SURFACE TO AIR		895	770	-	-	40	85	-	-



TABLE IV. Number of Arms Delivered, Cumulative 1976-1980, By Selected Supplier<sup>a</sup>, Recipient Developing Region<sup>b</sup>, and Major Weapon Type—continued

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SUPPLIER	TOTAL	SOVIET UNION	OTHER WARSAW PACT	UNITED STATES <sup>c</sup>	FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER NATO	CHINA
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>									
<b>LAND ARMAMENTS</b>									
TANKS		7,245	3,600	1,370	1,480	185	610	-	-
ANTI-AIR ARTILLERY <sup>d</sup>		3,560	1,215	760	1,200	90	85	145	65
FIELD ARTILLERY <sup>e</sup>		4,400	1,820	20	2,365	55	45	50	45
ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS		14,345	4,865	140	8,010	1,120	80	130	-
<b>NAVAL CRAFT</b>									
MAJOR SURFACE COMBATANTS <sup>f</sup>		11	4	4	3	-	-	-	-
OTHER SURFACE COMBATANTS <sup>g</sup>		93	6	5	35	-	27	20	-
SUBMARINES		4	-	-	1	-	3	-	-
MISSILE ATTACK BOATS		24	13	-	-	9	-	2	-
<b>AIRCRAFT</b>									
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUPERSONIC		1,525	780	-	545	100	10	-	90
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUBSONIC		265	160	-	100	-	5	-	-
OTHER AIRCRAFT <sup>h</sup>		305	45	80	130	25	10	15	-
HELICOPTERS		890	385	-	155	240	5	105	-
<b>MISSILES</b>									
SURFACE TO AIR		15,665	6,935	-	7,050	510	1,170	-	-
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>									
<b>LAND ARMAMENTS</b>									
TANKS		1,035	595	-	30	-	-	-	410
ANTI-AIR ARTILLERY <sup>d</sup>		360	205	-	-	-	-	-	155
FIELD ARTILLERY <sup>e</sup>		495	270	-	-	-	-	170	55
ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS		780	450	-	330	-	-	-	-
<b>NAVAL CRAFT</b>									
MAJOR SURFACE COMBATANTS <sup>f</sup>		15	10	1	2	-	2	-	-
OTHER SURFACE COMBATANTS <sup>g</sup>		21	-	-	6	-	5	-	10
SUBMARINES		3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
MISSILES ATTACK BOATS		8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>AIRCRAFT</b>									
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUPERSONIC		330	220	-	-	5	20	-	85
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUBSONIC		5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
OTHER AIRCRAFT <sup>h</sup>		150	20	55	5	15	25	-	30
HELICOPTERS		320	75	-	-	240	5	-	-
<b>MISSILES</b>									
SURFACE TO AIR		1,900	1,770	-	-	-	130	-	-



**TABLE IV. Number of Arms Delivered, Cumulative 1976-1980, By Selected Supplier<sup>a</sup>, Recipient Developing Region<sup>b</sup>, and Major Weapon Type—continued**

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<sup>a</sup> The suppliers included are the five largest single exporters of major weapons in terms of magnitude of deliveries as well as other countries of the two major alliances.

<sup>b</sup> Totals include the "developing" countries, as previously listed, with the exception of Albania, Greece, Malta, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

<sup>c</sup> U.S. data are by fiscal years 1976-1980, while other suppliers' data are by calendar years 1976-1980.

<sup>d</sup> Air defense artillery includes weapons over 23 mm.

<sup>e</sup> Field artillery includes mobile rocket launchers, mortars, and recoilless rifles over 100 mm.

<sup>f</sup> Major surface combatants include aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, destroyer escorts, and frigates.

<sup>g</sup> Minor surface combatants include motor torpedo boats, subchasers and minesweepers.

<sup>h</sup> Other aircraft include reconnaissance aircraft, trainers, transports and utility aircraft.



## STATISTICAL NOTES

*The following notes are integral to the preceding tables. The tables should be used with caution and only after consideration is given to these explanatory details.*

### COVERAGE AND GROUPING OF COUNTRIES

The statistical tables report data for 145 countries. These countries include most members of the United Nations as well as nonmembers North and South Korea, Switzerland and Taiwan. UN members not covered are the Bahamas, Bhutan, Comoros, Djibouti, Dominica, Granada, Maldives, Santa Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, and Western Samoa. Also excluded are nonmembers Andorra, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Nauru, San Marino, Tonga, and Vatican City. The excluded countries are not generally considered militarily significant and relevant data for them are frequently unavailable.

Of the reported countries, 12 became independent since 1971. Data for them are normally shown in the tables beginning with the first year in which they were independent for more than six months. However, estimates for pre-independence years are used, where appropriate, in calculating regional and group totals so that their trends are not distorted by the newly independent country series.

Countries are grouped into normally defined geographical regions except for the following: North America consists only of the United States and Canada; Mexico is included in Latin America together with Central and South American countries; Egypt is assigned to the Middle East rather than to Africa; and Oceania includes only Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and Fiji. A full listing of specific countries in each region may be found in Table III, page .

The following political and economic groups are included: NATO, the Warsaw Pact, OPEC, and OECD. *NATO* (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) consists of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. (Spain was not a member during the time frame of this report.) The *Warsaw Pact* consists of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union. *OPEC* (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) includes Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. *OECD* (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) comprises the NATO countries and Australia, Austria, Finland, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

The 28 countries classed as *developed* in this publication are: the members of NATO except Greece and Turkey; all the Warsaw Pact except

Bulgaria; all in Oceania except Fiji and Papua New Guinea; Austria, Finland, Ireland, Japan, South Africa, Sweden, and Switzerland. All other nations are classed as *developing*. For non-Communist countries, assignment to one or the other category follows the practice employed by the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD. This assignment is based partly on gross national product (GNP) per capita, but also reflects factors such as literacy rates, mortality rates, and levels of industrialization.

Most of the data are for calendar years. For some countries, however, expenditure data are available only for fiscal years which diverge from calendar years. In such cases, the fiscal year which contains the most months of a given calendar year is assigned to that year; e.g., data for the fiscal year April 1977 through March 1978 would be shown under 1977. Fiscal years ending on June 30 are normally listed in the calendar year in which they end.

### SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS

#### Military Expenditures

Military expenditure data for most years of the decade are provided for 140 countries. Data on NATO country military expenditures were obtained from NATO publications and are based on NATO definitions. In summary, (a) civilian-type expenditures of each NATO defense ministry are excluded but military-type expenditures of other ministries are included; (b) grant military assistance is included in the expenditures of the donor country; and (c) purchases of military equipment for credit are included at the time the debt is incurred, not at the time of payment.

For other non-Communist countries, data are generally the expenditures of the Ministry of Defense. When these are known to include the costs of internal security, an attempt is made to remove these expenditures. The files of the Agency for International Development (AID) are the primary source of data for non-Communist countries.

Particular problems arise in estimating the military expenditures of Communist countries due to the scarcity and ambiguity surrounding released information. As in the past six editions of this publication, data on Soviet military expenditures are based upon Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) estimates of what it would cost in the United States in dollars to develop, procure, staff and operate a military force similar to that of the Soviet Union.<sup>1</sup> Estimates of this type—that is, those based entirely

<sup>1</sup>See CIA, *Soviet and US Defense Activities, 1971-80: A Dollar Cost Comparison*, January 1981. The CIA dollar estimates as shown in this source have been updated and augmented by estimated retirement pay at US rates in order to improve comparability with expenditures by NATO countries which include retirement pay.



on one country's price pattern without regard to the second country's pattern—generally overstate the relative size of the second country's expenditures in intercountry comparisons.<sup>2</sup> Also, such estimates are not consistent with the methods used here for converting other countries' expenditures into dollars. An alternative series reflecting both the US and Soviet price patterns was provided in previous editions of this publication.<sup>3</sup>

For Warsaw Pact countries other than the Soviet Union, the estimates of military expenditures are from Thad P. Alton *et al.*<sup>4</sup> The military expenditures shown here refer only to the officially announced state budget expenditures on national defense. These figures understate total military expenditures in view of defense outlays by non-defense agencies of the central government, local governments, and economic enterprises. Possible subsidization of military procurement may also cause understatement. The dollar estimates were derived by calculating pay and allowances at the current full US average rates for officers and for lower ranks. After subtraction of pay and allowances, the remainder of the official defense budgets in national currencies was converted into dollars at overall rates based on comparisons of the various countries' GNPs expressed in dollars and in national currencies. The rates are based in part on the purchasing power parities estimated by the International Comparison Project of the United Nations. These conversion rates are not as specific as might be desired, and when the problems mentioned above are taken into account, the resulting estimates must be considered subject to limitations. Another omission in all Warsaw Pact data is that the nonpersonnel component of military assistance is not covered.

The data used here for China are US Government estimates of the dollar costs of Chinese forces, weapons, programs and activities.<sup>5</sup> Due to exceptional difficulties in making comparative estimates, caution should be used in comparing Chinese military expenditure data with other indicators.

Other sources include the *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook* issued by the International Monetary Fund, the *SIPRI Yearbook: World Armaments and Disarmament* issued by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, and *The Military Balance* issued by the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

### Gross National Product (GNP)

GNP represents the total output of goods and services produced by residents of a country and valued at market prices ultimately paid by the consumer. The source of GNP data for most non-Communist countries is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). GNP estimates of the Soviet Union are from the CIA *Handbook of Economic Statistics 1982; A Reference Aid*, p. 38. The data have been updated. GNP data for other Warsaw Pact countries are an updated and substantially revised version of estimates in "East European Military Expenditures,

1965-1978" by Thad P. Alton and others, *op. cit.* GNP estimates for Taiwan and a few non-Communist countries are from the CIA's *Handbook of Economic Statistics* cited above. Estimates for the other Communist countries are rough approximations.

### Military-Expenditures-to-GNP Ratio

It should be noted that the meaning of the ratio of military expenditures to GNP, shown in Table 1, differs somewhat between most Communist countries and non-Communist countries. For non-Communist countries, both military expenditures and GNP are converted from the national currency unit to dollars at the same exchange rate; consequently, the ratio of military expenditures to GNP is the same in dollars as in the national currency. For Communist countries, however, military expenditures and GNP are converted differently. Soviet military expenditures, as already noted, are estimated in a way designed to show the cost of the Soviet armed forces in US prices, e.g., as if purchased in this country. On the other hand, Soviet GNP estimates traditionally have been designed to show average relative size when US and Soviet GNP are valued and compared in dollars and in rubles.

For Eastern European countries, the ratios of military expenditures to GNP in dollars are about twice the ratios that would obtain in domestic currencies. (See Alton and others, *op. cit.*) However, since official military budgets in these countries probably substantially understate their actual military expenditures, the larger ratios based on dollar estimates are believed to be the better approximations of the actual ratios.

<sup>2</sup>This tendency is widely recognized in both government and nongovernment circles. For recent commentaries by academic and government witnesses on this and other problems in estimating and comparing Soviet military expenditures, see the hearings before the Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government, Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, "Allocation of Resources in the Soviet Union and China—1980," Part 6, Ninety-Sixth Congress, Second Session; "... —1981," Part 7, Ninety-Seventh Congress, First Session. See also hearings before the Subcommittee on Oversight of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Congress of the United States, "CIA Estimates of Soviet Defense Spending," Ninety-Sixth Congress, Second Session.

<sup>3</sup>See table captioned "Alternative Estimates of Soviet Military Expenditures," *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1969-1978*, p. 27; and the essay, "Soviet Military Expenditures," *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1968-1977*, pp. 13-19.

<sup>4</sup>The estimates are updates and substantial revisions of those in their article, "East European Military Expenditures, 1965-1978," (published in the Joint Economic Committee of Congress Compendium, *East European Economic Assessment*, Part 2, July 10, 1981, pp. 409-433) and particularly in their most recent Occasional Paper, No. 70, Table 14 (published by the Research Project on National Income in East Central Europe.)

<sup>5</sup>See the series of Hearings before the Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government of the Joint Economic Committee, US Congress, "Allocation of Resources in the Soviet Union and China—" 1975, Part I, pp. 212-38; 1976, Part II, pp. 17-25, 76-85; 1977, Part III, pp. 16-27, 36-41, 74-81; 1979, Part V, pp. 54-56, 66-72; 1980, Part VI, pp. 75-80, 151-153; 1981, Part VII, pp. 185-187 (Ninety-Fourth through Ninety-Seventh Congresses).



### Central Government Expenditures (CGE)

These expenditures, reported for 138 countries, include current and capital (developmental) expenditures plus net lending to government enterprises, by central (or federal) governments. This definition is used by AID, the primary source for these data.

In addition to AID files, other sources for these data are the International Monetary Fund monthly, *International Financial Statistics*; OECD, *Economic Surveys*; and CIA, *The World Fact Book: 1982*. US data are from the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1981*. Data for Warsaw Pact countries are from national publications supplied by Thad P. Alton and others. For all Warsaw Pact countries, conversion to dollars is at the implicit rates used for calculating dollar estimates of GNP.

For all countries, with the same exceptions as noted above for the military-expenditures-to-GNP ratio, military expenditures and central government expenditures are converted to dollars at the same rate; the ratio in dollars thus remains the same as in national currency.

It should be noted that for the Soviet Union the ratio of military expenditures to central government expenditures may be overstated, inasmuch as the estimate for military expenditures is obtained independently of nominal budget or government expenditure data, and it is possible that all estimated military expenditures do not pass through the nominal central government budget.

### Population

Population estimates given are for midyear and are taken from *Demographic Estimates for Countries With a Population of 10 Million or More: 1981* issued by the US Bureau of the Census and from Census worksheets made available to ACDA.

### Armed Forces

Armed forces refer to active-duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if those forces resemble regular units in their organization, equipment, training, or mission. Reserve forces are not included unless specifically noted.

Figures for the United States represent midyear totals and are taken from the US Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1981*.

Estimates of the number of personnel under arms for other countries were provided by US Government sources. In this edition of *WMEAT*, the armed forces series for the Soviet Union has been revised for all years. The new series includes all special forces judged to have national security missions (e.g., KGB border guards) and excludes uniformed forces primarily performing noncombatant services (construction, railroad, civil defense, and internal security troops). The resulting series corresponds more closely to the armed forces definition and to the military expenditure estimates used in this report.

### Arms Transfers

Arms transfers represent the international transfer (under terms of grant, credit, or cash) of military equipment, usually referred to as "conventional," including weapons of war, parts thereof, ammunition, support equipment, and other commodities considered primarily military in nature. Among the items included are tactical guided missiles and rockets, military aircraft, naval vessels, armored and nonarmored military vehicles, communications and electronic equipment, artillery, infantry weapons, small arms, ammunition, other ordnance, parachutes, and uniforms. Also included are transfers of equipment for defense industries. Excluded by definition are nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, and strategic missile systems. Also excluded are foodstuffs, medical equipment, and other items potentially useful to the military but with alternative civilian uses. Services such as construction, training, and technical support are not included.

The statistics published here are estimates of the value of goods actually delivered during the reference year, in contrast both to the value of programs, agreements, contracts, or orders which may result in future deliveries, and to payments made during the period. Also, the data represent arms transfers to governments and do not include the value of arms obtained by subnational groups.

Figures for the US are for fiscal years and are obtained from official trade statistics on military transfers compiled by US Departments of Defense and State.<sup>6</sup> The data for 1976 include transfers during the transition quarter July-September 1976. The US data include commercial deliveries of items on the US Munitions Control List, some of which may be intended for civilian rather than military use. ACDA used official US Government sources for data on foreign countries. The Soviet arms transfers data are approximations.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup>The data for Foreign Military Sales (FMS), Military Assistance Program (MAP), and commercial sales components of US arms exports (compiled prior to 1974 by the US Department of Commerce under contract to ACDA, and since then by the US Department of Defense for FMS and MAP and by the Department of State for commercial sales), may differ from data published by State and Defense under those categories for the following reasons: (1) The ACDA data reflect FMS and MAP exports of military equipment only, while Department of Defense data may include the value of training, construction and other services. For example, in 1980 ACDA did not count FMS transfers of such services with a value of \$3.2 billion, an amount equal to 76 percent of the value of counted arms transfers; (2) Pre-1974 data are for calendar years while subsequent data are for fiscal years; and (3) Pre-1974 data include some categories of dual civil-military use equipment, e.g., certain categories of transportation and communications equipment, that are not on the US Munitions Control List and thus are not included in the Department of State and Defense data.

<sup>7</sup>Soviet arms transfers and foreign trade data are taken from sources which present them directly in dollars; hence, particular caution should be used in comparing these statistics for arms transfers and foreign trade with other Soviet data. Soviet trade data (which ignore arms transfers) are available in "external" ruble terms from Soviet sources; such data do not reflect Soviet domestic prices in internal rubles.



Close comparisons between the estimated values shown for arms transfers and for GNP and military expenditures are not warranted. Frequently, weapons prices do not reflect true production costs. The relative economic value of arms to supplier and to recipient may differ considerably. Furthermore, much of the international arms trade involves barter arrangements, multiyear loans, discounted prices, third-party payments, and partial debt forgiveness. Acquisition of armaments thus may not impose the burden on an economy, in the same or in other years, that is implied by the estimated equivalent US dollar value of the shipment. Therefore, the value of arms imports should not be related in detail to other categories of data.

### Total Imports and Exports

The values for imports and exports cover merchandise transactions. Those for non-Communist countries come from *International Financial Statistics* published by the IMF. The Communist trade figures are from the *CIA Handbook of Economic Statistics*, 1981 edition.

### Aid

Data on foreign aid conform to the definition of grant aid as set forth by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The sources were the 1980 and 1981 editions of *Development Cooperation Review*, published by the OECD.

### Other Variables

Recent editions of *WMEAT* have presented country and yearly data on public health and public education expenditures as well as data on the numbers of medical doctors and teachers. Since these data consisted primarily of estimates based on soft, fragmentary data, and since such data are not directly relevant to the subject matter of this report, they are not included in this edition.

## COMPUTATIONAL PROCEDURES

### Prices

Widespread inflation over the past decade introduces significant distortions to the data when expressed in current prices. The armaments procurable for a million US dollars at prices prevailing in 1971 would cost considerably more at prices prevailing in 1980. To report annual military expenditures and the arms trade only in current ("then-year") prices would give an erroneous impression of growth and trends. Yet, no simple adjustment for prices is entirely valid. Inflation rates vary among and within countries; the rate for one country's entire economy or for a selected sector may not have validity for the arms price rate, which as such is usually unavailable. While no general method exists for measuring the special impact of inflation on the armaments-related sectors of different countries' economies, inflation is such a significant factor that it must be taken into account. For this reason, annual military expenditures, arms trans-

fers, GNP, and CGE are shown also in constant, i.e., 1979 dollars.

Estimates of the values of arms transfers for all countries, as shown in Table II, were initially made in current US dollars. The US implicit GNP deflator was used to derive arms transfers in constant 1979 prices. This deflator, provided by the World Bank, is as follows:

1971 = 58.46	1976 = 81.10
1972 = 60.86	1977 = 86.00
1973 = 64.35	1978 = 92.06
1974 = 70.43	1979 = 100.00
1975 = 77.17	1980 = 110.30

For most non-Communist countries, the data for military expenditures, GNP, and CGE were obtained in terms of national currencies. Approximate adjustments for the effects of inflation were made by deflating the current-price values to constant 1979 national currency values through the use of implicit GNP deflators. These were derived from GNP data in national currencies at current and constant prices, as provided by the World Bank.

### Conversion to Dollars

In order to express the various national currency series in constant 1979 prices, a 1979 exchange rate was used to convert the constant price national currency data to dollars in all years. In general, the rates used are the 1979 average par/market exchange rate as supplied by the World Bank. An example may help in understanding this process:

1. 1971 Austrian military expenditures  
= 4166 million 1971 schillings (AS)
2. 1971 Austrian GNP deflator (1979 = 100)  
= 60.92
3. 1971 Austrian military expenditures  
=  $4166 \times 100 \div 60.92$   
= 6838 million 1979 AS
4. 1979 Austrian/US exchange rate  
= 13.37 AS per US dollar
5. 1971 Austrian military expenditures  
=  $6838 \div 13.37$   
= 511 million 1979 US dollars.

For some purposes, it may be desirable to have estimates of military expenditures and GNP in terms of current US dollars. That is, returning to the example, one might wish to know 1971 Austrian military expenditures in terms of 1971 US dollars. One way to obtain this would be to apply the 1971 exchange rate directly to the 1971 schilling figure. This method, used in early editions of this publication, produced distortions in the resulting current-dollar series when sudden changes occurred in the exchange rate. A different method of estimating current dollar equivalents of foreign military expenditures and GNP is used here. The constant 1979 dollar values derived as described above are "re-inflated," using the US GNP deflators in reverse fashion, to generate equivalent current US dollar values for each year. Thus, the successive



yearly "current dollar" values include not only the change in real terms, but also the effects of general inflation in the United States. It should be noted that, except for the series which are originally in US dollars (such as US military expenditures and all arms transfers), the current dollar values are not fully comparable from one edition of *WMEAT* to the next; this anomaly is caused by the fact that the exchange rate base year advances one year with each edition.

Again, using the example of 1971 Austrian military expenditures to illustrate the computational process:

1. 1971 Austrian military expenditures  
= 511 million 1979 US dollars
2. 1971 US GNP deflator (1979 = 100)  
= 58.46
3. 1971 Austrian military expenditures  
=  $511 \times 58.46 \div 100$   
= 299 million 1971 US dollars.

Conversion for Communist countries differs

from that for most other countries. For the Soviet Union, GNP estimates in rubles have been converted by the source to constant 1979 dollars at an average purchasing power parity for GNP as a whole; they are then converted to current dollars, using the US GNP deflator as above.

For other Warsaw Pact countries and China, the available estimates for GNP and military expenditures are also already in terms which accounted for domestic price changes and have been converted to constant dollars using estimated purchasing power parities, rather than official exchange rates. These series were then converted to current dollar prices prevailing in the United States for each year by use of the US implicit GNP deflator series.

The previously noted problem inherent in comparing arms transfer data with GNP and military expenditure estimates for any country are particularly significant for transfers between Communist and non-Communist countries, because of the computational differences employed in the two cases.