World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1970-1979

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UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Eugene V. Rostow, Director

Acknowledgements

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Data

This publication is based on information on hand as of August 31, 1981. Although the data presented here are the best available, it should be noted that they are of varying reliability and some of the data, or estimates used in the absence of reliable national data, may be subject to a considerable margin of error, particularly in the case of countries having a restrictive data disclosure policy or a developing national statistical system.

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U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

FOREWORD

It is an honor for me to sponsor this annual report on World Military Expenditures, the thirteenth in an ACDA series which has earned a commendable reputation for scholarship, fairness, and reliability. The volume provides data over a ten-year period for 145 countries, covering both military expenditures and arms exports and imports. In order to have a backdrop against which to evaluate these military data, the report also presents information for each country on gross national product, central government expenditures, and total exports and imports.

The data used in this publication are provided by official United States or foreign government sources or by international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank. Inevitably, some data are more reliable, complete, and accurate than others. The problems of data definition, availability, and reliability are fully described in the Statistical Notes.

The pattern which emerges from the dispassionate tables and graphs of the document is most disturbing. The report is in fact a fever chart, recording the disintegration of world public order, and the consequent spread of anarchy, fear, and panic in many parts of the world. As a result, the arms industry has become the leading growth industry in the world. The statistics in this report reveal that large and small countries on every continent have been scouring the world for arms, buying from governments or from private merchants in a desperate and often futile effort to guarantee their security.

Some believe that what they call "the arms race," and especially the so-called "arms race" between the Soviet Union and the United States, is the main cause of the spreading consciousness of war as an immanent possibility. This is not the case. The increasing rate of expenditures on arms all over the world is not the cause but the symptom and consequence of the increased fear of war which has become such a conspicuous feature of the political atmosphere in the industrialized democracies.

The pervasive sense of war as a brooding presence in our lives has developed as people in the West have reluctantly come to understand the expansionist nature of Soviet foreign policy, and the military buildup on which it is based. During the last decade, Soviet expansion had gained steadily in momentum. It has ceased to be a minor factor at the periphery of world politics. Soviet policies of expansion, and the extraordinary growth of the Soviet armed forces in all areas—nuclear, chemical, biological, and conventional—now threaten the balance of power on which our ultimate national safety depends. Under these circumstances, it is hardly surprising that nerves of great sensitivity have been touched.

So far as the military balance between the Soviet Union and the United States is concerned, there has been no arms race, as Dr. Albert Wohlstetter has conclusively shown. According to the indices used in this report, United States military expenditures, in real terms, declined over the decade under review, while the Soviet Union continued its steady increase to a much higher level of spending, in dollar value. The figures for the United States show appreciable increases only for 1977 and 1979.

This year's edition of the Report continues the practice of publishing essays and policy statements on issues of particular arms control relevance. The President's directive on arms transfer policies together with Under Secretary James L. Buckley's thoughtful and comprehensive statement on the subject are included, as are Dr. A.S. Becker's perceptive analysis of the burden of defense expenditures for the Soviet economy, and Dr. W.H. Lewis' iconoclastic and original paper on arms transfers and the Third World.

The Report reveals the Soviet Union's increasing use of arms transfers as a major instrument for its foreign policy of expansion. Soviet arms sales to the Third World during the years 1977 to 1980 exceeded those of the United States by a margin of about 20 percent; Soviet deliveries of major weapon systems to developing nations during this period substantially exceeded those of the United States. In addition to the Soviet Union, the major European arms suppliers sell a full range of military equipment. Furthermore, an increasing number of Third World countries are capable of producing and exporting arms. This further complicates the problem of developing a multilateral arms transfer restraint regime.

As the Report shows all too clearly, no one country is a monopolist in supplying arms. It follows that no country acting alone can arrest or even diminish the international flow of arms to areas of the world where vulnerable nations feel deeply threatened. The Western nations as a group are equally constrained. Great Britain, France, and the United States carried out a successful policy of cooperative restraint in the sale of arms to Middle Eastern countries during the early 1950s. That policy collapsed when the Soviet Union became a Middle East arms supplier in 1954. The availability of Soviet arms remains the ultimate limit on Western policies of cooperative restraint in the sale of arms.

The principle of collective restraint in the sale of arms to volatile areas of the world is a firm element of United States policy for collective security and arms control. The United States and its allies will always be willing to discuss such possibilities with the Soviet Union, and remain prepared to give serious consideration to specific proposals for realistic, verifiable, multilateral controls on arms transfers.

Meanwhile, the United States and other industrialized democracies have no choice but to do the best they can, trying to temper the panicky demand of smaller countries for arms, and to confine arms supplies to the limit of reasonable defense. It remains essential that we supply arms to those countries which are long-term allies, or share common strategic concerns. As President Reagan's directive and Under Secretary Buckley's statement quoted in this Report make clear, it is United States' policy to view transfers of conventional arms as an essential element of our global defense posture and an indispensable component of our foreign policy. Used judiciously, arms transfers can: (1) Help deter aggression by enhancing the state of readiness of allies and friends; (2) improve the ability of the US in concert with its friends and allies to respond to threats, thereby strengthening our mutual security relationships; (3) demonstrate US determination not to allow its friends and partners to be militarily disadvantaged; and (4) foster regional and internal stability.

At the same time, the US, our allies and those with whom we share the urge to defend against the Soviet expansionism must rebuild and maintain our strength while seeking all possible avenues to the kinds of reliable stabilizing arms control arrangements that will truly serve the national security interest of all countries.

The quiet figures of this Report carry a compelling message: The disintegration of the state system has gone very far; world public order is now in a precarious condition; and the achievement of the peaceful states system anticipated by the Charter of the United Nations—what President Reagan has aptly called "the establishment of peace"—is now the first and most urgent task of world statesmanship, as it is the first and most urgent goal of United States foreign policy.

Eugene V. Rostow

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WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURES AND ARMS TRANSFERS 1970-1979

HIGHLIGHTS

This document is published annually. It includes revisions to data previously published and adds the most recent year for which reliable data are available. The military and economic data in *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers: 1970-1979* describe the size, trends and distribution of global military expenditures and the world's arms trade. This information includes the amount of resources devoted to military purposes by individual states, alliances, and the world, the relative burden each of these bear, and a ten-year history for each. In addition, for this year's edition linear projections of selected data are made to show what could be expected through 1981 if the trends developed during the ten year period 1970-1979 continue. *Unless stated otherwise, all monetary figures and comparisons use dollars which have been adjusted for inflation and are stated in constant 1978 dollars.* A caution: these data do not and are not meant to indicate the relative military capabilities of states, how efficiently or wisely states allocate expenditures, or whether any individual country or region is spending too much or too little for military purposes.

There has been a gradual upward trend, after accounting for price increases, in worldwide military expenditures since the end of World War II. Figure 1 charts this steady rise in military expenditure dollars adjusted for inflation. World military expenditures continued to rise in 1979, reaching a total of 568 billion then-year dollars by the end of the year. After adjusting for inflation, this represented an increase of four percent from the comparable 1978 total.

Between 1970-1979, the 22.5 percent growth in inflation-adjusted military expenditures was significantly less than the 43 percent rise in world gross national product (GNP). The relatively small increase in world military expenditures as compared to the GNP is reflected in the percent of world's goods and services committed to military expenditures, depicted in Figure 2. Trends established in the annual percent change in military expenditure and GNP appear to buttress the conclusion that the world's nations perceive the need to invest a greater share of their wealth in armaments.

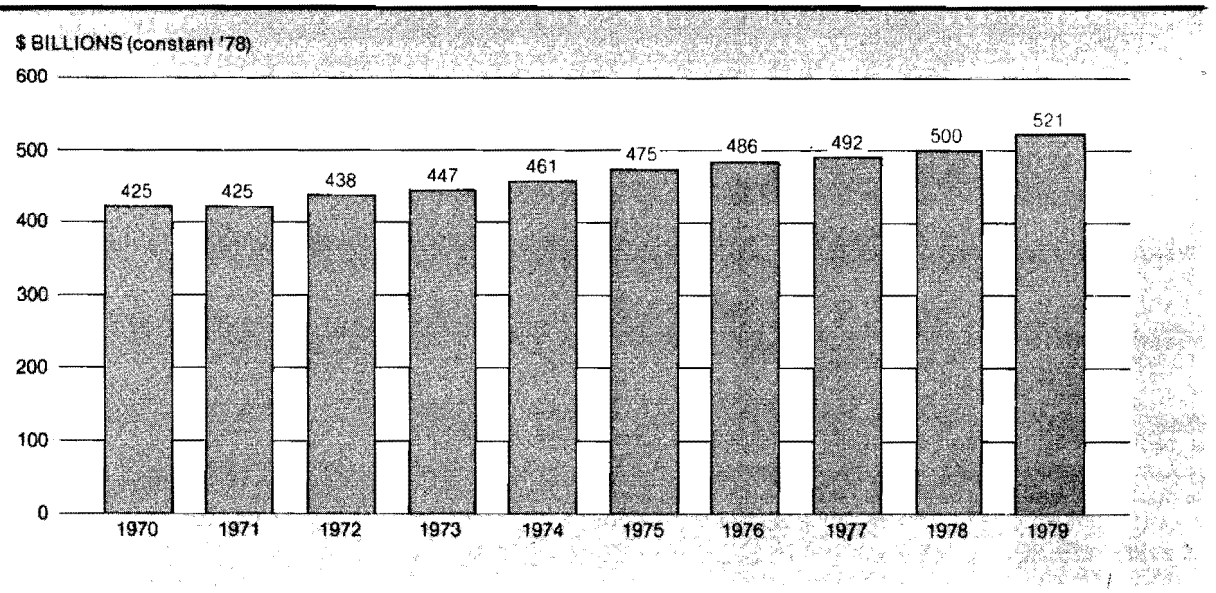
Figure 3 shows military expenditures for developed and developing countries from 1970 to 1979. (For a list of developed and developing countries, see Statistical Notes.) Taken together, their military expenditures increased in constant dollars by $96 billion during the decade. In comparison, over the same period, world GNP increased by almost $3 trillion, or about 30 times as much. Developed countries spent $402.7 billion on military expenditures in 1979; this represents a 3.1 percent increase from 1978. Developing states also increased their allocation of resources to the military, spending some $118.7 billion in 1979, up eight percent from the previous year.

In 1979, fifty one countries decreased the real value of the resources used for military purposes compared to 1978.* These included eight developed countries—

*These countries are: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Boliva, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Upper Volta, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe.

Figure 1

World Military Expenditures



Annual Percent Change in World Military Expenditures and GNP (constant 1978 dollars) and World Military Expenditures as a Percent of GNP

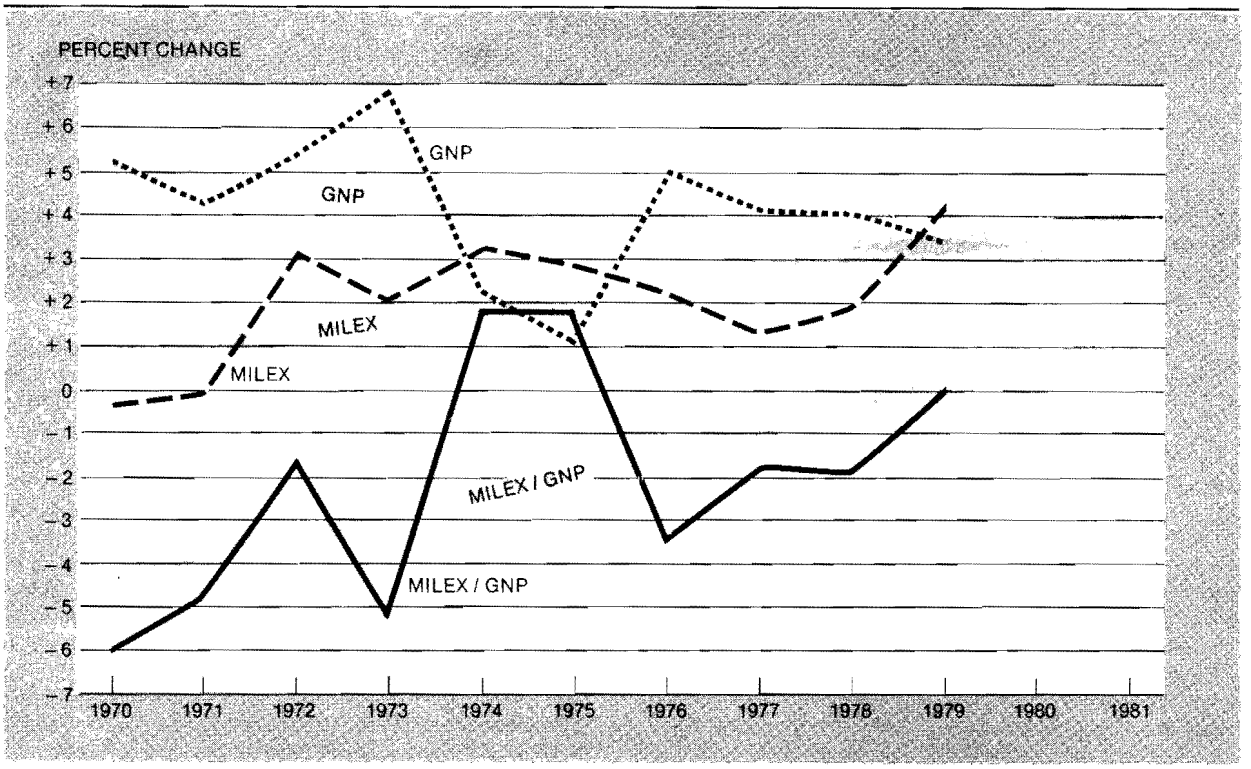


Figure 2

Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, and South Africa—and three Middle Eastern countries—Egypt, Kuwait, and Oman. Sixteen of these countries also reduced their military expenditures in the preceding year, 1978.

As can be deduced from Figure 4, North America and Europe continue to account for about three-fourths of the total world military expenditures. In the Middle East, military expenditures in 1979 exceeded 1970 expenditures by more than 300 percent. Military expenditures in 1979 also increased over 1970 in all other regions except North America, where, early in the decade, high US military expenditures reflected involvement in Vietnam.

Figure 5 displays the general upward trend in military expenditures in most regions, the Soviet Union, and Warsaw Pact over the last ten years. Especially apparent is the growth of Soviet military expenditures as compared to the United States—whose expenditures declined during much of the decade. However, except for the years 1976, 1977 and 1978, total North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) expenditures exceeded those of the Warsaw Pact states. NATO expenditures during the first half of the decade trended downward but began steadily to increase after 1976. In contrast, each year the Warsaw Pact increased expenditures to a point that by the end of the decade these expenditures nearly matched NATO commitments.

A comparison of the year-by-year military burden, enumerated in Table I of the Statistical Tables and expressed as the percent of GNP spent on military expenditures, shows that NATO states throughout the decade spent less than one-half of the percentage allocation of GNP for military expenditures than did the Warsaw Pact states. (The NATO burden steadily decreased during the period and approached four percent while the Warsaw Pact burden remained above eleven percent for the entire decade.) This higher burden of military expenditures leaves less capital for other uses such as the investment required for future growth or the production of consumer goods.

Figure 6 displays the relative distribution of world military expenditures in 1979. Whereas the United States accounts for over one-half of the NATO military expenditures, the Soviet Union accounts for over 85 percent of the entire Warsaw Pact military expenditures.

Spending by the ten states with the highest 1979 military budgets and, for comparison purposes, the armed forces these expenditures support, are depicted in Figure 7. The Soviet Union and the United States continue to devote vast sums for military purposes in comparison to others. Seventh-ranked in 1978, Iran was not included because its 1979 military fiscal commitment is not available. Otherwise, the listed ten states have not changed position in the 1979 ordering.

The relative importance of military expenditures—

as contrasted with social and administrative expenditures—can be gauged by examining them as a percentage of central government spending. (See Statistical Tables, Table I.) The ten nations which spent the largest percentage of their central government expenditures for military purposes in 1979 were the Soviet Union (51.0%), Yemen Aden (50.0%), the United Arab Emirates (49.4%), Oman (39.9%), Israel (39.2%), Yemen Sanaa (37.8%), Syria (36.4%), Ethiopia (35.1%), Saudi Arabia (27.7%), and South Korea (27.4%). The United States ranked eleventh having earmarked 24.7 percent of central government expenditures for military purposes. From 1970 through 1979 military expenditures of the Soviet Union, Yemen (Aden), Oman, and Israel

Figure 3

World Military Expenditures

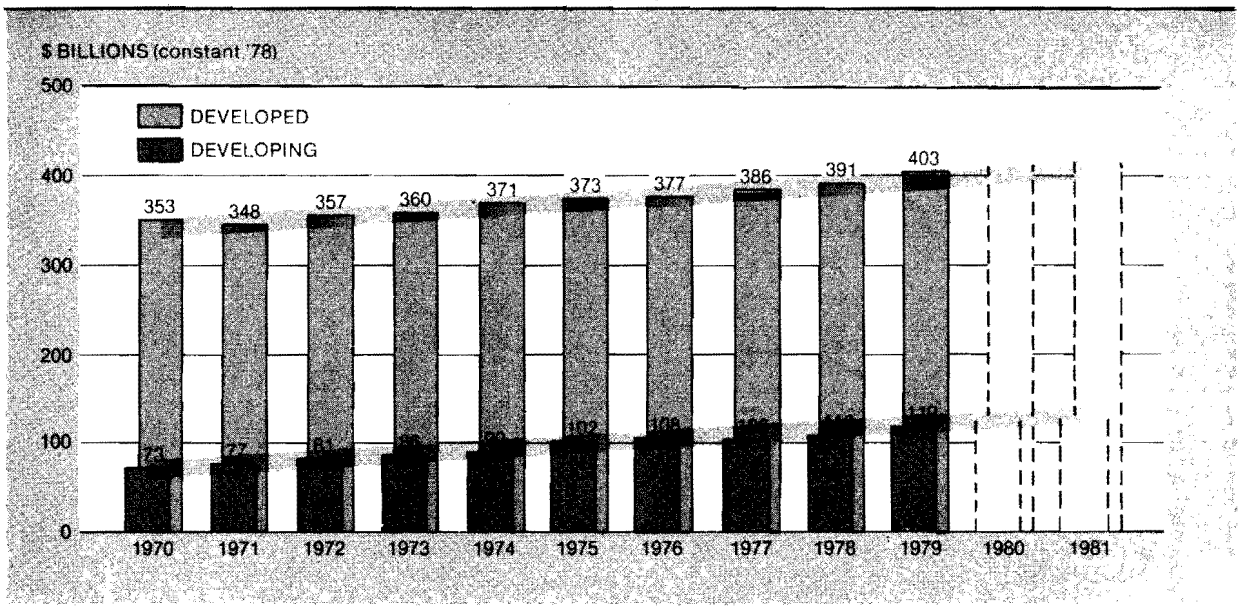
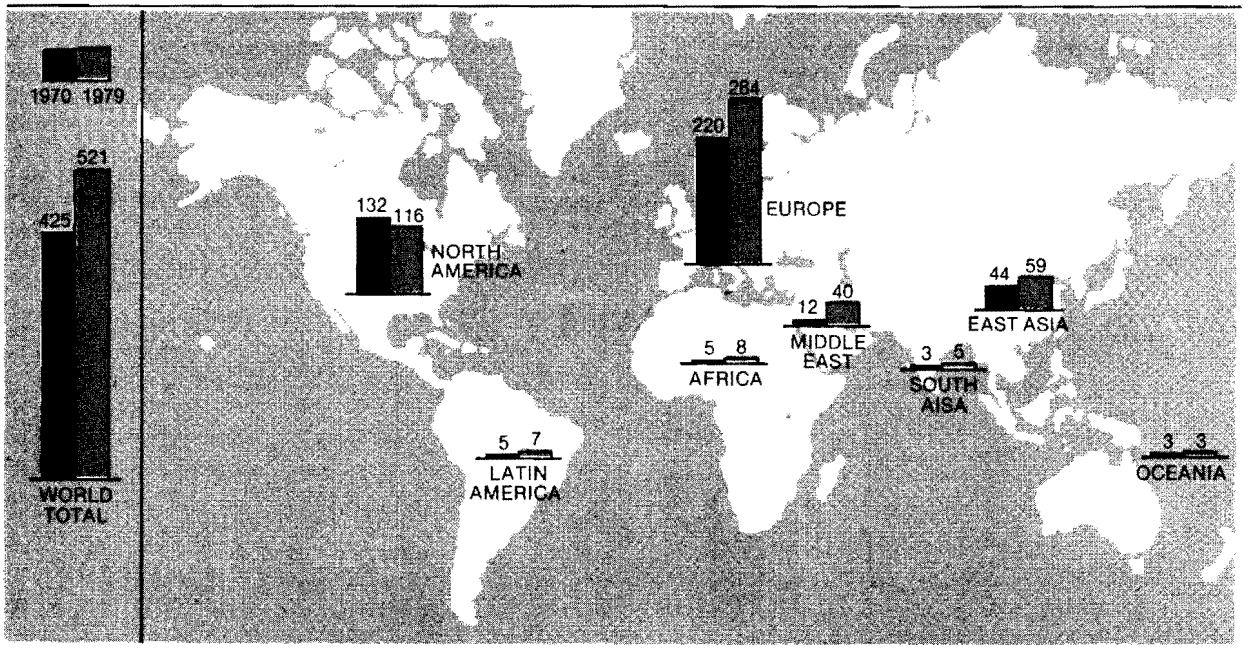


Figure 4

Regional Military Expenditures ($ billions constant '78)



Military Expenditures

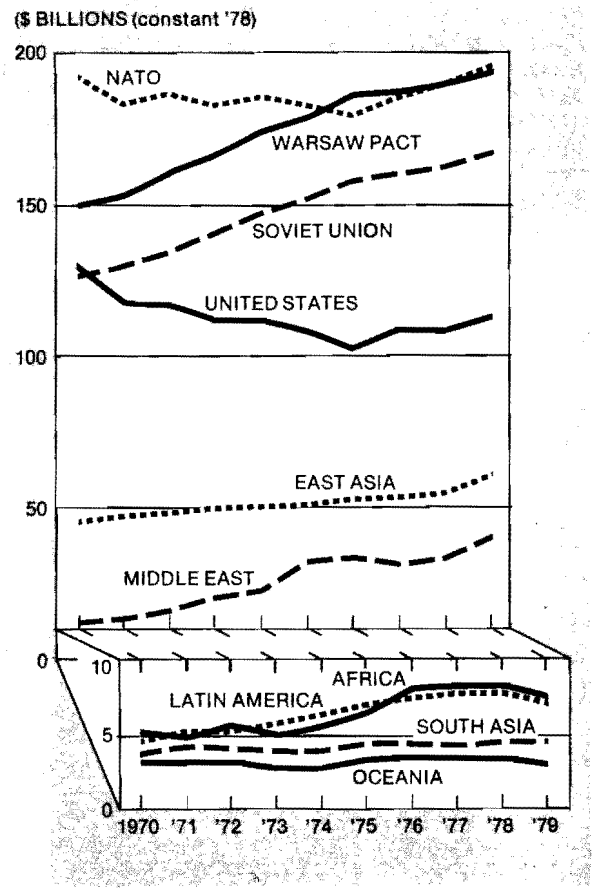


Figure 5

Figure 6

Shares of World Military Expenditures, 1979

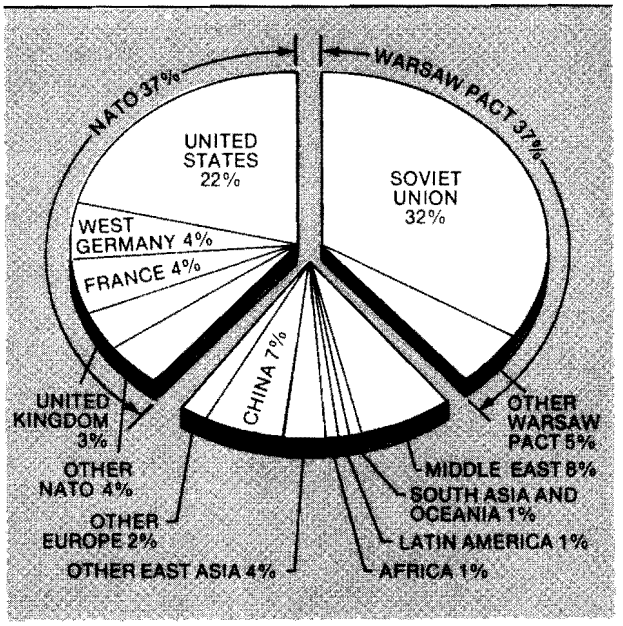
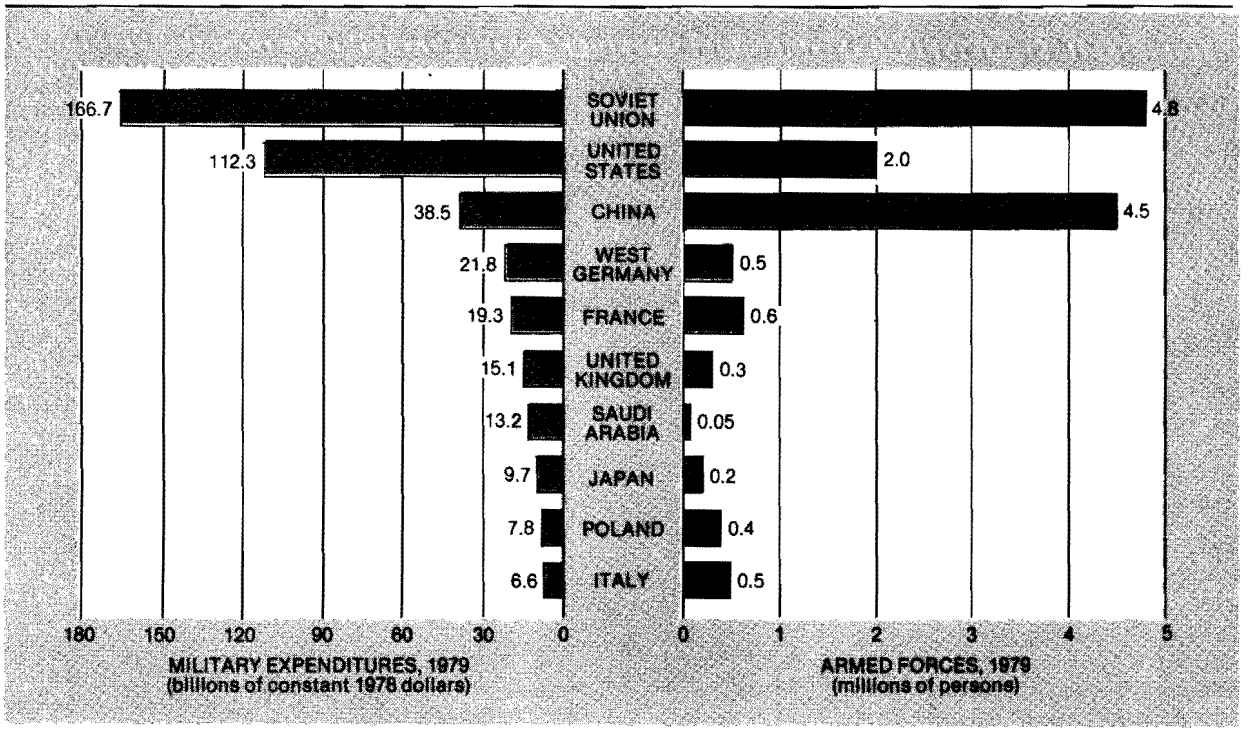


Figure 7

Leading Countries in Military Expenditures and Supported Armed Forces



Military Expenditures as a Percent of Central Government Expenditures

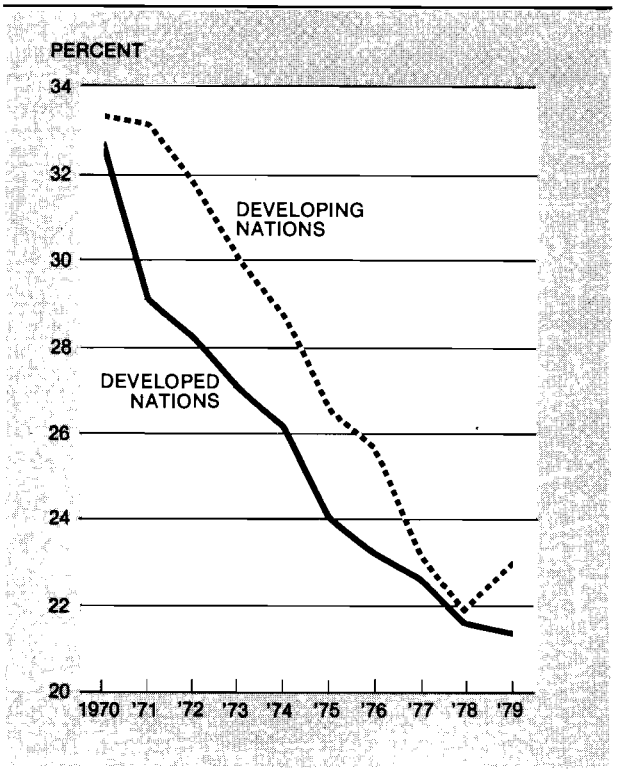


Figure 8

averaged more than 40 percent of central government expenditures.

Figure 8 shows that military expenditures as a percent of central government expenditures declined throughout the decade. This reflects the fact that non-military national budget expenditures increased at a faster rate than did military expenditures.

An overview of the relationship between the level of economic development that states have attained and their military expenditures is presented in Figure 9. The chart shows states rank-ordered by military expenditure as a percent of GNP along the vertical axis, and grouped by GNP per capita along the horizontal axis. Note that, in contrast to those states in troubled parts of the world, the major well-to-do neutrals (e.g., Switzerland, Austria and Finland) spend very little on defense—with Japan spending even less on a percentage basis.

Using this same data, regional patterns are illustrated in Figure 10. Each region or alliance is represented by two concentric circles, one proportional to its population size and the other proportional to its military expenditures. Figure 10 shows that the Middle East and Warsaw Pact nations support a relatively high military burden in relation to NATO and other areas of the world. Figure 10 also shows that the more populous regions of the world budget relatively modest military expenditures while, except for Oceania, the more wealthy regions spend relatively more to support their military structure.

While military expenditures exhibited modest but steady yearly increases during the decade 1970-1979 —rising a total of 22 percent—the value of the international armaments trade, as tabulated in Table II of Statistical Tables, rose a spectacular 124 percent. World trade activity in armaments and associated goods reached over twenty-three billion then-year dollars in 1979. Arms imports by developing and developed states for the period 1970 through 1979 are shown in Figure 11. The developing states continue to be the major arms importers, accounting for almost 81 percent of the world total in 1979. This steadily increasing market for arms in the developing states is responsible for the dramatic increase in total arms imports despite the nearly static demand for arms imports by developed states.

As in previous years, the Middle East was the leading arms importing region, receiving 34 percent of the world's arms deliveries in 1979 (Figure 12), down from 36 percent in 1978. East Asian states imported 13 percent of the world's total in 1979, up from eight percent in 1978. This rather abrupt East Asian increase was matched by the African states' six percent decline to 19 percent of world arms imports in 1979. Figure 13 charts arms imports and depicts associated trends by regions.

Figure 14 provides an overview of regional arms imported in 1979 compared to 1970. As in 1978, the regions with the most dramatic changes again are Africa, where imports in 1979 were almost eleven times larger than they were in 1970, and the Middle East, where 1979 imports were 3.5 times those in 1970. And, although more modest sums are involved, Latin America arms imports increased by a factor of seven.

The leading arms-importing country in 1979 was Libya, which received $2.1 billion worth of military goods and services (Figure 15). 1978's leading arms importer, Iran, was one of five states receiving more than a billion dollars worth of arms exports in 1979. Figure 15 shows the ten leading arms importers in 1979. Vietnam and India replaced Ethiopia and Algeria which were among the leading arms importers in 1978. Warsaw Pact states are the major suppliers to four of the five nations importing more than one billion dollars worth of arms and associated goods in 1979.

The two leading arms exporting states remain the Soviet Union and the United States, with Soviet 1979 exports of 9.6 billion dollars exceeding US exports of $5.1 billion by about 86 percent. (For method of evaluating Soviet arms transfers see Statistical Notes and Sources.) As shown in Figure 16, the other leading arms exporters in 1979 were France, $1.3 billion, both the United Kingdom and West Germany, $0.9 billion, and Czechoslovakia, about $0.8 billion. The Figure 17 comparison of the percentage shares of the market held by the major arms exporters shows that Warsaw Pact states, primarily the Soviet Union (44 percent) and Czechoslovakia (four percent) exported very close to one-half of the world's total arms exports in 1979.

To place international arms transfers into the context of aid and development flows, Figure 18 shows

arms exported by major suppliers to developing states over the five-year period 1975-1979 as well as the amount of aid given over the same period. (See Table III, Statistical Tables.) While the value of Soviet arms delivered to Third World states exceeded substantially that of the United States, the Soviet Union only gave about one-fourth as much in economic aid. In contrast, the value of aid given by three European states, France, the United Kingdom, and West Germany, to developing states was significantly more than the value of arms exported to these states.

Table IV of the Statistical Tables provides a measure of the overall arms trade. While the caveat remains that WMEAT data in themselves do not provide a measure of the capability possessed by a particular country, Table IV does offer some illumination into this area by listing numbers of selected military hardware delivered over the five-year period 1975-1979 to nations within regions of the world.

Figure 19 graphically shows that the NATO states have provided steadily less of the total arms exports throughout the world while Warsaw Pact states have steadily supplied a greater share of the world market. In 1979 the Warsaw Pact replaced NATO states as the major exporter of military-related items. It appears that this trend will continue at least through the near term.

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

Cells ranked according to MILEX/GNP.

1979 data not available for: Afghanistan; Albania; Angola; Chad; Cuba; Equatorial Guinea; Fiji; Gabon; Guinea; Guinea Bissau; Haiti; Iran; Kampuchea; Laos; Lebanon; Mauritania; Mongolia; Mozambique; Suriname; Vietnam; and Taiwan.

Figure 9

Regions and Alliances Arrayed by Military Expenditures as a Percent of GNP and GNP Per Capita, 1979*

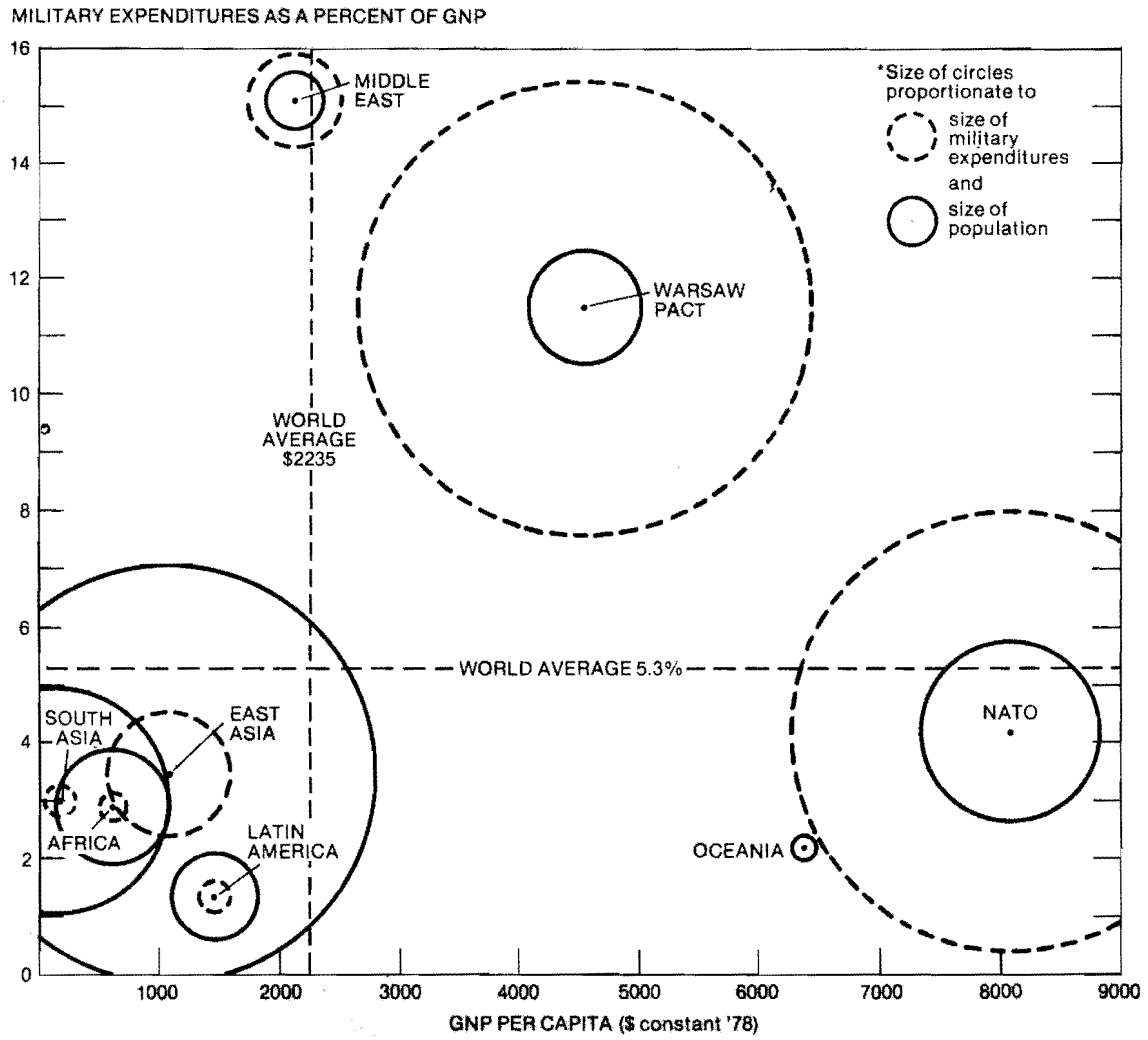
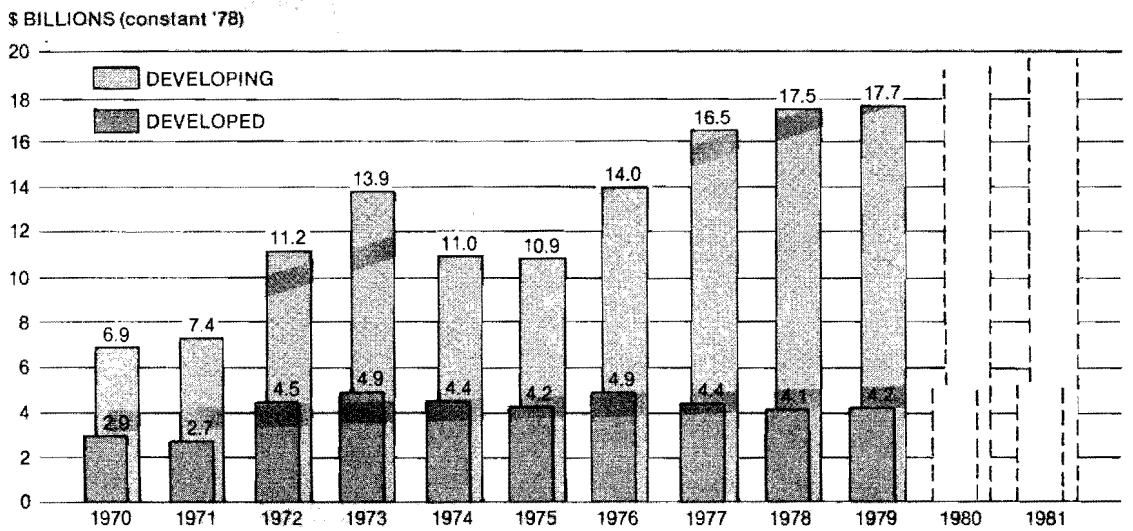


Figure 10

Figure 11

World Arms Imports



Shares of World Arms Imports, 1979

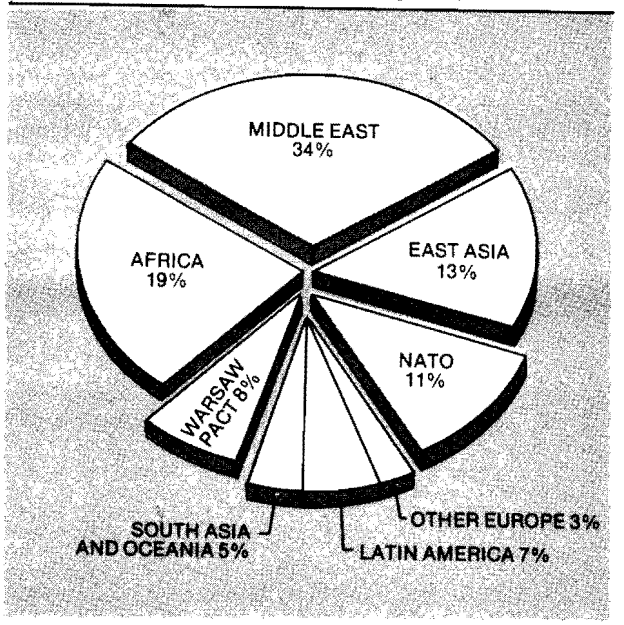
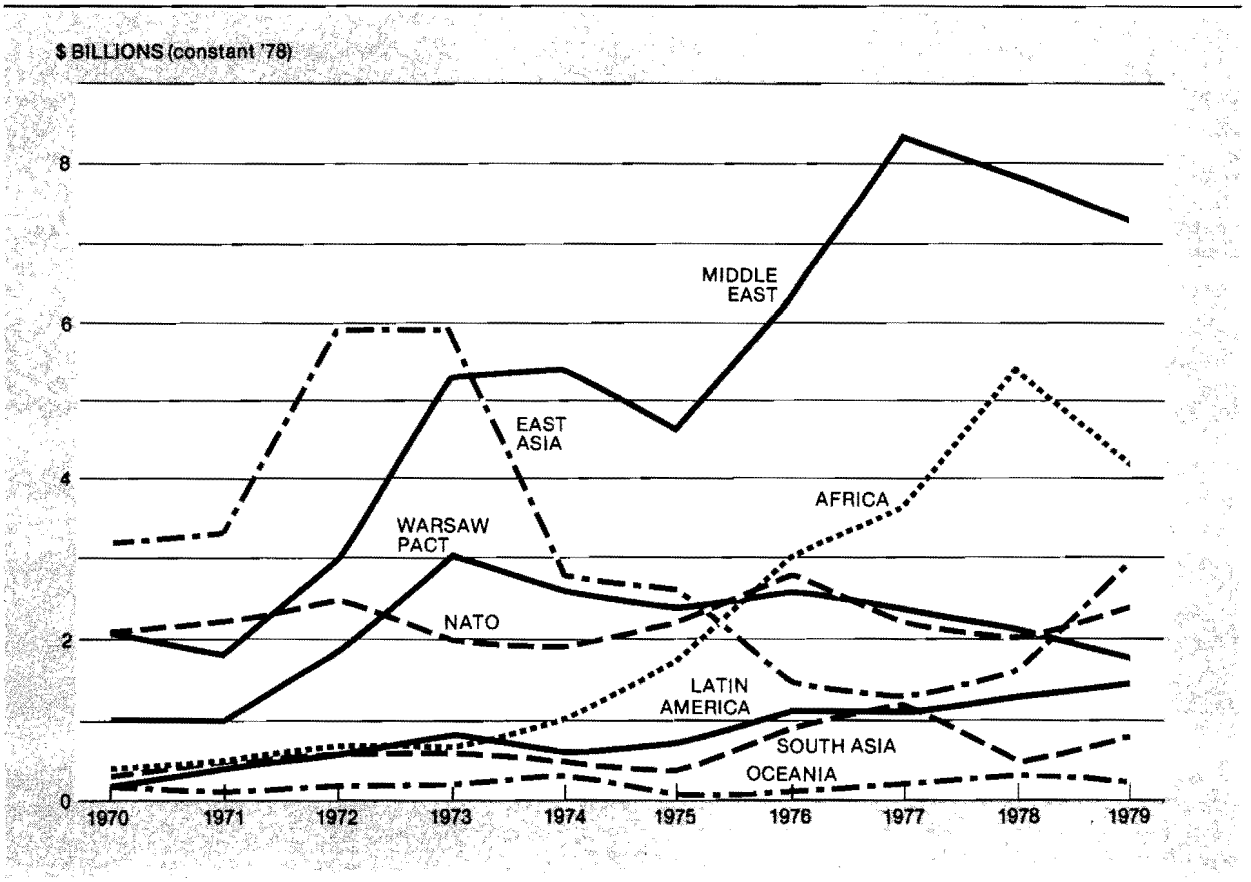


Figure 12

Figure 13

Recipients of Arms Imports



Regional Arms Imports ($ billions constant '78)

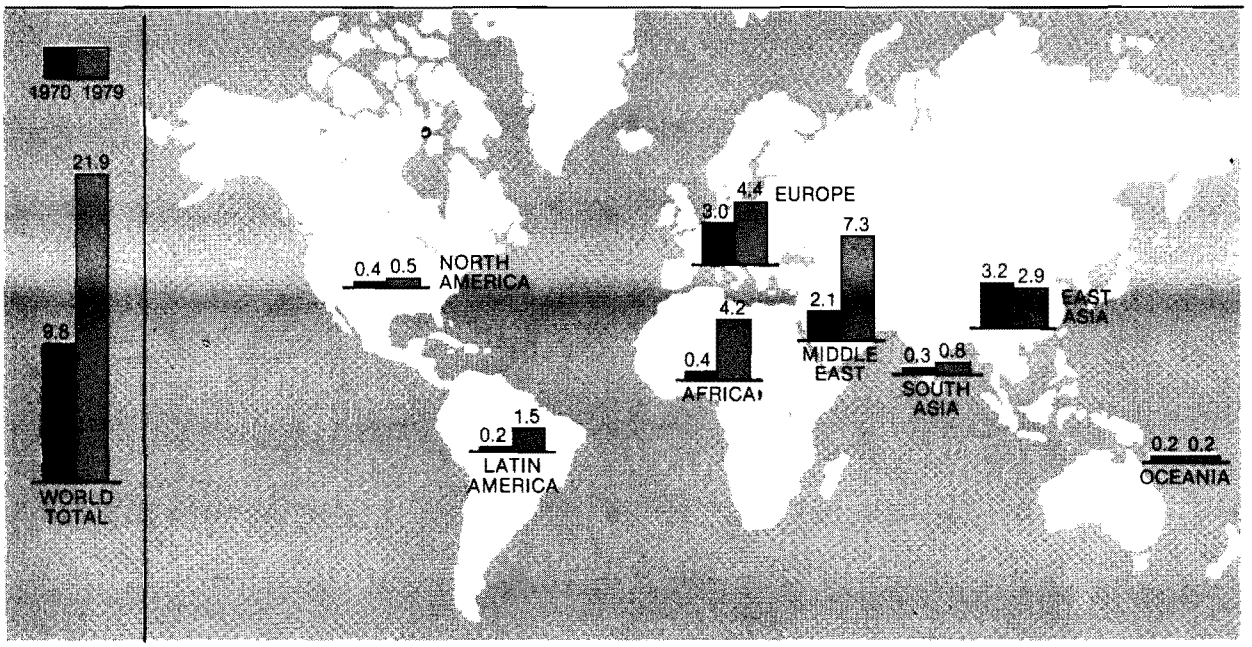


Figure 14

Figure 15

Leading Arms Importing States, 1979

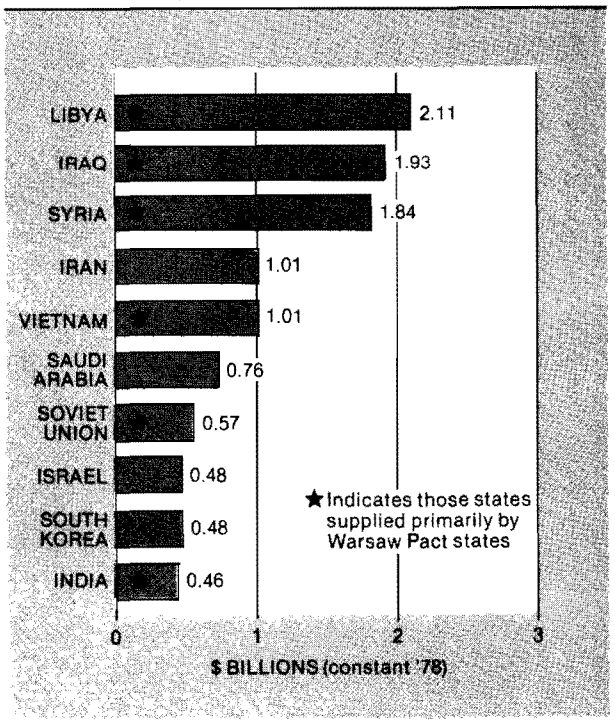
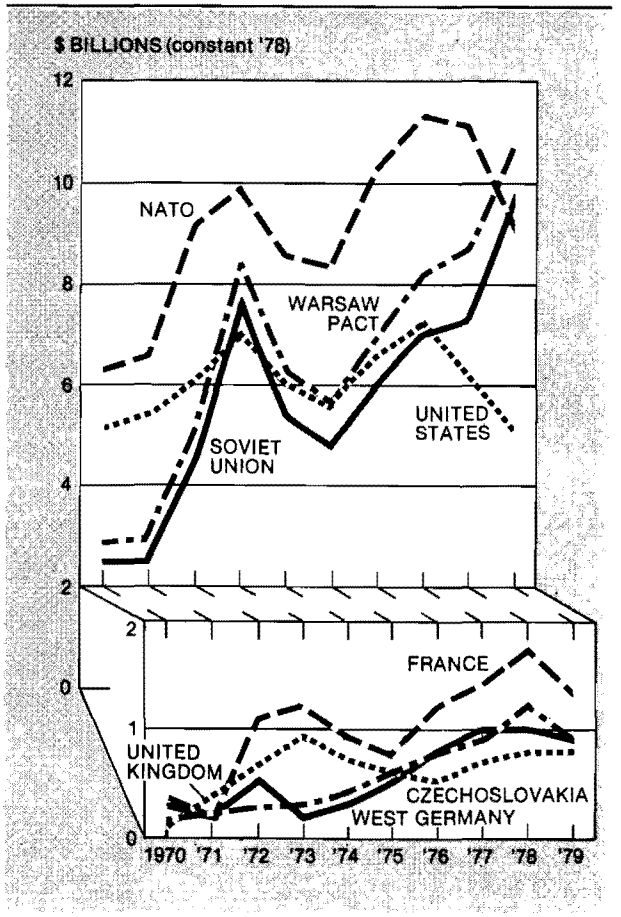


Figure 16

Arms Exports of Major Suppliers



Arms Exports, 1979 / Shares by Suppliers

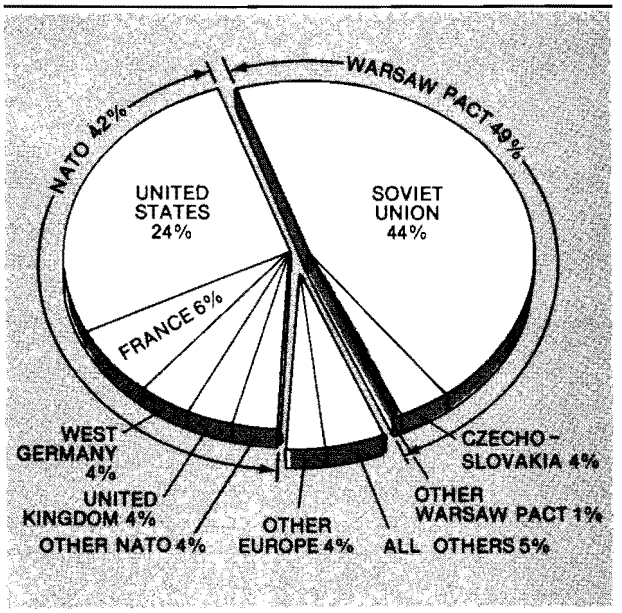
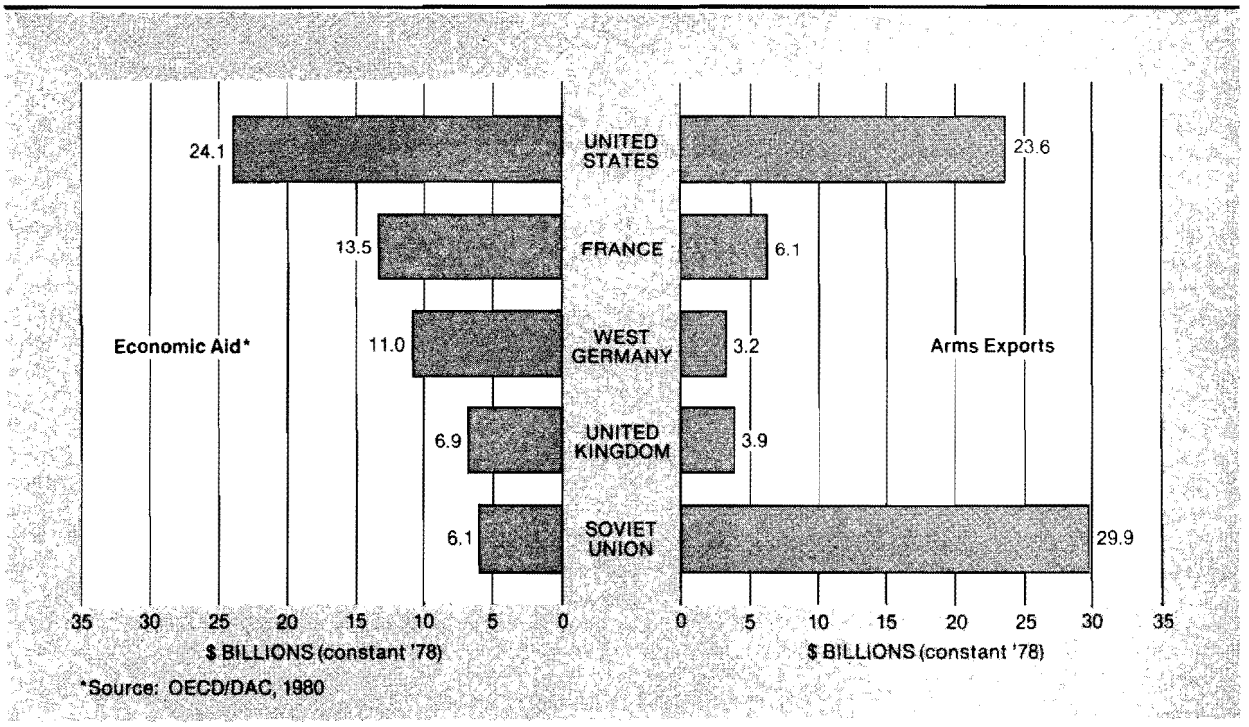


Figure 17

Figure 18

Value of Economic Aid and Arms Exports to Developing States 1975-1979



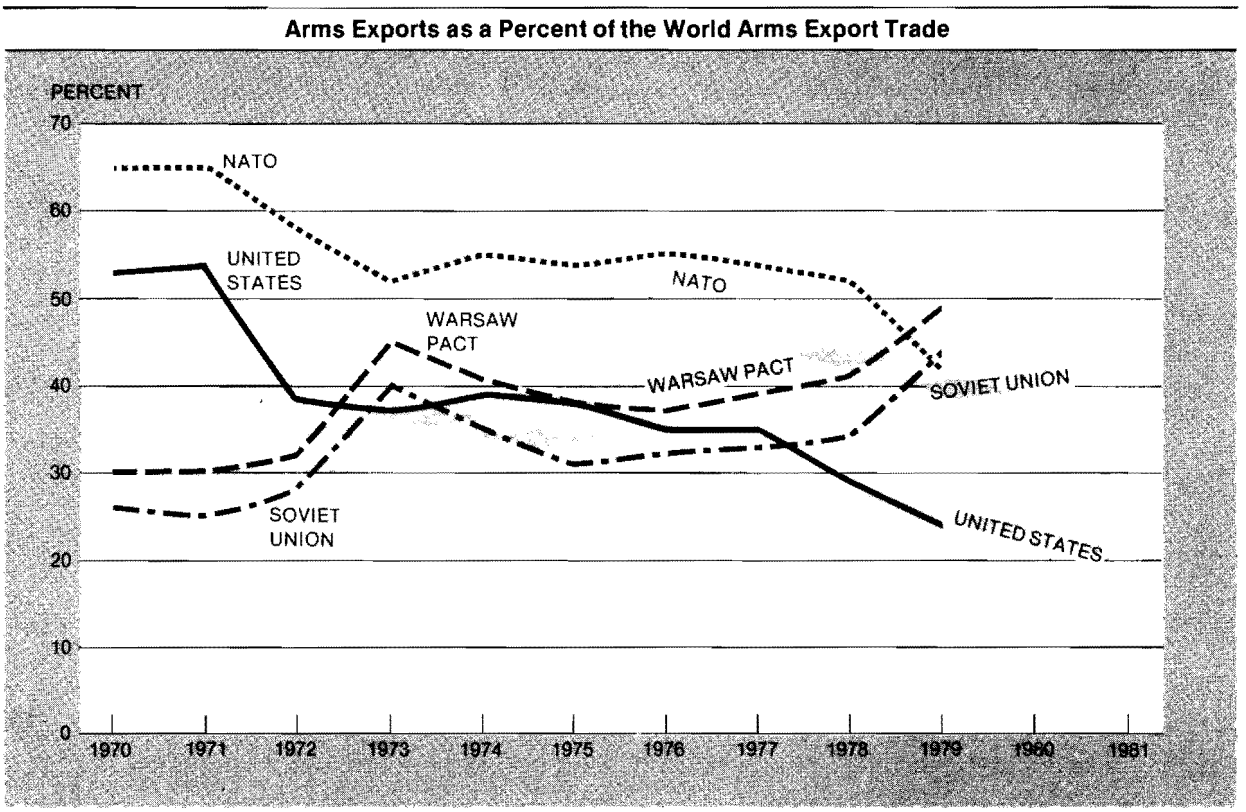

Arms Exports as a Percent of the World Arms Export Trade
PERCENT
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
NATO
UNITED STATES
WARSAW PACT
SOVIET UNION
NATO
WARSAW PACT
SOVIET UNION
UNITED STATES
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981

Figure 19

CONVENTIONAL ARMS TRANSFER POLICY

On July 8, 1981, the President signed a directive on conventional arms transfer policy, which superseded Presidential Directive 13 of May 13, 1977. The text of the new arms transfer policy:

The challenges and hostility toward fundamental United States interests, and the interests of its friends and allies, have grown significantly in recent years. These trends threaten stability in many regions and impede progress toward greater political and economic development.

The United States cannot defend the free world's interests alone. The United States must, in today's world, not only strengthen its own military capabilities, but be prepared to help its friends and allies to strengthen theirs through the transfer of conventional arms and other forms of security assistance. Such transfers complement American security commitments and serve important United States objectives. Prudently pursued, arms transfers can strengthen us.

The United States therefore views the transfer of conventional arms and other defense articles and services as an essential element of its global defense posture and an indispensable component of its foreign policy. Applied judiciously, arms transfers can:

- help deter aggression by enhancing the states of preparedness of allies and friends;
- increase our own armed forces' effectiveness by improving the ability of the United States, in concert with its friends and allies, to project power in response to threats posed by mutual adversaries;
- support efforts to foster the ability of our forces to deploy and operate with those of our friends and allies, thereby strengthening and revitalizing our mutual security relationships;
- demonstrate that the United States has an enduring interest in the security of its friends and partners, and that it will not allow them to be at a military disadvantage;
- foster regional internal stability, thus encouraging peaceful resolution of disputes and evolutionary change; and
- help to enhance United States defense production capabilities and efficiency.

Attainment of these objectives in turn requires effective United States Government control and direction over arms transfers. Because of the diversity of United States security interests, this Administration will tailor its approach to arms transfer requests to specific situations and exercise sufficient flexibility to respond promptly to changes affecting the mutual interests of the United States and its allies and friends. We will review such requests with care.

The United States will evaluate requests primarily in terms of their net contribution to enhanced deterrence and defense. It will accord high priority to requests from its major alliance partners and to those nations with whom it has friendly and cooperative security relationships. In making arms transfer decisions the United States will give due consideration to a broad range of factors including:

- the degree to which the transfer responds appropriately to the military threats confronting the recipient;
- whether the transfer will enhance the recipient's capability to participate in collective security efforts with the United States;
- whether the transfer will promote mutual interests in countering externally supported aggression;
- whether the transfer is consistent with United States interests in maintaining stability within regions where friends of the United States may have differing objectives;
- whether the transfer is compatible with the needs of United States forces, recognizing that occasions will arise when other nations may require scarce items on an emergency basis;
- whether the proposed equipment transfer can be absorbed by the recipient without overburdening its military support system or financial resources; and
- whether any detrimental effects of the transfer are more than counterbalanced by positive contributions to United States interests and objectives.

All requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Those for coproduction, or the transfer of sensitive or advanced technology, will receive special scrutiny, taking into account economic and industrial factors for both the United States and other participating countries, the importance of arms cooperation with NATO and other close friends and allies, potential third party transfers, and the protection of sensitive technology, and military capabilities.

Particular care must be taken to avoid any adverse impact on allied and friendly nations by encouraging them to assume burdens for which their economies are ill-prepared. Therefore, careful consideration will be given to lower-cost alternatives including adaptations of military equipment for sale abroad, recognizing that first-line systems may not suit the needs of many countries. This consideration of the full range of available American alternatives will take place at every stage of review.

United States Government representatives overseas will be expected to provide the same courtesies and assistance to firms that have obtained licenses to market items on the United States Munitions List as they would to those marketing other American products.

The policy changes being initiated should not be seen as heralding a period of unrestrained military transfers. The United States retains a genuine interest in arms transfer restraint and remains prepared to consider specific proposals directed toward that end. There has been, however, little or no interest in arms transfer limitations manifested by the Soviet Union, or the majority of the other arms-producing nations. In the absence of such interest, the United States will not jeopardize its own security needs through a program of unilateral restraint. At the same time, recognizing

the special role that its major allies can play in strengthening common friends, it will seek to develop complementary policies with those allies.

The realities of today's world demand that we pursue a sober, responsible, and balanced arms transfer policy, a policy that will advance our national security interests and those of the free world. Both in addressing decisions as to specific transfers and opportunities for restraint among producers, we will be guided by principle as well as practical necessity. We will deal with the world as it is, rather than as we would like it to be.

ARMS TRANSFERS AND THE NATIONAL INTEREST*

Following are selected portions of an address by James L. Buckley, Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, Science, and Technology, before the Aerospace Industries Association in Williamsburg, Virginia, May 21, 1981.

I am delighted to be with you today in this superb setting. Some of the great debates defining the goals of what was to be the American Revolution took place here in Williamsburg. The seeds sown here and elsewhere along the Atlantic seaboard took root and produced the greatest experiment in human freedom the world has ever witnessed.

This new republic, which the patriots who walked the streets of Williamsburg two centuries ago helped design, has evolved into a great and powerful nation. We are no longer merely the world's foremost example of the blessing that freedom brings; but of historical necessity, we are now the primary guardians of the very concepts of individual freedom and the inherent dignity of man on which this country was founded and from which it continues to draw its strength.

We Americans have never sought the responsibilities of world leadership, but we cannot avoid them or the burdens they impose on us. Irving Kristol described our obligations as a great power in an essay written in 1967 when some in the United States were beginning to call for a withdrawal from Vietnam, a reduction in our foreign commitments, and a return to "Fortress America." With a provocative reference to the United States as an "Imperial Power," Kristol wrote:

> "There are a great many people who appear to think that a great power is only the magnification of a small power, and that the principles governing the actions of the latter are simply transferable—perhaps with some modification—to the former. In fact, there is a qualitative difference between the two conditions, and the difference can be summed up as follows: A great power is 'imperial' because what it does *not* do is just as significant, and just as consequental, as what it does. Which is to say, a great power does not have the range of freedom of action—derived from the freedom of inaction—that a small power possesses. It is entangled in a web of responsibilities from which there is no hope of escape; and its policy-makers are doomed to a strenuous and unquiet life."

AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

Nothing worthwhile in the world community is possible—neither economic growth nor political or social reform—in an atmosphere of increasing instability. And there is little reason to assume that the decade of the 1980s will witness a basic change in this situation, unless the United States is prepared to meet the security needs of its friends and allies as well as its own. Military power alone cannot solve the large array of problems which currently beset the community of nations; nor can it provide the foundations for an international society in which equity and security prevail. What it can do, given the growing disorder that we confront today, is help to reestablish some sense of equilibrium.

All of this will require the best of American leadership abroad and at home. We must not only demonstrate that we have the will to lead but the capacity to back that will with the necessary military and economic power. This will require the revitalization of our defenses and the building of stronger alliances and cooperative relationships as well as the rebuilding of our own economic strength. This is why the adoption of the President's economic program is as essential to our ultimate national security as the increased requests for defense and security assistance appropriations.

My own responsibilities are focused on the last, so I would like to take the time to describe some of the attitudes and policies that I expect will be applied to the sale of weapons and related goods and services. These and other related objectives are being spelled out in a policy statement that we expect will be released in the near future.

US ATTITUDES AND POLICIES

For starters, this Administration believes that arms transfers, judiciously applied, can complement and supplement our own defense efforts and serve as a vital and constructive instrument of American foreign policy. In revising our practices in this area, we seek to achieve the following:

- Enhancement of the state of prepardness of our friends and allies;
- Revitalization of our alliances;
- The fashioning of more coherent policies and strategies that bear on East-West relations; and
- The buttressing of our own defense production capabilities.

Arms transfers can thus serve as an important adjunct to our own security by helping deter acts of aggression, by enhancing the self-defense capabilities of nations with which we share close security ties, and by facilitating access by American forces to military facilities abroad.

The Administration's new approach to arms transfers will emphasize the need for flexibility and rapid response to meet changing circumstances affecting American security interests. We will evaluate requests for support in terms of their contribution to deterrence and defense. We will accord high priority to requests from members of our major alliances and from those nations with which we have developed cooperative relationships.

ASSESSING REQUESTS

In assessing arms transfer requests, the United States will continue to give due consideration to such factors as the degree to which the equipment requested

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*As reported in *Current Policy No. 279*, US Department of State Bureau of Public Affairs, Washington, D.C., May 1981

corresponds to the military threat facing the recipient, the manner in which such equipment will serve to maintain stability within regions where friends of the United States are on less than the best terms one with the other; and whether the proposed transfer can be absorbed by the recipient without overburdening its military support system or financial resources.

We believe that particular care must be taken to avoid an adverse impact on allied and friendly nations by encouraging them to assume burdens for which their economies are ill-prepared. For this reason, we are prepared to encourage the efforts of American manufacturers to produce equipment which, in terms of cost, complexity, and sophistication, is more appropriate to the needs of non-industrialized nations. At the same time, the United States will continue to strive with its NATO allies to achieve a high degree of equipment standardization in order to achieve our mutual goal of interoperability of equipment.

Recognizing, as we do, that in today's economic climate a number of nations cannot afford to purchase equipment on commercial terms, we are requesting congressional authority to help finance some such purchases at concessional rates. At the same time we are seeking other statutory provisions that will simplify procedures and achieve significant economies in the production and sale of items in high demand.

Requests for transfer for technologically sensitive materials will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Such transfer will not be approved if a significant possibility of compromise of sensitive information or equipment exists, or if justification on the basis of overriding US interest cannot be made. We will also give serious consideration to future requests for coproduction or coassembly, of military equipment produced by American manufacturers, while understanding the extreme complexity of this particular subject as well as the potential for conflict between foreign and domestic economic policy objectives. For this reason, I would particularly welcome your views as the Administration works to develop specific guidelines in the area of coproduction and coassembly.

Finally, as one of my first actions in this position, we rescinded the Carter Administration's so-called leprosy letter, which instructed US officials overseas not to assist US businessmen seeking to meet the military needs of friendly states. Henceforth, US Government representatives overseas will be expected to provide the same courtesies and support to firms that have obtained licenses to market items on the US Munitions List as they would to those marketing other American products. In due course we will be reviewing our licensing procedures to see how they can be simplified.

MULTILATERAL RESTRAINT

I know there will be those who will conclude that these new policy changes will herald a period of unrestrained military sales. They will not. We remain dedicated to the goal of mutual restraint in arms transfers. What we advocate is similiar dedication to the goal of serving US interests; and in those cases where arms transfers are the best means of doing so, we will make them. The difference between this Administration and its predecessor is in the perception of where those interests lie, how and by whom they are challenged, and how best to advance them.

This Administration starts with no illusions as to Soviet purposes. Soviet support for so-called wars of national liberation has never been qualified, even during the halcyon days of detente. It is, therefore, not surprising that there has been little or no interest in arms transfer limitations manifested by the Soviet Union—or, for that matter, by the majority of other arms producing nations.

We will, nonetheless, continue to examine ways to secure a regime of multilateral restraint. But in the meantime this Administration will face up to the realities of Soviet aggrandizement, and it will pursue a sober, balanced, and responsible arms transfer policy, one which is essential for the protection of our national security interests.

SECURITY AND COOPERATION

Which brings me to the last point I would like to make. Despite our inherent strength, there are limits to what we can accomplish alone. We are as dependent on the cooperation of other sovereign nations for the defense of our larger security interests as we are dependent on foreign sources for oil and such other strategic minerals as cobalt, manganese, titanium, chrome, and a host of others to support the high technology on which our economy is based.

The alliances and cooperative arrangements we need to forge with other nations cannot be coerced. They require of us a new maturity in our relationships with other nations, one that recognizes the sovereignty and dignity of other societies as well as the enormous diversity of cultures that exists among them. If we build our society relationships on the bedrock of mutual interests, then they will prove durable—provided always that we can once again restore confidence in the reliability of American undertakings.

We are the essential partner in any credible network of free world relationships because we are the only power that has the capacity to hold in check the aggressive opportunism of the Soviet enterprise. Our attempt in recent years to downgrade our world responsibilities has proven catastrophic for precisely the reason that only we are in a position to make the difference. As Irving Kristol pointed out in the essay I cited earlier: "It is the world situation—and the history which created this situation—that appoints imperial powers, not anyone's decision or even anyone's ambition. And power begets responsibility—and above all the responsibility to use this power responsibly."

That is our challenge: not to strip ourselves of power but to focus that power for the achievement for the common good. And that common good these days is to restore a world order in which each nation can work out its own destiny, free of fears of external threat. What we have to offer other nations as we seek to forge new and effective partnerships is the prospect of global stability in which the United States can be relied upon to use its influence and strength to protect the peace and require that rogue nations observe a code

of behavior that eschews resorts to force or subversion in international affairs.

This is the stated objective of the Reagan Administration, and it is one that is based on the long overdue reaffirmation of our confidence in ourselves and in the rightness of our cause. We *are* the last best hope on Earth; and we have no responsible choice but to act accordingly.

THE BURDEN OF SOVIET DEFENSE: A POLITICAL-ECONOMIC ESSAY*

I. INTRODUCTION

Over the past two decades overall Soviet economic growth has been slowing down markedly: GNP rose 6 or 7 percent per year in the 1950s, 5 percent in the 1960s, and under 4 percent in the 1970s. The last three years have been particularly bleak, with growth rates in the neighborhood of 1-2 percent. Over the same period, however, Moscow has been building up its military forces without letup. Moreover, there seems to be no evidence that the Kremlin is cutting back on the rate of increase in military outlays, let alone reducing or freezing the current level, although the economic decline is likely to accelerate in the 1980s relative to the average of the 1970s.

Assuming that the Soviet leaders are aware that their military buildup is a burden on the economy and that reduction of military spending would yield resources badly needed for civilian development, how can we explain the persistence of the military buildup over so long a period and on such an impressive scale? What is the likelihood of future change in this pattern?

II. THE BURDEN OF SOVIET DEFENSE: MEANING AND MEASURE

Definition of the concept of "burden of defense" and measurement of its magnitude are much more difficult than a common sense view leads one to expect.

The Concept

In defining "burden" as it applies to the USSR, the following considerations seem particularly noteworthy:

1. "Burden" implies at least two fundamental assumptions: resources allocated to the military have alternative productive uses, and military activities are not valued for themselves but as means to an end. The first assumption is almost self-evident: if resources had no alternative uses, their exploitation would be costless to the society. Hence, a correct measure of the burden requires valuation of defense and other competing uses at social opportunity cost, the value to the society of alternatives forgone. As noted below, that value is not directly or easily obtainable from Soviet data. The second assumption also seems necessary but is controversial. Consumption, for example, involves an opportunity cost but is not usually viewed as a burden on the society; in contrast, military activity in ancient Sparta was the basic social goal, not a means to an end. The second assumption seems to involve a political judgment, and will be reconsidered in Section IV.

2. The military expenditure estimates must encompass the volume of activities whose cost serves as the index of burden. Hence military activities with predominantly civil value or orientation, such as the use of troops to bring in the harvest, should be excluded. On the other hand, retirement pay, which forms a part of the present burden of previous effort, should be counted, as should the military portion of all activities of mixed military-civil character (construction and railroad troops).

3. Assuming that the military expenditures are of the desired scope, they must be appropriately valued. In any economy, prevailing prices may depart from the real social cost of resources used in the military sector. The divergence in the USSR may be particularly significant, not just because of the reliance on conscript forces, paid far below wages for labor of comparable quality in civilian employment, or budget subsidization of military production (believed to have been true at least before the late 1960s), but largely because of the structural characteristics of the Soviet economy. The economy is bureaucratized, centrally managed, and inefficient. Resource allocation takes place not in response to market price signals but largely by directive. Opportunity cost must therefore be interpreted with respect to the bounds of real possibilities of reallocation in the Soviet Union, short of radical political and economic reorganization.

4. Even with suitable adjustments of Soviet value magnitudes to approximate opportunity cost under Soviet conditions, there may still be divergence between the adjusted prices and real social cost of resources used in the military sector. The adjusted value of military expenditure may overstate the burden of defense in opportunity cost terms if the military sector is more efficient than the civilian, as some Western students assert and if the relative efficiency of the military sector is due to its special and untranslatable environment (the military as economizing buyer, in contrast to the seller's market prevailing in civilian production). On the other hand, to the extent that the apparently superior performance of the military sector is attributable mainly to the benefits of priority status, which levies largely hidden costs on the civilian sector (quality deterioration, delays, bottlenecks), the adjusted value of military expenditures may understate the true burden of defense.

5. Finally, in a dynamic economy, the size of the burden of military expenditure, measured as the ratio of the latter to some national aggregate such as GNP, may be sensitive to the date of the costs or prices, whether or not they are appropriately defined by criteria set out earlier, in which numerator and denominator are measured. Where relative costs/prices and quantities are changing, "index number" effects can be expected—that is, real volume increases will differ when calculated with price weights of different years, and a structural indicator such as burden will vary for any particular year, depending on whether it is measured in prices of that or some other year. Burden measurements at constant prices have considerable analytical interest, but to illuminate the nature of the policy choices available to a national leadership at a given time, the prices of that year should be used.

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*By Abraham S. Becker, senior economist, The Rand Corporation. This essay is a summary of a longer study with the same title published in October, 1981, as Rand report R-2752-AF and prepared for the US Air Force.

Measurement Approaches

The simplest and most frequently used approach to assessment of the USSR's defense burden divides Soviet military expenditure by GNP as a measure of the defense drain on aggregate resources. Specialists have differed in their calculations of the defense/GNP ratio because of divergent estimates of both numerator and denominator, especially the numerator, and different valuation bases, with some analysts attempting to approximate social opportunity cost and others content to operate with prevailing Soviet prices. Consequently, the various estimates have limited comparability. Unfortunately, no single series of consistent scope and valuation also extends over most of the postwar period and has the desired characteristics sketched earlier. Nevertheless, despite the limitations, it is still possible to infer some idea of the rough trend over time.

From the intensive height of the military effort in World War II, the drain on economic resources was sharply reduced in the early postwar years. The post 1948 cold war/Korean War buildup was partially reversed in the first couple of years after the death of Stalin. It is now clear that Soviet military expenditure has been rising from the early 1960s. The CIA estimates that the defense/GNP ratio—measured at 1970 prices—hovered around the level of 11 to 13 percent between 1965 and 1978: the decline in the growth rate of GNP in the last two years and the constancy in the growth rate in military outlay raised the defense/GNP share to 12 to 14 percent. Some critics of the CIA ruble calculations believe that Soviet military outlays in the 1970s expanded much more rapidly, so that the defense/GNP ratio is now close to 20 percent.

There is a striking contrast between the Western estimates, with all their gaps and inconsistencies, and the pattern of the counterpart ratio in the United States. The American ratio rose through the Vietnam War to a high of 9 to 9½ percent in 1967-68 and then declined steadily thereafter. At about 6 percent now (1981), the defense share of GNP in the United States is less than half as high as it is in the USSR.

Apart from the somewhat fuzzy state of the data, analysis of burden in such aggregative terms appears simplistic. It is necessary to examine the effect of given defense levels on other components of aggregate output, on the various civil sectors. A step forward is to calculate changes over time in the end-use structure of GNP. A more precise technique is regression analysis, for which total output is broken down into sectoral elements. A set of static indicators of the sectoral burdens may be obtained from an input-output table, to the extent that military-related flows may be identified and isolated. The CIA estimates that the sum of direct and indirect military uses absorbs about one-third of the Soviet output of machine building and metalworking, one-fifth of that of metallurgy, and one-sixth of the production of both chemicals and energy. An alternative, dynamic approach to assessing the effects of defense spending is by simulation of actual or hypothetical growth paths of major economic variables by manipulation of econometric models of the Soviet economy. These can range from the simple to the elaborate.

The results of the Western studies in these various categories confirm the impression that the Soviet military buildup of the past 20 years has constituted a heavy burden on the economy. The share of Soviet GNP allocated to the military sector is high relative to that of the United States (and, of course, to that of any other developed industrial society); it seems to be growing in recent years with the slowdown of the economy. More elaborate approaches to measurement of the burden support each other in the expectable demonstration of a primary tradeoff between defense and investment, with inevitable, lagged effect on aggregate growth. These are the apparent qualitative conclusions. Given the differences in form and type of model, structure of assumptions, and particular data used, the quantification of these relations is bound to vary.

III. EXTERNAL VERSUS INTERNAL DETERMINANTS OF SOVIET MILITARY EXPENDITURE

The Role of the External Threat

In the early 1960s one could imagine that in response to perceived weakness relative to the USSR's main adversaries, the Soviet military budget would be molded chiefly by evaluation of the American (and Chinese) military preponderance. But if the initiation of a Soviet military buildup could thus be projected, it would also have been natural to forecast a diminution of the effort as "parity" was approached or achieved. As we know, the effort has not yet diminished.

It is true that no less an authority than Nikita Khrushchev once implied that the Soviet defense budget in his time was largely dictated by US military activities. However, this claim should be at least partially discounted on two grounds. Far from slavishly imitating American practice, the Soviets have evolved a distinctive style of military development. Some American designs have been copied and the Soviet military has been alert to US activities, but the Soviet military force is, patently, far from a carbon copy of the American. Nor can it be shown that the level or trend of Soviet military outlays has moved in tandem with that of the United States.

Figure 1 shows the relation of Chinese, Soviet and US defense spending, all at constant prices, using CIA unclassified estimates and compilations for the period of 1968-1978. These data indicate that from 1968 (the high-spending point of the Vietnam War) to 1976, the real value of US defense outlays declined without interruption, while Soviet military spending at constant ruble prices is estimated to have grown without interruption; Chinese military expenditures in constant yuan rose one and one-half times in three years but leveled off thereafter at little over the 1970 mark.

If Soviet leaders' impressions of aggregate US military activity have been formed on the basis of US value statistics, these impressions cannot have been substantially at variance with the pattern of Figure 1. However, the Kremlin may have been more impressed by other indicators of US intentions—for example, statements by congressional or administration figures. It is therefore not possible to conclusively refute the hypothesis of Soviet reaction to US action—at least, not on the basis of quantitiative evidence. Moreover,

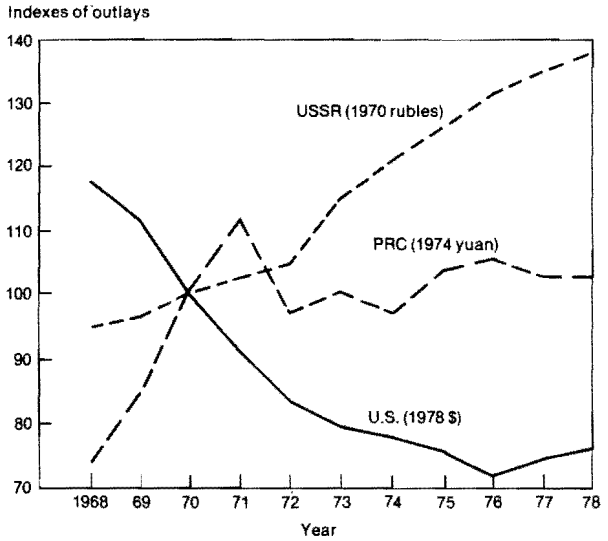

Fig. 1—Comparative growth of U.S., Soviet, and Chinese military outlays, 1968-1978 (1970 = 100)

no account has been taken here of non-US NATO and non-Soviet Warsaw Pact expenditures. In general, then, to explain the overall Soviet military buildup in relation to the actions of its major adversaries would require a far more complex model—in terms of number of actors, period of time covered, and use of perceived intentions, rather than realized outlays at constant prices—than is found in Figure 1. The role of the external threat must be reviewed in terms of policymakers' perceptions and the institutional context of policy formation.

Economic Size as Determinant

In recent years, several efforts have been made to "explain" levels of spending on defense in various countries by cross-national and intertemporal regression analysis emphasizing major macroeconomic variables. The notion that defense spending is significantly related to GNP or other aggregate output measures in the short run seems counter-intuitive. To the extent that decisions are made with some reference to external events, domestic economics will generally be expected to adjust to perceptions of foreign threat. In the long term, the level of development must bear considerably on the observed scale and quality of military activity. The Soviets have understood from the beginning that a powerful modern economy is the foundation of a strong military establishment, and their emphasis on the expansion of heavy industry, transportation and communication—later, on research and development in high technology areas—as a path to developing armed might is too well known to require elaboration.

Over the middle-term, especially if one can assume stabilization of the (perceived) external threat, one may reasonably expect greater regularity in the relation between defense and general economic activity. CIA has estimated that between the mid-sixties and the late 1970s, Soviet defense expenditures rose at approximately the same rate as GNP. It would hardly be appropriate to conclude from this that the Politburo adjusts the annual defense budget to the planned level of national output or intends to do so in the future. The rate of economic growth is markedly lower now than in the mid-1960s or early 1970s. So far there is no indication that Soviet military expenditure plans are taking account of that fact.

Nevertheless, economic constraints are real even when they are disregarded. Even in the long run, it is not possible to have prolonged high rates of growth of military outlays and continued rapid expansion of the civil economy without equally rapid technological progress or substantial help from others. In the pursuit of the political utility derived from military programs, policymakers may pay high and growing opportunity costs. The point of crisis surely depends on particular circumstances. Therefore, it is necessary to peer more closely at the Soviet "particular circumstances."

IV. THE POLITICAL-INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

This section argues that the persistence of Soviet military buildup reflects the top leadership's perception of priority national interests and the support of an institutional structure and decisionmaking process that insures the maintenance of such priority evaluation: positively, by creating a highly compact, centralized, top policymaking apparatus that facilitates the imposition of military priorities: negatively, by obstructing access and influence in the policy process to whatever "dovish" opposition has been potentially capable of being mustered.

Perceived National Interest

In Section II, the idea that defense constitutes a "burden" on the national economy was viewed as depending on two assumptions: that defense has an opportunity cost, but also, that like government administration, it is at best a means, undesirable in itself, to a worthier end. This is *not* the way Soviet leaders have tended to view the matter. The role of military preparedness in the leaders' "utility functions" is much more than that of an instrument to achieve other social ends:

1. The apparent Soviet commitment to develop a broadly-based set of military capabilities across the whole spectrum of war fighting situations may be ascribed in part to prudent, old-fashioned military logic. To survive and prevail in future war, Moscow sees the necessity of superior forces in being at the inception of the conflict. Gradual but steady accretion of a large, broad-spectrum force structure accords with this perception of needs and realities. It also leads to open-ended demands (over time) on the military budget, for the broad-spectrum war-fighting doctrine seems to have no inherent concept of sufficiency.

2. An enduring theme of the Kremlin's self-perception has been the threat to the survival of the Soviet social-political system. With the rise of the USSR's strategic nuclear power, there was evidence of growing self-confidence in its military strength, including increasing Soviet activisim in third areas. Nonetheless, now, too,

as over centuries past, geography and history condition inhabitants of the Russian land mass to suspect the ambitions of their neighbors or their neighbor's allies. But if the expansion of the Russian state frontiers created the space that constituted the foundation of Russia's defense, it also gave rise to enduring hostility on the part of the nations on the empire's fringes. Defense and offense seem inextricably lined in Soviet perceptions as they were in those of imperial households.

3. Defense and offense are legitimated in Soviet self-perceptions by an image of inevitable conflict between two world systems. The intersystem tension simultaneously legitimates the defense of the socialist world and its outward thrusts. One suspects that few Soviet leaders subscribe in full to all parts of the Leninist catechism; not many actions of Soviet foreign policy can be explained in this framework alone. Nevertheless, the core of this set of perceptions probably still shapes the operative images of Soviet top-level decision-makers as a group.

4. This bare-bones sketch of the Soviet security concept suggests that military power is a more basic element of the Soviet self-perception than is the case in Western states. Military images have dominated the lexicon of Soviet politics from the inception of Bolshevism, linked to concepts of society in turmoil and the worldwide life and death struggle of two social orders. The change in the Soviet Union's place in the world that is so common a feature of Soviet discussions of international relations in the last decade is attributed to the change in the "correlation of forces," whose primary component is military. Military competition is perhaps the only arena in which the USSR seems to have been successful in recent years, which may reinforce the saliency of military power in the Soviet self-image.

In summary, the continued modernization and expansion of Soviet forces, resulting in a steadily growing level of military outlays, seems to have been rooted in leadership convictions that basic national interests were at issue. Still, Western perceptions of Moscow's approach to detente encouraged the hope that Soviet economic problems would restrain the expansionist impulses in the Kremlin's foreign policy and thus slow the pace of the military buildup, because Soviet leaders would want to secure a steady stream of Western technological aid as a means of boosting Soviet industrial productivity. However, continued retardation in the 1970s did not lead to cutbacks in the military budget. There was little or no evidence of the political constraints that economic weakness and dependence on the West were supposed to create.

Interest Group Conflict and Concord

Struggle for control over resources in the USSR is no longer limited to individuals or factions. The progressive differentiation of post-Stalin Soviet society has meant multiplication and increasing complexity, as well as greater visibility, of group conflict in the USSR. Yet other interest groups have not been able to rein in military demands during the Brezhnev period. Why?

The most important interest group is surely the Party. The Party's conception of the role of the military in a socialist society, in sharp contrast to Western norms of separation between civil and military spheres, seeks their organic union, but by politicization of the armed forces, rather than militarization of the society. The foundation for alliance of military and civilian spheres is the shared mind set of the Party and military leaders. This includes the values of social mobilization, discipline, and sacrifice that are the salient features of the Party's most memorable experiences—1917, the Civil War, industrialization and collectivization, World War II, and postwar reconstruction. The impulse to union also flows out of the Marxist-Leninist concepts of war, which is seen as a test of the viability of a society in all its aspects—economic, technological, ideological, social, and political. These notions are linked to the anti-capitalist ideology of the USSR and to its outlook of hostility to and fear of major antagonists, thus providing the conceptual (and emotional) framework within which the subordination of purely civil to military interests becomes institutionalized.

A second factor for mutual understanding among political and military elites is common background and prior joint service. For example, several members of the present political leadership, including Brezhnev, had extensive military experience as political officers during World War II; a number of others had been employed in various parts of military industry. A third factor is organizational interconnectedness between the Party and the military. This begins with membership in the Party but extends to service by military officers in Party bodies at all levels, while Party leaders are coopted into the administration of military districts.

There *has* been conflict between Party and military in the past; but the conflict of the late 1950s and early 1960s seems to have been followed by an institutionalized confluence of perceptions and interests. It has been said that "the USA *has* a military-industrial complex, the USSR *is* a military-industrial complex." An appropriate amendment would be: The USSR is a "Party-military-industrial complex."

Apart from the military, it is difficult to identify other interest groups that play a significant role in macro-level resource allocation decisions. As Frederic Barghoorn stressed, there are fundamental differences between the two societies in the "availability of political resources, institutions and opportunities for effective—as distinguished from mobilized—political participation." The fact that defense spending has risen monotonically for 20 years should not be taken to mean that all military demands were fully met, but that Soviet politics has not provided the structure and opportunities for institutional pressures that could more effectively constrain the military buildup.

The Decisionmaking Apparatus

The chief features of Soviet decisionmaking are centralization and hierarchical structure. While these features are present on the civilian side of government, they are particularly marked in the military sphere and are powerfully reinforced by the extreme secrecy that attaches to military matters in the USSR.

The result is that military decisionmaking is largely self-contained. Thomas Wolfe aptly summarizes: "the internal environment in which major Soviet military policy decisions are made can best be described as a closed system of *defense* decisionmaking within a slightly larger but also closed system of *political* decisionmaking" (italics in original).

This picture of the military decisionmaking system provides a basis for skepticism with regard to one of the chief Western hypotheses explaining the Soviet military buildup, what may be called "technological automatism." It is true that the Soviet system of weapons acquisition is characterized by organizational-funding stability of the network of design-development institutions and the insulation of the system from pressures by competing claimants for resources. However, there are institutions of central policy formation, control and oversight (including, particularly, the Military-Industrial Commission and the Party secretary for military industry) which provide the means for imposition of leadership preferences on the lower levels of the weapon acquisition system.

The military decisionmaking system sharply limits access by other groups in the society, making it difficult for alternative security policies or the case for civilian needs and requirements to be fully heard. Military strategy, force requirements and force development are exclusively the province of military professionals, perhaps under the general political supervision of the Politburo subgroup that provides the core of the Defense Council. Nothing remotely resembling the American military analysis-arms control communities has been allowed to develop in the Soviet Union. Of course, questions of national security policy are not subject to even the restricted forms of debate that may appear in the Soviet press on economic issues.

Adherence to the rule of military priority pervades the economy and polity. It begins with the structure of top level decisionmaking: there are no civil economic counterparts to the Defense Council and the Military-Industrial Commission, which institutionalizes and legitimizes the overall priority of military over civilian needs. Top-level structure is anchored in system-wide process, whose reflection can often be seen in conflict over resource allocation. We do not know whether the rule of military priority is formalized in any fashion—through decree, for example—but both the evidence of available literature and the testimony of knowledgeable emigres confirm its omnipresence throughout the economy. As Alexander Yanov picturesquely summed up the situation: in the event of shortages, "it goes without saying that the military possesses the *jus primae noctis*, so to speak."

Leadership Perceptions of Burden

This does not mean that human welfare can be or is ignored. Even in wartime there are irreducible consumption and investment needs. Despite the rise in living standards after Stalin's death, Soviet consumers remained conscious of having substantial unsatisfied material needs and desires, and they were aware that the military siphoned off a large share of the national income. Soviet leaders probably do not doubt the primacy of consumption for the individual citizen. For this reason, even the military must recognize that the defense burden has major political content. At the same time, the military could have been conscious of having made substantial contributions to the state without ignoring consumer interests. Defense was the first priority, but it had left enough in the resource allocation pot to secure an uninterruptedly rising standard of living.

At least this was true until the mid- and late 1970s. Then the problems of continuing the advance in living standards were sharply aggravated. The very maintenance of existing levels came into question, with acute food shortages and ad hoc rationing. For the first time in this generation, the middle class was losing hope for an improvement in its living conditions. The USSR seemed to be entering a time of troubles that would require reconsideration of basic assumptions and future policy options.

V. PROSPECTS

Dilemmas and Options

The future of the Soviet military buildup and of the burden of Soviet defense must be considered in the framework of several clear, unavoidable challenges, originating in both foreign and domestic contexts that will confront Soviet policymakers in the 1980s. Externally, the single most important factor relevant to the defense budget is the impending buildup of the US armed forces, accompanied by a more militant American foreign policy around the world. Internally, two characteristics of the policy environment are likely to be dominant—a possible generational change in the system's directors during the 1980s and persistence or even acceleration of the retardation of economic growth. Unfortunately for the new post-Brezhnev leadership, its options for coping with the apparently worsening prospects of the Soviet economy will be essentially the same as their predecessors faced. The new team will probably find the choices even less palatable than the Brezhnev regime did.

The Soviet economy may be viewed as confronting a growth dilemma arising from simultaneous retardation in the growth of inputs and in the productivity of use of inputs. Acceleration of growth in the traditional Soviet fashion would require a higher rate of input increase. However, demographic constraints on growth of the labor force are increasingly severe: raising the rate of investment to intensify the substitution of capital for labor would mean cutting into consumption and defense. The tradeoffs would be the more unfavorable because high and growing capital-output ratios reflect diminishing yields for increases in the rate of investment. Alternatively, the regime could concentrate on improving the efficiency with which inputs are combined. However, the changes in trade policy or internal economic organization required to significantly improve productivity are probably unacceptable to the Kremlin on political-ideological grounds.

To augment the volume of resources allocated annually to civil economic growth and consumption, the Brezhnev regime could have cut back on military

spending. However, that approach was never taken—possibly, not even considered. Reallocation of resources away from the military would have damaged the interests of the most powerful coalition in the society. As long as the economic problem seems manageable, it is hardly surprising that the military budget remained intact.

Instead, in the first decade of its rule, the Brezhnev regime pursued, successively, two different routes to higher productivity. The leadership first chose the path of economic reform. However, the much-heralded 1965 reform proved restricted in scope even at its inception: hostile or indifferent implementation drained it of much of its limited significance. A new reform program was announced in July 1979. So far, most observers in the West have been skeptical of the reform's prospects or usefulness.

In the early and mid 1970s, an attempt was made to import the solution from the West. Because Soviet industry seemed incapable of generating and sustaining a rate of innovation that would raise the faltering rate of productivity growth, it appeared that the Soviet Union would have to import the augmentation in productivity in the form of Western advanced technology. Scholars are still at odds about how much stimulus to Soviet economic growth actually resulted. It is clear that the same structural deficiencies of organization and incentive that help account for the slow pace of technical progress also constitute a major barrier to diffusion of the imported technological innovation.

If radical economic reform is politically unacceptable and technology imports are inadequate, the only other policy for reversing the sharp decline in productivity appears to be neo-Stalinism. To neo-Stalinists, the essence of the national economic problem is indiscipline and the key to national economic regeneration is restoration of discipline. Neo-Stalinism might be offered as the only way to meet the increasingly serious external threat compounded by the internal danger of economic degeneration and collapse of morale. One reason why this alternative has not seemed viable until now was that a real *Vozhd* ("boss"), an iron hand at the helm, was a precondition. Without it, an attempt to reverse course could backfire, leading to disruption of the present elements of growth-sustaining initiative and to Schweikian implementation of central directives.

The Brezhnev regime has often been described as one in which authority derives not from terror and charisma, but from a balance of (potentially shifting) coalitions based on consensus. Radical policy change, whether to the right or the left, would constitute a threat to the survival of a regime whose dominant goal is defense of the status quo. Accordingly, the Brezhnev leadership has found refuge so far in the economics and politics of "muddling through." Economically, such a policy is anchored in the acceptance of lower growth rates, a factor that has often been overlooked by Western observers. A major element has been small-scale reform—frequent tinkering with organizational mechanisms, planning indicators, or incentive systems. Another has been considerably greater dependence on foreign trade—grain and technology imports paid for by exports of gold and fuel, to simplify the complex reality—than most Western observers ever considered likely. "Muddling through" also relies heavily on exhortation—appeals to the populace for greater effort and higher productivity.

Succession and the Outlook for Change

Some Western scholars believe that succession, in Seweryn Bialers's words, "opens up the [political] system to initiatives for change in basic policies which would be unthinkable or very difficult to institute in normal times." In view of the magnitude of the USSR's domestic problems, it has been asserted that the coming succession will usher in a period of innovation and reforms.

The difficulty with this latter argument is that it ignores the reasons why policy boldness has been avoided under Brezhnev. The regime has not been blind to the growing economic problems, pervasive indifference and cynicism of large parts of the population, or the ethnic-national frictions. However, the "solutions" have seemed to require sacrificing the interests of the most powerful groups of the system. The forthcoming succession process, no matter how it develops, will not see the sudden submergence of these groups: their influence will most probably remain dominant and their interests are likely to be preeminent. If major change in the pattern of satisfaction of interests is to take place, it will have to come from deliberate self-denial within these groups.

The prospects for such a sharp policy change depend essentially on a perception that "muddling through" as a policy has exhausted its potential for contributing to the national welfare and has become instead a clear and present danger—for example, in an economic crisis. Even without a crisis, "muddling through" may seem as imposing additional costs that conservatives must take into account. Prolonged restraint on capital formation risks reduced capability to satisfy future military demand. Substantial imports of Western technology would create important commodity dependencies on the West, as well as in the need for Western credits to finance large volumes of technology imports.

Is the next generation of Soviet leaders more likely to reconsider the 20-year commitment to a sustained rate of military modernization and expansion? Simulations with econometric models suggest that substantial cutbacks in military spending would be required to provide significant improvement in the civil sector's prospects. Reductions at the margin—involving some program stretchouts and postponements—while yielding correspondingly small savings, could be undertaken to ease particular civilian bottlenecks and prevent more general deterioration. However, all that we have learned about the political context of Soviet defense decisionmaking suggests that the idea of drastic cuts would be abhorrent to the leadership. It probably does not believe that its military capabilities are adequate to the demands of preparing for the contingency of war across the broad range of conflict possibilities. It is most likely becoming increasingly

concerned about the American buildup and would be fearful of the signals that would be conveyed to its allies and adversaries by significant cutbacks. All in all, it would probably take an economic crisis and the perceived threat of internal political-social unrest for the Kremlin to weigh so drastic a policy reversal.

The resolution of these tensions—between the need to stem the economic downslide on one slide and the domestic and foreign political-military considerations, on the other—will be extraordinarily difficult, for the Brezhnev group or for its successors. The attraction of inertia seems powerful. Some Western observers feel that a new leadership will have little choice but to attempt innovative programs, for fear of an internal explosion. One can only wait and see, but historical turning points are rare by definition.

Afterward: Some US Policy Implications

If the Reagan administration maintains its present course of rebuilding American forces at an accelerating tempo and attempting to mount credible challenges to Soviet power around the globe, it seems likely that there will be some voices in the Kremlin urging a greater Soviet military effort to counter what would be perceived as an increased threat. If the Politburo adopts that course, the effect on the economy and society could be severe. Of course, the external face of Soviet policy would become even more hostile. In view of the great (external) dangers and high (internal) costs of such a policy, it is likely that the Kremlin would seek to reduce the security threat posed by the policies of the new American administration by a "peace" campaign, *as long as that option held out any hope of success.*

This suggests that US government policy has an important role to play in influencing Soviet policy, to hold the Kremlin to a "peace" campaign rather than impel it in the direction of a military budget response. If US policy can offer both persistence in rebuilding American military power and prudence in the enunciation of US political-military objectives and in the use of American military forces; if Washington can make clear its recognition of the necessity of both arms expansion and arms control; then it may be possible to keep Soviet reaction from escalating dangerously.

ARMS TRANSFERS AND THE THIRD WORLD*

Intellectual fashions in the American academic community have a normal gestation period and life cycle of approximately five to ten years. Certain mindsets and convictions have an enduring longevity, however. Among these is the ill-founded notion that the United States is unsurpassed as a purveyor of military equipment to so-called Third World nations. Data is constantly amassed to support this supposition, as well as to undergird other, supplementary contentions —to wit, the American arms export program is a catalyst for Third World arms races, that arms transfers always and everywhere generate conflict situations, and, of even more dubious validity, the United States today has embarked on a policy of unrestrained arms sales.

The roots of these beliefs and contentions can be traced, in part at least, to a prevailing skepticism about the utility of arms and military force in the contemporary world. War is viewed by most scholars as a "costly, inhumane and unreliable way of pursuing political ends." Many Third World leaders share this view but would not agree that armed forces have little utility. Virtually every state participating in the United Nations—more than 150 members—maintains a military establishment, for reasons ranging from prestige and symbolism to a perceived need to deter aggressive neighbors from launching untoward military actions, or the actual use of force. From their perspective, uselessness has not been established; nor is there any reason based on past human conduct for them to believe that all disagreements can be resolved through peaceful means. While the size of forces maintained the missions and roles assigned them, and the weapons inventories they have accumulated vary from country-to-country, most Third World leaders appear to agree on the necessity for at least a modicum of military capability to maintain balances of local or regional power.

We have also learned over the past decade that, in the Third World, no technologically pre-determined plateau exists where conventional arms acquisitions are concerned. The scale and sophistication of weapons acquired (if not entirely absorbed) in local military establishments have been growing. Because of the drama associated with such acquisitions, scholars and other observers have frequently failed to notice other significant developments in Third World arms programs. Among the more salient have been the following:

- The growth in the number of Third World countries engaged in the assembly, production and sale of military equipment, spurred by agreements with major arms suppliers.**
- The mounting importance to the Soviet Union of arms transfers of sophisticated weapons systems, not only as a critical instrument of foreign policy, but as an earner of hard currencies (in the capitalist sense). This, in turn, has stimulated Third World requests to the United States to match Moscow in the sale of sophisticated arms.
- The balanced approach developed by the United States in its recent arms transfer decisions, which has taken into account such considerations as local tensions and rivalries, the economic opportunity costs associated with acquisition of sophisticated equipment, training and absorptive factors, and the political implications arising from a decision to make military equipment available.

General Overview

During the period 1977 through 1980, the United States pursued a policy of unilateral restraint in its transfer of conventional weapons abroad. Under the policy announced by President Carter in May 1977, arms transfers were to be viewed as an "exceptional foreign policy instrument," one whose use was to be carefully and rigorously constrained. New bureaucratic controls were subsequently placed on United States arms transfers to all countries other than NATO, Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. These included a number of qualitative prohibitions, as well as an annual ceiling on the dollar value of new commitments of weapons and weapons-related items under United States Foreign Military Sales (FMS) and the grant Military Assitance Program (MAP).

The application of these unilateral constraints was accompanied by efforts on the part of the Carter Administration to obtain the cooperation of the Soviet Union and Western European countries to reduce the level of the international arms trade. These efforts, for a wide variety of reasons, registered few results and were ultimately abandoned by that Administration. Of particular interest, the United States and the Soviet Union conducted four rounds of talks on Conventional Arms Transfers (CAT), between December 1977 and December 1978, devoted to establishing regions to encompass in a regime of restraint. With the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet forces in December 1979, the Carter Administration perceived little advantage in pursuing these talks.

In practical terms, there is nothing in the recent experience of the United States to suggest that a unilateral policy of arms export restraint would be viewed by the Soviet Union or most other arms producing nations as a model to be followed. Available evidence indicates that they would regard a self-denying ordinance on the part of the United States as a unique opportunity to enter new markets, acquire new customers, and to expand their political influence. At the same time, a number of small nations were carving out a role for themselves as international military equipment suppliers, altering the character and potential balance of the international market in arms. India, Israel, South Africa, Argentina and Brazil emerged as exporters. These countries, *inter alia,* counted for $1.58 billion* in military sales during 1980 alone. (In-

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**Some Third World countries insist upon agreements as a condition of their purchase of major weapons, partly as an offset to the cost of purchase, and to build the base of their domestic industries.

*"Third World Arms Production" *WMEAT 1969-1978.*

terestingly, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Spain, Poland, and Austria, among others, concluded $200-$500 million in arms agreements in 1980.) The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has reported that thirty countries now manufacture arms, and the number of developing countries capable of building or assembling military equipment (other than small arms) has risen from six to 14*.

Despite these impressive figures, few if any Third World nations can hope to escape some measure of dependence on Western producers, or on the Soviet Union, for advanced weaponry and other items of advanced military equipment. Cognizant of this, and anxious to take advantage of the regime of restraint imposed by President Carter in 1977, the Soviet Union and Western European nations increased their sales to Third World regions.**

Frequently ignored by many scholars and other specialists on the subject is the fact that the United States is no longer the principal supplier of military equipment to Third World countries. The Soviet Union has achieved preeminence in this field as the following table attests.***

Weapons and Weapons-Related Sales Agreements to the Third World, 1977-1980
(in US $ millions)

Supplier	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977-80 Average
Soviet Union	9,585	2,916	8,825	14,812	9,035
Other Communist	885	924	1,382	1,287	1,120
United States*	6,996	7,263	5,621	6,642	6,631
Western Europe**	6,955	9,336	6,766	12,679	8,934
Other Free World	1,215	1,281	1,958	3,549	2,001
Total	25,636	21,720	24,552	38,969	27,744

*The United States figure does not include military construction and other non-lethal defense services.

**The major suppliers: France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Italy.

In the Third World, the value of total arms sales increased by roughly 52 percent, from an estimated $25.6 billion in 1977 to $39.0 billion in 1980. During the same period, Soviet sales of weapons and weapons-related items to the Third World rose by approximately 55 percent, as indicated in the above table. During the same period, the value of United States arms transfer agreements with the Third World remained relatively constant, decreasing by about five percent during the period under review. When agreements by Western European arms producers (France, the United Kingdom, Italy, and West Germany) are aggregated, they actually surpassed the United States. The West European producers registered spectacular gains in the value of their arms transfer agreements with Third World countries, increasing their totals by 82 percent over the four-year period for which the most complete data are available. When all data are aggregated, the United States accounted for less than one-fourth of all arms sales:

Arms Sales Agreements to the Third World
(in US $ millions)

	1977-1980
Soviet Union	36,138
United States	26,522
France	17,775
United Kingdom	7,084
Italy	5,570
West Germany	5,307
Other Free World	8,003
Other Communist	4,478
Total	110,977

Even when arms suppliers are compared in terms of actual deliveries (rather than sales agreements) to Third World countries during the 1977-1980 time-frame, the position of the Soviet Union, the United States, and Western European suppliers in overall rank orderings does not change appreciably—the United States portion of the whole remained fairly constant.* Nevertheless, American academic specialists and lay observers remain convinced that the United States is in the forefront of military suppliers to the Third World. Their conviction is predicated on incomplete or faulty data in some instances; in other cases, contradictory evidence is ignored or ruled out of court with a fervor

*The following data underpins the author's contention:

Arms Deliveries to the Third World
(in US $ millions)

	1977-1980
Soviet Union	27,529
United States	17,260
France	6,805
United Kingdom	3,353
West Germany	2,861
Italy	1,971
Other Free World	4,891
Other Communist	3,738
Total	69,508

*Ibid. According to data released by the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the value of arms produced in the Third World, excluding the People's Republic of China, rose from less than $1 billion in 1970 to more than $5 billion in 1979.

**For purposes of this article, the designation "Third World" includes all countries except NATO, the Warsaw Pact, other European countries, Australia, Japan, and New Zealand.

***Data for the United States are by fiscal year; all others are by calendar year.

Weapons Delivered to the Third World, 1977-80

Weapons Category	Soviet Union	United States	Major West European
Tanks and self-propelled guns	6,022	3,036	795
Artillery	10,523	2,270	2,068
APCs and Armored Cars	7,642	7,167	2,615
Major Surface Combatants	25	22	34
Minor Surface Combatants	107	24	367
Submarines	5	3	12
Guided Missile Boats	43	0	17
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	1,761	510	251
Helicopters	676	187	916
Other Aircraft	247	273	407
Surface-to-Air Missiles (SAMs)	13,654	5,620	2,049

that should generate doubt about the objectivity with which the subject is addressed.

Data: A Window of Vulnerability

The Executive Branch of the US Government provides a welter of reports and relevant data to Congressional committees, both annually and on a quarterly basis. Indeed, the United States is unrivalled in the amount of detailed information it makes available. Other governments tend to view arms supply information as sensitive and therefore jealously guard such data. The result, not infrequently, is a general overweighting of information which distorts public perceptions of the type, quantity, and political implications of military equipment flowing to the Third World.

Even within the American intelligence community, severe difficulties are encountered in estimating and comparing the value of the arms transfer programs of various supplier countries because of widely divergent approaches to data compilation, reporting standards and structural differences in the composition of individual countries' military transfer programs. As already indicated, the United States publishes precise information on the quantity of its exports of weapons, support equipment, spare parts, and technical services, all of which are priced individually. The degree of completeness of information on non-US Free World arms transfers, although not as complete as data on the United States, is reasonably accurate. By comparison, the Soviet Union does not release information on its transfers, treating the latter as a transaction demanding confidentiality. As a result, all observers are compelled to rely on a combination of fragmentary empirical evidence, past experience, intuitions and extrapolations.

Even when attempting to establish a standard measure for pricing, major obstacles exist. The use of current export prices to estimate the dollar value of Soviet arms sales can be misleading, since the Soviet Union does not always make its military products available at competitive world market prices. This is particularly true with respect to used or refurbished weapons systems. As a result, Soviet sales agreements are often underestimated by unwary observers and specialists.

Aside from the continued designation of the United States as the Darth Vader of arms sales, the impulse to abuse and misuse existing data by observers in a position to maintain high professional standards is disturbing. For example, a fact often ignored is that approximately 40 percent of all American military exports abroad is in the non-weapons category—including $2.4 billion in military construction projects in fiscal year 1980 to Saudi Arabia; by comparison, the Soviet Union supplied in excess of 85 percent in weapons systems. This is reflected in the quantity of weapons recently provided to "developing" or Third World countries, as the table above demonstrates.

Part of the difficulty encountered by impartial observers in comparing arms exports is definitional. In recent years, some confusion has arisen over the several arms transfer categories in use by the US Government and other major suppliers. For purposes of definition, a "major supplier," according to official definition, is a nation that follows a vigorous arms export policy, produces a wide range of advanced weapon systems, and whose arms agreements have exceeded $1 billion in value annually over the past several years. Only six nations fall into this category (the Soviet Union, the United States, France, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Italy). A second common misconception relates to the term "arms transfer." More than "arms" are included in reports by our government on United States transactions—to wit:

> " 'Arms' includes new, used or refurbished conventional lethal weapons (including those capable of delivering both conventional and chemical/nuclear munitions) and non-lethal military support equipment such as radar or military uniforms and accoutrements. Also included are military training, arms production or assembly facilities, and military base or fortification construction."

As has already been observed, it is mischievous in the extreme to allege as some do that all such "arms" deliveries involve lethal weapons. Total United States sales in 1980 were $16 billion, of which no more than $8.5 billion were in weapons systems.

Close scrutiny and careful analysis would also lead to the conclusion that United States arms deliveries to Third World areas has been highly selective and carefully controlled. With respect to advanced weaponry:

Numbers of US Weapons Systems Delivered in 1980

	Advanced Aircraft	Tanks	Artillery	Fighting Ships
Israel	13	58	249	0
Egypt	13	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	88	74	0
South Korea	1	0	212	1
Jordan	0	0	98	0
Morocco	0	0	17	0
Thailand	0	50	89	2
Taiwan	8	41	0	0

Even when utilizing this rudimentary approach certain distortions tend to arise. We have only fragmentary information on Soviet transactions in several categories —e.g., training costs incurred by the Soviet Union for Third World programs, costs associated with improvement of bases, and the dollar value of uniforms and other accoutrements sold to Third World countries. As a result, most specialists tend to underestimate the total dollar value of military supply transfers by the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies for any given period of time.

Finally in comparing United States and Soviet arms transfer activities the question of purposes, goals and motivation should be addressed. The approach that has prevailed within the US Government over the past two decades has been to shift the emphasis of programs from grant military assistance (MAP) to sales arrangements. The rationale for this approach is grounded in: (1) legislation—which directed the President to shift progressively to developing countries more of the burden of their total defense costs as their economies grow; (2) the desire to reduce both the dollar size of grant military programs, as well as the number of such beneficiaries; and (3) the expectation that, by shifting towards credit/cash sales, purchasers would have to weigh the overall budgetary implications of contemplated new military acquisitions. It was the hope and expectation of senior US officials that the shift to sales would foster an effort on the part of other governments to bring local defense budgets under stringent scrutiny.

A number of factors have worked to produce somewhat less promising results—notably, proliferating local and regional crises which, in turn, have generated urgent military procurement requirements; the unrestrained transfer of military equipment by the Soviet Union to several Third World countries, which has threatened local military balances; the growing desire of some energy producing countries with substantial oil reserves to modernize their military forces; and dramatic economic growth in a number of non-oil producing Third World countries which has afforded them opportunities to upgrade the combat capabilities of their military establishments.

The goals and objectives of the Soviet Union with respect to Third World arms transfers have diverged markedly from that of the United States. The Soviet approach warrants separate analysis given Moscow's preeminent position in this field.

Supply Side Soviet Style

Despite difficulties of measurement and analysis, it is clear that the Soviet Union has become the principal supplier to the Third World of weapons and weapons-related items. The value of arms transfer agreements with Third World buyers in 1980 totalled $14.8 billion for the Soviet Union, $12.7 billion for the major Western suppliers (France, the United Kingdom, Italy, and West Germany), $1.3 billion for the non-Soviet Communist nations, and $3.5 billion for the remainder of the world's arms exporters.

In the Third World, from 1977 to 1980 Soviet sales of weapons and weapons-related items rose by about $5.2 billion. During this same period, the value of US arms transfer agreements with the Third World remained relatively constant, rising from $7.0 billion in 1977 to $7.3 billion in 1978, declining modestly thereafter to $6.6 billion in 1980. The value of arms transfer agreements with Third World countries by the major Western European suppliers taken as a whole (France, the United Kingdom, Italy, and West Germany) rose by about 82 percent, from approximately $7 billion in 1977 to $12.7 billion in 1980. Third World arms transfer agreements by Eastern European exporters rose from about $0.9 billion in 1977 to $1.3 billion in 1980.

During the period 1977 through 1980, the Soviet Union entered into arms transfer agreements with 38 Third World countries. Soviet arms sales were focused primarily on strategically located countries in North Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia—principally Libya, Algeria, Iraq, Syria, and India. Sales to these countries accounted for the great bulk of Soviet sales to the Third World over the four year period of this study. The Soviets were the largest arms supplier to sub-Saharan Africa, for example, with Ethiopia accounting for well over half of Soviet transactions in the region. In East Asia, the primary Soviet arms agreements were with Vietnam. The second largest East Asian recipient was North Korea. During this same period, Soviet arms agreements with Latin America were exceeded only by those of France, Cuba being the major Latin American recipient of Soviet Arms.*

Soviet motives in providing military equipment to Third World countries involve a complex mix. High priority is assigned to recipients which have entered into friendship agreements with Moscow, and feel

*In 1981, the Soviets concluded arms sales agreements with 18 countries in the Third World. The largest agreements in dollar terms were reached with two countries in the Middle East/North Africa area—Libya and Algeria. In South Asia, the Soviet Union concluded major sales agreements with India—its third largest customer in 1980—and also sold significant amounts of arms to Afghanistan. Also in 1980, the Soviet Union was the largest arms supplier to sub-Saharan Africa. Its primary sales agreements in this region were with Ethiopia, Tanzania, Guinea, and Angola. In Latin America, Soviet sales to Cuba and Peru exceeded US sales to all of Latin America.

threatened by internal dissidence or powerful neighbors (Ethiopia, Syria, Vietnam, and India). Other recipients are clearly the beneficiaries of policies and actions intended to destabilize regional balances (Libya and Cuba). The Soviet arms supply relationship with Libya has involved agreements to deliver more than $12 billion in equipment, which is clearly excessive when examined against the miniscule size of that country's population (less than 3 million) and its relatively modest military establishment. In the case of Cuba, a major weapons delivery program has recently been concluded which would upgrade that country's armed forces over the next five years, as well as bolster the capabilities of Cuba's 500,000-man militia force. In addition, it is not unreasonable to assume that Havana has exacted arms compensation from Moscow to offset losses of Cuban forces serving in Angola and Ethiopia, as well as to defray transfers to Nicaragua and "liberation groups" in El Salvador and other Central American countries.

Particularly noteworthy among Soviet objectives is a familiar capitalist imperative—to acquire hard currencies in order to meet balance of payments deficits resulting from trade with the United States and Western Europe. The importance that the Soviet Union assigns to its commerce in arms is reflected in the terms of several credit agreements it has recently concluded. These agreements provide for repayment over ten years, at two percent interest—which is substantially below the prevailing market rate of that for US Government credits. Interestingly, Soviet agreements with oil producing countries have almost always been concluded on a cash (hard currency) basis. Countries that are particularly hardpressed with respect to foreign currencies—for example, Ethiopia—have tended to mortgage their future agricultural and other exports in exchange for Soviet armaments. The latter are long-term arrangements that resemble traditional barter agreements.

In addition to motivation, objectives and terms, the Soviet approach to arms transfers diverges markedly from that of the United States with respect to structure of transfer relationships. By structure we include not only the basic weapon being sold, but also spare parts packages, ammunition, training and ancillary forms of support. The approach of the US Government generally is to arrange sales on a total systems basis, and to plan to provide backup support for the entire life-cycle of the system being sold. In gross terms, the dollar value of most weapons systems sold by the US Government tends to divide proportionately into the following categories—35 percent to pay for the acquisition of the system, 35 percent for spare parts and ammunition, and the remainder for training, advisory and related services. The Soviet Union, by comparison, allocates 70-80 percent to the cost of acquiring the military item, and proportionately less to maintenance, training and other forms of support. While the reasons for this short-leash approach are difficult to divine, it is entirely possible that the Soviet Union believes that it derives major advantages in terms of recipient dependency.* On the other hand, the Soviet Union must also count on a high irritability quotient in its relationship with purchasing countries.

Of more than passing interest as well has been the dramatic increase in sophistication of weapons sold by the Soviet Union to Third World countries. Within recent years, this has included heavy tanks, aircraft, and multi-tube artillery which either has not been made available or not made available in appreciable quantities to Warsaw Pact members. The transfer of more than $2 billion in military items to Ethiopia, as part of Moscow's effort to re-equip Addis Ababa's army, navy, and air force (until 1977 largely dependent on the United States for military supplies) illustrates the lengths to which the Soviet Union is prepared to proceed in efforts to buttress favored clients. The armed forces of Ethiopia, as a result, have grown prodigiously in both size and inventory holdings—but without any notable success in absorbing, operating and maintaining Soviet supplied material without support from Soviet, Cuban, and East European advisors. The Ethiopian case is a function of power politics, rather than of commercial considerations.

There is little reason to believe that the Soviet Union will not persist during the decade of the Eighties in its efforts to secure political influence in the Third World through conventional arms transfers. A number of factors impell the Soviet Union to use arms as a major instrument of policy, including new targets of opportunity that are certain to arise in an increasingly turbulent world, and the desire of socialist clients to expand their spheres of influence. Unlike the United States, which has a constricted military-industrial production base, Soviet military industrial capabilities are well established and accorded high priority in the Soviet industrial planning system. As the Soviet Union launches new weapons programs for units stationed in Europe and on the Chinese border, used equipment can be made available for sale to Third World countries. Moreover, should Third World demand grow, older production lines can be kept open, and older equipment upgraded through modifications—e.g., improvement of MIG-21 avionics, increased ranges from helicopters, and enhanced fire power and power packages for medium tanks such as the T-54/55. While domestic economic considerations could produce a change in approach, the Soviet Union can, for the time being, maintain older lines without seriously impairing its own force improvement programs.**

*In addition, it should be noted this approach is consonant with traditional Soviet maintenance procedures—i.e., to have overhaul and maintenance conducted at rear echelons, including the original plant of manufacture.

**The Soviets do keep older equipment in production strictly for export, and periodically upgrade it to stay abreast of Third World demand. The MIG-21 is probably the best-known case of this. Weapons standardization within the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet practice of having one of the other members pick up production of an older weapon when the Soviets move to a newer model, such as the Polish production of the venerable T-55 tank, is another factor. For the export market, this broadening of the production base has the effect of lengthening the time span over which a Soviet-designed weapon can be supported with spares. Moreover, the Soviets create downgraded "export versions" of many of their first-line weapons systems to cater to foreign demand for "the best," while lowering the risk of compromising their latest technology. Allocating production capacity for exports along with that devoted to their own force modernization program seems to have posed no problem to the Soviets so far.

Where foreign purchasers wish to acquire advanced weapons, the Soviet Union is prepared to acquiesce if hard currencies are involved. What makes Soviet arms packages more attractive than those offered by the West is a combination of advanced weaponry and compressed lag-time between contractual agreement and delivery. With its wide production base and substantial sealift capacity, Third World countries purchasing from Moscow are assured of availability of advanced weapons systems several years before neighbors seeking early delivery of United States equipment. Moreover, where older generation Russian equipment is involved the Third World purchaser can look to other Warsaw Pact countries for logistics support, since standardization of equipment within Warsaw Pact forces is accorded the highest priority by the Soviet Union. Older equipment also tends to be more rugged and simple to maintain than its Western contemporaries.

The American Response

The response of the US Government to the mounting Third World arms transfer activities by the Soviet Union has been balanced and cautious. While some observers charge the Reagan Administration with the adoption of an "overly permissive" attitude toward American arms sales, the record does not lend credence to these charges. During fiscal year 1981, the dollar level of FMS agreements was $4.8 billion, as compared to $9.6 billion in the previous fiscal year. While signicant increases in military sales agreements did occur in several countries—notably Morocco, Tunisia, and Sudan—these were consonant with the plans and assurances of the Carter Administration. On the whole, the United States Government continues to scrutinize each arms transfer request with great care and has issued no signals suggesting a wish to engage in arms export competition with the Soviet Union.

While critics of the US program charge that the Reagan Administration is prepared to make US programs somewhat akin to an "international military food stamp program," senior American officials have repeatedly stressed the interest of the United States in arms transfers restraint. Under Secretary of the State James L. Buckley, who is responsible for policy oversight in the security assistance field, offered the following assurance in July 1981:

"...a recognition of the role that arms transfers can play in the shifting world environment to help achieve our international objectives does not represent a retreat from a desire for greater restraint in the global dissemination of sophisticated weapons. We remain convinced that such restraint is a goal worth pursuing provided it is not unilateral and does not sacrifice fundamental American interests. We remain prepared to examine ways to pursue a regime of multilateral restraint and to consider seriously the proposals of others. We are not prepared, however, to sacrifice American interests and the interests of our friends abroad by seeking to go it alone."*

*Statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, July 28, 1981.

In addition, the US Government has established fairly consistent criteria in considering requests to purchase military equipment. These include the following:

Political

- The role the recipient country plays regionally and what interests it has in common with the United States, and where these interests diverge.
- Whether the proposed assistance program achieves American objectives more effectively and at less cost than other resource transfer programs or political measures that the United States or others might take to assist the country in question.
- The influence that a particular program provides, including restraints that might be important in guiding the parties in conflict situations.
- Whether a particular assistance program would set a precedent which could lead to further requests from the recipient or similar requests from other countries.
- The current and foreseeable internal stability of a country and its capacity to maintain that stability so as to effectively utilize the assistance being proposed.
- The disadvantages of not assisting a country with which the United States enjoys good relations, and steps that might be taken to mitigate these disadvantages other than the provision of bilateral foreign aid.

Economic

- Whether the proposed assistance is consistent with the country's development goals, US judgement concerning the reality of those goals, the extent to which American assistance can be employed to influence adoption of what the United States believes to be more realistic goals.
- Whether certain types of assistance, such as an arms sale might strain the country's ability to manage its debt obligation or entail operations and maintenance costs that could produce excessive claims on future budgets.

Military

- The threat that the military equipment is expected to counter or deter, whether the US Government agrees on the nature of the threat, and how it relates to American security.
- How the proposed transfer affects a regional military balance and regional tensions.
- Whether the recipient country has the capability to absorb and utilize the arms/equipment effectively.
- Whether third country sources of supply might better meet the recipient's needs and the prospects for such third country assistance.
- Whether demonstrably vital US basing facilities are dependent upon enhanced military capabilities by the host government requiring arms transfers or other assistance programs.
- The potential impact of the arms transfers on the US production base and the additional burden the sale places on US government staff resources.

Arms Control

- The extent to which the proposed sale will contribute to an arms race; will increase the possibility of outbreak or escalation of conflict; or will prejudice the development of bilateral or multilateral arms control arangements.

That these criteria have been applied with some measure of consistency is reflected in data available on global weapons deliveries to Third World countries over the past several years. The value of the worldwide deliveries of weapons and weapons-related items to the Third World rose in four years by about 25 percent, from an estimated $15.1 billion in 1977 to $18.8 billion in 1980. The value of Soviet deliveries rose by 46 percent, from an estimated $5.0 billion in 1977 to a record high of $9.1 billion in 1979 before receding to a level of about $7.3 billion in 1980. During this same time frame, the value of US deliveries declined by about 41 percent, from $5.7 billion in 1977 to $3.4 billion in 1980.

Despite allegations to the contrary, the conclusion is inescapable that within the US Government decisions on arms transfers to Third World countries are taken with great deliberation and on a case-by-case basis. Moreover, given the limited budgetary resources available, these decisions are taken within the framework of a demanding adversary process. Finally, full recognition exists that American objectives are poorly served by broad or general policies—that there is no substitute for an understanding of our national interests, careful judgment, and willingness to be selective where arms transfers are concerned. If any phrase best captures the approach of the US Government at this time, it is a sense of national purpose leavened by prudence.

STATISTICAL NOTES AND SOURCES

For the statistical tables which follow, this section defines terms, cites the sources of the data, and explains the treatment of the major problems of statistical comparability inherent in making a worldwide statistical compilation. Not all the manifold problems are discussed, nor is the treatment here necessarily satisfactory for all applications. Therefore, the tables should be used with caution and only after consideration of the following discussion of the sources and limitations of the data.

COVERAGE AND GROUPING OF COUNTRIES

This report lists data for 145 countries.

The following members of the United Nations are not included: The Bahamas, Bhutan, Comoros, Djibouti, Granada, Maldives, Seychelles, and Western Samoa. Also excluded are nonmembers Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Nauru, San Marino, Tonga, and Vatican City. Data on military expenditures, military forces, and trade are generally unavailable for these nations and are not considered statistically important.

Those countries covered include four that are not members of the United Nations: the two Koreas, Switzerland and Taiwan.

Of the reported countries, 14 became independent since 1970. 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 have been made for earlier years, where appropriate, in calculating regional totals.

Countries are grouped into regions geographically except as follows: 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 listing of specific countries in each region may be found in Table III.

For the political groups, *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. The *Warsaw Pact* consists of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union. *OPEC* (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) is made up of 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; as well as 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 non-matching fiscal years. In such cases, that fiscal year is shown which contains the most months of a given calendar year; e.g., data for a fiscal year of 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 are present for 141 countries, including 125 in 1979. 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 are the primary source of data for non-Communist countries.

Particular problems arise when estimating the military expenditures of Communist countries. As in the past five editions of this publication, data on Soviet military expenditures are based upon CIA estimates of what the dollar cost in the United States would be to develop, procure, staff, and operate a military force similar to that of the Soviet Union.[1] Estimates of this type—employing one country's price pattern without regard to the second country's price pattern—have a tendency to overstate the second country in intercountry comparisons[2] Also, such estimates are not

[1]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 augmented by estimated retirement pay at US rates in order to improve comparability with expenditures by NATO countries which include retirement pay.

[2]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 of the 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, and Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Oversight of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Congress of the United States, "Estimates of Soviet Defense Spending," Ninety-Sixth Congress, Second Session.

consistent with methods of converting into dollars used here for other expenditures and countries.

For Warsaw Pact countries other than the Soviet Union, the estimates of military expenditures are from Thad P. Alton et al.[3] 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 nondefense agencies of the central government, local governments, and economic enterprises. Possible subsidization of military procurement prices 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 non-personnel 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.[4] 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,* and *The Military Balance* issued by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

Gross National Product (GNP)

The 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.

GNP estimates of the Soviet Union are from the Central Intelligence Agency, *Handbook of Economic Statistics 1980: A Research Aid,* p. 24. 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 Central Intelligence Agency's *Handbook of Economic Statistics* cited above. Estimates for 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 local currency units to dollars at the same exchange rate; consequently, the ratio of military expenditures to GNP is the same in dollars and local 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, i.e., as if purchased in this country, whereas the GNP measure has traditionally been designed to show the average relative size of the US and Soviet GNP, when both are expressed in both currencies.

For Eastern European countries, the ratios of military expenditures to GNP in dollars are about twice that in domestic currency. (See Alton and others, *op. cit.*) However, since official military budgets probably substantially understate actual military expenditures, the larger ratio in dollars is believed to be a better approximation of actual military expenditures.

Central Government Expenditures

These expenditures include current and capital (developmental) expenses plus net lending (gross government lending minus repayment of past loans), but exclude purchases of equities. The primary source for these data is the Agency for International Development (AID), so the definition adhered to by that Agency is used for the 138 countries for which data for any years were available.

In addition to AID files, the other sources for these data were the International Monetary Fund periodical, *International Financial Statistics*; OECD *Economic Surveys*; CIA *The World Fact Book 1981*; and individual country year books. US data are from the *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1980.* Data for Warsaw Pact countries are from national publications as 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 noted for the military-expenditure-to-GNP ratio above, military expenditures and central government expenditures are converted to dollars at the same rate; the ratio in dollars thus remains the same as in local currency.

[3]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. 65, Table 14 (published by the Research Project on National Income in East Central Europe).

[4]See Hearings before the Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States: "Allocation of Resources in the Soviet Union and China —1975," Ninety-Fourth Congress, First Session, Part I, pp. 212-36, "Allocations of Resources in the Soviet Union and China—1976," Ninety-Fourth Congress, Second Session, Part II, pp. 17-25, 76-85; "Allocation of Resources in the Soviet Union and China—1977," Ninety-Fifth Congress, First Session, Part III, pp. 16-27, 36-41, 74-81; "Allocation of Resources in the Soviet Union and China—1979," Ninety-Sixth Congress, First Session, Part V, pp. 54-56, 66-72— "Allocation of Resources in the Soviet Union and China—1980," Ninety-Sixth Congress, Second Session, Part VI, pp. 75-80, 151-153.

Population

Population estimates given are for midyear and are taken from *World Population—1979: Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World,* issued by the US Bureau of the Census. These data have been updated from Census and other US Government documents.

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 mid-year totals and are taken from the US Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1980* (101st edition), Washington, D.C. 1980.

Estimates of the number of personnel under arms for other countries were provided by US Government sources.

Arms Transfers

Arms transfers represent the international transfer under grant, credit, or cash sales terms 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, military communications and electronic equipment, artillery, infantry weapons, small arms ammunition, and 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. Construction, training, and technical services are not included.

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

Figures for the US are extracted from official trade statistics on military transfers compiled by the US Departments of State and Defense.[5] 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.

For data on foreign countries, ACDA used official US Government sources, and the data have been rounded. The difficulties in placing a value on them require that the Soviet figure be regarded as an approximation.[6]

Close comparisons are not warranted between the values shown for arms transfers and the estimates of GNP and military expenditures. The disparities among national economic systems generate differences in the extent to which weapons' prices represent true production costs in different nations. In particular, the relative economic value of arms to supplier and recipient may be considerably different. Furthermore, much of the international arms trade involves barter arrangements, multiyear loans, discounted prices, third-party payments, and partial debt forgiveness. Thus acquisition by a nation of some given quantity of armaments does not necessarily impose the burden on its economy, in the same or other years, that is implied by the estimated equivalent US dollar value of the shipment. Therefore, the economic value of arms imports should not be related in detail to the local economies.

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 International Monetary Fund. The Communist trade figures are from the CIA *Handbook of Economic Statistics,* 1980 edition.

Readers should be cautioned that for many countries, perhaps most, arms trade is excluded from nationally reported totals for exports and imports. As a consequence, a comparison of arms imports and total imports in Table II may show the former to be as large or larger than the latter. (For example, see Laos, 1971-1974, Kampuchia and Vietnam, 1972, Syria, 1973 or Ethiopia 1977 and 1978.)

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 *1979* and *1980* editons of *Development Cooperation Review,* published by the OECD.

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[5]The data for Military Assistance Program (MAP), Foreign Military Sales (FMS), and commercial sales components of US arms exports prior to 1974, which were compiled under contract for ACDA by the US Department of Commerce, may vary from data compiled by the US Departments of State and Defense under those categories for the following reasons: (1) The ACDA data reflect exports of military equipment only, while Department of Defense data include the value of training, construction and other services. For example, in 1979 ACDA did not count FMS transfers of such services with a value of $4.0 billion, an amount equal to over 70 percent of the value of counted arms transfers; (2) the ACDA data include some categories of dual civil-military use equipment, e.g., certain categories of US Munitions Control List and thus are not included in the Department of State and Defense data.

[6]Soviet arms transfer 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 are available in "external" ruble terms from Soviet sources, but such data do not reflect Soviet domestic prices in internal rubles.

Other Variables

Recent editions of *WMEAT* have presented data on public health and public education expenditures and numbers of doctors and teachers, by individual country and year. These data consisted primarily of estimates based on soft, fragmentary data. For these reasons, as well as the fact that such data are not directly relevant to the subject matter of this report, they are not included here.

COMPUTATIONAL PROCEDURES

Prices

Widespread inflation over the past decade introduces significant distortions in the data when expressed in current prices. The armaments procurable for a million US dollars at prices prevailing in 1970 would cost considerably more at prices prevailing in 1979. Thus, to report annual purchases only in current ("then-year") prices could present an erroneous impression of growth in military expenditures and arms transfers, therefore, seriously misrepresenting the trend in total defense outlays. Yet no simple adjustment for prices is entirely valid. Inflation rates vary among and within nations; the rate for a nation's economy as a whole or for a selected sector may not be a valid substitute for the arms price rate, which is usually unavailable. Unfortunately, no general method exists for separating out the special impact of inflation on the armaments-related sectors of different nations' economies.

Neverthless, inflation is clearly a very significant factor in analyzing the trend of military expenditures, arms transfers, GNP, and other financial measures over the last decade. For this reason, annual expenditures are shown also in constant, i.e., 1978, dollars.

Estimates of the values of arms transfers for all countries, as shown in Table II, were initially made in current US dollars so the implicit deflator for US GNP data was used to derive arms transfers in constant 1978 prices; this index is as follows:

1970 = 60.42	1975 = 83.83
1971 = 63.51	1976 = 88.10
1972 = 66.12	1977 = 93.42
1973 = 69.90	1978 = 100.00
1974 = 76.51	1979 = 108.84

The data for military expenditures, central government expenditures and GNP were obtained in terms of local currencies. Approximate compensation for the effects of inflation was made by "deflating" the current local values to constant 1978 local currency values.

For non-Communist countries, GNP data in local currencies were available in current prices and in constant prices of varying base years. The constant price figures were shifted from the country base year to the 1978 base year with the underlying trend maintained. GNP price indices (deflators) were then derived for each country and used to deflate the various expenditures to constant 1978 prices.

Conversion to Dollars

Since constant price data for GNP and military expenditures are given with 1978 as the base year, a 1978 exchange rate was used to convert the constant price national currency data to dollars in all years. In general, the rates used are the 1978 average par/market exchange rate as supplied by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. An example may help in understanding this process:

1. 1970 Austrian military expenditure
   = 4135 million 1970 schillings (AS)
2. 1970 Austrian GNP deflator ("price index")
   = 60.3
3. 1978 Austrian deflator
   = 100.0
4. 1970 Austrian military expenditure
   = 4135 x 100 ÷ 60.3
   = 6857 million 1978 AS
5. 1978 Austrian/US exchange rate
   = 14.52 AS per US $1
6. 1970 Austrian military expenditure
   = 6857 ÷ 14.52
   = 472 million 1978 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 1970 Austrian military expenditures in terms of 1970 US dollars. At first glance, it would seem necessary only to apply the appropriate 1970 exchange rate to obtain the desired value. That method was used in early editions of this publication. Unfortunately, this approach produces distortions in countries where a lag occurs between the time the currency becomes over- or under-valued and the time the exchange rate is changed. A different method of estimating current dollar equivalents of foreign military expenditures and GNP is used here. The constant 1978 dollar values derived as described above have been "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 the effects of general inflation in the United States. Thus, except for the series which are originally in US dollars, (such as US expenditures or arms transfers) the current dollar values are not comparable from one edition of *WMEAT* to the next.

Again using the example of 1970 Austrian military expenditures to illustrate the computational process:

1. 1970 Austrian military expenditures
   = 472 million 1978 US dollars
2. 1978 US deflator
   = 100.0
3. 1970 US deflator
   = 60.42
4. 1970 Austrian military expenditures
   = 472 x 60.42 ÷ 100.0
   = 285 million 1970 US dollars

Conversion for Communist countries differs from that for most other countries. For the Soviet Union, GNP estimates in rubles have been converted to con-

stant 1978 dollars at an average purchasing power parity for GNP as a whole, and then converted to current dollars. (See the section "Soviet Military Expenditures," for a discussion of the conversion of Soviet military expenditures to dollars.)

For other Warsaw Pact countries and China, the available estimates for GNP and military expenditures were already in terms that took account of domestic price changes and had been converted to constant dollars by the sources using estimated purchasing power parities, rather than official exchange rates. Such series were further converted to current dollar prices prevailing in the United States for each year by use of the US implicit GNP deflator series.

The previously described problems 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 economies, because of the computational differences employed in the two cases.

A GUIDE TO THE STATISTICAL TABLES

The statistical data in *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers (WMEAT)* are organized into four tables.

Table I presents economic data for military expenditures, gross national product (GNP), and central government expenditures plus human resource data on the total number of armed forces personnel and population for individual countries as well as for regions, alliances, and economic development organizations. For each of these groupings, it shows the relative size of the military burden by comparing military expenditures to both GNP and central government expenditures plus showing the relative manpower commitments by presenting the ratio of armed forces per thousand population, military expenditures per capita, and GNP per capita to allow international comparisons.

The ratio of military expenditures to central government expenditures provides a measure of how large military expenditures are, relative to the resource pool which a nation has available.

Military expenditures are presented in both current and constant dollars. Current dollars reflect financial expenditures, while constant dollars try to take into account the effects of inflation, thereby reflecting real changes in resources over time. For this reason, data on central government expenditures are presented in constant dollars.

Table II presents data on arms transfers and total foreign trade. It compares arms imports and exports with total imports and exports for individual countries, regions, alliances, and economic development organizations. The purpose is to show the absolute and relative importance of the arms trade for each grouping.

Table III shows the value of arms delivered by major suppliers to individual countries and regions during the five-year period, 1975-1979. The major suppliers are: the Soviet Union; the United States; France; the United Kingdom; China; West Germany; Czechslovakia; Canada; Poland; and Italy. The recipient countries are grouped by geographic region, alliance, and economic development organization.

Table IV shows the numbers and kinds of weapons exported to developing regions by the major suppliers during the same five-year period, 1975-1979. The weapons are categorized as land armaments, naval craft, aircraft, and missiles. More than any other, Table IV provides a measure of the potential military capability which flows from developed to developing countries. Table IV also allows some comparison of the difference in the types of weapons which major suppliers export, as well as the comparison of weapons flowing into different development regions.

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars[a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars[a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars[a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars[a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Billion dollars[a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
TOTALS												
WORLD												
1970	257.0	425.4	24916	4152	6872	1297.7	3624.7	6.2	32.8	117	6.9	1895
1971	269.9	424.9	25441	4553	7170	1429.8	3697.4	5.9	29.7	114	6.9	1939
1972	289.6	438.0	25699	4995	7555	1515.5	3846.2	5.8	28.9	113	6.7	1964
1973	312.2	446.6	26077	5643	8072	1619.8	3921.6	5.5	27.6	113	6.6	2058
1974	352.8	461.1	27292	6316	8255	1731.2	3998.0	5.6	26.6	115	6.8	2064
1975	397.9	474.7	26498	6995	8344	1927.4	4089.5	5.7	24.6	116	6.5	2040
1976	427.7	485.5	26362	7719	8761	2052.1	4168.0	5.5	23.7	116	6.3	2102
1977	459.6	492.0	26267	8516	9116	2166.2	4241.4	5.4	22.7	116	6.2	2149
1978	500.4	500.4	26704	9480	9480	2309.6	4314.8	5.3	21.7	116	6.2	2197
1979	567.5	521.4	26737	10681	9813	2400.5	4389.2	5.3	21.7	118	6.1	2235
DEVELOPED												
1970	213.1	352.8	11565	3394	5618	1079.8	997.1	6.3	32.7	353	11.6	5634
1971	221.2	348.4	11332	3709	5840	1198.6	1006.4	6.0	29.1	346	11.3	5803
1972	236.2	357.1	11033	4054	6131	1260.6	1015.0	5.8	28.3	351	10.9	6040
1973	251.9	360.4	11003	4562	6526	1332.3	1024.2	5.5	27.1	351	10.7	6372
1974	283.6	370.7	10987	5063	6617	1415.9	1032.6	5.6	26.2	359	10.6	6408
1975	312.4	372.7	10983	5548	6619	1544.0	1041.0	5.6	24.1	358	10.6	6358
1976	332.1	377.0	10731	6110	6935	1628.7	1048.4	5.4	23.1	359	10.2	6615
1977	360.2	385.5	10633	6712	7185	1706.0	1055.8	5.4	22.6	365	10.1	6806
1978	390.5	390.5	10755	7437	7437	1807.4	1063.0	5.3	21.6	367	10.1	6996
1979	438.3	402.7	10965	8340	7662	1881.6	1070.2	5.3	21.4	376	10.2	7160
DEVELOPING												
1970	43.9	72.6	13351	757	1253	217.9	2627.6	5.8	33.3	27	5.1	477
1971	48.6	76.6	14109	844	1330	231.3	2691.0	5.8	33.1	28	5.2	494
1972	53.5	80.9	14666	941	1424	254.8	2831.2	5.7	31.8	28	5.2	503
1973	60.2	86.2	15074	1080	1545	287.5	2897.4	5.6	30.0	29	5.2	533
1974	69.1	90.4	16305	1253	1637	315.3	2965.4	5.5	28.7	30	5.5	552
1975	85.5	102.0	15515	1446	1725	383.5	3048.5	5.9	26.6	33	5.1	566
1976	95.6	108.5	15631	1608	1826	423.4	3119.6	5.9	25.6	34	5.0	585
1977	99.5	106.5	15634	1803	1930	460.2	3185.6	5.5	23.1	33	4.9	606
1978	109.9	109.9	15949	2042	2042	502.3	3251.8	5.4	21.9	33	4.9	628
1979	129.2	118.7	15772	2341	2150	518.9	3319.0	5.5	22.9	35	4.8	648
BY REGION												
AFRICA												
1970	3.1	5.1	762	105	174	37.0	307.2	2.9	13.8	16	2.5	567
1971	3.1	5.0	912	116	183	42.1	315.5	2.7	11.9	15	2.9	580
1972	3.7	5.5	946	123	187	44.9	324.6	2.9	12.2	17	2.9	577
1973	3.5	5.1	933	136	195	44.7	333.8	2.6	11.4	15	2.8	584
1974	4.2	5.4	962	158	206	49.3	343.9	2.6	11.0	15	2.8	601
1975	5.4	6.4	1003	182	217	65.1	369.6	2.9	9.8	17	2.7	588
1976	6.8	7.8	1092	204	232	71.2	380.0	3.4	11.0	20	2.9	611
1977	7.6	8.1	1320	224	240	73.1	391.0	3.4	11.1	20	3.4	614
1978	8.2	8.2	1339	248	248	70.9	402.9	3.3	11.6	20	3.3	617
1979	8.3	7.6	1246	282	259	66.9	414.7	2.9	11.4	18	3.0	625

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Billion dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
EAST ASIA												
1970	26.8	44.3	7128	603	998	62.3	1303.5	4.4	71.1	34	5.5	766
1971	29.7	46.8	7487	670	1055	123.3	1334.5	4.4	38.0	35	5.6	790
1972	32.0	48.4	7825	752	1137	142.5	1367.0	4.3	34.0	35	5.7	832
1973	34.7	49.6	8031	879	1258	157.5	1397.3	3.9	31.5	35	5.7	900
1974	38.5	50.3	8988	974	1273	172.5	1426.5	3.9	29.2	35	6.3	893
1975	42.2	50.4	7847	1103	1315	185.4	1455.0	3.8	27.2	34	5.4	904
1976	46.6	52.9	7841	1226	1391	212.4	1483.3	3.8	24.9	35	5.3	938
1977	49.6	53.1	7850	1383	1480	240.1	1508.3	3.6	22.1	35	5.2	981
1978	54.2	54.2	8281	1595	1595	280.3	1533.0	3.4	19.3	35	5.4	1041
1979	64.2	58.9	8220	1851	1701	305.5	1558.2	3.5	19.3	37	5.3	1091
EUROPE, ALL												
1970	132.9	220.0	9596	1986	3287	718.9	738.1	6.7	30.6	298	13.0	4453
1971	143.8	226.4	9789	2174	3423	761.0	744.4	6.6	29.8	304	13.2	4599
1972	155.8	235.5	9871	2352	3557	788.9	749.9	6.6	29.9	314	13.2	4743
1973	170.7	244.1	9890	2640	3776	836.1	757.0	6.5	29.2	322	13.1	4989
1974	194.7	254.4	9957	2979	3894	910.0	762.6	6.5	28.0	333	13.1	5107
1975	218.9	261.1	9925	3278	3910	1003.1	768.0	6.7	26.0	340	12.9	5092
1976	237.8	269.9	9710	3581	4065	1050.2	774.2	6.6	25.7	348	12.5	5251
1977	254.5	272.5	9712	3897	4172	1091.6	779.2	6.5	25.0	349	12.5	5354
1978	276.4	276.4	9730	4276	4276	1168.6	784.4	6.5	23.7	352	12.4	5452
1979	309.6	284.4	10172	4785	4396	1224.2	789.3	6.5	23.2	360	12.9	5570
OF WHICH												
NATO EUROPE												
1970	36.3	60.1	3146	1000	1656	342.8	306.2	3.6	17.5	196	10.3	5409
1971	39.9	62.9	3211	1091	1717	362.3	309.0	3.7	17.4	203	10.4	5559
1972	43.8	66.3	3291	1183	1789	379.5	311.4	3.7	17.5	212	10.6	5747
1973	47.4	67.8	3241	1326	1897	401.9	314.2	3.6	16.9	215	10.3	6039
1974	53.6	70.1	3236	1475	1928	432.5	316.4	3.6	16.2	221	10.2	6093
1975	59.8	71.4	3046	1596	1904	483.4	318.4	3.7	14.8	224	9.6	5980
1976	64.2	72.9	2850	1765	2004	494.1	320.3	3.6	14.8	227	8.9	6257
1977	69.5	74.4	2798	1916	2051	510.8	321.7	3.6	14.6	231	8.7	6375
1978	76.4	76.4	2746	2118	2118	554.9	323.4	3.6	13.8	236	8.5	6551
1979	86.0	79.0	3167	2413	2217	570.9	325.0	3.6	13.8	243	9.7	6822
WARSAW PACT												
1970	90.6	150.0	5570	755	1250	312.0	346.0	12.0	48.1	433	16.1	3615
1971	97.4	153.4	5692	833	1311	329.1	348.7	11.7	46.6	440	16.3	3762
1972	105.0	158.9	5694	894	1353	341.1	351.2	11.7	46.6	452	16.2	3852
1973	115.9	165.8	5762	1009	1443	363.8	354.7	11.5	45.6	467	16.2	4069
1974	132.4	173.1	5816	1156	1511	395.6	357.4	11.4	43.8	484	16.3	4230
1975	149.3	178.1	5978	1304	1556	433.3	360.1	11.4	41.1	494	16.6	4321
1976	163.3	185.4	5980	1411	1601	461.9	363.8	11.6	40.1	509	16.4	4402
1977	174.9	187.2	6099	1543	1652	483.0	366.5	11.3	38.8	510	16.6	4508
1978	189.0	189.0	6162	1677	1677	507.0	369.2	11.3	37.3	512	16.7	4542
1979	210.7	193.6	6156	1833	1684	540.7	371.8	11.5	35.8	520	16.6	4529

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars[a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars[a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars[a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars[a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Billion dollars[a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
OTHER EUROPE												
1970	6.0	9.9	880	229	379	64.1	85.9	2.6	15.4	115	10.2	4421
1971	6.4	10.1	886	250	394	69.6	86.7	2.6	14.5	116	10.2	4546
1972	6.9	10.4	886	273	414	68.3	87.3	2.5	15.2	119	10.1	4745
1973	7.4	10.6	887	304	435	70.4	88.1	2.4	15.1	119	10.1	4947
1974	8.6	11.3	905	348	454	81.8	88.8	2.5	13.8	127	10.2	5122
1975	9.8	11.7	901	377	450	86.4	89.5	2.6	13.5	130	10.1	5030
1976	10.2	11.6	880	404	459	94.1	90.1	2.5	12.3	128	9.8	5101
1977	10.1	10.8	815	438	469	97.9	91.0	2.3	11.0	119	9.0	5154
1978	11.0	11.0	821	480	480	106.7	91.8	2.3	10.3	119	9.0	5236
1979	12.9	11.8	849	539	495	112.6	92.5	2.4	10.5	127	9.2	5354
LATIN AMERICA												
1970	3.0	4.9	1117	188	311	46.0	278.0	1.6	10.7	17	4.0	1121
1971	3.3	5.2	1125	209	330	50.6	285.2	1.6	10.3	18	3.9	1157
1972	3.4	5.2	1173	236	356	55.5	292.7	1.5	9.4	17	4.0	1219
1973	4.0	5.7	1208	271	387	61.6	300.2	1.5	9.3	18	4.0	1291
1974	4.9	6.4	1248	317	415	74.0	307.9	1.5	8.6	20	4.1	1348
1975	5.8	6.9	1297	359	429	83.8	315.9	1.6	8.2	21	4.1	1358
1976	6.4	7.3	1328	396	449	87.5	323.9	1.6	8.3	22	4.1	1388
1977	7.4	7.9	1436	440	471	88.4	331.6	1.7	8.9	23	4.3	1420
1978	7.9	7.9	1500	490	490	94.9	339.3	1.6	8.3	23	4.4	1446
1979	7.7	7.1	1497	562	517	88.6	347.5	1.4	8.0	20	4.3	1488
MIDDLE EAST												
1970	7.3	12.1	978	71	117	41.7	99.4	10.3	29.0	122	9.8	1184
1971	8.3	13.1	1129	82	129	44.2	102.1	10.1	29.6	127	11.1	1264
1972	10.1	15.3	1248	100	152	53.9	105.2	10.1	28.4	145	11.9	1446
1973	14.1	20.2	1283	118	169	74.4	108.1	11.9	27.2	187	11.9	1564
1974	17.2	22.5	1406	144	188	74.3	111.6	11.9	30.3	201	12.6	1691
1975	25.5	30.5	1684	169	202	96.7	114.9	15.1	31.5	265	14.7	1759
1976	29.1	33.0	1764	200	227	107.3	118.3	14.5	30.8	279	14.9	1924
1977	28.8	30.9	1499	226	242	123.4	122.2	12.7	25.0	252	12.3	1986
1978	33.2	33.2	1483	245	245	129.3	126.3	13.5	25.7	262	11.7	1940
1979	43.0	39.5	1695	285	262	148.9	130.3	15.1	26.5	303	13.0	2012
NORTH AMERICA												
1970	79.9	132.3	3165	1071	1772	350.1	226.3	7.5	37.8	584	14.0	7832
1971	77.0	121.3	2805	1163	1832	364.9	228.6	6.6	33.2	530	12.3	8014
1972	79.9	120.8	2410	1281	1937	384.6	230.8	6.2	31.4	523	10.4	8394
1973	80.7	115.5	2335	1431	2047	400.4	232.1	5.6	28.8	497	10.1	8822
1974	88.6	115.8	2250	1555	2033	401.8	234.4	5.7	28.8	493	9.6	8675
1975	93.8	111.9	2207	1687	2013	433.3	236.7	5.6	25.8	472	9.3	8505
1976	94.2	106.9	2178	1877	2130	462.1	238.0	5.0	23.1	449	9.2	8952
1977	104.5	111.9	2180	2088	2235	484.3	240.3	5.0	23.1	465	9.1	9302
1978	112.4	112.4	2180	2333	2333	495.3	242.5	4.8	22.7	463	9.0	9621
1979	126.5	116.2	2127	2598	2387	499.3	244.7	4.9	23.3	474	8.7	9754

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Billion dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
OCEANIA												
1970	2.0	3.2	100	62	103	24.5	16.0	3.1	13.1	201	6.3	6467
1971	2.0	3.1	100	69	108	26.6	16.3	2.9	11.7	191	6.1	6666
1972	2.0	3.0	100	74	112	25.7	16.6	2.7	11.7	183	6.0	6795
1973	1.9	2.7	84	83	119	27.4	17.0	2.3	9.9	161	4.9	7039
1974	2.0	2.6	81	93	121	31.3	17.2	2.1	8.3	149	4.7	7075
1975	2.6	3.1	83	104	124	37.5	17.5	2.5	8.3	174	4.7	7118
1976	2.8	3.2	86	114	129	37.3	20.4	2.5	8.6	157	4.2	6354
1977	3.0	3.2	87	121	130	39.2	20.7	2.5	8.2	155	4.2	6282
1978	3.3	3.3	87	135	135	40.0	20.9	2.4	8.3	159	4.2	6495
1979	3.2	3.0	88	147	135	38.7	21.2	2.2	7.8	139	4.2	6405
SOUTH ASIA												
1970	2.1	3.4	2070	64	106	17.1	656.2	3.2	19.9	5	3.2	161
1971	2.6	4.1	2094	68	108	17.3	670.8	3.8	23.7	6	3.1	161
1972	2.7	4.1	2126	75	113	19.4	759.4	3.6	21.1	5	2.8	149
1973	2.6	3.7	2313	82	118	17.7	776.1	3.1	20.9	4	3.0	152
1974	2.9	3.8	2400	92	121	18.0	793.9	3.1	21.1	4	3.0	152
1975	3.8	4.5	2452	109	131	22.5	811.9	3.4	20.0	5	3.0	161
1976	4.0	4.5	2362	118	134	24.1	829.9	3.3	18.7	5	2.8	162
1977	4.1	4.4	2182	134	144	26.0	848.1	3.1	16.9	5	2.6	169
1978	4.7	4.7	2102	154	154	30.4	865.5	3.0	15.5	5	2.4	178
1979	5.1	4.7	1692	167	154	28.3	883.3	3.0	16.6	5	1.9	174

BY ORGANIZATION

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Billion dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
NATO, ALL												
1970	116.2	192.4	6311	2072	3429	692.9	532.5	5.6	27.8	361	11.9	6439
1971	117.0	184.2	6016	2254	3550	727.1	537.6	5.2	25.3	342	11.2	6603
1972	123.7	187.1	5701	2464	3727	764.0	542.2	5.0	24.5	345	10.5	6874
1973	128.1	183.3	5576	2757	3945	802.3	546.3	4.6	22.8	335	10.2	7221
1974	142.2	185.8	5486	3031	3961	834.3	550.8	4.7	22.3	337	10.0	7192
1975	153.6	183.3	5253	3284	3917	916.7	555.1	4.7	20.0	330	9.5	7057
1976	158.4	179.8	5028	3643	4135	956.2	558.3	4.3	18.8	322	9.0	7406
1977	174.1	186.3	4978	4004	4286	995.1	562.0	4.3	18.7	331	8.9	7627
1978	188.8	188.8	4926	4452	4452	1050.2	565.9	4.2	18.0	333	8.7	7867
1979	212.5	195.2	5294	5011	4604	1070.2	569.7	4.2	18.2	342	9.3	8081
WARSAW PACT												
1970	90.6	150.0	5570	755	1250	312.0	346.0	12.0	48.1	433	16.1	3615
1971	97.4	153.4	5692	833	1311	329.1	348.7	11.7	46.6	440	16.3	3762
1972	105.0	158.9	5694	894	1353	341.1	351.2	11.7	46.6	452	16.2	3852
1973	115.9	165.8	5762	1009	1443	363.8	354.7	11.5	45.6	467	16.2	4069
1974	132.4	173.1	5816	1156	1511	395.6	357.4	11.4	43.8	484	16.3	4230
1975	149.3	178.1	5978	1304	1556	433.3	360.1	11.4	41.1	494	16.6	4321
1976	163.3	185.4	5980	1411	1601	461.9	363.8	11.6	40.1	509	16.4	4402
1977	174.9	187.2	6099	1543	1652	483.0	366.5	11.3	38.8	510	16.6	4508
1978	189.0	189.0	6162	1677	1677	507.0	369.2	11.3	37.3	512	16.7	4542
1979	210.7	193.6	6156	1833	1684	540.7	371.8	11.5	35.8	520	16.6	4529

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Billion dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Billion dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Billion dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
OPEC												
1970	7.1	11.7	1133	126	209	53.9	257.6	5.6	21.7	45	4.4	812
1971	7.9	12.4	1292	141	223	57.6	263.7	5.6	21.5	47	4.9	847
1972	9.8	14.8	1299	164	248	70.1	271.4	5.9	21.1	54	4.8	917
1973	11.7	16.8	1280	190	273	89.3	279.0	6.2	18.8	60	4.6	978
1974	14.9	19.5	1284	229	299	94.1	286.9	6.5	20.7	67	4.5	1044
1975	22.3	26.6	1399	271	323	127.2	295.0	8.2	20.9	90	4.7	1097
1976	26.7	30.3	1481	320	363	140.2	302.4	8.3	21.6	100	4.9	1202
1977	26.5	28.4	1344	361	387	159.1	310.8	7.3	17.9	91	4.3	1246
1978	31.0	31.0	1253	395	395	162.8	319.7	7.8	19.0	97	3.9	1237
1979	38.5	35.3	1361	459	421	172.6	328.5	8.4	20.5	107	4.1	1283
OECD												
1970	126.6	209.5	7215	2729	4516	792.5	715.4	4.6	26.4	292	10.1	6313
1971	128.3	202.0	6924	2976	4686	897.2	722.7	4.3	22.5	279	9.6	6484
1972	136.1	205.8	6608	3273	4950	947.8	729.5	4.2	21.7	282	9.1	6785
1973	141.2	202.0	6468	3682	5268	998.5	735.9	3.8	20.2	274	8.8	7158
1974	156.9	205.1	6390	4053	5298	1051.8	742.6	3.9	19.5	276	8.6	7134
1975	170.6	203.5	6149	4411	5262	1145.1	749.0	3.9	17.8	271	8.2	7025
1976	176.4	200.3	5897	4883	5543	1202.7	753.8	3.6	16.7	265	7.8	7353
1977	192.8	206.3	5783	5370	5748	1261.9	759.5	3.6	16.3	271	7.6	7568
1978	209.5	209.5	5750	5982	5982	1344.3	765.0	3.5	15.6	273	7.5	7820
1979	236.0	216.9	6149	6750	6202	1386.2	770.5	3.5	15.6	281	8.0	8050

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
					BY COUNTRY							
AFGHANISTAN												
1970	28	47	91	1689	2796	239	12.1	1.7	19.9	3	7.5	231
1971	27	43	91	1690	2662	209	12.3	1.6	20.6	3	7.4	216
1972	34	51	91	1724	2607	272	12.6	2.0	19.0	4	7.2	206
1973	39	56	91	2033	2909	284	12.9	1.9	19.8	4	7.1	225
1974	39	51	130	2421	3165	277	13.2	1.6	18.5	3	9.8	239
1975	54	64	130	2778	3314	359	13.5	1.9	17.9	4	9.6	245
1976	78	89	142	3094	3512	482	13.8	2.5	18.5	6	10.3	254
1977	66	71	143	3403	3643	419	14.1	2.0	17.0	5	10.1	258
1978	75	75	110	3792	3792	434	14.4	2.0	17.3	5	7.6	263
1979	NA	NA	40	NA	NA	NA	14.9	NA	NA	NA	2.7	NA
ALBANIA												
1970	94	155	52	891	1475	NA	2.1	10.6	NA	74	24.8	702
1971	115	181	52	1032	1625	NA	2.2	11.2	NA	82	23.6	738
1972	117	177	52	1192	1803	NA	2.2	9.8	NA	80	23.6	819
1973	124	177	52	1262	1805	NA	2.3	9.8	NA	77	22.6	784
1974	125	164	53	1275	1666	NA	2.3	9.8	NA	71	23.0	724
1975	131	156	52	1310	1562	NA	2.4	10.0	NA	65	21.7	651
1976	135	153	52	1334	1515	NA	2.5	10.2	NA	61	20.8	606
1977	137	146	52	NA	NA	NA	2.5	NA	NA	58	20.8	NA
1978	154	154	53	NA	NA	NA	2.6	NA	NA	59	20.4	NA
1979	167	153	53	NA	NA	NA	2.6	NA	NA	59	20.4	NA
ALGERIA												
1970	187	309	80	9595	15879	3818	13.8	2.0	8.1	22	5.8	1150
1971	187	295	80	9948	15666	4087	14.2	1.9	7.2	20	5.6	1103
1972	191	288	80	12000	18148	4528	14.7	1.6	6.4	19	5.4	1234
1973	202	289	80	13139	18796	5229	15.1	1.5	5.5	19	5.3	1244
1974	302	395	80	14866	19430	4548	15.5	2.0	8.7	25	5.2	1253
1975	382	456	80	16745	19976	6723	16.0	2.3	6.8	28	5.0	1248
1976	557	633	85	19000	21566	6931	16.5	2.9	9.1	38	5.2	1307
1977	520	557	75	21531	23048	7387	17.0	2.4	7.5	32	4.4	1355
1978	612	612	75	24991	24991	7599	17.6	2.5	8.1	34	4.3	1420
1979	699	642	89	29608	27204	7846	18.1	2.4	8.2	35	4.9	1503
ANGOLA												
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	86	103	30	2399	2862	901	6.0	3.6	11.5	17	5.0	477
1976	NA	NA	35	2263	2569	NA	6.0	NA	NA	NA	5.8	428
1977	NA	NA	47	2456	2629	NA	6.3	NA	NA	NA	7.5	417
1978	NA	NA	47	2741	2741	NA	6.5	NA	NA	NA	7.2	421
1979	NA	NA	47	3052	2804	NA	6.5	NA	NA	NA	7.2	431

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
ARGENTINA												
1970	594	984	140	32972	54567	6457	23.8	1.8	15.2	41	5.9	2292
1971	489	771	140	34200	53854	6462	24.1	1.4	11.9	32	5.8	2234
1972	482	729	140	39147	59203	6790	24.5	1.2	10.7	29	5.7	2416
1973	600	859	160	43380	62057	9236	24.8	1.4	9.3	34	6.5	2502
1974	804	1051	150	50481	65980	12364	25.2	1.6	8.5	41	6.0	2618
1975	1206	1438	160	54711	65266	14831	25.5	2.2	9.7	56	6.3	2559
1976	1290	1464	155	56558	64196	12556	25.9	2.3	11.7	56	6.0	2478
1977	1535	1643	155	62969	67406	9708	26.4	2.4	16.9	62	5.9	2553
1978	1793	1793	155	64910	64910	12073	26.8	2.8	14.9	66	5.8	2422
1979	1864	1713	155	74916	68833	10085	27.2	2.5	17.0	63	5.7	2530
AUSTRALIA												
1970	1779	2944	86	53463	88479	20187	12.7	3.3	14.6	231	6.8	6966
1971	1804	2840	86	58738	92493	22130	12.9	3.1	12.8	220	6.7	7170
1972	1835	2776	86	63432	95930	21038	13.2	2.9	13.2	210	6.5	7267
1973	1727	2471	71	70923	101458	22193	13.4	2.4	11.1	184	5.3	7571
1974	1730	2261	68	78703	102866	24998	13.6	2.2	9.0	166	5.0	7563
1975	2297	2740	70	88477	105546	30247	13.8	2.6	9.1	198	5.1	7648
1976	2554	2899	71	95806	108744	30412	13.9	2.7	9.5	208	5.1	7823
1977	2694	2883	70	102535	109760	31761	14.1	2.6	9.1	204	5.0	7784
1978	2976	2976	70	114910	114910	31980	14.2	2.6	9.3	209	4.9	8092
1979	2856	2624	71	124564	114449	31432	14.4	2.3	8.3	182	4.9	7947
AUSTRIA												
1970	285	472	55	25793	42687	9201	7.4	1.1	5.1	63	7.4	5768
1971	286	450	60	28653	45119	9809	7.5	1.0	4.6	60	8.0	6016
1972	314	475	60	31594	47780	10483	7.5	1.0	4.5	63	8.0	6370
1973	338	484	60	35132	50258	10116	7.5	1.0	4.8	64	8.0	6701
1974	413	540	60	40165	52497	10934	7.5	1.0	4.9	72	8.0	6999
1975	502	599	50	43308	51663	12268	7.5	1.2	4.9	79	6.7	6888
1976	552	627	40	48273	54792	13017	7.5	1.1	4.8	83	5.3	7305
1977	606	649	37	52999	56733	13281	7.5	1.1	4.9	86	5.0	7564
1978	721	721	40	57499	57499	14137	7.5	1.3	5.1	96	5.3	7666
1979	802	737	40	65775	60433	14640	7.5	1.2	5.0	98	5.3	8057
BAHRAIN												
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	0	0.2	NA	NA	NA	10.0	NA
1972	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	0	0.2	NA	NA	NA	15.0	NA
1973	9	14	3	787	1126	330	0.2	1.3	4.3	70	15.0	5632
1974	9	12	4	936	1223	335	0.3	1.1	3.9	43	13.3	4077
1975	18	22	5	916	1093	446	0.3	2.0	4.9	73	16.7	3644
1976	29	33	5	1120	1272	618	0.3	2.6	5.4	111	16.7	4239
1977	37	39	2	1330	1423	688	0.3	2.8	5.8	132	6.7	4745
1978	47	47	2	1469	1469	717	0.4	3.3	6.7	119	5.0	3674
1979	57	53	2	2039	1874	614	0.4	2.8	8.7	133	5.0	4685

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
BANGLADESH												
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	35	53	47	3856	5832	973	73.1	0.9	5.5	0	0.6	79
1973	18	26	86	4270	6108	922	75.1	0.4	2.9	0	1.1	81
1974	30	40	100	5215	6816	715	77.1	0.6	5.6	0	1.3	88
1975	33	39	100	5910	7051	536	79.2	0.6	7.4	0	1.3	89
1976	71	81	126	7000	7945	1127	81.3	1.0	7.2	1	1.5	97
1977	120	129	126	7536	8067	1411	83.5	1.6	9.2	1	1.5	96
1978	132	132	129	8696	8696	1513	85.8	1.5	8.8	1	1.5	101
1979	139	128	72	9890	9087	1723	88.1	1.4	7.5	1	0.8	103
BARBADOS												
1970	0	0	0	257	426	124	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	2134
1971	0	0	0	281	443	134	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	2218
1972	0	0	0	309	468	151	0.2	0.0	0.2	1	0.0	2340
1973	0	1	0	338	484	118	0.2	0.3	1.1	6	0.0	2422
1974	1	1	0	363	475	142	0.3	0.3	1.1	5	0.0	1584
1975	1	1	0	394	470	124	0.3	0.3	1.2	4	0.0	1566
1976	0	0	0	426	484	153	0.3	0.2	0.6	2	0.0	1614
1977	1	1	0	468	501	171	0.3	0.2	0.7	3	0.7	1672
1978	1	1	0	530	530	165	0.3	0.3	1.1	6	0.7	1768
1979	1	1	2	625	574	176	0.3	0.3	1.0	6	6.7	1916
BELGIUM												
1970	1311	2170	110	45320	75003	18806	9.7	2.9	11.5	223	11.3	7732
1971	1422	2239	110	49390	77772	19828	9.7	2.9	11.3	230	11.3	8017
1972	1550	2344	105	54228	82011	22279	9.7	2.9	10.5	241	10.8	8454
1973	1713	2451	105	60726	86871	22393	9.7	2.8	10.9	252	10.8	8955
1974	1907	2493	100	69526	90871	23698	9.8	2.7	10.5	254	10.2	9272
1975	2280	2720	87	74803	89234	26647	9.8	3.0	10.2	277	8.9	9105
1976	2550	2894	87	82862	94053	28375	9.8	3.1	10.2	295	8.9	9597
1977	2784	2980	85	88691	94941	30773	9.8	3.1	9.7	304	8.7	9687
1978	3175	3175	90	97316	97316	34145	9.8	3.3	9.3	324	9.2	9930
1979	3546	3258	107	108457	99650	35703	9.8	3.3	9.1	332	10.9	10168
BENIN												
1970	6	10	2	357	592	83	2.7	1.7	12.2	3	0.7	219
1971	6	10	2	387	609	92	2.7	1.7	11.4	3	0.7	225
1972	6	9	2	407	616	97	2.8	1.6	9.9	3	0.7	220
1973	7	10	3	440	629	94	2.9	1.6	10.7	3	1.0	217
1974	7	9	3	473	618	90	2.9	1.6	11.0	3	1.0	213
1975	8	9	3	570	680	87	3.0	1.5	11.4	3	1.0	226
1976	8	9	3	627	712	106	3.1	1.3	8.5	2	1.0	229
1977	9	10	NA	692	741	114	3.2	1.4	9.0	3	NA	231
1978	15	15	4	788	788	129	3.3	1.9	11.6	4	1.2	238
1979	17	15	4	883	811	125	3.4	2.0	12.6	4	1.2	238

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
BOLIVIA												
1970	29	49	17	1587	2626	435	4.1	1.9	11.3	12	4.1	640
1971	31	50	17	1766	2782	601	4.2	1.8	8.3	11	4.0	662
1972	39	60	17	1941	2936	272	4.4	2.0	22.1	13	3.9	667
1973	35	50	18	2185	3126	300	4.5	1.6	16.8	11	4.0	694
1974	48	62	18	2527	3303	356	4.6	1.9	17.6	13	3.9	718
1975	69	82	20	2939	3506	396	4.7	2.3	20.7	17	4.3	746
1976	74	84	22	3281	3724	463	4.8	2.3	18.2	17	4.6	776
1977	74	79	20	3566	3817	481	5.0	2.1	16.6	16	4.0	763
1978	80	80	20	3913	3913	502	5.1	2.0	15.9	15	3.9	767
1979	86	79	20	4314	3964	475	5.2	2.0	16.6	15	3.8	762
BOTSWANA												
1970	0	0	0	88	146	61	0.6	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	244
1971	0	0	0	103	163	72	0.6	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	272
1972	0	0	0	132	199	85	0.7	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	285
1973	0	0	0	171	245	135	0.7	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	351
1974	0	0	1	288	377	180	0.7	0.0	0.0	0	1.4	539
1975	0	0	1	294	351	170	0.7	0.0	0.0	0	2.0	501
1976	NA	NA	1	348	395	194	0.7	NA	NA	NA	1.4	564
1977	15	16	1	375	401	266	0.7	4.2	6.4	24	1.7	573
1978	NA	NA	3	404	404	218	0.7	NA	NA	NA	4.3	577
1979	13	12	3	548	504	240	0.8	2.4	5.0	14	3.8	630
BRAZIL												
1970	882	1460	375	56949	94248	15612	95.7	1.5	9.4	15	3.9	984
1971	988	1556	375	67805	106770	17902	98.2	1.5	8.7	15	3.8	1087
1972	1096	1657	410	78885	119299	20056	100.8	1.4	8.3	16	4.1	1183
1973	1288	1843	420	94990	135888	22013	103.3	1.4	8.4	17	4.1	1315
1974	1392	1820	435	114183	149238	24415	105.9	1.2	7.5	17	4.1	1409
1975	1480	1765	455	131526	156901	28941	108.5	1.1	6.1	16	4.2	1446
1976	1859	2110	450	150289	170584	32318	111.1	1.2	6.5	19	4.1	1535
1977	1890	2023	450	166559	178296	34968	113.7	1.1	5.8	17	4.0	1568
1978	2042	2042	450	188645	188645	38949	116.4	1.1	5.2	17	3.9	1620
1979	1719	1580	450	217636	199963	36901	119.2	0.8	4.3	13	3.8	1677
BULGARIA												
1970	1170	1936	175	15136	25049	8945	8.5	7.7	21.6	227	20.6	2947
1971	1308	2059	189	16441	25889	9470	8.5	8.0	21.7	242	22.2	3045
1972	1461	2209	189	17937	27126	9433	8.6	8.1	23.4	256	22.0	3154
1973	1664	2380	177	19729	28223	9504	8.6	8.4	25.0	276	20.6	3281
1974	1987	2597	174	22295	29139	11184	8.7	8.9	23.2	298	20.0	3349
1975	2145	2558	175	26455	31558	12393	8.7	8.1	20.6	294	20.1	3627
1976	2334	2649	177	28765	32649	11498	8.8	8.1	23.0	301	20.1	3710
1977	2498	2674	177	29924	32032	11242	8.8	8.3	23.8	303	20.1	3640
1978	2559	2559	164	32806	32806	12604	8.8	7.8	20.3	290	18.6	3728
1979	2753	2529	164	36575	33605	12499	8.8	7.5	20.2	287	18.6	3818

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
BURMA												
1970	114	189	174	2038	3372	583	27.1	5.6	32.4	7	6.4	124
1971	131	206	175	2227	3508	635	27.7	5.9	32.5	7	6.3	126
1972	132	201	191	2373	3588	679	28.4	5.6	29.6	7	6.7	126
1973	157	224	198	2486	3557	673	29.1	6.3	33.4	7	6.8	122
1974	107	139	202	2863	3742	494	29.8	3.7	28.3	4	6.8	125
1975	118	141	209	3259	3888	476	30.5	3.6	29.7	4	6.9	127
1976	129	147	210	3636	4127	508	31.2	3.6	28.9	4	6.7	132
1977	150	161	208	4084	4372	581	32.0	3.7	27.7	5	6.5	136
1978	170	170	212	4658	4658	698	32.8	3.7	24.5	5	6.5	142
1979	202	186	174	5336	4902	799	33.6	3.8	23.3	5	5.2	145
BURUNDI												
1970	3	6	3	278	460	48	3.6	1.3	12.7	1	0.8	128
1971	4	6	3	299	472	51	3.7	1.4	13.0	1	0.8	127
1972	6	9	3	289	438	57	3.6	2.1	15.9	2	0.8	121
1973	7	10	3	334	478	57	3.7	2.1	17.7	2	0.8	129
1974	8	11	5	362	474	58	3.7	2.5	19.9	3	1.4	128
1975	9	11	7	404	482	54	3.8	2.3	20.7	3	1.8	126
1976	10	11	7	464	527	72	3.9	2.2	16.1	3	1.8	135
1977	14	15	8	539	577	58	4.0	2.8	27.2	4	2.0	144
1978	16	16	8	608	608	70	4.1	2.8	24.1	4	2.0	148
1979	22	20	8	671	616	86	4.2	3.3	23.3	4	1.9	146
CAMEROON												
1970	28	46	8	1560	2582	391	6.7	1.8	12.0	7	1.2	385
1971	30	47	8	1693	2666	413	6.9	1.8	11.4	6	1.2	386
1972	30	46	8	1790	2707	436	7.0	1.7	10.5	6	1.1	386
1973	31	45	8	1997	2857	440	7.2	1.6	10.3	6	1.1	396
1974	36	47	10	2411	3151	458	7.3	1.5	10.3	6	1.4	431
1975	43	51	10	2612	3115	443	7.5	1.7	11.6	6	1.3	415
1976	49	56	10	2884	3274	486	7.7	1.7	11.6	7	1.3	425
1977	48	51	11	3319	3553	534	7.9	1.5	9.7	6	1.4	449
1978	61	61	11	3859	3859	618	8.1	1.6	9.9	7	1.4	476
1979	64	59	11	4499	4133	602	8.3	1.4	9.9	7	1.3	498
CANADA												
1970	2065	3417	95	85243	141074	26517	21.3	2.4	12.9	160	4.5	6623
1971	2177	3428	85	95778	150818	29622	21.6	2.3	11.6	158	3.9	6982
1972	2265	3426	90	105753	159932	32643	21.8	2.1	10.5	157	4.1	7336
1973	2356	3371	85	120220	171979	34583	22.1	2.0	9.7	152	3.8	7781
1974	2657	3473	80	136081	177860	38185	22.4	2.0	9.1	155	3.6	7940
1975	2872	3427	77	150743	179825	41064	22.7	1.9	8.3	151	3.4	7921
1976	3162	3589	78	167187	189765	41344	23.0	1.9	8.7	156	3.4	8250
1977	3596	3850	80	181234	194005	43597	23.3	2.0	8.8	165	3.4	8326
1978	4087	4087	80	200398	200398	44753	23.5	2.0	9.1	173	3.4	8527
1979	4173	3834	80	223999	205810	44801	23.7	1.9	8.6	161	3.4	8684

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
CAPE VERDE												
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1976	2	2	2	77	87	33	0.3	3.1	7.9	8	8.3	291
1977	2	2	2	87	94	46	0.3	2.7	5.5	8	8.3	313
1978	2	2	4	90	90	36	0.3	2.2	5.4	6	13.3	300
1979	2	1	NA	99	91	42	0.3	2.1	4.5	6	NA	304
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC												
1970	7	11	2	246	407	94	1.9	2.9	12.4	6	1.1	214
1971	7	12	2	261	411	110	1.9	3.0	11.2	6	1.1	216
1972	7	10	3	274	414	109	1.9	2.6	9.7	5	1.6	218
1973	8	12	3	297	425	123	2.0	2.9	9.9	6	1.5	212
1974	7	10	3	345	452	114	2.0	2.3	8.9	5	1.5	226
1975	8	9	3	381	454	107	2.1	2.1	9.0	4	1.4	216
1976	9	10	4	423	480	98	2.1	2.3	11.0	5	1.9	228
1977	10	11	7	473	507	111	2.2	2.3	10.4	5	3.2	230
1978	11	11	4	521	521	113	2.2	2.2	10.2	5	1.8	236
1979	10	9	4	571	524	94	2.3	1.9	10.4	4	1.7	228
CHAD												
1970	17	28	7	363	602	126	3.7	4.7	22.3	7	1.9	162
1971	18	28	8	373	588	121	3.8	4.9	23.8	7	2.1	154
1972	18	27	10	398	602	109	3.9	4.6	25.6	7	2.6	154
1973	19	27	10	382	547	113	4.0	5.0	24.2	6	2.5	136
1974	23	31	10	439	574	121	4.0	5.4	25.5	7	2.5	143
1975	28	34	11	520	620	118	4.1	5.5	29.0	8	2.7	151
1976	28	32	11	564	640	124	4.2	5.0	25.8	7	2.6	152
1977	24	26	9	609	652	90	4.3	4.0	28.9	6	2.1	151
1978	23	23	NA	664	664	89	4.4	3.5	25.8	5	NA	151
1979	NA	NA	NA	498	458	78	4.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	101
CHILE												
1970	192	318	70	7579	12543	2758	9.4	2.5	11.5	33	7.4	1334
1971	208	327	70	8752	13782	3855	9.5	2.4	8.5	34	7.4	1450
1972	259	392	75	9073	13722	3897	9.7	2.9	10.1	40	7.7	1414
1973	307	439	75	9227	13200	3506	9.9	3.3	12.5	44	7.6	1333
1974	620	811	90	10807	14125	4158	10.0	5.7	19.5	81	9.0	1412
1975	481	574	110	10225	12197	3345	10.2	4.7	17.2	56	10.8	1195
1976	224	254	111	11092	12590	2987	10.4	2.0	8.5	24	10.7	1210
1977	313	335	111	12949	13861	3483	10.5	2.4	9.6	32	10.6	1320
1978	417	417	111	14978	14978	3319	10.7	2.8	12.6	39	10.4	1399
1979	449	413	111	17551	16126	3436	10.8	2.6	12.0	38	10.3	1493

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
CHINA								b	b			
1970	19900	32933	2850	144000	238312	21698	848.0	13.8	151.8	38	3.4	281
1971	21600	34012	2970	161000	253520	17224	870.0	13.4	197.5	39	3.4	291
1972	22500	34027	3040	174000	263143	16840	892.0	12.9	202.1	38	3.4	295
1973	24500	35048	3250	207000	296121	19602	912.0	11.8	178.8	38	3.6	324
1974	26800	35027	4300	235000	307147	24363	931.0	11.4	143.8	37	4.6	329
1975	28500	33998	4300	274000	326860	30953	950.0	10.4	109.8	35	4.5	344
1976	31700	35980	4300	293000	332568	40435	967.0	10.8	89.0	37	4.4	343
1977	32700	35004	4300	338000	361818	48706	982.0	9.7	71.9	35	4.4	368
1978	35000	35000	4500	404000	404000	66000	997.0	8.7	53.0	35	4.5	405
1979	41900	38497	4500	477000	438266	70839	1012.0	8.8	54.3	38	4.4	433
COLOMBIA												
1970	124	205	45	8549	14148	1481	21.4	1.5	13.9	9	2.1	661
1971	239	376	50	9530	15007	1784	22.0	2.5	21.1	17	2.3	682
1972	134	203	50	10704	16188	1777	22.5	1.3	11.4	9	2.2	719
1973	143	205	50	12173	17414	1694	23.1	1.2	12.1	8	2.2	753
1974	140	184	50	14207	18569	1669	23.6	1.0	11.0	7	2.1	786
1975	191	228	50	16119	19229	1827	24.1	1.2	12.5	9	2.1	797
1976	164	187	60	17698	20088	1682	24.6	0.9	11.1	7	2.4	816
1977	143	153	60	19755	21147	1763	25.1	0.7	8.7	6	2.4	842
1978	167	167	60	23091	23091	1981	25.7	0.7	8.5	6	2.3	898
1979	217	199	60	26520	24366	1948	26.2	0.8	10.3	7	2.3	930
CONGO												
1970	19	32	6	398	659	NA	1.2	5.0	NA	27	5.0	549
1971	20	32	6	442	696	177	1.2	4.7	18.6	27	5.0	580
1972	21	33	9	487	737	189	1.2	4.5	17.4	27	7.5	614
1973	26	37	7	533	762	209	1.3	4.9	17.9	28	5.4	586
1974	30	39	7	681	890	313	1.3	4.4	12.5	30	5.4	684
1975	33	40	7	714	852	360	1.3	4.7	11.1	30	5.4	655
1976	36	41	10	729	827	289	1.4	5.0	14.4	29	7.1	591
1977	38	41	6	738	790	276	1.4	5.3	15.0	29	4.6	564
1978	44	44	11	817	817	333	1.5	5.4	13.3	29	7.3	545
1979	38	35	16	910	836	244	1.5	4.2	14.4	23	10.7	557
COSTA RICA												
1970	0	0	2	1288	2132	350	1.7	0.0	0.0	0	1.2	1254
1971	0	0	2	1446	2278	442	1.8	0.0	0.0	0	1.1	1265
1972	0	0	2	1602	2424	460	1.8	0.0	0.0	0	1.1	1346
1973	0	0	2	1831	2619	485	1.9	0.0	0.0	0	1.1	1378
1974	0	0	2	2134	2790	476	1.9	0.0	0.0	0	1.1	1468
1975	0	0	2	2367	2824	498	2.0	0.0	0.0	0	1.0	1412
1976	0	0	3	2616	2970	544	2.0	0.0	0.0	0	1.5	1485
1977	0	0	3	3028	3241	555	2.1	0.0	0.0	0	1.4	1543
1978	0	0	3	3419	3419	640	2.1	0.0	0.0	0	1.4	1628
1979	0	0	3	3880	3565	694	2.2	0.0	0.0	0	1.4	1620

World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1970-1979

ERRATA

Table I, page 54:

The entries for China under Central Government Expenditures and ME/CGE for all years 1970-1979 should read:

NA (Not Available)

ces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures
gion, Organization, and Country — continued

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars[a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
NA	8.6	4.9	NA	43	16.3	897
NA	8.7	5.2	NA	43	16.1	839
NA	8.9	5.3	NA	42	15.7	794
NA	9.0	4.7	NA	46	15.6	984
NA	9.2	5.7	NA	48	15.2	854
NA	9.3	6.2	NA	50	12.9	810
NA	9.5	NA	NA	NA	13.2	NA
NA	9.6	NA	NA	NA	20.8	NA
NA	9.7	NA	NA	107	21.6	NA
NA	9.8	NA	NA	108	21.4	NA
187	0.6	1.3	8.0	24	21.7	1880
206	0.6	1.4	8.6	29	18.3	2108
236	0.6	1.3	7.3	28	20.0	2249
273	0.6	1.1	5.7	26	18.3	2309
265	0.6	2.3	9.7	42	18.3	1895
260	0.6	2.6	9.1	39	33.3	1504
248	0.6	2.3	10.1	41	30.0	1832
241	0.6	2.2	11.9	48	NA	2181
257	0.6	1.7	9.4	40	16.7	2377
305	0.6	1.9	9.4	47	25.0	2514
		b	b			
3569	14.3	5.3	17.1	281	15.5	5328
6018	14.4	5.5	16.8	303	15.4	5470
4457	14.5	5.5	18.3	308	15.2	5629
6141	14.6	5.5	17.9	320	15.3	5780
7618	14.7	5.4	17.0	319	14.8	5958
0121	14.8	5.4	16.2	329	14.2	6094
1719	14.9	5.2	15.0	319	14.1	6159
1506	15.0	5.0	15.2	319	13.7	6367
0682	15.1	5.0	16.0	324	14.0	6448
0241	15.2	4.9	15.8	313	13.9	6371
389	4.9	2.3	8.5	213	9.2	9213
403	5.0	2.4	8.4	225	9.0	9235
874	5.0	2.2	7.9	218	9.0	9720
453	5.0	2.0	6.7	207	9.0	10230
920	5.0	2.3	6.9	232	7.0	10120
408	5.1	2.5	6.7	242	6.9	9866
160	5.1	2.3	6.4	241	6.9	10552
141	5.1	2.3	6.0	247	6.8	10724
NA	5.1	2.4	NA	257	6.8	10798
27230	5.1	2.4	5.0	265	6.9	11176

1979	1471	1352	35	62040	57002	

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC												
1970	32	54	17	1580	2615	456	4.3	2.1	11.9	12	4.0	608
1971	35	55	16	1842	2901	532	4.5	1.9	10.4	12	3.6	644
1972	35	53	16	2102	3179	548	4.6	1.7	9.7	11	3.5	691
1973	38	55	16	2493	3567	592	4.7	1.5	9.3	11	3.4	759
1974	49	64	18	2901	3791	685	4.9	1.7	9.4	13	3.7	773
1975	52	62	18	3332	3974	700	5.0	1.6	9.0	12	3.6	795
1976	62	70	19	3736	4240	632	5.1	1.7	11.2	13	3.7	831
1977	71	76	19	4171	4465	650	5.3	1.7	11.8	14	3.6	842
1978	86	86	19	4585	4585	689	5.4	1.9	12.5	15	3.5	849
1979	105	96	19	5189	4768	885	5.6	2.0	10.9	17	3.4	851
ECUADOR												
1970	46	76	16	2306	3817	869	6.0	2.0	8.8	12	2.7	636
1971	50	79	20	2550	4015	654	6.1	2.0	12.1	13	3.3	658
1972	69	104	20	2899	4384	668	6.3	2.4	15.6	16	3.2	696
1973	69	99	20	3232	4624	742	6.5	2.1	13.4	15	3.1	711
1974	88	115	20	4136	5406	920	6.7	2.1	12.5	17	3.0	806
1975	118	141	20	4961	5919	975	6.9	2.4	14.5	20	2.9	857
1976	127	144	24	5673	6439	1073	7.1	2.2	13.4	20	3.4	907
1977	178	191	30	6404	6855	1197	7.3	2.8	16.0	26	4.1	939
1978	163	163	35	7357	7357	1199	7.5	2.2	13.7	21	4.7	980
1979	155	142	35	8543	7849	1184	7.8	1.8	12.0	18	4.5	1006
EGYPT												
1970	701	1161	255	5466	9046	3580	33.0	12.8	32.4	35	7.7	274
1971	762	1201	315	5931	9340	3700	33.7	12.9	32.5	35	9.3	277
1972	969	1466	390	6403	9683	4340	34.4	15.1	33.8	42	11.3	281
1973	1009	1444	390	6864	9819	4499	35.1	14.7	32.1	41	11.1	279
1974	1433	1873	410	7729	10102	5560	36.0	18.5	33.7	52	11.4	280
1975	1814	2164	400	9264	11051	6102	36.9	19.6	35.5	58	10.8	299
1976	1384	1571	400	11462	13010	7077	37.8	12.1	22.2	41	10.6	344
1977	1725	1846	350	13328	14267	6523	38.8	12.9	28.3	47	9.0	367
1978	1922	1922	350	15742	15742	6293	39.9	12.2	30.5	48	8.8	394
1979	1869	1717	395	17800	16354	6922	41.0	10.5	24.8	41	9.6	398
EL SALVADOR												
1970	12	21	4	1231	2038	232	3.6	1.0	9.1	5	1.1	566
1971	14	23	6	1356	2135	266	3.7	1.1	8.8	6	1.6	577
1972	18	28	8	1489	2252	294	3.8	1.3	9.7	7	2.1	592
1973	19	27	8	1650	2361	303	3.9	1.2	9.2	7	2.1	605
1974	23	31	8	1925	2516	337	4.0	1.2	9.2	7	2.0	629
1975	26	31	8	2220	2649	393	4.1	1.2	7.9	7	2.0	646
1976	28	32	8	2448	2779	445	4.3	1.2	7.3	7	1.9	646
1977	32	34	8	2742	2935	415	4.4	1.2	8.3	7	1.8	667
1978	44	44	10	3043	3043	474	4.5	1.4	9.3	9	2.3	676
1979	45	41	11	3022	2777	456	4.7	1.5	9.1	8	2.3	590

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
EQUATORIAL GUINEA												
1970	4	7	1	88	146	38	0.3	5.2	19.6	25	3.3	487
1971	4	7	1	85	134	40	0.3	5.6	18.9	25	3.3	448
1972	4	7	2	76	116	37	0.3	6.2	19.1	24	6.7	387
1973	4	6	2	83	119	19	0.3	5.6	34.2	22	6.7	396
1974	4	5	5	88	116	11	0.3	5.0	50.6	19	16.7	386
1975	4	5	5	95	113	8	0.3	4.6	61.8	17	16.7	378
1976	NA	NA	5	100	113	7	0.2	NA	NA	NA	25.0	569
1977	NA	NA	2	108	115	5	0.2	NA	NA	NA	11.5	579
1978	NA	NA	2	117	117	7	0.2	NA	NA	NA	10.0	589
1979	NA	NA	2	131	120	NA	0.2	NA	NA	NA	10.0	602
ETHIOPIA												
1970	40	66	45	1735	2872	317	25.5	2.3	21.1	2	1.8	112
1971	45	71	45	1905	3000	338	26.1	2.4	21.2	2	1.7	114
1972	53	80	50	2084	3152	435	26.7	2.5	18.4	3	1.9	118
1973	44	62	50	2271	3248	460	27.4	1.9	13.7	2	1.8	118
1974	47	62	45	2525	3301	456	28.1	1.9	13.7	2	1.6	117
1975	105	126	50	2779	3315	623	28.8	3.8	20.2	4	1.7	115
1976	146	166	65	3014	3421	672	29.5	4.9	24.7	5	2.2	116
1977	186	199	225	3283	3515	684	30.2	5.7	29.2	6	7.5	116
1978	103	103	233	3489	3489	765	31.0	3.0	13.5	3	7.5	112
1979	351	322	250	4034	3706	919	31.8	8.7	35.1	10	7.9	116
FIJI												
1970	0	1	0	375	621	167	0.5	0.2	0.8	2	0.0	1242
1971	0	1	0	421	663	186	0.5	0.2	0.7	2	0.0	1327
1972	0	1	0	476	720	166	0.5	0.2	0.9	2	0.0	1440
1973	1	1	0	574	821	194	0.6	0.2	0.9	2	0.0	1369
1974	1	1	0	651	851	179	0.6	0.2	1.0	2	0.0	1418
1975	2	2	0	712	849	175	0.6	0.3	1.5	4	0.0	1416
1976	3	3	0	770	874	209	0.6	0.4	1.7	5	0.0	1457
1977	4	4	1	853	913	219	0.6	0.5	2.0	7	1.8	1521
1978	7	7	1	930	930	219	0.6	0.8	3.2	11	2.3	1550
1979	NA	NA	1	1107	1017	249	0.6	NA	NA	NA	1.7	1696
FINLAND												
1970	238	395	40	16225	26852	5535	4.6	1.5	7.1	86	8.7	5837
1971	265	418	40	17401	27400	5599	4.6	1.5	7.5	90	8.7	5956
1972	292	441	40	19471	29447	6105	4.6	1.5	7.2	96	8.7	6401
1973	332	475	40	21937	31382	6113	4.7	1.5	7.8	101	8.5	6677
1974	348	455	40	24792	32403	6545	4.7	1.4	7.0	96	8.5	6894
1975	438	523	40	27246	32502	7802	4.7	1.6	6.7	111	8.5	6915
1976	444	503	36	28673	32546	7846	4.7	1.5	6.4	107	7.7	6924
1977	398	426	39	30410	32553	7850	4.7	1.3	5.4	90	8.5	6926
1978	463	463	39	33301	33301	8123	4.8	1.4	5.7	96	8.3	6937
1979	572	526	36	38854	35699	8897	4.8	1.5	5.9	109	7.5	7437

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
FRANCE												
1970	8731	14450	570	210293	348024	73505	50.8	4.2	19.7	284	11.2	6850
1971	9270	14597	565	233065	366998	76799	51.3	4.0	19.0	284	11.0	7154
1972	9892	14960	560	256505	387918	78402	51.7	3.9	19.1	289	10.8	7503
1973	10799	15448	560	285329	408174	81368	52.2	3.8	19.0	296	10.7	7819
1974	12042	15739	580	322751	421840	90653	52.5	3.7	17.4	299	11.0	8035
1975	13579	16198	575	353916	422194	98158	52.7	3.8	16.5	307	10.9	8011
1976	14873	16882	585	390588	443334	96006	52.9	3.8	17.6	319	11.1	8380
1977	16544	17710	502	425967	455983	98918	53.1	3.9	17.9	333	9.5	8587
1978	18623	18623	502	473630	473630	101591	53.3	3.9	18.3	349	9.4	8886
1979	20973	19270	575	531471	488314	96472	53.5	3.9	20.0	360	10.7	9127
GABON												
1970	12	21	1	874	1447	348	0.5	1.5	6.1	42	2.0	2895
1971	15	24	1	1003	1580	NA	0.5	1.5	NA	48	2.0	3161
1972	17	26	2	1170	1770	820	0.5	1.5	3.2	52	4.0	3540
1973	19	28	2	1285	1838	729	0.5	1.5	3.9	56	4.0	3677
1974	15	20	2	2080	2719	806	0.5	0.7	2.5	40	4.0	5438
1975	20	24	3	2468	2944	1381	0.6	0.8	1.8	41	5.0	4908
1976	18	20	3	3524	4000	2038	0.6	0.5	1.0	34	5.0	6666
1977	19	21	4	2913	3118	1863	0.6	0.7	1.1	35	6.7	5197
1978	9	9	4	2087	2087	844	0.6	0.5	1.2	16	6.7	3479
1979	NA	NA	5	2228	2047	751	0.6	NA	NA	NA	8.3	3411
GAMBIA, THE												
1970	0	0	NA	43	71	19	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	NA	143
1971	0	0	NA	50	79	24	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	NA	158
1972	0	0	NA	56	85	27	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	NA	170
1973	0	0	NA	63	90	23	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	NA	180
1974	0	0	NA	81	106	25	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	NA	212
1975	0	0	0	83	99	30	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	1.6	198
1976	0	0	0	94	107	35	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	1.6	214
1977	0	0	0	99	106	45	0.6	0.0	0.0	0	1.3	177
1978	0	0	0	87	87	64	0.6	0.0	0.0	0	1.3	145
1979	0	0	1	114	104	62	0.6	0.0	0.0	0	1.7	174
GERMANY, EAST								b	b			
1970	3026	5007	202	52253	86476	32432	17.1	5.8	15.4	292	11.8	5057
1971	3256	5127	202	56142	88404	35316	17.1	5.8	14.5	299	11.8	5169
1972	3500	5293	202	60479	91463	36849	17.0	5.8	14.4	311	11.9	5380
1973	3930	5622	202	65956	94352	39668	17.0	6.0	14.2	330	11.9	5550
1974	4360	5698	215	75796	99066	42683	16.9	5.8	13.4	337	12.7	5861
1975	4980	5940	220	86183	102809	44033	16.9	5.8	13.5	351	13.0	6083
1976	5364	6088	220	92352	104823	46415	16.8	5.8	13.1	362	13.1	6239
1977	5722	6125	222	100848	107954	47816	16.8	5.7	12.8	364	13.2	6425
1978	6276	6276	228	109966	109966	50498	16.8	5.7	12.4	373	13.6	6545
1979	6849	6292	228	121139	111302	52022	16.8	5.7	12.1	374	13.6	6625

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
GERMANY, WEST												
1970	10395	17204	510	312710	517520	66340	60.7	3.3	25.9	283	8.4	8525
1971	11433	18004	505	339642	534822	68961	61.3	3.4	26.1	293	8.2	8724
1972	12726	19246	505	366545	554333	73674	61.7	3.5	26.1	311	8.2	8984
1973	14099	20169	505	406574	581619	78352	62.0	3.5	25.7	325	8.1	9381
1974	16129	21080	505	446574	583677	81788	62.0	3.6	25.8	340	8.1	9414
1975	17460	20829	495	480723	573464	91015	61.8	3.6	22.9	337	8.0	9279
1976	18402	20887	495	531893	603723	92120	61.5	3.5	22.7	339	8.0	9816
1977	19415	20783	489	578434	619195	92724	61.4	3.4	22.4	338	8.0	10084
1978	21417	21417	489	640993	640993	98033	61.3	3.3	21.8	349	8.0	10456
1979	23697	21773	495	727922	668813	102048	61.3	3.3	21.3	355	8.1	10910
GHANA												
1970	125	208	35	6428	10638	2107	8.8	2.0	9.9	23	4.0	1208
1971	123	195	35	7102	11184	2134	9.1	1.7	9.1	21	3.8	1229
1972	112	169	40	7287	11021	2108	9.4	1.5	8.0	18	4.3	1172
1973	87	125	40	8157	11670	1941	9.7	1.1	6.5	12	4.1	1203
1974	119	156	35	9542	12472	2100	10.0	1.3	7.4	15	3.5	1247
1975	155	185	20	9138	10902	2518	10.3	1.7	7.3	18	1.9	1058
1976	181	205	20	9252	10502	2601	10.7	2.0	7.9	19	1.9	981
1977	89	95	18	10075	10784	2157	11.0	0.9	4.4	8	1.6	980
1978	70	70	19	11244	11244	1865	11.4	0.6	3.8	6	1.7	986
1979	70	64	15	12275	11278	1544	11.7	0.6	4.2	5	1.3	964
GREECE												
1970	608	1007	180	13044	21588	4382	8.8	4.7	23.0	114	20.5	2453
1971	675	1063	180	14759	23241	4535	8.8	4.6	23.5	120	20.5	2641
1972	743	1124	180	16735	25309	5237	8.9	4.4	21.5	126	20.2	2843
1973	760	1087	180	19032	27226	5278	8.9	4.0	20.6	122	20.2	3059
1974	830	1085	180	20039	26191	5557	9.0	4.1	19.5	120	20.0	2910
1975	1469	1753	191	23184	27657	6584	9.0	6.3	26.6	194	21.2	3073
1976	1480	1680	200	25959	29465	7138	9.2	5.7	23.5	182	21.7	3202
1977	1890	2024	290	28563	30576	7570	9.3	6.6	26.7	217	31.2	3287
1978	2071	2071	184	32488	32488	7927	9.4	6.4	26.1	220	19.6	3456
1979	2057	1890	180	36857	33864	8411	9.4	5.6	22.5	201	19.1	3602
GUATEMALA												
1970	35	58	13	2249	3723	381	5.3	1.6	15.4	11	2.5	702
1971	25	40	13	2492	3925	387	5.4	1.0	10.3	7	2.4	726
1972	30	46	14	2785	4212	492	5.6	1.1	9.4	8	2.5	752
1973	27	38	13	3161	4522	473	5.7	0.9	8.1	6	2.3	793
1974	32	41	13	3692	4825	503	5.9	0.9	8.3	7	2.2	817
1975	50	60	13	4110	4903	496	6.1	1.2	12.1	9	2.1	803
1976	57	65	14	4647	5275	706	6.3	1.2	9.2	10	2.2	837
1977	77	82	14	5378	5757	681	6.4	1.4	12.1	12	2.2	899
1978	59	59	14	6044	6044	731	6.6	1.0	8.1	8	2.1	915
1979	61	56	14	6888	6329	783	6.8	0.9	7.2	8	2.1	930

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
GUINEA												
1970	18	30	9	631	1044	NA	4.1	3.0	NA	7	2.2	254
1971	19	29	9	678	1069	NA	4.2	2.8	NA	7	2.1	254
1972	17	26	17	727	1099	248	4.3	2.4	10.8	6	4.0	255
1973	17	25	17	785	1124	247	4.5	2.2	10.1	5	3.8	249
1974	18	24	17	920	1203	204	4.6	2.0	11.8	5	3.7	261
1975	19	23	7	1039	1240	231	4.7	1.9	10.0	4	1.5	263
1976	NA	NA	10	1194	1356	518	4.9	NA	NA	NA	2.0	276
1977	NA	NA	10	1215	1301	409	5.0	NA	NA	NA	2.0	260
1978	NA	NA	18	1374	1374	380	5.1	NA	NA	NA	3.5	269
1979	NA	NA	18	1502	1380	385	5.3	NA	NA	NA	3.4	260
GUINEA-BISSAU												
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	0	0	5	90	117	28	0.5	0.6	2.5	1	10.0	235
1975	NA	NA	5	101	121	52	0.5	NA	NA	NA	10.0	242
1976	7	8	5	107	122	55	0.6	7.3	16.2	14	8.3	204
1977	8	9	6	109	116	66	0.6	7.9	13.8	15	10.0	194
1978	8	8	6	122	122	65	0.6	7.0	13.0	14	10.0	203
1979	NA	NA	5	135	124	NA	0.6	NA	NA	NA	8.3	208
GUYANA												
1970	3	6	4	263	436	150	0.7	1.4	4.0	8	5.7	623
1971	3	5	4	296	466	161	0.7	1.2	3.4	7	5.7	666
1972	3	5	4	287	434	153	0.7	1.2	3.5	7	5.7	621
1973	4	6	4	299	428	188	0.8	1.4	3.3	7	5.0	535
1974	6	7	4	342	447	168	0.8	1.8	4.7	9	5.0	559
1975	8	10	2	409	488	270	0.8	2.2	3.9	13	2.5	610
1976	19	22	5	441	500	375	0.8	4.5	6.0	28	6.3	625
1977	16	17	7	450	482	245	0.8	3.6	7.2	22	8.8	603
1978	16	16	7	473	473	209	0.8	3.6	8.1	21	8.8	592
1979	16	15	7	513	471	261	0.8	3.2	5.8	19	8.8	589
HAITI												
1970	8	14	12	449	744	83	4.6	2.0	17.6	3	2.6	161
1971	10	17	12	513	808	113	4.7	2.1	15.1	3	2.6	172
1972	11	17	12	541	818	118	4.8	2.1	14.7	3	2.5	170
1973	10	14	12	580	830	96	4.9	1.7	14.9	2	2.4	169
1974	9	12	6	675	883	112	5.0	1.4	10.7	2	1.2	176
1975	10	12	6	725	865	131	5.2	1.5	9.6	2	1.2	166
1976	10	11	6	828	940	152	5.3	1.3	7.7	2	1.1	177
1977	10	11	7	894	957	159	5.4	1.2	7.0	2	1.3	177
1978	13	13	7	1013	1013	181	5.5	1.3	7.4	2	1.3	184
1979	NA	NA	7	1121	1030	184	5.7	NA	NA	NA	1.2	180

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
HONDURAS												
1970	7	12	6	766	1267	214	2.7	1.0	5.9	4	2.2	469
1971	10	17	8	846	1332	212	2.8	1.3	8.1	6	2.9	476
1972	14	21	12	909	1375	211	2.9	1.5	10.0	7	4.1	474
1973	14	20	12	995	1423	202	3.0	1.4	9.9	6	4.0	474
1974	14	18	10	1112	1454	229	3.1	1.3	8.0	5	3.2	469
1975	19	22	12	1186	1415	277	3.2	1.6	8.3	7	3.8	442
1976	23	26	12	1330	1510	310	3.3	1.7	8.5	8	3.6	457
1977	25	27	12	1528	1635	347	3.4	1.7	7.9	8	3.5	481
1978	31	31	13	1740	1740	385	3.5	1.8	8.2	9	3.9	497
1979	33	30	14	2011	1848	376	3.6	1.7	8.2	8	3.9	513
HUNGARY								b	b			
1970	1240	2052	146	21235	35142	14919	10.3	5.8	13.8	199	14.2	3411
1971	1294	2037	146	23298	36686	16741	10.4	5.6	12.2	195	14.0	3527
1972	1346	2035	146	24783	37479	17403	10.4	5.4	11.7	195	14.0	3603
1973	1442	2062	140	27597	39478	17843	10.4	5.2	11.6	198	13.5	3796
1974	1650	2156	125	31052	40585	20060	10.5	5.3	10.8	205	11.9	3865
1975	1777	2119	118	34768	41475	22950	10.5	5.1	9.2	201	11.2	3950
1976	1719	1951	118	36342	41249	22049	10.6	4.7	8.8	184	11.1	3891
1977	1771	1895	144	41032	43923	22559	10.6	4.3	8.4	178	13.6	4143
1978	1990	1990	110	45069	45069	22797	10.7	4.4	8.7	186	10.3	4212
1979	2060	1892	110	48336	44411	22513	10.7	4.3	8.4	176	10.3	4150
ICELAND												
1970	0	0	0	849	1406	301	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	7031
1971	0	0	0	1007	1586	385	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	7934
1972	0	0	0	1113	1683	453	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	8417
1973	0	0	0	1271	1818	473	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	9091
1974	0	0	0	1445	1889	550	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	9444
1975	0	0	0	1557	1858	564	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	9291
1976	0	0	0	1691	1920	508	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	9599
1977	0	0	0	1906	2040	549	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	1.0	10201
1978	0	0	0	2129	2129	589	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	1.0	10649
1979	0	0	0	2371	2178	NA	0.2	0.0	NA	0	0.0	10894
INDIA												
1970	1574	2606	1550	52499	86883	13855	554.0	3.0	18.8	4	2.8	156
1971	1999	3149	1560	56446	88883	14551	566.0	3.5	21.6	5	2.8	157
1972	2026	3064	1590	58341	88231	15327	579.0	3.5	20.0	5	2.7	152
1973	1835	2626	1620	64017	91578	12930	591.0	2.9	20.3	4	2.7	155
1974	2148	2808	1620	70549	92209	13367	604.0	3.0	21.0	4	2.7	152
1975	2847	3396	1670	84859	101230	17299	617.0	3.4	19.6	5	2.7	164
1976	2904	3296	1440	90584	102816	17791	630.0	3.2	18.5	5	2.3	163
1977	3037	3251	1270	103785	111098	19456	643.0	2.9	16.7	5	2.0	172
1978	3495	3495	1300	118815	118815	23191	655.0	2.9	15.1	5	2.0	181
1979	3722	3420	1104	123236	113229	20195	667.0	3.0	16.9	5	1.7	169

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
INDONESIA												
1970	553	915	358	16932	28022	3737	123.0	3.3	24.5	7	2.9	227
1971	657	1034	358	18980	29887	4170	125.0	3.5	24.8	8	2.9	239
1972	731	1105	356	21321	32244	5126	128.0	3.4	21.6	8	2.8	251
1973	717	1026	310	24880	35591	6218	131.0	2.9	16.5	7	2.4	271
1974	832	1087	270	28871	37735	7202	134.0	2.9	15.1	8	2.0	281
1975	1266	1511	260	33333	39764	8685	137.0	3.8	17.4	11	1.9	290
1976	1303	1479	257	37534	42603	10062	139.0	3.5	14.7	10	1.8	306
1977	1432	1533	260	43160	46201	10517	142.0	3.3	14.6	10	1.8	325
1978	1510	1510	250	48985	48985	11315	145.0	3.1	13.4	10	1.7	337
1979	2108	1937	242	55975	51430	13612	148.0	3.8	14.2	13	1.6	347
IRAN												
1970	2093	3465	245	26741	44255	13273	28.9	7.8	26.1	119	8.5	1531
1971	2564	4037	255	30688	48324	15043	29.7	8.4	26.8	136	8.6	1627
1972	3166	4789	265	37104	56114	17279	30.6	8.5	27.7	156	8.7	1833
1973	3808	5447	285	45886	65641	17786	31.4	8.3	30.6	173	9.1	2090
1974	6451	8432	310	54607	71372	28947	32.4	11.8	29.1	260	9.6	2202
1975	8850	10557	385	61713	73619	32881	33.3	14.3	32.1	317	11.6	2210
1976	9733	11047	420	72074	81807	34284	34.3	13.5	32.2	322	12.2	2385
1977	8960	9592	350	77092	82524	38680	35.4	11.6	24.8	271	9.9	2331
1978	10996	10996	350	75090	75090	40188	36.4	14.6	27.4	302	9.6	2062
1979	NA	NA	415	71110	65336	NA	37.4	NA	NA	NA	11.1	1747
IRAQ												
1970	764	1264	95	5942	9834	3360	9.5	12.9	37.6	133	10.0	1035
1971	790	1244	105	6451	10158	4023	9.8	12.3	30.9	127	10.7	1036
1972	846	1280	105	7385	11168	3954	10.1	11.5	32.4	126	10.4	1105
1973	1212	1733	105	8943	12793	5651	10.5	13.6	30.7	165	10.0	1218
1974	1566	2047	110	10003	13074	6244	10.9	15.7	32.8	187	10.1	1199
1975	1614	1925	155	13642	16274	9505	11.2	11.8	20.3	172	13.8	1453
1976	1747	1983	190	15912	18060	8296	11.6	11.0	23.9	171	16.4	1557
1977	1961	2099	140	18295	19585	8722	12.0	10.7	24.1	174	11.7	1632
1978	1984	1984	140	22553	22553	15746	12.5	8.8	12.6	158	11.2	1804
1979	2775	2550	212	34783	31959	19090	12.9	8.0	13.4	197	16.4	2477
IRELAND												
1970	59	98	8	5474	9059	2915	3.0	1.1	3.4	32	2.7	3019
1971	71	112	9	5969	9400	3409	3.0	1.2	3.3	37	3.0	3133
1972	77	117	9	6566	9930	3362	3.0	1.2	3.5	39	3.0	3310
1973	94	134	10	7225	10335	3550	3.1	1.3	3.8	43	3.2	3334
1974	109	142	11	8109	10599	4513	3.1	1.3	3.2	46	3.5	3419
1975	164	196	11	8932	10655	5186	3.2	1.8	3.8	61	3.4	3329
1976	155	177	14	9636	10938	4951	3.2	1.6	3.6	55	4.4	3418
1977	173	185	12	10774	11533	4987	3.3	1.6	3.7	56	3.9	3495
1978	195	195	13	12235	12235	5627	3.3	1.6	3.5	59	4.2	3707
1979	212	195	14	13571	12469	5962	3.4	1.6	3.3	57	4.1	3667

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
ISRAEL												
1970	1417	2346	105	5643	9339	4926	3.0	25.1	47.6	782	35.0	3113
1971	1493	2352	130	6570	10345	5588	3.1	22.7	42.1	758	41.9	3337
1972	1353	2046	130	7694	11636	5136	3.2	17.6	39.8	639	40.6	3636
1973	2881	4121	130	8455	12095	7523	3.3	34.1	54.8	1248	39.4	3665
1974	2590	3385	160	9811	12823	7989	3.4	26.4	42.4	995	47.1	3771
1975	3276	3908	190	10991	13111	8576	3.5	29.8	45.6	1116	54.3	3746
1976	3474	3943	190	11505	13058	9074	3.5	30.2	43.5	1126	54.3	3731
1977	3596	3850	165	12618	13508	9802	3.6	28.5	39.3	1069	45.8	3752
1978	3317	3317	165	14146	14146	9292	3.7	23.4	35.7	896	44.6	3823
1979	4724	4341	165	15951	14656	11065	3.8	29.6	39.2	1142	43.4	3857
ITALY												
1970	3128	5178	435	126448	209265	41997	53.7	2.5	12.3	96	8.1	3896
1971	3637	5727	435	135070	212689	46200	54.0	2.7	12.4	106	8.1	3938
1972	4161	6292	510	145055	219370	48236	54.3	2.9	13.0	115	9.4	4040
1973	4360	6237	520	163959	234550	52184	54.9	2.7	12.0	113	9.5	4272
1974	4803	6278	500	186171	243328	55222	55.4	2.6	11.4	113	9.0	4392
1975	4874	5814	500	196035	233855	69971	55.8	2.5	8.3	104	9.0	4191
1976	5045	5727	432	218220	247689	67085	56.2	2.3	8.5	101	7.7	4407
1977	5653	6052	330	236424	253084	72433	56.4	2.4	8.4	107	5.9	4487
1978	6246	6246	365	259938	259938	95080	56.7	2.4	6.6	110	6.4	4584
1979	7204	6619	500	297058	272936	92777	56.9	2.4	7.1	116	8.8	4796
IVORY COAST												
1970	32	53	6	2582	4273	1065	5.4	1.3	5.1	10	1.1	791
1971	47	74	6	2893	4556	1273	5.7	1.6	5.8	13	1.1	799
1972	59	89	6	3197	4836	1246	6.0	1.8	7.2	14	1.0	806
1973	45	64	6	3654	5227	1320	6.2	1.2	4.9	10	1.0	843
1974	57	75	7	4066	5314	1372	6.5	1.4	5.5	11	1.1	817
1975	70	83	7	4874	5815	1498	6.8	1.4	5.6	12	1.0	855
1976	91	103	8	5711	6483	1856	7.0	1.6	5.6	14	1.1	926
1977	84	90	9	6289	6732	1903	7.3	1.3	4.7	12	1.2	922
1978	158	158	8	7423	7423	2523	7.5	2.1	6.3	21	1.1	989
1979	233	214	6	8517	7826	2927	7.8	2.7	7.3	27	0.8	1003
JAMAICA												
1970	3	5	1	791	1309	294	1.9	0.4	1.9	3	0.5	689
1971	4	7	4	891	1403	363	2.0	0.5	1.9	3	2.0	701
1972	4	7	4	1018	1539	407	2.0	0.5	1.7	3	2.0	769
1973	7	10	4	1084	1551	402	2.0	0.7	2.7	5	2.0	775
1974	7	9	4	1184	1547	491	2.1	0.6	2.0	4	1.9	737
1975	8	9	1	1268	1513	537	2.1	0.6	1.8	4	0.5	720
1976	14	16	1	1199	1361	788	2.1	1.2	2.1	8	0.5	648
1977	15	16	1	1238	1325	811	2.2	1.3	2.1	7	0.5	602
1978	20	20	1	1196	1196	1107	2.2	1.7	1.8	9	0.7	543
1979	25	23	1	1189	1092	1116	2.2	2.1	2.1	10	0.5	496

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
JAPAN												
1970	3114	5153	236	387592	641445	16472	104.3	0.8	31.3	49	2.3	6150
1971	3649	5747	234	428098	674109	79653	105.7	0.9	7.2	54	2.2	6377
1972	4250	6427	233	488036	738067	94946	107.2	0.9	6.8	60	2.2	6885
1973	4782	6841	233	567381	811659	106065	108.7	0.8	6.4	62	2.1	7467
1974	5601	7321	237	617632	807252	114154	110.2	0.9	6.4	66	2.2	7325
1975	6394	7628	237	686498	818937	114811	111.6	0.9	6.6	68	2.1	7338
1976	6971	7913	236	768217	871961	127528	112.8	0.9	6.2	70	2.1	7730
1977	7833	8385	236	858901	919425	143485	113.9	0.9	5.8	73	2.1	8072
1978	8851	8851	239	974229	974229	161999	114.9	0.9	5.5	77	2.1	8478
1979	10610	9748	241	1122912	1031729	179670	115.9	0.9	5.4	84	2.1	8901
JORDAN												
1970	80	132	70	539	892	323	2.3	14.9	41.0	57	30.4	388
1971	140	220	65	812	1278	530	2.3	17.3	41.6	95	28.3	555
1972	165	250	70	916	1386	632	2.4	18.1	39.6	104	29.2	577
1973	163	234	70	929	1329	667	2.5	17.6	35.1	93	28.0	531
1974	167	218	70	1034	1352	700	2.6	16.2	31.3	84	26.9	520
1975	172	205	60	1222	1458	879	2.7	14.1	23.4	76	22.2	540
1976	181	205	65	1760	1998	970	2.8	10.3	21.2	73	23.2	713
1977	254	272	70	1917	2052	1110	3.0	13.3	24.6	90	23.3	684
1978	290	290	70	2313	2313	1085	3.1	12.5	26.7	93	22.6	746
1979	362	333	67	2597	2386	1436	3.2	14.0	23.2	104	20.9	745
KAMPUCHEA												
1970	99	164	85	664	1098	NA	7.1	15.0	NA	23	12.0	154
1971	97	153	205	662	1043	NA	7.1	14.7	NA	21	28.9	147
1972	139	211	200	652	986	NA	7.2	21.4	NA	29	27.8	137
1973	83	119	213	559	800	NA	7.3	14.9	NA	16	29.2	109
1974	63	82	220	579	757	NA	7.3	10.9	NA	11	30.1	103
1975	67	80	62	614	733	NA	6.7	11.0	NA	12	9.3	109
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	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1979	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KENYA												
1970	19	32	7	1885	3120	664	11.3	1.0	4.9	2	0.6	276
1971	22	34	7	2122	3341	793	11.6	1.0	4.4	3	0.6	288
1972	30	46	7	2318	3506	862	12.1	1.3	5.4	3	0.6	289
1973	39	55	8	2560	3663	907	12.5	1.5	6.1	4	0.6	293
1974	43	56	9	2957	3865	888	13.0	1.5	6.4	4	0.7	297
1975	57	68	9	3446	4111	1049	13.5	1.7	6.5	5	0.7	304
1976	56	64	9	3809	4323	1128	14.0	1.5	5.7	4	0.6	308
1977	106	113	13	4400	4711	1051	14.6	2.4	10.8	7	0.9	322
1978	205	205	13	5140	5140	1496	15.2	4.0	13.7	13	0.9	338
1979	278	255	13	5771	5302	1634	15.8	4.8	15.6	16	0.8	335

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
KOREA, NORTH												
1970	576	954	438	3664	6063	5021	14.2	15.7	19.0	67	30.8	427
1971	757	1193	450	4210	6629	5009	14.6	18.0	23.8	81	30.8	454
1972	1025	1550	460	4900	7410	5640	15.1	20.9	27.5	102	30.5	490
1973	1084	1550	470	5773	8258	6013	15.5	18.8	25.8	100	30.3	532
1974	1368	1789	470	7050	9214	6388	16.0	19.4	28.0	111	29.4	575
1975	1243	1482	470	10100	12048	6351	16.5	12.3	23.3	89	28.5	730
1976	1305	1481	500	10200	11577	6885	17.0	12.8	21.5	87	29.4	681
1977	1253	1341	520	10800	11561	7457	17.6	11.6	18.0	76	29.5	656
1978	1310	1310	632	12400	12400	8236	18.1	10.6	15.9	72	34.9	685
1979	1315	1208	678	14000	12863	9482	18.7	9.4	12.7	64	36.3	687
KOREA, SOUTH												
1970	491	814	645	13119	21711	3581	33.0	3.7	22.7	24	19.5	657
1971	654	1031	638	15087	23756	4015	33.8	4.3	25.7	30	18.9	702
1972	748	1132	635	16618	25132	4769	34.6	4.5	23.7	32	18.4	726
1973	696	995	634	20187	28878	3975	35.3	3.4	25.0	28	18.0	818
1974	982	1283	634	23863	31190	5117	36.0	4.1	25.1	35	17.6	866
1975	1330	1587	630	28010	33414	6023	36.7	4.8	26.4	43	17.2	910
1976	1967	2233	610	33896	38473	7301	37.3	5.8	30.6	59	16.4	1031
1977	2347	2512	600	39628	42420	8160	37.9	5.9	30.8	66	15.8	1119
1978	2971	2971	600	47350	47350	9107	38.5	6.3	32.6	77	15.6	1229
1979	3089	2838	600	54810	50359	10376	39.1	5.6	27.4	72	15.3	1288
KUWAIT												
1970	204	337	10	7137	11812	4444	0.7	2.9	7.6	482	14.3	16875
1971	373	588	14	7580	11936	3844	0.8	4.9	15.3	735	17.5	14920
1972	400	605	14	7834	11847	4257	0.8	5.1	14.2	756	17.5	14809
1973	323	463	14	8080	11559	3611	0.9	4.0	12.8	514	15.6	12843
1974	425	556	15	9177	11994	4401	0.9	4.6	12.6	618	16.7	13327
1975	681	813	25	12572	14997	4580	1.0	5.4	17.8	813	25.0	14997
1976	920	1045	25	14606	16578	NA	1.1	6.3	NA	950	22.7	15071
1977	725	776	10	15767	16878	4990	1.1	4.6	15.6	706	9.1	15344
1978	1080	1080	10	17222	17222	5885	1.2	6.3	18.4	900	8.3	14352
1979	986	906	11	26304	24168	5538	1.3	3.7	16.4	697	8.5	18591
LAOS												
1970	NA	NA	62	NA	NA	NA	3.0	NA	NA	NA	20.7	NA
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	55	NA	NA	NA	3.4	NA	NA	NA	16.2	NA

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
LEBANON												
1970	45	75	19	1650	2732	430	2.3	2.7	17.4	32	8.3	1187
1971	48	76	20	1899	2990	438	2.4	2.5	17.3	31	8.3	1246
1972	52	79	20	2217	3353	482	2.5	2.4	16.4	31	8.0	1341
1973	59	85	20	2453	3510	542	2.5	2.4	15.7	34	8.0	1404
1974	93	122	25	2874	3756	597	2.6	3.2	20.4	46	9.6	1444
1975	94	112	20	1836	2190	716	2.7	5.1	15.7	41	7.4	811
1976	101	115	NA	920	1044	728	2.7	11.0	15.8	42	NA	387
1977	106	114	9	608	651	695	2.8	17.6	16.4	40	3.2	232
1978	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	2.9	NA	NA	NA	3.1	NA
1979	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
LESOTHO												
1970	0	0	0	91	151	32	1.1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	137
1971	0	0	0	103	162	35	1.1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	147
1972	0	0	0	120	182	35	1.1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	166
1973	0	0	0	154	221	40	1.1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	201
1974	0	0	1	182	238	43	1.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.8	198
1975	0	0	1	236	281	65	1.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.8	234
1976	0	0	1	264	300	57	1.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.8	250
1977	0	0	0	309	331	80	1.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.5	276
1978	0	0	1	383	383	98	1.3	0.0	0.0	0	0.8	295
1979	0	0	1	432	397	130	1.3	0.0	0.0	0	0.8	305
LIBERIA												
1970	4	8	5	344	569	122	1.3	1.4	6.6	6	3.8	438
1971	4	7	5	383	604	130	1.4	1.3	5.8	5	3.6	431
1972	4	6	6	422	638	124	1.4	1.1	5.5	4	4.3	455
1973	4	5	6	430	615	136	1.5	0.9	4.1	3	4.0	410
1974	4	5	6	507	663	146	1.5	0.8	3.5	3	4.0	442
1975	4	4	6	516	616	142	1.6	0.8	3.5	3	3.8	385
1976	5	5	6	621	705	182	1.6	0.8	3.2	3	3.8	441
1977	6	6	4	686	734	202	1.7	0.9	3.3	3	2.4	432
1978	9	9	7	790	790	254	1.7	1.1	3.5	5	4.1	465
1979	9	8	7	908	834	325	1.8	1.1	2.7	4	3.9	463
LIBYA												
1970	268	443	18	9625	15930	4473	2.0	2.8	9.9	221	9.0	7965
1971	279	440	19	9541	15023	4999	2.0	2.9	8.8	220	9.5	7511
1972	222	335	20	8524	12891	5509	2.1	2.6	6.1	159	9.5	6138
1973	273	390	20	9207	13171	5803	2.2	3.0	6.7	177	9.1	5987
1974	276	361	25	8313	10866	4092	2.4	3.3	8.8	150	10.4	4527
1975	219	262	25	10214	12184	5098	2.5	2.2	5.1	104	10.0	4873
1976	329	373	25	13339	15140	6039	2.6	2.5	6.2	143	9.6	5823
1977	421	451	30	15595	16694	6201	2.7	2.7	7.3	167	11.1	6183
1978	729	729	50	17132	17132	7318	2.8	4.3	10.0	260	17.9	6118
1979	429	394	53	19952	18331	6698	2.9	2.2	5.9	135	18.3	6321

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
LUXEMBOURG												
1970	13	21	1	1729	2862	849	0.3	0.8	2.6	72	3.3	9542
1971	14	23	1	1922	3026	966	0.3	0.8	2.4	77	3.3	10088
1972	17	25	1	2186	3306	1070	0.3	0.8	2.4	86	3.3	11022
1973	18	27	1	2628	3759	1125	0.4	0.7	2.4	67	2.5	9398
1974	21	27	1	3053	3990	1149	0.4	0.7	2.4	68	2.5	9975
1975	26	31	1	3223	3845	1405	0.4	0.8	2.3	79	2.5	9613
1976	29	33	1	3499	3971	1466	0.4	0.8	2.3	83	2.5	9929
1977	32	34	1	3896	4171	1601	0.4	0.8	2.1	85	2.5	10428
1978	36	36	1	4088	4088	1632	0.4	0.9	2.3	91	2.5	10221
1979	41	37	1	4628	4252	1735	0.4	0.9	2.2	94	2.5	10630
MADAGASCAR												
1970	18	30	9	1293	2141	374	6.8	1.4	8.1	4	1.3	314
1971	19	30	8	1420	2236	415	6.9	1.4	7.4	4	1.2	324
1972	19	29	8	1384	2094	432	7.1	1.4	6.7	4	1.1	295
1973	22	32	8	1445	2068	424	7.2	1.6	7.7	4	1.1	287
1974	23	31	11	1646	2151	386	7.4	1.4	8.0	4	1.5	290
1975	30	36	13	1825	2177	374	7.6	1.7	9.7	4	1.7	286
1976	36	41	17	1855	2105	426	7.8	2.0	9.8	5	2.2	270
1977	54	57	17	1998	2138	452	7.9	2.7	12.8	7	2.2	270
1978	61	61	20	2094	2094	566	8.1	2.9	10.8	7	2.5	258
1979	107	99	20	2514	2310	693	8.3	4.3	14.3	11	2.4	278
MALAWI												
1970	1	2	4	365	605	190	4.5	0.5	1.5	0	0.9	134
1971	1	3	4	452	713	175	4.6	0.4	1.7	0	0.9	155
1972	2	3	4	500	756	178	4.7	0.5	1.9	0	0.9	161
1973	3	5	5	548	784	165	4.8	0.7	3.2	1	1.0	163
1974	4	6	5	651	851	179	4.9	0.7	3.5	1	1.0	173
1975	5	6	5	735	877	220	5.2	0.8	3.0	1	1.0	168
1976	10	11	4	784	890	199	5.3	1.3	5.9	2	0.8	168
1977	17	18	3	905	968	231	5.5	1.9	7.9	3	0.6	176
1978	22	22	5	1059	1059	292	5.7	2.1	7.7	4	0.9	185
1979	19	18	5	1181	1085	269	5.9	1.7	6.7	3	0.8	183
MALAYSIA												
1970	162	268	58	5022	8312	1943	10.9	3.2	13.8	24	5.3	762
1971	182	287	62	5620	8849	2437	11.2	3.2	11.8	25	5.5	790
1972	328	496	69	6422	9713	3011	11.5	5.1	16.5	43	6.0	844
1973	301	430	70	7503	10734	2657	11.8	4.0	16.2	36	5.9	909
1974	386	505	75	8843	11558	3265	12.1	4.4	15.5	41	6.2	955
1975	482	576	76	9906	11818	3782	12.4	4.9	15.2	46	6.1	953
1976	476	541	80	11588	13153	3930	12.7	4.1	13.8	42	6.3	1035
1977	560	599	79	13179	14108	4618	13.0	4.3	13.0	46	6.1	1085
1978	677	677	82	15091	15091	4735	13.3	4.5	14.3	51	6.2	1134
1979	675	620	66	17882	16430	4342	13.7	3.8	14.3	45	4.8	1199

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
MALI												
1970	9	15	8	405	670	85	5.1	2.3	17.8	3	1.6	131
1971	8	13	8	445	700	87	5.3	1.9	15.4	2	1.5	132
1972	10	16	8	488	739	99	5.4	2.2	16.5	3	1.5	136
1973	12	18	8	498	713	102	5.5	2.5	17.7	3	1.5	129
1974	15	19	8	535	699	101	5.7	2.8	19.5	3	1.4	122
1975	19	23	8	656	782	110	5.8	3.0	21.4	4	1.4	134
1976	22	25	8	789	896	112	6.0	2.8	22.8	4	1.3	149
1977	28	30	7	901	964	117	6.1	3.2	26.3	5	1.1	158
1978	28	28	8	949	949	121	6.3	3.0	23.5	4	1.3	150
1979	33	30	5	1142	1050	128	6.5	2.9	23.7	4	0.8	161
MALTA												
1970	0	1	3	206	341	148	0.3	0.3	0.7	3	10.0	1137
1971	1	1	2	223	351	153	0.3	0.5	1.1	5	6.7	1172
1972	1	2	2	245	370	139	0.3	0.5	1.4	6	6.7	1236
1973	1	2	2	280	401	181	0.3	0.5	1.1	6	6.7	1339
1974	1	1	4	343	448	198	0.3	0.4	0.9	6	13.3	1495
1975	1	2	3	455	543	277	0.3	0.4	0.7	6	10.0	1810
1976	2	2	4	549	624	270	0.3	0.4	0.9	8	13.3	2080
1977	3	3	7	649	694	249	0.3	0.5	1.5	12	23.3	2315
1978	5	5	7	762	762	280	0.3	0.7	1.9	17	23.3	2542
1979	5	5	6	906	832	243	0.3	0.6	2.1	16	20.0	2776
MAURITANIA												
1970	3	5	3	232	384	61	1.3	1.5	9.4	4	2.3	295
1971	3	5	3	240	379	95	1.3	1.6	6.3	4	2.3	291
1972	5	8	3	234	354	103	1.3	2.3	7.8	6	2.3	272
1973	6	9	3	266	381	111	1.3	2.4	8.2	7	2.3	293
1974	7	10	3	334	437	128	1.3	2.4	8.1	8	2.3	336
1975	9	10	3	341	407	185	1.4	2.7	5.8	7	2.1	291
1976	27	30	15	394	447	276	1.4	6.9	11.1	22	10.7	319
1977	28	30	17	400	428	253	1.4	7.2	12.1	22	12.1	306
1978	29	29	12	421	421	270	1.4	7.0	10.9	21	8.6	301
1979	NA	NA	8	480	441	270	1.5	NA	NA	NA	5.3	294
MAURITIUS												
1970	0	1	0	303	502	NA	0.8	0.2	NA	1	0.0	627
1971	0	1	0	332	523	128	0.8	0.2	0.8	1	0.0	654
1972	0	1	0	373	564	126	0.9	0.2	0.9	1	0.0	627
1973	0	1	0	445	637	127	0.9	0.2	0.8	1	0.0	708
1974	0	0	0	526	688	134	0.9	0.1	0.6	0	0.0	765
1975	0	1	3	583	696	175	0.9	0.1	0.6	1	3.3	774
1976	1	1	3	708	804	252	0.9	0.2	0.6	1	3.3	893
1977	1	1	0	821	879	300	0.9	0.2	0.5	1	0.7	976
1978	1	1	0	905	905	322	0.9	0.2	0.5	1	0.4	1006
1979	1	1	0	1027	943	341	0.9	0.1	0.4	1	0.0	1048

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
MEXICO												
1970	249	413	80	37520	62094	6043	50.1	0.7	6.8	8	1.6	1239
1971	285	450	80	40808	64258	5949	51.7	0.7	7.6	8	1.5	1242
1972	333	504	80	45543	68876	8053	53.3	0.7	6.3	9	1.5	1292
1973	364	521	80	51623	73848	9852	55.1	0.7	5.3	9	1.5	1340
1974	414	541	85	59559	77845	10163	56.8	0.7	5.3	9	1.5	1370
1975	582	694	95	67595	80635	12373	58.7	0.9	5.6	11	1.6	1373
1976	553	627	100	72056	81787	14064	60.5	0.8	4.5	10	1.7	1351
1977	567	607	100	79360	84953	13384	62.3	0.7	4.5	9	1.6	1363
1978	444	444	145	90726	90726	14048	64.1	0.5	3.2	6	2.3	1415
1979	466	428	145	106127	97509	15571	65.8	0.4	2.8	6	2.2	1481
MONGOLIA												
1970	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
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
MOROCCO												
1970	122	203	65	4807	7955	1634	15.9	2.6	12.4	12	4.1	500
1971	139	219	65	5387	8484	1672	16.3	2.6	13.1	13	4.0	520
1972	162	246	65	5777	8737	1734	16.8	2.8	14.2	14	3.9	520
1973	192	275	65	6436	9208	1746	17.2	3.0	15.8	16	3.8	535
1974	222	290	65	7540	9855	2391	17.7	2.9	12.2	16	3.7	556
1975	391	467	75	8922	10644	3443	18.2	4.4	13.6	25	4.1	584
1976	627	712	90	10539	11962	4484	18.7	6.0	15.9	38	4.8	639
1977	783	838	85	11863	12699	5207	19.2	6.6	16.1	43	4.4	661
1978	772	772	115	13112	13112	4143	19.8	5.9	18.7	39	5.8	662
1979	830	762	98	14705	13511	4364	20.4	5.6	17.5	37	4.8	662
MOZAMBIQUE												
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	18	22	20	2062	2460	292	9.1	0.9	7.5	2	2.2	270
1976	NA	NA	21	2064	2342	337	9.3	NA	NA	NA	2.3	251
1977	33	36	26	2205	2361	309	9.5	1.5	11.7	3	2.7	248
1978	83	83	13	2380	2380	287	9.8	3.5	28.9	8	1.3	242
1979	NA	NA	24	2627	2414	NA	10.0	NA	NA	NA	2.4	241

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars[a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars[a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars[a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars[a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars[a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
NEPAL												
1970	4	7	29	816	1351	103	11.9	0.6	7.3	0	2.4	113
1971	5	8	29	848	1335	113	12.2	0.6	7.4	0	2.4	109
1972	5	8	32	910	1376	116	12.4	0.6	7.1	0	2.6	111
1973	6	9	32	958	1370	133	12.7	0.7	7.0	0	2.5	107
1974	6	9	32	1115	1457	137	13.0	0.6	6.6	0	2.5	112
1975	7	8	32	1239	1478	133	13.3	0.6	6.4	0	2.4	111
1976	10	11	32	1361	1545	167	13.6	0.8	7.1	0	2.4	113
1977	13	14	37	1489	1594	214	13.9	0.9	6.8	1	2.7	114
1978	13	13	32	1612	1612	250	14.3	0.8	5.4	1	2.2	112
1979	16	15	22	1828	1680	229	14.6	0.9	6.5	1	1.5	115
NETHERLANDS												
1970	2082	3446	115	61327	101494	28997	13.0	3.4	11.9	265	8.8	7807
1971	2267	3569	110	67095	105652	31860	13.2	3.4	11.2	270	8.3	8003
1972	2398	3627	115	72374	109453	32443	13.3	3.3	11.2	272	8.6	8229
1973	2566	3671	115	81116	116040	34056	13.4	3.2	10.8	274	8.6	8659
1974	2945	3849	105	91922	120143	34955	13.5	3.2	11.0	285	7.8	8899
1975	3362	4011	112	98762	117815	39683	13.7	3.4	10.1	292	8.2	8599
1976	3493	3964	112	109625	124429	42461	13.8	3.2	9.3	287	8.1	9016
1977	4135	4426	109	119652	128084	44752	13.9	3.5	9.9	318	7.9	9214
1978	4227	4227	100	130738	130738	48728	13.9	3.2	8.7	304	7.2	9405
1979	4897	4499	107	145565	133745	50915	14.0	3.4	8.8	321	7.6	9553
NEW ZEALAND												
1970	171	283	14	8687	14377	4159	2.8	2.0	6.8	101	5.0	5134
1971	173	273	14	9844	15501	4244	2.9	1.8	6.5	94	4.8	5345
1972	176	266	14	10684	16158	4519	2.9	1.6	5.9	91	4.8	5571
1973	186	266	13	12151	17382	4997	3.0	1.5	5.3	88	4.3	5794
1974	229	300	13	13760	17984	6131	3.0	1.7	4.9	100	4.3	5995
1975	257	307	13	15241	18182	7049	3.1	1.7	4.4	99	4.2	5865
1976	249	282	13	15962	18117	6024	3.1	1.6	4.7	91	4.2	5844
1977	276	295	13	16414	17571	6650	3.1	1.7	4.4	95	4.2	5668
1978	314	314	12	17972	17972	7197	3.1	1.8	4.4	101	4.0	5797
1979	321	295	13	19952	18332	6319	3.1	1.6	4.7	95	4.2	5913
NICARAGUA												
1970	14	23	6	913	1511	195	1.9	1.6	12.1	12	3.2	795
1971	17	27	6	1004	1582	233	2.0	1.7	11.8	13	3.0	791
1972	17	26	6	1075	1626	267	2.0	1.6	10.0	13	3.0	813
1973	18	26	6	1174	1680	261	2.1	1.5	9.9	12	2.9	800
1974	22	29	6	1469	1920	358	2.1	1.5	8.2	14	2.9	914
1975	33	39	5	1669	1992	364	2.2	2.0	10.8	17	2.3	905
1976	36	41	5	1830	2077	338	2.3	2.0	12.4	18	2.2	903
1977	39	42	6	1938	2075	413	2.3	2.0	10.2	18	2.6	902
1978	42	42	NA	1935	1935	399	2.4	2.2	10.6	17	NA	806
1979	42	39	NA	1556	1429	294	2.4	2.7	13.3	16	NA	595

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars[a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars[a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars[a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars[a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars[a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
NIGER												
1970	4	8	4	647	1071	125	4.1	0.8	6.5	2	1.0	261
1971	5	7	4	723	1138	132	4.2	0.7	6.0	1	1.0	271
1972	5	8	4	714	1080	138	4.4	0.7	5.8	1	0.9	245
1973	4	6	4	645	923	116	4.5	0.7	5.3	1	0.9	205
1974	4	6	4	738	965	119	4.6	0.6	5.0	1	0.9	209
1975	7	9	4	803	958	135	4.8	1.0	6.8	1	0.8	199
1976	8	9	4	895	1016	154	4.9	0.9	6.0	1	0.8	207
1977	8	9	3	1013	1085	173	5.0	0.9	5.4	1	0.7	217
1978	9	9	4	1222	1222	208	5.2	0.8	4.7	1	0.8	235
1979	11	10	3	1443	1326	230	5.3	0.8	4.6	2	0.6	250
NIGERIA												
1970	1136	1880	200	19344	32013	5139	56.3	5.9	36.6	33	3.6	568
1971	970	1527	320	22808	35916	6344	58.1	4.3	24.1	26	5.5	618
1972	1259	1905	305	24104	36454	7507	59.9	5.2	25.4	31	5.1	608
1973	1042	1491	305	26855	38417	7052	61.7	3.9	21.1	24	4.9	622
1974	951	1244	300	32857	42944	10011	63.6	2.9	12.4	19	4.7	675
1975	1342	1601	270	39917	47618	18211	65.7	3.4	8.8	24	4.1	724
1976	1791	2033	270	46821	53143	19314	67.8	3.8	10.5	30	4.0	783
1977	2035	2179	300	51768	55416	20382	69.9	3.9	10.7	31	4.3	792
1978	2054	2054	204	58783	58783	17643	72.2	3.5	11.6	28	2.8	814
1979	1667	1531	164	67501	62020	12765	74.6	2.5	12.0	20	2.2	831
NORWAY												
1970	583	965	35	16672	27592	6109	3.9	3.5	15.8	247	9.0	7075
1971	626	986	35	18314	28838	6653	3.9	3.4	14.8	252	9.0	7394
1972	665	1006	35	20013	30266	7037	3.9	3.3	14.3	258	9.0	7760
1973	697	997	35	22024	31506	7322	4.0	3.2	13.6	249	8.8	7876
1974	767	1003	35	24933	32587	7641	4.0	3.1	13.1	250	8.8	8147
1975	938	1119	35	28873	34443	7837	4.0	3.3	14.3	279	8.8	8610
1976	1025	1164	39	32248	36603	9038	4.0	3.2	12.9	291	9.8	9150
1977	1124	1203	39	35184	37663	10223	4.0	3.2	11.8	300	9.8	9415
1978	1307	1307	39	38625	38625	11273	4.1	3.4	11.6	318	9.5	9420
1979	2445	2246	39	74254	68225	18342	4.1	3.3	12.2	548	9.5	16640
OMAN												
1970	123	203	4	812	1345	338	0.7	15.2	60.2	291	5.7	1921
1971	144	228	4	909	1431	651	0.7	15.9	35.0	325	5.7	2044
1972	242	366	4	967	1463	976	0.7	25.0	37.6	523	5.7	2090
1973	366	524	8	978	1399	1145	0.7	37.5	45.8	749	11.4	1998
1974	283	371	10	1002	1309	1182	0.7	28.3	31.4	530	14.3	1870
1975	645	770	12	1578	1883	1607	0.8	40.9	47.9	962	15.0	2354
1976	753	855	18	1888	2144	1878	0.8	39.9	45.5	1069	22.5	2680
1977	661	708	12	2094	2241	1597	0.8	31.6	44.4	885	15.0	2802
1978	767	767	12	2233	2233	1621	0.8	34.4	47.3	959	15.0	2791
1979	555	510	19	2403	2208	1278	0.9	23.1	39.9	566	21.1	2453

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
PAKISTAN												
1970	460	762	390	8000	13240	2389	65.7	5.8	31.9	11	5.9	201
1971	536	844	404	8437	13285	1937	67.5	6.4	43.6	12	6.0	196
1972	594	899	350	8882	13432	2201	69.3	6.7	40.9	13	5.1	193
1973	664	950	466	10095	14442	2846	71.2	6.6	33.4	13	6.5	202
1974	656	857	500	11614	15179	3032	73.2	5.6	28.3	11	6.8	207
1975	801	955	502	13161	15700	3608	75.2	6.1	26.5	12	6.7	208
1976	878	997	604	14545	16509	3819	77.3	6.0	26.1	12	7.8	213
1977	849	909	588	16069	17201	3819	79.5	5.3	23.8	11	7.4	216
1978	976	976	518	18525	18525	3989	81.7	5.3	24.5	12	6.3	226
1979	1067	980	439	21298	19568	4525	84.1	5.0	21.7	11	5.2	232
PANAMA												
1970	8	13	5	1043	1727	353	1.5	0.8	3.8	9	3.3	1151
1971	15	24	7	1190	1874	361	1.5	1.3	6.7	16	4.7	1249
1972	10	15	7	1319	1995	395	1.6	0.8	4.0	9	4.4	1247
1973	11	16	7	1485	2125	434	1.6	0.8	3.8	10	4.4	1328
1974	11	15	8	1633	2134	424	1.7	0.7	3.7	9	4.7	1255
1975	14	17	8	1871	2232	541	1.7	0.8	3.3	10	4.7	1313
1976	14	16	8	1889	2144	500	1.8	0.8	3.3	9	4.4	1191
1977	15	16	8	2085	2232	495	1.8	0.7	3.3	9	4.4	1240
1978	17	17	8	2409	2409	592	1.8	0.7	2.9	9	4.4	1338
1979	15	14	8	2750	2527	594	1.9	0.6	2.5	7	4.2	1330
PAPUA NEW GUINEA												
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1976	25	28	NA	1663	1887	689	2.8	1.5	4.2	10	NA	674
1977	22	23	3	1686	1805	566	2.9	1.3	4.2	8	1.0	622
1978	25	25	3	1951	1951	643	3.0	1.3	3.9	8	1.2	650
1979	27	25	3	2170	1994	655	3.1	1.3	3.8	8	1.0	643
PARAGUAY												
1970	15	25	20	820	1358	173	2.5	1.9	14.9	10	8.0	543
1971	15	24	15	910	1433	173	2.6	1.7	14.0	9	5.8	551
1972	16	25	15	1003	1517	176	2.6	1.7	14.4	9	5.8	583
1973	16	22	15	1139	1630	160	2.7	1.4	14.3	8	5.6	603
1974	17	22	15	1359	1776	168	2.8	1.3	13.6	8	5.4	634
1975	23	28	15	1599	1908	191	2.8	1.5	14.8	10	5.4	681
1976	25	29	15	1776	2016	221	2.9	1.5	13.3	10	5.2	695
1977	30	32	15	2120	2269	225	3.0	1.4	14.2	10	5.0	756
1978	33	33	15	2499	2499	273	3.0	1.3	12.2	11	5.0	833
1979	36	33	15	3084	2833	274	3.1	1.2	12.2	10	4.8	914

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
PERU												
1970	159	263	80	5437	8998	1446	13.5	2.9	18.2	19	5.9	666
1971	175	275	75	6025	9488	1605	13.9	2.9	17.2	19	5.4	682
1972	187	283	75	6379	9647	1686	14.3	2.9	16.8	19	5.2	674
1973	236	338	75	7007	10024	1762	14.7	3.4	19.2	23	5.1	681
1974	264	346	90	8286	10830	1833	15.1	3.2	18.9	22	6.0	717
1975	390	466	95	9492	11324	2168	15.5	4.1	21.5	30	6.1	730
1976	480	545	100	10103	11467	2269	15.9	4.8	24.0	34	6.3	721
1977	744	796	125	10681	11434	2405	16.3	7.0	33.1	48	7.7	701
1978	591	591	125	11300	11300	2230	16.7	5.2	26.5	35	7.5	676
1979	488	449	125	12572	11551	2207	17.2	3.9	20.3	26	7.3	671
PHILIPPINES												
1970	97	161	59	8879	14695	1706	37.5	1.1	9.4	4	1.6	391
1971	107	169	58	9870	15542	1544	38.6	1.1	11.0	4	1.5	402
1972	158	240	62	10783	16307	2371	39.7	1.5	10.1	6	1.6	410
1973	211	302	63	12499	17880	2582	40.8	1.7	11.7	7	1.5	438
1974	282	369	90	14547	19013	2228	41.9	1.9	16.6	8	2.1	453
1975	522	623	120	16879	20136	3203	43.1	3.1	19.5	14	2.8	467
1976	583	662	140	18816	21357	3323	44.2	3.1	19.9	15	3.2	483
1977	594	636	155	21170	22662	3348	45.4	2.8	19.0	14	3.4	499
1978	474	474	156	24585	24585	3565	46.5	1.9	13.3	10	3.4	528
1979	487	447	113	28371	26067	4057	47.7	1.7	11.0	9	2.4	546
POLAND								b	b			
1970	3631	6009	314	60305	99801	29226	32.5	6.0	20.6	184	9.7	3070
1971	4135	6511	315	67983	107050	27383	32.8	6.1	23.8	198	9.6	3263
1972	4575	6918	318	75954	114866	27400	33.0	6.0	25.3	209	9.6	3480
1973	4967	7105	328	86291	123442	27316	33.3	5.8	26.0	213	9.8	3707
1974	5490	7175	366	100187	130945	32360	33.6	5.5	22.2	213	10.9	3897
1975	6281	7492	435	114972	137152	41176	34.0	5.5	18.2	220	12.8	4033
1976	6914	7847	435	123684	140386	41119	34.3	5.6	19.1	228	12.7	4092
1977	7442	7966	430	133253	142643	44165	34.6	5.6	18.0	230	12.4	4122
1978	7886	7886	430	148211	148211	48068	34.9	5.3	16.4	226	12.3	4246
1979	8466	7778	425	155569	142936	51205	35.2	5.4	15.2	221	12.1	4060
PORTUGAL												
1970	527	873	230	8147	13484	2211	9.0	6.5	39.5	97	25.6	1498
1971	609	959	245	9019	14202	2406	9.0	6.8	39.9	106	27.2	1578
1972	645	975	255	10270	15532	2484	9.0	6.3	39.3	108	28.3	1725
1973	656	938	260	12163	17400	2742	9.0	5.4	34.2	104	28.9	1933
1974	906	1184	310	13354	17454	2992	9.1	6.8	39.6	130	34.1	1918
1975	679	810	217	13554	16170	3561	9.4	5.0	22.8	86	23.1	1720
1976	580	659	60	15140	17185	4281	9.7	3.8	15.4	68	6.2	1771
1977	570	610	58	17044	18245	4446	9.7	3.3	13.7	62	6.1	1880
1978	622	622	58	19080	19080	3677	9.8	3.3	16.9	63	5.9	1947
1979	697	640	83	21969	20185	3650	9.8	3.2	17.5	65	8.5	2059

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
QATAR												
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	321	486	2	1613	2440	4896	0.1	19.9	9.9	4864	20.0	24405
1973	736	1054	3	2018	2887	6507	0.1	36.5	16.2	10540	30.0	28876
1974	219	287	3	2008	2624	2964	0.2	11.0	9.7	1437	15.0	13124
1975	322	384	5	2263	2700	5180	0.2	14.2	7.4	1922	25.0	13500
1976	537	610	5	2558	2904	6380	0.2	21.0	9.6	3052	25.0	14520
1977	765	819	5	2479	2653	7797	0.2	30.9	10.5	4097	25.0	13269
1978	948	948	5	2966	2966	6517	0.2	32.0	14.6	4742	25.0	14834
1979	1263	1161	5	3444	3164	5607	0.2	36.7	20.7	5805	25.0	15822
ROMANIA								b	b			
1970	1907	3156	211	34054	56357	20157	20.3	5.6	15.7	155	10.4	2776
1971	1982	3121	218	40820	64277	21275	20.5	4.9	14.7	152	10.6	3135
1972	2296	3472	218	45233	68406	22454	20.7	5.1	15.5	167	10.5	3304
1973	2413	3451	192	49404	70674	25456	20.8	4.9	13.6	166	9.2	3397
1974	2755	3600	218	57231	74801	31308	21.0	4.8	11.5	171	10.4	3562
1975	3096	3693	220	65512	78150	34035	21.2	4.7	10.9	174	10.4	3686
1976	3408	3868	220	76676	87030	36680	21.4	4.4	10.5	180	10.3	4066
1977	3556	3806	220	83740	89640	39648	21.7	4.2	9.6	175	10.1	4130
1978	3816	3816	218	94870	94870	41516	21.9	4.0	9.2	174	10.0	4332
1979	3997	3672	218	105920	97319	45318	22.1	3.8	8.1	166	9.9	4403
RWANDA												
1970	7	12	4	364	603	51	3.8	2.0	23.5	3	1.1	158
1971	8	13	4	389	613	59	3.9	2.1	21.7	3	1.0	157
1972	7	11	4	405	613	70	4.0	1.8	15.9	2	1.0	153
1973	11	16	4	441	632	69	4.1	2.6	23.3	3	1.0	154
1974	9	12	4	501	655	71	4.2	1.8	16.7	2	1.0	156
1975	8	10	4	651	777	71	4.4	1.3	14.5	2	0.9	176
1976	9	10	4	692	786	74	4.5	1.4	14.7	2	0.9	174
1977	10	10	4	772	826	85	4.7	1.3	12.8	2	0.9	175
1978	13	13	4	818	818	86	4.8	1.7	16.0	2	0.8	170
1979	15	14	4	900	826	92	5.0	1.7	15.2	2	0.8	165
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE												
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1976	0	0	0	30	34	13	0.1	1.4	3.8	5	0.0	346
1977	0	0	0	34	37	11	0.1	1.8	5.6	6	0.0	370
1978	0	0	0	37	37	12	0.1	1.2	3.4	4	0.0	375
1979	0	0	NA	42	38	17	0.1	0.0	0.0	0	NA	385

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
SAUDI ARABIA												
1970	1531	2534	65	12868	21296	9231	6.2	11.9	27.5	408	10.5	3434
1971	1625	2560	75	16127	25395	8368	6.4	10.1	30.6	400	11.7	3968
1972	2186	3306	75	19770	29899	9683	6.5	11.1	34.1	508	11.5	4599
1973	2891	4135	75	21843	31248	23684	6.8	13.2	17.5	608	11.0	4595
1974	3290	4300	80	30742	40180	12597	7.0	10.7	34.1	614	11.4	5740
1975	6920	8255	95	36580	43637	22284	7.3	18.9	37.0	1130	13.0	5977
1976	9016	10233	95	46738	53050	28593	7.7	19.3	35.8	1329	12.3	6889
1977	8745	9361	60	57485	61536	37376	8.2	15.2	25.0	1141	7.3	7504
1978	10096	10096	50	64680	64680	35696	8.8	15.6	28.3	1147	5.7	7350
1979	14410	13240	50	76549	70333	47778	9.3	18.8	27.7	1423	5.4	7562
SENEGAL												
1970	21	35	7	1080	1787	293	4.4	2.0	12.1	8	1.6	406
1971	22	36	7	1141	1798	312	4.5	2.0	11.5	8	1.6	399
1972	23	35	7	1263	1910	316	4.6	1.9	11.2	7	1.5	415
1973	24	34	7	1263	1807	322	4.7	1.9	10.8	7	1.5	384
1974	25	33	7	1437	1878	299	4.9	1.8	11.3	6	1.4	383
1975	29	34	7	1689	2015	348	5.0	1.7	10.0	6	1.4	403
1976	33	38	11	1934	2195	414	5.1	1.7	9.2	7	2.2	430
1977	38	41	13	2073	2219	452	5.2	1.9	9.2	8	2.5	426
1978	49	49	13	2034	2034	470	5.4	2.4	10.5	9	2.4	376
1979	63	58	8	2448	2249	469	5.5	2.6	12.5	10	1.5	409
SIERRA LEONE												
1970	3	5	3	418	692	108	2.8	0.8	5.4	2	1.1	247
1971	4	7	3	454	716	137	2.8	1.0	5.1	2	1.1	255
1972	3	5	3	463	700	132	2.9	0.8	4.1	1	1.0	241
1973	5	7	3	507	726	168	2.9	1.0	4.5	2	1.0	250
1974	5	6	5	577	754	184	3.0	0.9	3.6	2	1.7	251
1975	6	8	5	651	777	195	3.0	1.1	4.2	2	1.7	259
1976	6	7	3	657	746	184	3.1	1.0	4.0	2	1.0	240
1977	6	7	4	711	761	178	3.2	0.9	3.9	2	1.3	238
1978	10	10	1	759	759	229	3.2	1.4	4.6	3	0.3	237
1979	14	13	2	839	771	241	3.3	1.7	5.6	4	0.6	233
SINGAPORE												
1970	208	345	14	2384	3945	707	2.1	8.8	48.8	164	6.7	1878
1971	218	343	15	2786	4388	940	2.1	7.8	36.6	163	7.1	2089
1972	235	355	20	3264	4936	1040	2.2	7.2	34.2	161	9.1	2243
1973	253	362	24	3746	5359	1246	2.2	6.8	29.1	164	10.9	2436
1974	280	366	24	4367	5708	1191	2.2	6.4	30.8	166	10.9	2594
1975	302	361	27	5099	6083	1456	2.3	5.9	24.8	157	11.7	2644
1976	376	427	35	5694	6463	1537	2.3	6.6	27.8	185	15.2	2810
1977	462[c]	494	36	6585	7049	1711	2.3	7.0	28.9	215	15.7	3065
1978	478[c]	478	64	7668	7668	1820	2.3	6.2	26.3	208	27.8	3334
1979	529[c]	486	60	9124	8383	2026	2.4	5.8	24.0	202	25.0	3493

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
SOMALIA												
1970	18	30	20	523	865	120	2.8	3.5	25.3	10	7.1	309
1971	19	30	20	563	886	157	2.9	3.4	19.3	10	6.9	305
1972	20	30	25	646	977	188	2.9	3.2	16.4	10	8.6	337
1973	21	30	25	672	961	236	3.0	3.2	12.8	10	8.3	320
1974	27	35	30	602	786	311	3.1	4.6	11.5	11	9.7	253
1975	27	32	30	854	1019	296	3.2	3.2	10.9	10	9.4	318
1976	28	32	31	892	1013	339	3.2	3.2	9.5	10	9.7	316
1977	32	34	53	1024	1096	330	3.3	3.2	10.5	10	16.1	332
1978	67	67	54	1195	1195	332	3.4	5.6	20.2	19	15.9	351
1979	92	85	54	1331	1223	352	3.5	7.0	24.2	24	15.4	349
SOUTH AFRICA												
1970	460	762	40	19703	32608	7109	22.5	2.3	10.7	33	1.8	1449
1971	550	867	60	21815	34352	8616	23.0	2.5	10.1	37	2.6	1493
1972	561	848	75	23339	35296	8631	23.7	2.4	9.8	35	3.2	1489
1973	742	1061	40	25839	36963	8101	24.3	2.9	13.1	43	1.6	1521
1974	998	1305	45	30562	39945	9410	24.9	3.3	13.9	52	1.8	1604
1975	1401	1671	50	34199	40797	10705	25.5	4.1	15.6	65	2.0	1599
1976	1800	2043	59	36516	41448	11886	26.1	4.9	17.2	78	2.3	1588
1977	1999	2140	67	38769	41501	11864	26.7	5.2	18.0	80	2.5	1554
1978	1800	1800	78	42456	42456	11499	27.2	4.2	15.7	66	2.9	1560
1979	1743	1602	70	47919	44027	11709	27.8	3.6	13.7	57	2.5	1583
SOVIET UNION								b	b			
1970	77200	127762	4300	526800	871827	182706	243.0	14.7	69.9	525	17.7	3587
1971	82700	130224	4400	578400	910783	192895	245.0	14.3	67.5	531	18.0	3717
1972	88900	134445	4400	616300	932043	203104	247.0	14.4	66.2	544	17.8	3773
1973	98200	140478	4500	701100	1002949	217870	250.0	14.0	64.5	561	18.0	4011
1974	112600	147169	4500	803100	1049661	230426	252.0	14.0	63.9	584	17.9	4165
1975	126900	151381	4600	901000	1074821	248604	254.0	14.1	60.9	596	18.1	4231
1976	139400	158225	4600	972300	1103603	272410	257.0	14.3	58.1	615	17.9	4294
1977	149400	159927	4700	1065400	1140475	286028	259.0	14.0	55.9	617	18.1	4403
1978	161600	161600	4800	1148700	1148700	300800	261.0	14.1	53.7	619	18.4	4401
1979	181400	166669	4800	1260100	1157776	326908	263.0	14.4	51.0	633	18.3	4402
SPAIN												
1970	1908	3158	365	62301	103105	11902	33.8	3.1	26.5	93	10.8	3050
1971	2087	3286	365	68783	108311	14239	34.1	3.0	23.1	96	10.7	3176
1972	2286	3457	365	77496	117198	14851	34.4	3.0	23.3	100	10.6	3406
1973	2369	3389	365	88569	126701	15424	34.7	2.7	22.0	97	10.5	3651
1974	2685	3510	375	102534	134013	16262	35.1	2.6	21.6	100	10.7	3818
1975	3053	3642	375	113203	135043	16245	35.4	2.7	22.4	102	10.6	3814
1976	2996	3400	368	122259	138769	17599	35.8	2.5	19.3	95	10.3	3876
1977	2327	2491	309	132762	142118	17757	36.3	1.8	14.0	68	8.5	3915
1978	2475	2475	321	145944	145944	20550	36.7	1.7	12.0	67	8.7	3976
1979	2887	2652	349	160243	147231	21206	37.1	1.8	12.5	71	9.4	3968

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
SRI LANKA												
1970	8	13	10	1206	1997	516	12.5	0.7	2.6	1	0.8	159
1971	16	25	10	1264	1990	515	12.8	1.3	4.9	2	0.8	155
1972	14	22	16	1371	2073	535	13.0	1.1	4.2	1	1.2	159
1973	12	17	18	1494	2137	557	13.2	0.8	3.1	1	1.4	162
1974	12	16	18	1681	2197	517	13.4	0.7	3.1	1	1.3	164
1975	14	16	18	1919	2289	589	13.7	0.7	2.8	1	1.3	167
1976	13	14	18	2148	2438	670	13.9	0.6	2.2	1	1.3	175
1977	14	15	18	2331	2495	709	14.1	0.6	2.2	1	1.3	177
1978	19	19	13	2718	2718	999	14.3	0.7	2.0	1	0.9	190
1979	23	21	15	3114	2861	870	14.6	0.8	2.5	1	1.0	196
SUDAN												
1970	77	128	25	2305	3815	655	13.6	3.4	19.6	9	1.8	280
1971	93	147	35	2542	4004	720	14.0	3.7	20.4	10	2.5	286
1972	92	140	35	2738	4140	727	14.4	3.4	19.3	9	2.4	287
1973	99	142	35	3048	4360	774	14.9	3.3	18.4	9	2.3	292
1974	118	155	35	3764	4920	960	15.5	3.2	16.2	10	2.3	317
1975	109	130	50	4196	5005	1196	15.9	2.6	10.9	8	3.1	314
1976	110	125	50	4567	5184	1163	16.4	2.4	10.7	7	3.0	316
1977	163	175	50	5085	5443	1435	16.9	3.2	12.2	10	3.0	322
1978	231	231	71	5730	5730	1573	17.6	4.0	14.7	13	4.0	325
1979	237	218	65	6434	5912	1806	18.2	3.7	12.1	12	3.6	324
SURINAME												
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	NA	NA	1	549	655	257	0.4	NA	NA	NA	2.5	1638
1976	NA	NA	1	552	627	282	0.4	NA	NA	NA	2.5	1568
1977	NA	NA	1	666	712	310	0.4	NA	NA	NA	2.5	1782
1978	NA	NA	1	822	822	301	0.4	NA	NA	NA	2.5	2056
1979	NA	NA	1	869	799	285	0.4	NA	NA	NA	2.5	1998
SWAZILAND												
1970	0	0	0	102	169	NA	0.4	0.0	NA	0	0.0	423
1971	0	0	0	109	171	41	0.4	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	429
1972	0	0	0	133	201	45	0.4	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	502
1973	0	0	0	145	208	57	0.5	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	417
1974	1	1	1	167	218	65	0.5	0.9	2.9	3	2.0	437
1975	1	1	1	204	243	65	0.5	0.7	2.6	3	2.6	487
1976	1	1	2	236	268	63	0.5	0.5	2.3	2	4.0	536
1977	3	3	2	258	276	80	0.5	1.4	4.8	7	4.0	552
1978	5	5	2	283	283	103	0.5	2.0	5.6	11	4.0	566
1979	6	5	2	337	309	164	0.5	1.8	3.4	11	4.0	619

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
SWEDEN												
1970	1702	2817	75	47253	78201	22929	8.0	3.6	12.3	352	9.4	9775
1971	1820	2866	75	49517	77972	24191	8.1	3.7	11.8	353	9.3	9626
1972	1933	2924	75	52404	79252	NA	8.1	3.7	NA	361	9.3	9784
1973	2046	2927	75	57322	82001	20382	8.1	3.6	14.4	361	9.3	10123
1974	2275	2973	75	65317	85371	26376	8.2	3.5	11.3	362	9.1	10411
1975	2454	2928	75	72113	86025	27291	8.2	3.4	10.7	357	9.1	10490
1976	2561	2907	66	76659	87011	30300	8.2	3.3	9.6	354	8.0	10611
1977	2704	2894	68	78842	84397	32852	8.3	3.4	8.8	348	8.3	10168
1978	2950	2950	68	86475	86475	35817	8.3	3.4	8.2	355	8.3	10418
1979	3277	3011	68	97695	89761	39130	8.3	3.4	7.7	362	8.2	10814
SWITZERLAND												
1970	1077	1782	25	50243	83150	6346	6.3	2.1	28.1	282	4.0	13198
1971	1149	1810	25	54844	86362	6791	6.3	2.1	26.7	287	4.0	13708
1972	1184	1791	25	58864	89022	6962	6.4	2.0	25.7	279	3.9	13909
1973	1220	1745	25	64235	91890	7366	6.4	1.9	23.7	272	3.9	14357
1974	1365	1785	25	71592	93572	7604	6.4	1.9	23.5	279	3.9	14620
1975	1405	1677	25	72280	86225	7549	6.4	1.9	22.2	262	3.9	13472
1976	1554	1764	25	75255	85418	8812	6.3	2.1	20.0	280	4.0	13558
1977	1681	1800	18	82139	87927	8226	6.3	2.0	21.9	285	2.9	13956
1978	1759	1759	18	87802	87802	8628	6.3	2.0	20.4	279	2.9	13936
1979	2027	1862	23	96230	88416	8701	6.3	2.1	21.4	295	3.7	14034
SYRIA												
1970	309	511	75	2646	4379	1361	6.3	11.7	37.6	81	11.9	695
1971	275	434	110	3067	4830	1490	6.5	9.0	29.1	66	16.9	743
1972	309	468	115	3556	5378	1576	6.7	8.7	29.7	69	17.2	802
1973	561	803	115	3836	5487	1805	6.9	14.6	44.5	116	16.7	795
1974	514	672	130	4978	6506	2227	7.2	10.3	30.2	93	18.1	903
1975	964	1150	230	6163	7352	3388	7.4	15.6	33.9	155	31.1	993
1976	1003	1138	230	6975	7917	3546	7.7	14.4	32.1	147	29.9	1028
1977	1023	1096	225	7247	7758	3638	7.9	14.1	30.1	138	28.5	982
1978	1210	1210	225	8455	8455	3400	8.2	14.3	35.6	147	27.4	1031
1979	2149	1975	250	9413	8649	5423	8.5	22.8	36.4	232	29.4	1017
TANZANIA												
1970	24	40	20	1781	2948	678	13.3	1.4	6.0	3	1.5	221
1971	34	54	20	1931	3041	760	13.7	1.8	7.1	4	1.5	222
1972	50	76	25	2156	3261	758	14.1	2.3	10.1	5	1.8	231
1973	53	76	25	2409	3447	803	14.5	2.2	9.5	5	1.7	237
1974	84	109	20	2716	3550	921	14.9	3.1	11.9	7	1.3	238
1975	119	141	25	3089	3685	1205	15.4	3.9	11.8	9	1.6	239
1976	115	131	25	3442	3907	982	15.8	3.4	13.4	8	1.6	247
1977	133	142	31	3847	4118	1026	16.3	3.5	13.9	8	1.9	252
1978	175	175	63	4347	4347	1155	16.8	4.0	15.2	10	3.8	258
1979	273	251	53	4901	4503	1347	17.4	5.6	18.7	14	3.0	258

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
THAILAND												
1970	246	407	175	8077	13367	2441	37.1	3.0	16.7	11	4.7	360
1971	319	502	195	8867	13962	2747	38.1	3.6	18.3	13	5.1	366
1972	333	503	205	9655	14602	2695	39.2	3.4	18.7	12	5.2	372
1973	310	443	233	11170	15980	2570	40.3	2.8	17.3	11	5.8	396
1974	340	445	221	12981	16966	2309	41.4	2.6	19.3	10	5.3	409
1975	399	476	227	15146	18068	2801	42.4	2.6	17.0	11	5.4	426
1976	502	570	228	17343	19686	3448	43.5	2.9	16.5	13	5.2	452
1977	624	668	230	19560	20939	3647	44.6	3.2	18.3	15	5.2	469
1978	717	717	250	22841	22841	4001	45.6	3.1	17.9	15	5.5	500
1979	917	843	230	26320	24183	4406	46.7	3.5	19.1	18	4.9	517
TOGO												
1970	4	7	2	391	647	91	2.0	1.2	8.5	3	1.0	323
1971	5	8	2	411	647	117	2.0	1.2	6.8	4	1.0	323
1972	7	10	2	461	697	128	2.1	1.6	8.5	5	1.0	332
1973	7	11	2	506	724	122	2.1	1.5	9.1	5	1.0	344
1974	10	13	2	586	766	114	2.2	1.7	11.7	6	0.9	348
1975	8	10	3	658	786	208	2.3	1.3	5.0	4	1.3	341
1976	12	14	4	678	770	257	2.3	1.9	5.7	6	1.7	334
1977	16	18	4	751	804	244	2.4	2.2	7.4	7	1.7	335
1978	20	20	5	877	877	279	2.5	2.3	7.3	8	2.0	351
1979	21	19	4	964	886	266	2.5	2.2	7.3	7	1.6	354
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO												
1970	8	13	1	1468	2430	568	1.0	0.5	2.3	13	1.0	2430
1971	6	10	1	1579	2487	626	1.0	0.4	1.7	10	1.0	2487
1972	7	11	1	1737	2627	680	1.1	0.4	1.6	10	0.9	2388
1973	5	7	1	1873	2680	591	1.1	0.3	1.3	7	0.9	2437
1974	4	6	1	1856	2426	620	1.1	0.3	1.0	5	0.9	2206
1975	5	7	1	2492	2973	640	1.1	0.2	1.1	6	0.9	2703
1976	7	7	1	2829	3211	919	1.1	0.2	0.9	7	0.9	2919
1977	7	7	1	3267	3497	979	1.1	0.2	0.8	7	0.9	3179
1978	12	12	1	3830	3830	1203	1.1	0.3	1.0	11	0.9	3481
1979	13	12	1	4202	3861	1399	1.2	0.3	0.9	10	0.8	3217
TUNISIA												
1970	29	49	25	1876	3105	917	5.1	1.6	5.4	9	4.9	608
1971	31	49	25	2218	3493	852	5.2	1.4	5.8	9	4.8	671
1972	36	55	20	2696	4078	929	5.3	1.4	6.0	10	3.8	769
1973	38	55	20	2855	4085	1054	5.4	1.3	5.2	10	3.7	756
1974	47	62	20	3455	4515	1201	5.5	1.4	5.2	11	3.6	821
1975	64	76	20	4112	4906	1428	5.7	1.6	5.4	13	3.5	860
1976	65	74	21	4583	5202	1583	5.9	1.4	4.7	12	3.6	881
1977	72	78	20	5094	5453	1843	6.0	1.4	4.2	13	3.3	909
1978	88	88	20	5955	5955	1941	6.2	1.5	4.6	14	3.2	960
1979	95	87	24	7000	6432	2078	6.3	1.4	4.2	13	3.8	1021

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars[a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars[a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars[a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars[a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars[a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
TURKEY												
1970	811	1343	540	19230	31825	6589	35.7	4.2	20.4	37	15.1	891
1971	981	1545	610	22274	35074	8122	36.6	4.4	19.0	42	16.7	958
1972	1030	1559	610	24920	37688	7403	37.5	4.1	21.1	41	16.3	1005
1973	1092	1562	545	27747	39693	7866	38.5	3.9	19.9	40	14.2	1031
1974	1209	1580	535	32621	42637	7936	39.5	3.7	19.9	40	13.5	1079
1975	2175	2594	453	38592	46038	9958	40.5	5.6	26.1	64	11.2	1136
1976	2652	3010	460	43668	49565	11577	41.5	6.1	26.0	72	11.1	1194
1977	2755	2949	540	48152	51545	14204	42.5	5.7	20.8	69	12.7	1212
1978	2727	2727	566	53068	53068	14249	43.5	5.1	19.1	62	13.0	1220
1979	2511	2307	717	58172	53448	14923	44.6	4.3	15.5	51	16.1	1198
UGANDA												
1970	92	152	16	5043	8345	1416	9.8	1.8	10.8	15	1.6	851
1971	106	167	14	5490	8644	1622	10.1	1.9	10.3	16	1.4	855
1972	289	438	13	5722	8654	1888	10.5	5.1	23.2	41	1.2	824
1973	174	250	12	6030	8626	1412	10.8	2.9	17.7	23	1.1	798
1974	196	256	25	6736	8804	1473	11.2	2.9	17.4	22	2.2	786
1975	194	231	25	7185	8572	1199	11.5	2.7	19.3	20	2.2	745
1976	195	221	25	7610	8638	1317	11.9	2.6	16.8	18	2.1	725
1977	167	179	23	8194	8772	934	12.4	2.0	19.2	14	1.9	707
1978	154	154	6	8351	8351	817	12.8	1.8	18.9	12	0.5	652
1979	116	106	6	8323	7647	601	13.2	1.4	17.8	8	0.5	579
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES												
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	41	63	10	2996	4531	146	0.3	1.4	43.0	210	33.3	15103
1973	31	44	11	5469	7824	344	0.4	0.6	13.0	111	27.5	19561
1974	22	28	19	7924	10357	267	0.5	0.3	10.8	57	38.0	20714
1975	31	37	21	8961	10690	373	0.6	0.3	10.0	62	35.0	17816
1976	73	83	27	10729	12178	673	0.7	0.7	12.4	119	38.6	17397
1977	86	92	25	13471	14420	1665	0.8	0.6	5.6	115	31.3	18025
1978	172	172	25	14199	14199	1807	0.8	1.2	9.5	215	31.3	17749
1979	1068	982	25	19360	17787	1986	0.9	5.5	49.4	1091	27.8	19764
UNITED KINGDOM												
1970	7493	12401	375	157862	261254	80338	55.5	4.7	15.4	223	6.8	4707
1971	8296	13064	370	170080	267818	82151	55.7	4.9	15.9	234	6.6	4808
1972	9269	14018	370	181349	274258	86861	55.9	5.1	16.1	250	6.6	4906
1973	9898	14159	370	208058	297635	93313	56.0	4.8	15.2	252	6.6	5314
1974	11146	14568	350	224020	292797	103439	56.0	5.0	14.1	260	6.3	5228
1975	11929	14230	345	240860	287327	109574	56.0	5.0	13.0	254	6.2	5130
1976	13001	14757	344	262998	298515	114905	56.0	4.9	12.8	263	6.1	5330
1977	13466	14415	318	280941	300738	111441	55.9	4.8	12.9	257	5.7	5379
1978	14618	14618	318	311721	311721	115938	55.9	4.7	12.6	261	5.7	5576
1979	16477	15139	328	342325	314527	118087	55.9	4.8	12.8	270	5.9	5626

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
UNITED STATES												
1970	77854	128844	3070	985800	1631450	323542	205.0	7.9	39.8	628	15.0	7958
1971	74862	117882	2720	1067700	1681264	335245	207.0	7.0	35.2	569	13.1	8122
1972	77639	117415	2320	1175400	1777582	351917	209.0	6.6	33.4	561	11.1	8505
1973	78358	112094	2250	1311200	1875720	365788	210.0	6.0	30.6	533	10.7	8932
1974	85906	112280	2170	1419800	1855695	363610	212.0	6.1	30.9	529	10.2	8753
1975	90948	108493	2130	1537000	1833519	392232	214.0	5.9	27.7	507	10.0	8567
1976	91013	103303	2100	1710000	1940925	420760	215.0	5.3	24.6	480	9.8	9027
1977	100925	108036	2100	1907000	2041381	440711	217.0	5.3	24.5	497	9.7	9407
1978	108357	108357	2100	2132900	2132900	450500	219.0	5.1	24.1	494	9.6	9739
1979	122279	112349	2047	2374000	2181224	454529	221.0	5.2	24.7	508	9.3	9869
UPPER VOLTA												
1970	6	10	4	501	829	94	5.5	1.3	11.3	1	0.7	150
1971	6	10	4	538	848	95	5.6	1.2	10.8	1	0.7	151
1972	6	10	5	559	845	94	5.7	1.2	10.9	1	0.9	148
1973	7	10	5	574	821	98	5.8	1.3	10.9	1	0.9	141
1974	8	10	5	668	874	97	6.0	1.2	11.2	1	0.8	145
1975	17	20	5	720	859	133	6.1	2.4	15.7	3	0.8	140
1976	22	25	10	752	853	135	6.2	3.0	19.1	4	1.6	137
1977	20	21	6	767	821	135	6.4	2.7	16.1	3	0.9	128
1978	30	30	6	867	867	136	6.5	3.5	21.9	4	0.9	133
1979	32	29	4	953	876	163	6.7	3.4	18.2	4	0.6	130
URUGUAY												
1970	50	83	18	2571	4255	639	2.8	2.0	13.1	29	6.4	1519
1971	71	111	19	2674	4211	834	2.8	2.7	13.4	40	6.8	1504
1972	63	95	20	2682	4057	660	2.8	2.4	14.5	34	7.1	1449
1973	68	98	20	2866	4101	652	2.8	2.4	15.0	35	7.1	1464
1974	84	110	25	3256	4255	737	2.8	2.6	14.9	39	8.9	1519
1975	90	107	25	3696	4410	724	2.8	2.4	14.8	38	8.9	1575
1976	103	117	28	3982	4520	718	2.9	2.6	16.3	40	9.7	1558
1977	110	118	28	4387	4696	745	2.9	2.5	15.9	40	9.7	1619
1978	109	109	28	4873	4873	742	2.9	2.3	14.8	37	9.7	1680
1979	125	115	28	5783	5314	781	2.9	2.2	14.8	39	9.7	1832
VENEZUELA												
1970	279	462	45	15120	25024	5162	10.7	1.8	9.0	43	4.2	2338
1971	369	582	45	16195	25502	5340	11.1	2.3	10.9	52	4.1	2297
1972	356	538	45	17876	27035	5684	11.5	2.0	9.5	46	3.9	2350
1973	388	555	50	20036	28663	5922	11.9	1.9	9.4	46	4.2	2408
1974	463	606	50	23569	30805	11077	12.3	2.0	5.5	49	4.1	2504
1975	551	658	55	28025	33432	11277	12.7	2.0	5.8	51	4.3	2632
1976	560	635	55	31882	36188	11526	13.2	1.8	5.5	48	4.2	2741
1977	632	676	55	35980	38516	12334	13.6	1.8	5.5	49	4.0	2832
1978	643	643	55	39679	39679	11028	14.1	1.6	5.8	45	3.9	2814
1979	569	522	55	43611	40070	8222	14.5	1.3	6.4	36	3.8	2763

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
VIETNAM												
1970	NA	NA	452	1411	2335	NA	22.1	NA	NA	NA	20.5	105
1971	NA	NA	455	1506	2372	NA	22.6	NA	NA	NA	20.1	105
1972	NA	NA	625	1221	1846	NA	23.0	NA	NA	NA	27.2	80
1973	NA	NA	630	1290	1846	NA	23.4	NA	NA	NA	26.9	78
1974	NA	NA	665	1281	1675	NA	23.9	NA	NA	NA	27.8	70
1975	NA	NA	643	1281	1528	NA	24.3	NA	NA	NA	26.5	62
1976	NA	NA	637	7187	8158	NA	48.8	NA	NA	NA	13.1	167
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	750	NA	NA	NA	52.1	NA	NA	NA	14.4	NA
VIETNAM, SOUTH												
1970	409	677	1000	2504	4145	NA	18.3	16.3	NA	37	54.6	226
1971	486	765	1060	2702	4255	NA	18.8	18.0	NA	40	56.4	226
1972	547	828	1100	2805	4243	NA	19.3	19.5	NA	42	57.0	219
1973	580	829	1090	2906	4157	NA	19.8	20.0	NA	41	55.1	210
1974	539	704	980	3255	4255	NA	20.3	16.6	NA	34	48.3	209
1975	459	547	NA	3454	4121	NA	20.7	13.3	NA	26	NA	199
1976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
YEMEN (ADEN)												
1970	23	39	9	290	480	85	1.5	8.2	46.0	26	6.0	320
1971	26	41	10	278	437	92	1.5	9.4	44.4	27	6.7	291
1972	25	39	13	246	372	86	1.6	10.5	45.2	24	8.1	233
1973	30	43	12	258	369	94	1.6	11.7	45.8	26	7.5	230
1974	37	49	14	279	364	103	1.6	13.5	47.8	30	8.8	227
1975	36	43	19	329	392	92	1.7	11.0	46.9	25	11.2	231
1976	50	57	21	460	522	130	1.7	10.9	43.6	33	12.4	307
1977	57	61	20	614	658	144	1.8	9.3	42.2	33	11.1	365
1978	89	89	20	725	725	176	1.8	12.4	50.8	49	11.1	402
1979	105	97	20	874	803	194	1.9	12.1	50.0	51	10.5	422
YEMEN (SANAA)												
1970	28	47	13	576	953	141	4.4	4.9	33.3	10	3.0	216
1971	33	52	13	729	1147	170	4.4	4.6	31.0	12	3.0	260
1972	34	52	20	820	1240	172	4.5	4.2	30.5	11	4.4	275
1973	38	54	31	1031	1475	181	4.6	3.7	30.0	11	6.7	320
1974	55	72	35	1161	1517	214	4.7	4.8	33.8	15	7.4	322
1975	81	96	42	1474	1759	254	4.7	5.5	37.9	20	8.9	374
1976	97	110	42	1947	2210	323	4.8	5.0	34.0	23	8.8	460
1977	120	129	40	2430	2601	381	4.9	5.0	33.9	26	8.2	530
1978	143	143	40	2940	2940	529	5.0	4.9	27.1	28	8.0	588
1979	347	318	36	3107	2854	844	5.1	11.2	37.8	62	7.1	559

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
YUGOSLAVIA												
1970	623	1031	257	21100	34919	4273	20.4	3.0	24.1	50	12.6	1711
1971	591	931	258	23900	37634	4398	20.6	2.5	21.2	45	12.5	1826
1972	682	1032	258	26100	39471	3716	20.8	2.6	27.8	49	12.4	1897
1973	858	1228	258	28700	41056	6024	21.0	3.0	20.4	58	12.3	1955
1974	1310	1713	262	33900	44307	8106	21.2	3.9	21.1	80	12.4	2090
1975	1636	1952	270	38600	46046	8473	21.4	4.2	23.0	91	12.6	2151
1976	1791	2033	275	42300	48012	9954	21.6	4.2	20.4	94	12.7	2222
1977	2083	2230	270	48200	51596	11213	21.8	4.3	19.9	102	12.4	2366
1978	2284	2284	260	55300	55300	12036	22.0	4.1	19.0	103	11.8	2513
1979	2900	2664	260	64400	59170	13795	22.2	4.5	19.3	120	11.7	2665
ZAIRE												
1970	195	323	45	3623	5996	2224	21.6	5.4	14.5	15	2.1	277
1971	175	276	45	4066	6403	2197	22.3	4.3	12.6	12	2.0	287
1972	172	260	45	4253	6432	2083	22.9	4.1	12.5	11	2.0	280
1973	138	198	65	4855	6946	2182	23.6	2.9	9.1	8	2.8	294
1974	266	348	60	5535	7234	3108	24.3	4.8	11.2	14	2.5	297
1975	230	274	55	5880	7015	2178	25.0	3.9	12.6	11	2.2	280
1976	166	189	55	5581	6334	1883	25.7	3.0	10.1	7	2.1	246
1977	108	115	53	6113	6544	1559	26.3	1.8	7.4	4	2.0	248
1978	50	50	53	6292	6292	1559	27.2	0.8	3.2	1	1.9	231
1979	54	50	23	6783	6232	1599	28.1	0.8	3.1	1	0.8	221
ZAMBIA												
1970	26	43	12	1347	2230	765	4.3	1.9	5.6	10	2.8	518
1971	68	107	13	1396	2198	942	4.4	4.9	11.4	24	3.0	499
1972	84	127	14	1553	2349	916	4.5	5.4	13.9	28	3.1	522
1973	56	81	16	1639	2345	759	4.7	3.5	10.7	17	3.4	499
1974	64	84	16	1967	2571	758	4.8	3.3	11.1	17	3.3	535
1975	65	77	16	2068	2467	1139	5.0	3.1	6.8	15	3.2	493
1976	70	80	17	2250	2554	1019	5.1	3.1	7.9	15	3.3	500
1977	68	73	20	2284	2446	929	5.3	3.0	7.9	13	3.8	461
1978	76	76	20	2509	2509	827	5.5	3.0	9.2	13	3.6	456
1979	132	121	20	2562	2354	795	5.6	5.2	15.3	21	3.6	420
ZIMBABWE												
1970	25	42	11	1655	2739	626	5.5	1.6	6.8	7	2.0	498
1971	31	48	11	1940	3056	592	5.7	1.6	8.2	8	1.9	536
1972	32	48	11	2211	3344	635	5.9	1.4	7.6	8	1.9	566
1973	40	57	11	2411	3449	699	6.1	1.7	8.2	9	1.8	565
1974	61	80	15	2894	3783	827	6.3	2.1	9.8	12	2.4	600
1975	71	85	15	3142	3749	847	6.6	2.3	10.1	13	2.3	568
1976	92	105	17	3235	3672	844	6.7	2.9	12.5	15	2.5	548
1977	144	155	17	3190	3415	1008	6.9	4.5	15.4	22	2.5	495
1978	222	222	24	3327	3327	1101	7.1	6.7	20.2	31	3.4	468
1979	235	216	22	3621	3327	1119	7.3	6.5	19.3	29	3.0	455

TABLE I. Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, GNP, Central Government Expenditures and Population, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Current	MILITARY EXPENDITURES (ME) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	ARMED FORCES Thousand	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Current	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES (CGE) Million dollars [a] Constant 1978	PEOPLE Million	ME/GNP %	ME/CGE %	ME PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars	ARMED FORCES PER 1000 PEOPLE	GNP PER CAPITA Constant 1978 dollars
TAIWAN												
1970	777	1287	522	7309	12097	2535	14.6	10.6	50.8	88	35.8	828
1971	866	1363	540	8673	13657	2706	14.9	10.0	50.4	91	36.2	916
1972	897	1357	550	10233	15476	2964	15.2	8.8	45.8	89	36.2	1018
1973	990	1417	503	12204	17459	3230	15.5	8.1	43.9	91	32.5	1126
1974	914	1195	493	13509	17657	3001	15.8	6.8	39.8	75	31.2	1117
1975	1123	1340	504	15428	18404	4043	16.1	7.3	33.1	83	31.3	1143
1976	1242	1410	475	18400	20885	4497	16.5	6.8	31.4	85	28.8	1265
1977	1602	1715	460	21433	22943	4849	16.8	7.5	35.4	102	27.4	1365
1978	1980	1980	471	26121	26121	5796	17.1	7.6	34.2	115	27.5	1527
1979	NA	NA	475	30728	28233	5909	17.5	NA	NA	NA	27.1	1613

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

[a] For conversion methodology, see Statistical Notes.

[b] 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.

[c] Includes expenditures on internal security forces.

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Billion dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Billion dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Billion dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Billion dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
TOTALS										
WORLD										
1970	5905	9768	5815	9623	320	530	310	513	1.8	1.9
1971	6405	10081	6350	9999	357	562	346	544	1.8	1.8
1972	10380	15694	10410	15743	422	638	412	623	2.5	2.5
1973	13145	18801	13200	18883	581	831	570	816	2.3	2.3
1974	11805	15425	11790	15409	838	1095	828	1083	1.4	1.4
1975	12635	15068	12785	15251	889	1061	869	1036	1.4	1.5
1976	16620	18861	16590	18831	999	1134	986	1119	1.7	1.7
1977	19450	20817	19405	20772	1147	1228	1125	1204	1.7	1.7
1978	21555	21555	21525	21525	1328	1328	1301	1301	1.6	1.7
1979	23815	21874	23725	21798	1659	1524	1629	1497	1.4	1.5
DEVELOPED										
1970	1760	2911	5585	9242	256	423	251	415	0.7	2.2
1971	1690	2660	6080	9573	284	448	280	441	0.6	2.2
1972	2960	4475	9475	14329	338	511	332	503	0.9	2.8
1973	3400	4863	12880	18425	462	662	452	647	0.7	2.8
1974	3395	4436	11485	15010	648	846	598	782	0.5	1.9
1975	3495	4168	12145	14487	666	795	645	770	0.5	1.9
1976	4320	4902	15700	17820	760	863	715	812	0.6	2.2
1977	4080	4366	18650	19963	860	921	817	875	0.5	2.3
1978	4060	4060	20490	20490	1000	1000	974	974	0.4	2.1
1979	4550	4179	22405	20585	1264	1161	1193	1096	0.4	1.9
DEVELOPING										
1970	4145	6856	230	380	64	106	59	97	6.4	0.4
1971	4715	7421	270	425	72	114	65	103	6.5	0.4
1972	7420	11219	935	1413	84	127	79	120	8.8	1.2
1973	9745	13938	320	457	118	168	117	168	8.3	0.3
1974	8410	10989	305	398	190	248	230	301	4.4	0.1
1975	9140	10900	640	763	223	266	223	266	4.1	0.3
1976	12300	13958	890	1010	238	270	270	307	5.2	0.3
1977	15370	16450	755	808	287	307	307	329	5.4	0.2
1978	17495	17495	1035	1035	327	327	327	327	5.3	0.3
1979	19265	17695	1320	1212	394	362	436	401	4.9	0.3
BY REGION										
AFRICA										
1970	235	388	0	0	13	21	15	25	1.8	0.0
1971	290	455	0	0	15	23	15	24	1.9	0.0
1972	490	740	10	15	15	24	17	26	3.1	0.1
1973	470	671	5	7	21	30	25	36	2.2	0.0
1974	770	1005	0	0	32	42	44	58	2.4	0.0
1975	1410	1680	5	6	42	50	42	51	3.3	0.0
1976	2615	2967	10	11	41	47	49	55	6.3	0.0
1977	3340	3574	80	85	49	52	56	59	6.8	0.1
1978	5380	5380	15	15	58	58	61	61	9.2	0.0
1979	4575	4201	150	137	61	56	80	74	7.5	0.2

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Billion dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Billion dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Billion dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Billion dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
EAST ASIA										
1970	1920	3176	215	355	33	54	30	50	5.8	0.7
1971	2110	3321	250	393	35	56	36	58	5.9	0.7
1972	3910	5912	870	1315	42	64	45	68	9.1	1.9
1973	4090	5850	250	357	67	96	64	91	6.1	0.4
1974	2105	2750	160	209	108	142	96	125	1.9	0.2
1975	2160	2576	235	280	104	124	95	113	2.1	0.2
1976	1280	1452	265	300	115	131	117	133	1.1	0.2
1977	1200	1284	295	315	131	140	142	152	0.9	0.2
1978	1640	1640	410	410	156	156	172	172	1.1	0.2
1979	3145	2889	430	395	210	193	200	184	1.5	0.2
EUROPE, ALL										
1970	1830	3027	2315	3830	183	302	169	281	1.0	1.4
1971	2030	3195	2500	3936	202	319	191	302	1.0	1.3
1972	2925	4422	5270	7969	241	365	230	349	1.2	2.3
1973	3415	4884	7870	11258	334	478	314	449	1.0	2.5
1974	3480	4547	6775	8854	455	595	406	530	0.8	1.7
1975	3965	4729	7320	8732	486	580	445	531	0.8	1.6
1976	4995	5669	9960	11305	545	618	492	558	0.9	2.0
1977	4590	4912	12010	12856	613	656	572	612	0.7	2.1
1978	4255	4255	14320	14320	713	713	685	685	0.6	2.1
1979	4780	4390	16770	15408	909	835	849	780	0.5	2.0
OF WHICH										
NATO EUROPE										
1970	1030	1703	520	860	123	204	116	193	0.8	0.4
1971	1230	1936	525	826	138	218	133	209	0.9	0.4
1972	1435	2169	1780	2691	163	247	160	242	0.9	1.1
1973	1055	1508	1895	2710	229	328	219	314	0.5	0.9
1974	1190	1554	1810	2365	314	410	286	374	0.4	0.6
1975	1560	1860	2060	2457	322	384	308	367	0.5	0.7
1976	2125	2411	3190	3621	368	418	340	386	0.6	0.9
1977	1720	1840	3745	4008	415	445	393	421	0.4	1.0
1978	1670	1670	4770	4770	485	485	476	476	0.3	1.0
1979	2050	1882	4150	3813	630	579	594	546	0.3	0.7
WARSAW PACT										
1970	630	1042	1770	2929	30	50	30	51	2.1	5.7
1971	630	992	1895	2984	32	51	33	53	1.9	5.6
1972	1280	1935	3360	5081	40	61	40	60	3.2	8.4
1973	2080	2975	5875	8404	53	76	53	75	3.9	11.1
1974	2000	2613	4800	6273	67	87	64	84	3.0	7.4
1975	1980	2361	4820	5749	88	105	78	93	2.2	6.1
1976	2310	2622	6200	7037	93	106	86	98	2.5	7.1
1977	2240	2397	7615	8151	103	110	103	111	2.2	7.3
1978	2120	2120	8740	8740	123	123	117	117	1.7	7.4
1979	2005	1842	11720	10768	140	129	141	130	1.4	8.3

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Billion dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Billion dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Billion dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Billion dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
OTHER EUROPE										
1970	170	281	25	41	29	48	22	37	0.6	0.1
1971	170	267	80	125	31	49	24	39	0.5	0.3
1972	210	317	130	196	37	56	30	45	0.6	0.4
1973	280	400	100	143	51	73	41	58	0.5	0.2
1974	290	378	165	215	74	96	54	70	0.4	0.3
1975	425	506	440	524	75	90	58	69	0.6	0.8
1976	560	635	570	647	82	94	65	74	0.7	0.9
1977	630	674	650	695	93	100	74	79	0.7	0.9
1978	465	465	810	810	104	104	91	91	0.4	0.9
1979	725	665	900	826	138	127	113	103	0.5	0.8
LATIN AMERICA										
1970	130	214	0	0	16	27	15	26	0.8	0.0
1971	240	377	0	0	18	29	16	25	1.3	0.0
1972	390	589	10	15	20	31	18	27	1.9	0.1
1973	560	800	10	14	26	38	26	37	2.1	0.0
1974	450	587	0	0	45	59	42	55	1.0	0.0
1975	585	697	60	71	50	59	40	48	1.2	0.1
1976	955	1083	200	227	51	57	47	53	1.9	0.4
1977	1050	1123	35	37	59	64	56	60	1.8	0.1
1978	1290	1290	100	100	64	64	57	57	2.0	0.2
1979	1650	1515	70	64	79	73	74	68	2.1	0.1
MIDDLE EAST										
1970	1250	2068	5	8	8	13	9	16	15.5	0.1
1971	1175	1849	0	0	9	15	13	21	12.3	0.0
1972	1995	3016	10	15	11	17	17	26	17.0	0.1
1973	3735	5342	25	35	17	24	26	37	21.8	0.1
1974	4160	5436	95	124	28	37	86	113	14.5	0.1
1975	3850	4592	140	167	41	49	82	98	9.3	0.2
1976	5590	6344	175	198	49	56	99	112	11.3	0.2
1977	7715	8258	150	160	65	69	107	114	11.9	0.1
1978	7815	7815	260	260	71	71	104	104	11.0	0.2
1979	8000	7349	510	468	81	74	149	136	9.8	0.3
NORTH AMERICA										
1970	240	397	3280	5428	56	93	60	99	0.4	5.5
1971	180	283	3590	5653	64	102	62	98	0.3	5.7
1972	190	287	4210	6366	78	119	70	107	0.2	5.9
1973	310	443	5030	7195	98	140	97	139	0.3	5.1
1974	240	313	4720	6169	142	186	133	173	0.2	3.5
1975	300	357	4880	5821	139	166	141	169	0.2	3.4
1976	320	363	5920	6719	169	192	155	176	0.2	3.8
1977	290	310	6770	7247	199	213	164	176	0.1	4.1
1978	360	360	6330	6330	229	229	192	192	0.2	3.3
1979	560	514	5750	5283	275	253	240	220	0.2	2.4

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Billion dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Billion dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Billion dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Billion dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
OCEANIA										
1970	110	181	0	0	6	10	6	10	1.7	0.0
1971	60	94	10	15	6	10	6	10	0.9	0.2
1972	110	166	10	15	6	10	8	12	1.6	0.1
1973	115	164	10	14	10	14	12	17	1.1	0.1
1974	200	261	30	39	16	21	13	17	1.2	0.2
1975	40	47	120	143	14	17	14	17	0.3	0.8
1976	115	130	50	56	16	18	16	18	0.7	0.3
1977	180	192	30	32	17	19	17	18	1.0	0.2
1978	270	270	50	50	20	20	19	19	1.3	0.3
1979	205	188	30	27	24	22	24	22	0.8	0.1
SOUTH ASIA										
1970	190	314	0	0	3	5	2	4	5.5	0.0
1971	320	503	0	0	3	5	3	4	8.7	0.0
1972	370	559	20	30	4	6	3	5	9.1	0.5
1973	450	643	0	0	5	8	4	6	7.8	0.0
1974	400	522	10	13	9	11	6	8	4.4	0.2
1975	325	387	25	29	11	13	6	8	2.9	0.4
1976	750	851	10	11	9	11	8	9	7.7	0.1
1977	1085	1161	35	37	11	12	9	9	9.5	0.4
1978	545	545	40	40	14	14	9	9	3.8	0.4
1979	900	826	15	13	17	15	11	10	5.3	0.1
BY ORGANIZATION										
NATO, ALL										
1970	1270	2100	3800	6288	180	298	176	292	0.7	2.2
1971	1410	2219	4115	6479	203	320	195	308	0.7	2.1
1972	1625	2456	5990	9058	242	366	231	349	0.7	2.6
1973	1365	1952	6925	9906	327	468	317	454	0.4	2.2
1974	1430	1868	6530	8534	456	596	419	548	0.3	1.6
1975	1860	2218	6940	8278	461	551	450	536	0.4	1.5
1976	2445	2774	9110	10340	538	611	495	562	0.5	1.8
1977	2010	2151	10515	11255	615	659	558	597	0.3	1.9
1978	2030	2030	11100	11100	715	715	668	668	0.3	1.7
1979	2610	2397	9900	9096	906	832	834	766	0.3	1.2
WARSAW PACT										
1970	630	1042	1770	2929	30	50	30	51	2.1	5.7
1971	630	992	1895	2984	32	51	33	53	1.9	5.6
1972	1280	1935	3360	5081	40	61	40	60	3.2	8.4
1973	2080	2975	5875	8404	53	76	53	75	3.9	11.1
1974	2000	2613	4800	6273	67	87	64	84	3.0	7.4
1975	1980	2361	4820	5749	88	105	78	93	2.2	6.1
1976	2310	2622	6200	7037	93	106	86	98	2.5	7.1
1977	2240	2397	7615	8151	103	110	103	111	2.2	7.3
1978	2120	2120	8740	8740	123	123	117	117	1.7	7.4
1979	2005	1842	11720	10768	140	129	141	130	1.4	8.3

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Billion dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Billion dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Billion dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Billion dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
OPEC										
1970	370	611	0	0	9	15	16	27	3.9	0.0
1971	580	912	0	0	11	17	21	33	5.2	0.0
1972	1050	1587	5	7	14	21	25	38	7.4	0.0
1973	1610	2302	0	0	20	29	39	56	7.9	0.0
1974	2520	3293	50	65	32	42	120	156	7.7	0.0
1975	3125	3727	70	83	52	62	110	131	6.0	0.1
1976	5240	5947	30	34	63	71	133	151	8.3	0.0
1977	7385	7904	65	69	85	91	146	157	8.7	0.0
1978	7735	7735	70	70	92	92	143	143	8.3	0.0
1979	7555	6940	340	312	103	95	209	192	7.3	0.2
OECD										
1970	1600	2646	3830	6338	231	383	222	368	0.7	1.7
1971	1670	2628	4205	6621	257	405	249	392	0.6	1.7
1972	1990	3008	6130	9270	307	464	296	448	0.6	2.1
1973	1730	2474	7025	10049	422	604	405	579	0.4	1.7
1974	1915	2502	6735	8302	600	785	539	704	0.3	1.2
1975	2245	2677	7440	8875	601	717	574	684	0.4	1.3
1976	3115	3535	9610	10908	693	787	639	725	0.4	1.5
1977	2810	3007	11035	11812	787	842	725	776	0.4	1.5
1978	2820	2820	11890	11890	908	908	869	869	0.3	1.4
1979	3635	3338	10750	9877	1163	1069	1066	979	0.3	1.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
BY COUNTRY										
AFGHANISTAN										
1970	30	49	0	0	114	188	86	142	26.3	0.0
1971	20	31	0	0	141	222	100	157	14.1	0.0
1972	20	30	0	0	164	248	122	184	12.1	0.0
1973	80	114	0	0	172	246	143	204	46.5	0.0
1974	80	104	0	0	243	317	230	300	32.9	0.0
1975	40	47	0	0	350	417	217	258	11.4	0.0
1976	50	56	0	0	261	296	291	330	19.1	0.0
1977	100	107	0	0	328	351	306	327	30.4	0.0
1978	90	90	0	0	395	395	321	321	22.7	0.0
1979	200	183	0	0	377	346	320	294	53.0	0.0
ALBANIA										
1970	20	33	0	0	159	263	91	150	12.6	0.0
1971	20	31	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1972	5	7	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1973	10	14	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1974	5	6	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1975	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976	5	5	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	173	151	151	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ALGERIA										
1970	30	49	0	0	1257	2080	1009	1669	2.3	0.0
1971	40	62	0	0	1227	1932	857	1349	3.2	0.0
1972	10	15	0	0	1493	2257	1306	1975	0.6	0.0
1973	40	57	0	0	2408	3444	1896	2712	1.6	0.0
1974	20	26	0	0	4035	5273	4683	6120	0.4	0.0
1975	90	107	0	0	6008	7167	4691	5596	1.4	0.0
1976	320	363	0	0	5082	5768	5201	5903	6.2	0.0
1977	470	503	0	0	7125	7627	5928	6345	6.5	0.0
1978	625	625	0	0	8530	8530	6347	6347	7.3	0.0
1979	420	385	0	0	8250	7580	8198	7532	5.0	0.0
ANGOLA										
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	120	143	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976	230	261	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1977	200	214	0	0	720	770	800	856	27.7	0.0
1978	190	190	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1979	100	91	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
ARGENTINA										
1970	20	33	0	0	1694	2803	1773	2934	1.1	0.0
1971	10	15	0	0	1868	2941	1740	2739	0.5	0.0
1972	60	90	10	15	1905	2881	1941	2935	3.1	0.5
1973	50	71	10	14	2230	3190	3266	4672	2.2	0.3
1974	40	52	0	0	3635	4751	3931	5137	1.1	0.0
1975	30	35	0	0	3947	4708	2961	3532	0.7	0.0
1976	50	56	0	0	3033	3442	3916	4444	1.6	0.0
1977	40	42	5	5	4162	4455	5652	6050	0.9	0.1
1978	360	360	0	0	3834	3834	6400	6400	9.3	0.0
1979	480	441	10	9	6712	6167	7810	7175	7.1	0.1
AUSTRALIA										
1970	90	148	0	0	5056	8367	4771	7895	1.7	0.0
1971	40	62	10	15	5228	8232	5212	8207	0.7	0.2
1972	60	90	10	15	5158	7800	6462	9772	1.1	0.2
1973	110	157	10	14	7730	11058	9559	13674	1.4	0.1
1974	190	248	30	39	12488	16322	11025	14409	1.5	0.3
1975	30	35	120	143	11097	13237	11943	14247	0.2	1.0
1976	80	90	50	56	12389	14062	13155	14931	0.6	0.4
1977	140	149	30	32	13515	14467	13352	14292	1.0	0.2
1978	250	250	50	50	15568	15568	14416	14416	1.6	0.3
1979	180	165	30	27	18231	16750	18667	17151	0.9	0.2
AUSTRIA										
1970	10	16	0	0	3549	5873	2857	4728	0.2	0.0
1971	10	15	0	0	4195	6605	3172	4994	0.2	0.0
1972	20	30	10	15	5216	7888	3883	5872	0.3	0.3
1973	5	7	10	14	7119	10184	5283	7557	0.0	0.2
1974	5	6	5	6	9022	11791	7161	9359	0.0	0.1
1975	5	5	30	35	9394	11206	7519	8969	0.0	0.4
1976	60	68	60	68	11522	13078	8506	9654	0.5	0.7
1977	80	85	60	64	14487	15507	9808	10499	0.5	0.6
1978	50	50	200	200	16019	16019	12175	12175	0.3	1.6
1979	10	9	100	91	20256	18611	15483	14225	0.0	0.6
BAHRAIN										
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	0	0	0	0	312	491	269	423	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	376	568	348	526	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	516	738	479	685	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	1127	1473	1272	1662	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	1198	1429	1203	1435	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	1668	1893	1516	1720	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	2029	2172	1845	1975	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	2045	2045	1892	1892	0.0	0.0
1979	20	18	0	0	2478	2276	2412	2216	0.8	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
BANGLADESH										
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	20	30	0	0	549	830	260	393	3.6	0.0
1973	40	57	0	0	874	1250	358	512	4.5	0.0
1974	20	26	0	0	1100	1437	348	454	1.8	0.0
1975	10	11	0	0	1400	1670	327	390	0.7	0.0
1976	10	11	0	0	942	1069	401	455	1.0	0.0
1977	30	32	0	0	1194	1278	476	509	2.5	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	1541	1541	549	549	0.3	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	2026	1861	646	593	0.0	0.0
BARBADOS										
1970	0	0	0	0	113	187	40	66	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	124	195	41	64	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	141	213	44	66	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	168	240	54	77	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	204	266	86	112	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	216	257	107	127	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	236	267	86	97	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	274	293	95	101	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	313	313	130	130	0.0	0.0
1979	NA	NA	NA	NA	423	388	151	138	NA	NA
BELGIUM										
1970	80	132	5	8	11412	18886	11600	19197	0.7	0.0
1971	30	47	20	31	12900	20313	12726	20039	0.2	0.2
1972	20	30	50	75	15490	23425	16152	24427	0.1	0.3
1973	30	42	70	100	22074	31577	22455	32122	0.1	0.3
1974	20	26	60	78	29875	39047	28328	37025	0.0	0.2
1975	80	95	80	95	30779	36716	28802	34358	0.2	0.3
1976	110	124	160	181	35546	40346	32890	37331	0.3	0.5
1977	70	74	140	149	40406	43253	37539	40184	0.1	0.4
1978	80	80	140	140	48728	48728	45053	45053	0.1	0.3
1979	290	266	70	64	60393	55488	56249	51681	0.4	0.1
BENIN										
1970	0	0	0	0	64	105	33	54	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	77	121	42	66	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	93	140	36	54	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	112	160	44	62	0.0	0.0
1974	5	6	0	0	148	193	43	56	3.3	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	196	233	32	38	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	218	247	38	43	0.0	0.0
1977	10	10	0	0	246	263	31	33	4.0	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	267	267	26	26	3.7	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
BOLIVIA										
1970	0	0	0	0	159	263	190	314	0.0	0.0
1971	5	7	0	0	170	267	181	285	2.9	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	185	279	201	304	0.0	0.0
1973	10	14	0	0	229	327	261	373	4.3	0.0
1974	5	6	0	0	390	509	556	726	1.2	0.0
1975	10	11	0	0	558	665	445	530	1.7	0.0
1976	5	5	0	0	588	667	566	642	0.8	0.0
1977	5	5	0	0	666	712	634	678	0.7	0.0
1978	20	20	0	0	848	848	627	627	2.3	0.0
1979	70	64	0	0	1011	928	777	713	6.9	0.0
BOTSWANA										
1970	0	0	0	0	1	1	11	18	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	6	9	13	20	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	7	10	17	25	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	4	5	40	57	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	12	15	17	22	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	10	0	0	252	269	206	220	3.9	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1979	5	4	0	0	384	352	383	351	1.3	0.0
BRAZIL										
1970	20	33	0	0	2849	4715	2739	4532	0.7	0.0
1971	50	78	0	0	3701	5827	2904	4572	1.3	0.0
1972	60	90	0	0	4783	7233	3991	6035	1.2	0.0
1973	120	171	0	0	6999	10012	6199	8867	1.7	0.0
1974	60	78	0	0	14168	18517	7951	10392	0.4	0.0
1975	100	119	30	35	13592	16214	8670	10342	0.7	0.3
1976	140	158	80	90	13726	15579	10128	11495	1.0	0.8
1977	100	107	20	21	13257	14191	12120	12974	0.7	0.2
1978	210	210	100	100	15054	15054	12659	12659	1.3	0.8
1979	200	183	60	55	19804	18195	15244	14006	1.0	0.4
BULGARIA										
1970	20	33	0	0	1831	3030	2004	3316	1.1	0.0
1971	20	31	0	0	2120	3338	2182	3435	0.9	0.0
1972	100	151	0	0	2585	3909	2646	4001	3.9	0.0
1973	290	414	5	7	3291	4707	3327	4759	8.8	0.2
1974	270	352	30	39	4278	5591	3790	4953	6.3	0.8
1975	220	262	30	35	5528	6594	4807	5734	4.0	0.6
1976	220	249	10	11	5559	6309	5316	6033	4.0	0.2
1977	190	203	10	10	6344	6791	6303	6747	3.0	0.2
1978	250	250	70	70	7658	7658	7485	7485	3.3	0.9
1979	320	294	50	45	8580	7883	9013	8281	3.7	0.6

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
BURMA										
1970	0	0	0	0	169	279	108	178	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	194	305	126	198	0.0	0.0
1972	5	7	0	0	159	240	119	180	3.1	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	143	204	141	201	3.4	0.0
1974	5	6	0	0	215	281	194	253	2.3	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	250	298	158	188	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	194	220	193	219	0.0	0.0
1977	10	10	0	0	274	293	207	221	3.6	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	327	327	235	235	1.5	0.0
1979	30	27	0	0	319	293	384	352	9.4	0.0
BURUNDI										
1970	0	0	0	0	22	36	24	39	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	30	47	20	31	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	32	48	26	39	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	31	44	31	44	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	43	56	31	40	0.0	0.0
1975	10	11	0	0	62	74	32	38	16.1	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	58	65	61	69	0.0	0.0
1977	10	10	0	0	74	79	90	96	13.5	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	98	98	69	69	0.0	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	153	140	105	96	6.5	0.0
CAMEROON										
1970	0	0	0	0	242	400	232	383	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	250	393	207	326	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	303	458	221	334	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	335	479	369	527	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	437	571	496	648	0.0	0.0
1975	5	5	0	0	599	714	474	565	0.8	0.0
1976	10	11	0	0	609	691	511	580	1.6	0.0
1977	10	10	0	0	783	838	704	753	1.2	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	1056	1056	802	802	0.4	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	1275	1171	1114	1023	0.0	0.0
CANADA										
1970	50	82	180	297	14255	23591	16747	27715	0.3	1.1
1971	30	47	190	299	16538	26041	18370	28926	0.1	1.0
1972	30	45	210	317	20020	30276	21165	32008	0.1	1.0
1973	140	200	130	186	24743	35395	26435	37816	0.5	0.5
1974	120	156	120	156	34418	44984	34509	45103	0.3	0.3
1975	160	190	80	95	36208	43193	34073	40646	0.4	0.2
1976	210	238	120	136	40356	45805	40598	46080	0.5	0.3
1977	170	181	70	74	42257	45234	43545	46613	0.4	0.2
1978	240	.240	130	130	46541	46541	48429	48429	0.5	0.3
1979	270	248	150	137	56825	52210	58183	53458	0.4	0.3

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
CAPE VERDE										
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1976	0	0	0	0	27	30	2	2	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	20	20	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1979	30	27	0	0	59	54	12	11	50.8	0.0
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC										
1970	0	0	0	0	34	56	31	51	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	32	50	32	50	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	34	51	39	59	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	52	74	37	52	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	46	60	48	62	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	69	82	47	56	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	55	62	59	67	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	63	67	80	85	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	57	57	72	72	0.0	0.0
1979	5	4	0	0	70	64	80	73	7.1	0.0
CHAD										
1970	0	0	0	0	62	102	30	49	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	62	97	28	44	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	62	93	36	54	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	82	117	38	54	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	87	113	37	48	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	133	158	48	57	0.0	0.0
1976	10	11	0	0	118	133	63	71	8.4	0.0
1977	5	5	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	0	0	0	0	180	180	91	91	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CHILE										
1970	10	16	0	0	941	1557	1249	2067	1.0	0.0
1971	30	47	0	0	980	1543	997	1569	3.0	0.0
1972	10	15	0	0	941	1423	855	1293	1.0	0.0
1973	70	100	0	0	1098	1570	1231	1761	6.3	0.0
1974	70	91	0	0	1911	2497	2481	3242	3.6	0.0
1975	20	23	0	0	1535	1831	1661	1981	1.3	0.0
1976	130	147	0	0	1776	2015	2083	2364	7.3	0.0
1977	60	64	0	0	2414	2584	2190	2344	2.4	0.0
1978	50	50	0	0	3002	3002	2408	2408	1.6	0.0
1979	120	110	0	0	4218	3875	3763	3457	2.8	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
CHINA										
1970	0	0	200	331	2045	3384	2150	3558	0.0	9.3
1971	0	0	250	393	2145	3377	2535	3991	0.0	9.9
1972	30	45	850	1285	2585	3909	3225	4877	1.2	26.4
1973	70	100	230	329	4625	6616	5105	7302	1.5	4.5
1974	100	130	140	183	6805	8894	6740	8809	1.5	2.1
1975	110	131	180	214	6830	8147	7120	8493	1.6	2.5
1976	160	181	140	158	5580	6333	7275	8257	2.9	1.9
1977	100	107	110	117	6615	7081	8085	8654	1.5	1.4
1978	90	90	170	170	10315	10315	9895	9895	0.9	1.7
1979	180	165	110	101	14895	13685	13360	12275	1.2	0.8
COLOMBIA										
1970	10	16	0	0	843	1395	736	1218	1.1	0.0
1971	5	7	0	0	929	1462	690	1086	0.5	0.0
1972	30	45	0	0	859	1299	866	1309	3.4	0.0
1973	40	57	0	0	1062	1519	1191	1703	3.7	0.0
1974	10	13	0	0	1597	2087	1417	1852	0.6	0.0
1975	40	47	0	0	1495	1783	1465	1747	2.6	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	1702	1931	1745	1980	0.0	0.0
1977	10	10	0	0	2028	2170	2433	2604	0.4	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	2928	2928	3060	3060	0.3	0.0
1979	20	18	0	0	3365	3091	3381	3106	0.5	0.0
CONGO										
1970	0	0	0	0	60	99	31	51	0.0	0.0
1971	10	15	0	0	82	129	40	63	12.1	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	143	216	52	78	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	157	224	89	127	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	237	309	189	247	0.0	0.0
1975	10	11	0	0	322	384	179	213	3.1	0.0
1976	5	5	0	0	294	333	181	205	1.7	0.0
1977	10	32	0	0	293	313	186	199	10.2	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	293	293	NA	NA	0.0	NA
1979	20	18	0	0	334	306	NA	NA	5.9	NA
COSTA RICA										
1970	0	0	0	0	317	524	231	382	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	350	551	225	354	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	373	564	281	425	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	455	650	344	492	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	720	941	440	575	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	694	827	493	588	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	770	874	593	673	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	1021	1092	828	886	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	1409	1409	844	844	0.0	0.0
1979	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	925	849	NA	NA

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
CUBA										
1970	20	33	0	0	1310	2168	1050	1737	1.5	0.0
1971	30	47	0	0	1390	2188	861	1355	2.2	0.0
1972	70	105	0	0	1300	1966	840	1270	5.4	0.0
1973	70	100	0	0	1780	2546	1400	2002	3.9	0.0
1974	60	78	0	0	2690	3515	2690	3515	2.2	0.0
1975	70	83	30	35	3750	4473	3540	4222	1.9	0.8
1976	130	147	120	136	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1977	100	107	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	310	310	NA	NA	4200	4200	3600	3600	7.4	NA
1979	260	238	0	0	5000	4594	4700	4318	5.2	0.0
CYPRUS										
1970	0	0	0	0	236	390	109	180	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	260	409	115	181	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	317	479	134	202	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	451	645	173	247	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	407	532	151	197	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	308	367	151	180	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	432	490	256	290	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	623	666	326	349	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	758	758	340	340	0.0	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	1010	928	453	416	0.9	0.0
CZECHOSLOVAKIA										
1970	80	132	110	182	3695	6115	3792	6275	2.2	2.9
1971	80	126	120	189	4010	6314	4180	6582	2.0	2.9
1972	200	302	210	317	4684	7083	4938	7467	4.3	4.3
1973	340	486	230	329	6071	8684	5988	8566	5.6	3.8
1974	320	418	330	431	7352	9609	6884	8997	4.4	4.8
1975	310	369	490	584	8874	10586	8158	9731	3.5	6.0
1976	300	340	460	522	9410	10680	8745	9926	3.2	5.3
1977	250	267	625	669	10883	11649	10011	10716	2.3	6.2
1978	110	110	800	800	12488	12488	11669	11669	0.9	6.9
1979	300	275	850	781	14371	13204	13313	12231	2.1	6.4
DENMARK										
1970	20	33	0	0	4407	7293	3356	5554	0.4	0.0
1971	40	62	0	0	4615	7267	3688	5807	0.8	0.0
1972	40	60	10	15	5088	7694	4432	6702	0.7	0.2
1973	10	14	5	7	7802	11161	6248	8938	0.1	0.1
1974	40	52	10	13	9927	12974	7719	10088	0.4	0.1
1975	30	35	0	0	10368	12368	8712	10392	0.2	0.0
1976	70	79	20	22	12427	14105	9115	10345	0.5	0.2
1977	70	74	10	10	13265	14199	10065	10774	0.5	0.1
1978	70	70	5	5	14808	14808	11882	11882	0.4	0.0
1979	30	27	0	0	18462	16962	14685	13492	0.1	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC										
1970	0	0	0	0	304	503	249	412	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	358	563	243	382	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	389	588	347	524	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	489	699	442	632	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	808	1056	637	832	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	889	1060	894	1066	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	878	996	716	812	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	975	1043	780	835	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	1001	1001	675	675	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	1217	1118	867	796	0.0	0.0
ECUADOR										
1970	10	16	0	0	274	453	221	365	3.6	0.0
1971	10	15	0	0	340	535	222	349	2.9	0.0
1972	10	15	0	0	319	482	343	518	3.1	0.0
1973	20	28	0	0	397	567	548	783	5.0	0.0
1974	5	6	0	0	678	886	1135	1483	0.7	0.0
1975	60	71	0	0	987	1177	987	1177	6.0	0.0
1976	90	102	0	0	958	1087	1293	1467	9.3	0.0
1977	160	171	0	0	1508	1614	1223	1309	10.6	0.0
1978	90	90	0	0	1583	1583	1516	1516	5.6	0.0
1979	180	165	0	0	1951	1792	1975	1814	9.2	0.0
EGYPT										
1970	650	1075	0	0	787	1302	762	1261	82.5	0.0
1971	350	551	0	0	919	1447	789	1242	38.0	0.0
1972	550	831	0	0	899	1359	825	1247	61.1	0.0
1973	850	1215	0	0	917	1311	1125	1609	92.6	0.0
1974	230	300	5	6	2351	3072	1516	1981	9.7	0.3
1975	350	417	0	0	3934	4693	1402	1672	8.8	0.0
1976	150	170	0	0	3807	4321	1522	1727	3.9	0.0
1977	270	289	50	53	4816	5155	1708	1828	5.6	2.9
1978	360	360	80	80	6727	6727	1737	1737	5.3	4.6
1979	370	339	10	9	3837	3525	1840	1690	9.6	0.5
EL SALVADOR										
1970	5	8	0	0	213	352	236	390	2.3	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	247	388	243	382	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	278	420	301	455	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	374	535	358	512	0.0	0.0
1974	10	13	0	0	563	735	463	605	1.7	0.0
1975	5	5	0	0	598	713	531	633	0.8	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	740	839	743	843	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	929	994	972	1040	0.0	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	1027	1027	848	848	0.4	0.0
1979	30	27	0	0	1021	938	1130	1038	2.9	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
EQUATORIAL GUINEA										
1970	0	0	0	0	8	13	3	5	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	25	39	27	42	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	29	43	25	37	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	22	31	40	57	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	11	14	13	17	0.0	0.0
1975	10	11	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976	0	0	0	0	12	13	37	42	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	10	10	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1979	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ETHIOPIA										
1970	10	16	0	0	172	284	122	201	5.8	0.0
1971	10	15	0	0	190	299	126	198	5.2	0.0
1972	10	15	0	0	189	285	167	252	5.2	0.0
1973	10	14	0	0	215	307	241	344	4.6	0.0
1974	10	13	0	0	285	372	269	351	3.5	0.0
1975	30	35	0	0	313	373	240	286	9.5	0.0
1976	50	56	0	0	352	399	280	317	14.2	0.0
1977	440	471	0	0	352	376	333	356	125.0	0.0
1978	1100	1100	0	0	455	455	307	307	241.7	0.0
1979	210	192	0	0	555	509	424	389	37.8	0.0
FIJI										
1970	0	0	0	0	104	172	72	119	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	129	203	72	113	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	159	240	79	119	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	222	317	94	134	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	273	356	154	201	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	267	318	170	202	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	263	298	135	153	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	307	328	180	192	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	355	355	198	198	0.0	0.0
1979	5	4	0	0	470	431	257	236	1.0	0.0
FINLAND										
1970	20	33	0	0	2636	4362	2306	3816	0.7	0.0
1971	10	15	0	0	2806	4418	2367	3727	0.3	0.0
1972	10	15	0	0	3160	4778	2913	4405	0.3	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	4355	6230	3837	5489	0.1	0.0
1974	30	39	0	0	6810	8900	5490	7175	0.4	0.0
1975	50	59	0	0	7626	9097	5502	6563	0.6	0.0
1976	5	5	0	0	7392	8390	6342	7198	0.0	0.0
1977	10	10	0	0	7608	8144	7665	8205	0.1	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	7866	7866	8570	8570	0.1	0.0
1979	20	18	80	73	11398	10472	11172	10264	0.1	0.7

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
FRANCE										
1970	10	16	200	331	19132	31662	18098	29951	0.0	1.1
1971	10	15	150	236	21336	33596	20811	32770	0.0	0.7
1972	20	30	725	1096	27001	40834	26451	40002	0.0	2.7
1973	20	28	850	1216	37727	53969	36659	52442	0.0	2.3
1974	20	26	700	914	52914	69159	46255	60455	0.0	1.5
1975	30	35	700	835	53964	64374	53118	63365	0.0	1.3
1976	40	45	1100	1248	64391	73086	57162	64881	0.0	1.9
1977	50	53	1300	1391	70497	75464	64997	69577	0.0	2.0
1978	70	70	1700	1700	81795	81795	79378	79378	0.0	2.1
1979	110	101	1400	1286	107008	98318	100691	92514	0.1	1.4
GABON										
1970	0	0	0	0	80	132	143	236	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	97	152	178	280	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	135	204	234	353	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	160	228	382	546	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	332	433	768	1003	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	445	530	943	1124	0.0	0.0
1976	20	22	0	0	502	569	1135	1288	3.9	0.0
1977	10	10	0	0	716	766	1343	1437	1.3	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	617	617	1107	1107	1.6	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	528	485	1729	1588	1.8	0.0
GAMBIA, THE										
1970	0	0	0	0	18	29	17	28	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	22	34	13	20	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	25	37	19	28	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	31	44	22	31	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	44	57	47	61	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	60	71	48	57	0.0	0.0
1976	5	5	0	0	74	84	35	39	6.7	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	78	83	47	50	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	100	100	39	39	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	141	129	58	53	0.0	0.0
GERMANY, EAST										
1970	130	215	10	16	4923	8147	4647	7690	2.6	0.2
1971	130	204	5	7	5057	7963	5151	8111	2.6	0.1
1972	340	514	50	75	6075	9187	6336	9582	5.6	0.8
1973	490	701	50	71	8099	11585	7772	11118	6.1	0.6
1974	490	640	40	52	9797	12804	8903	11636	5.0	0.4
1975	450	536	50	59	11947	14251	10680	12740	3.8	0.5
1976	550	624	20	22	13514	15339	11645	13217	4.1	0.2
1977	500	535	90	96	15049	16109	12778	13678	3.3	0.7
1978	290	290	60	60	16452	16452	14963	14963	1.8	0.4
1979	210	192	40	36	18384	16891	16610	15261	1.1	0.2

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
GERMANY, WEST										
1970	210	347	190	314	29947	49560	34228	56645	0.7	0.6
1971	350	551	130	204	34478	54291	39062	61509	1.0	0.3
1972	675	1020	320	483	40378	61064	46736	70679	1.6	0.7
1973	625	894	120	171	54891	78523	67563	96651	1.1	0.2
1974	575	751	210	274	69661	91047	89368	116805	0.8	0.2
1975	600	715	420	501	74930	89385	90176	107572	0.8	0.5
1976	500	567	700	794	88421	100361	102162	115958	0.5	0.7
1977	410	438	900	963	101475	108625	118091	126412	0.4	0.8
1978	340	340	950	950	121754	121754	142453	142453	0.2	0.7
1979	360	330	925	849	159711	146742	171887	157929	0.2	0.5
GHANA										
1970	0	0	0	0	411	680	458	758	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	432	680	483	760	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	293	443	433	654	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	453	648	630	901	0.0	0.0
1974	10	13	0	0	821	1073	731	955	1.2	0.0
1975	10	11	0	0	791	943	807	962	1.2	0.0
1976	20	22	0	0	842	955	828	939	2.3	0.0
1977	20	21	0	0	1023	1095	962	1029	1.9	0.0
1978	40	40	0	0	937	937	933	933	4.2	0.0
1979	40	36	0	0	803	737	1100	1010	4.9	0.0
GREECE										
1970	160	264	0	0	1958	3240	643	1064	8.1	0.0
1971	270	425	0	0	2098	3303	663	1044	12.8	0.0
1972	110	166	0	0	2348	3550	871	1317	4.6	0.0
1973	40	57	0	0	3477	4974	1456	2082	1.1	0.0
1974	100	130	0	0	4385	5731	2030	2653	2.2	0.0
1975	260	310	0	0	5321	6347	2278	2717	4.8	0.0
1976	525	595	5	5	6058	6876	2561	2906	8.6	0.2
1977	470	503	0	0	6854	7337	2757	2951	6.8	0.0
1978	310	310	5	5	7627	7627	3368	3368	4.0	0.1
1979	380	349	5	4	9614	8833	3885	3569	3.9	0.1
GUATEMALA										
1970	0	0	0	0	284	470	298	493	0.0	0.0
1971	10	15	0	0	304	478	290	456	3.2	0.0
1972	10	15	0	0	324	490	338	511	3.0	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	431	616	445	636	1.1	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	700	914	582	760	0.0	0.0
1975	10	11	0	0	733	874	641	764	1.3	0.0
1976	20	22	0	0	839	952	782	887	2.3	0.0
1977	5	5	0	0	1053	1127	1185	1268	0.4	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	1286	1286	1115	1115	0.7	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	1504	1381	1271	1167	0.6	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
GUINEA										
1970	0	0	0	0	53	87	41	67	0.0	0.0
1971	10	15	0	0	62	97	51	80	16.1	0.0
1972	10	15	0	0	72	108	43	65	13.8	0.0
1973	10	14	0	0	70	100	53	75	14.2	0.0
1974	10	13	0	0	75	98	99	129	13.3	0.0
1975	20	23	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976	10	11	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1977	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	20	20	0	0	272	272	334	334	7.3	0.0
1979	20	18	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GUINEA-BISSAU										
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	0	0	0	0	43	56	4	5	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	38	45	7	8	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	37	42	6	6	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	37	39	13	13	0.0	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	49	49	12	12	20.4	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	61	56	13	11	16.3	0.0
GUYANA										
1970	0	0	0	0	134	221	136	225	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	135	212	150	236	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	143	216	147	222	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	175	250	135	193	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	255	333	271	354	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	344	410	366	436	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	363	412	279	316	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	314	336	260	278	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	260	260	295	295	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	317	291	291	267	0.0	0.0
HAITI										
1970	0	0	0	0	55	91	43	71	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	60	94	48	75	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	69	104	44	66	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	83	118	54	77	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	125	163	80	104	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	149	177	80	95	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	201	228	125	141	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	208	222	149	159	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	221	221	152	152	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	236	216	145	133	0.0	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
HONDURAS										
1970	0	0	0	0	221	365	182	301	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	194	305	195	307	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	193	291	210	317	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	262	374	262	374	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	391	511	295	385	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	395	471	295	351	0.0	0.0
1976	40	45	0	0	459	521	400	454	8.7	0.0
1977	5	5	0	0	581	621	513	549	0.8	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	700	700	597	597	0.7	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	832	764	733	673	1.2	0.0
HUNGARY										
1970	40	66	0	0	2505	4145	2317	3834	1.6	0.0
1971	40	63	0	0	2990	4708	2500	3936	1.3	0.0
1972	70	105	10	15	3168	4791	3308	5002	2.2	0.3
1973	190	271	30	42	3886	5559	4377	6261	4.9	0.7
1974	190	248	60	78	5340	6979	4874	6370	3.6	1.2
1975	180	214	50	59	6795	8105	5694	6792	2.6	0.9
1976	210	238	60	68	7252	8231	6643	7540	2.9	0.9
1977	170	182	60	64	8558	9161	7959	8519	2.0	0.8
1978	260	260	70	70	10584	10584	8814	8814	2.5	0.8
1979	220	202	50	45	11919	10951	11117	10214	1.8	0.4
ICELAND										
1970	0	0	0	0	157	259	147	243	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	210	330	150	236	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	231	349	189	285	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	359	513	290	414	0.0	0.0
1974	5	6	0	0	518	677	331	432	0.9	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	484	577	306	365	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	467	530	401	455	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	605	647	512	548	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	675	675	641	641	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	815	748	782	718	0.0	0.0
INDIA										
1970	100	165	0	0	2124	3515	2026	3352	4.7	0.0
1971	240	377	0	0	2420	3810	2034	3202	9.9	0.0
1972	210	317	20	30	2223	3361	2448	3702	9.4	0.8
1973	190	271	0	0	3211	4593	2917	4172	5.9	0.0
1974	190	248	10	13	5136	6712	3926	5131	3.6	0.3
1975	170	202	20	23	6381	7612	4406	5256	2.6	0.5
1976	490	556	10	11	5665	6430	5551	6300	8.6	0.2
1977	725	776	30	32	6647	7115	6378	6827	10.9	0.5
1978	280	280	10	10	7929	7929	6668	6668	3.5	0.1
1979	500	459	10	9	8800	8085	6939	6375	5.6	0.1

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
INDONESIA										
1970	20	33	0	0	1002	1658	1108	1833	1.9	0.0
1971	20	31	0	0	1103	1736	1234	1943	1.8	0.0
1972	10	15	0	0	1562	2362	1777	2687	0.6	0.0
1973	20	28	0	0	2729	3903	3211	4593	0.7	0.0
1974	30	39	0	0	3842	5021	7426	9705	0.7	0.0
1975	30	35	0	0	4770	5690	7102	8472	0.6	0.0
1976	80	90	0	0	5673	6439	8547	9701	1.4	0.0
1977	60	64	0	0	6230	6669	10853	11617	0.9	0.0
1978	90	90	0	0	6690	6690	11643	11643	1.3	0.0
1979	180	165	0	0	7202	6617	15590	14324	2.4	0.0
IRAN										
1970	160	264	0	0	1662	2750	2624	4342	9.6	0.0
1971	320	503	0	0	1873	2949	3825	6023	17.0	0.0
1972	525	793	0	0	2409	3643	4040	6109	21.7	0.0
1973	525	751	0	0	3393	4853	6205	8876	15.4	0.0
1974	1000	1307	40	52	5433	7101	21575	28198	18.4	0.2
1975	1200	1431	50	59	10343	12338	20211	24110	11.6	0.2
1976	2000	2270	30	34	12894	14635	23502	26675	15.5	0.1
1977	2500	2676	30	32	14070	15061	24246	25954	17.7	0.1
1978	1900	1900	30	30	10299	10299	22186	22186	18.4	0.1
1979	1100	1010	0	0	9738	8947	19130	17576	11.2	0.0
IRAQ										
1970	50	82	0	0	510	844	847	1401	9.8	0.0
1971	40	62	0	0	701	1103	1139	1793	5.7	0.0
1972	140	211	0	0	705	1066	1108	1675	19.8	0.0
1973	625	894	0	0	896	1281	1955	2796	69.7	0.0
1974	625	816	0	0	2372	3100	6600	8626	26.3	0.0
1975	675	805	0	0	4214	5027	8297	9897	16.0	0.0
1976	1000	1135	0	0	3471	3939	9272	10524	28.8	0.0
1977	1500	1605	0	0	3901	4175	9651	10331	38.4	0.0
1978	1600	1600	0	0	4212	4212	11062	11062	37.9	0.0
1979	2100	1929	0	0	6312	5799	21502	19756	33.2	0.0
IRELAND										
1970	0	0	0	0	1624	2687	1120	1853	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	1836	2891	1313	2067	0.0	0.0
1972	5	7	0	0	2102	3178	1611	2436	0.2	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	2791	3992	2132	3049	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	3812	4982	2654	3468	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	3778	4506	3193	3809	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	4195	4761	3315	3762	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	5394	5774	4402	4712	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	10	10	7120	7120	5690	5690	0.0	0.2
1979	5	4	0	0	9858	9057	7175	6592	0.0	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
ISRAEL										
1970	230	380	5	8	2086	3452	779	1289	11.0	0.6
1971	260	409	0	0	2388	3760	958	1508	10.8	0.0
1972	300	453	10	15	2477	3746	1147	1734	12.1	0.9
1973	230	329	20	28	4240	6065	1449	2072	5.4	1.4
1974	950	1241	30	39	5439	7108	1825	2385	17.4	1.6
1975	725	864	50	59	5997	7153	1941	2315	12.0	2.6
1976	975	1106	140	158	5667	6432	2415	2741	17.2	5.8
1977	1100	1177	60	64	5787	6194	3084	3301	19.0	1.9
1978	925	925	110	110	7403	7403	3921	3921	12.4	2.8
1979	525	482	250	229	8600	7901	4553	4183	6.1	5.5
ITALY										
1970	50	82	30	49	14970	24774	13207	21856	0.3	0.2
1971	60	94	40	63	15968	25144	15116	23802	0.3	0.3
1972	190	287	110	166	19285	29165	18607	28139	0.9	0.6
1973	120	171	140	200	27796	39763	22223	31790	0.4	0.6
1974	100	130	220	287	41089	53703	30469	39823	0.2	0.7
1975	70	83	250	298	38367	45768	34816	41532	0.1	0.7
1976	140	158	370	420	43431	49296	37261	42292	0.3	1.0
1977	140	149	380	406	48091	51479	45305	48497	0.2	0.8
1978	150	150	650	650	56459	56459	56068	56068	0.2	1.2
1979	110	101	550	505	77962	71631	72233	66367	0.1	0.8
IVORY COAST										
1970	0	0	0	0	388	642	469	776	0.0	0.0
1971	5	7	0	0	400	629	457	719	1.2	0.0
1972	5	7	0	0	454	686	553	836	1.1	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	711	1017	858	1227	0.7	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	969	1266	1214	1586	0.0	0.0
1975	5	5	0	0	1127	1344	1181	1408	0.4	0.0
1976	10	11	0	0	1296	1471	1631	1851	0.7	0.0
1977	10	10	0	0	1756	1879	2157	2309	0.5	0.0
1978	70	70	0	0	2326	2326	2322	2322	3.0	0.0
1979	60	55	0	0	2491	2288	2515	2310	2.4	0.0
JAMAICA										
1970	0	0	0	0	522	863	340	562	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	560	881	345	543	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	610	922	376	568	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	677	968	390	557	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	936	1223	706	922	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	1124	1340	852	1016	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	913	1036	632	717	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	860	920	746	798	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	891	891	753	753	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	1010	928	771	708	0.0	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
JAPAN										
1970	70	115	10	16	18881	31247	19318	31970	0.3	0.1
1971	80	125	0	0	19772	31134	24086	37927	0.4	0.0
1972	90	136	10	15	23868	36096	29095	44001	0.3	0.0
1973	60	85	20	28	38449	55002	37081	53045	0.1	0.1
1974	80	104	20	26	62109	81177	55553	72608	0.1	0.0
1975	60	71	30	35	57839	68997	55727	66477	0.1	0.1
1976	180	204	10	11	64895	73658	67321	76412	0.2	0.0
1977	120	128	30	32	71340	76367	81084	86797	0.1	0.0
1978	170	170	80	80	79910	79910	98338	98338	0.2	0.1
1979	230	211	50	45	109815	100897	102284	93978	0.2	0.0
JORDAN										
1970	50	82	0	0	184	304	34	56	27.1	0.0
1971	50	78	0	0	215	338	32	50	23.2	0.0
1972	30	45	0	0	267	403	48	72	11.2	0.0
1973	40	57	5	7	331	473	74	105	12.0	6.8
1974	70	91	10	13	488	637	155	202	14.3	6.5
1975	70	83	20	23	732	873	153	182	9.5	13.1
1976	140	158	5	5	1022	1160	207	235	13.6	2.4
1977	120	128	0	0	1381	1478	249	266	8.6	0.0
1978	170	170	10	10	1499	1499	297	297	11.3	3.4
1979	100	91	0	0	1962	1802	402	369	5.0	0.0
KAMPUCHEA										
1970	60	99	0	0	54	89	39	64	111.1	0.0
1971	50	78	0	0	57	89	11	17	87.7	0.0
1972	110	166	0	0	80	121	7	10	137.5	0.0
1973	150	214	0	0	NA	NA	7	10	NA	0.0
1974	290	379	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1975	300	357	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976	0	0	0	0	609	691	NA	NA	0.0	NA
1977	10	10	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	50	50	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1979	10	9	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KENYA										
1970	0	0	0	0	442	731	305	504	0.0	0.0
1971	10	15	0	0	560	881	314	494	1.7	0.0
1972	10	15	0	0	554	837	371	561	1.8	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	655	937	517	739	0.0	0.0
1974	30	39	0	0	1075	1405	661	863	2.7	0.0
1975	10	11	0	0	987	1177	647	771	1.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	972	1103	825	936	0.0	0.0
1977	10	10	0	0	1285	1375	1194	1278	0.7	0.0
1978	50	50	0	0	1605	1605	1023	1023	3.1	0.0
1979	50	45	0	0	1637	1504	1106	1016	3.0	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
KOREA, NORTH										
1970	60	99	0	0	395	653	315	521	15.2	0.0
1971	170	267	0	0	575	905	335	527	29.6	0.0
1972	170	257	0	0	640	967	400	604	26.6	0.0
1973	210	300	0	0	835	1194	500	715	25.1	0.0
1974	130	169	0	0	1300	1699	720	941	10.0	0.0
1975	140	167	10	11	1090	1300	785	936	12.8	1.3
1976	80	90	80	90	850	964	605	686	9.4	13.2
1977	120	128	20	21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	70	70	90	90	902	902	967	967	7.8	9.3
1979	170	156	80	73	1300	1194	1320	1212	13.1	6.1
KOREA, SOUTH										
1970	150	248	0	0	1984	3283	835	1381	7.5	0.0
1971	220	346	0	0	2394	3769	1068	1681	9.1	0.0
1972	350	529	0	0	2522	3814	1624	2456	13.8	0.0
1973	170	243	0	0	4240	6065	3225	4613	4.0	0.0
1974	80	104	0	0	6852	8955	4460	5829	1.1	0.0
1975	190	226	5	6	7274	8677	5081	6061	2.6	0.1
1976	340	385	5	5	8774	9958	7715	8756	3.8	0.1
1977	300	321	110	117	10811	11572	10047	10755	2.7	1.1
1978	525	525	60	60	14972	14972	12718	12718	3.5	0.5
1979	525	482	180	165	20339	18687	15055	13832	2.5	1.2
KUWAIT										
1970	0	0	0	0	625	1034	1693	2801	0.0	0.0
1971	5	7	0	0	652	1026	2272	3577	0.7	0.0
1972	5	7	0	0	797	1205	2557	3867	0.6	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	1052	1504	3321	4750	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	1552	2028	10325	13494	0.0	0.0
1975	50	59	0	0	2390	2851	8644	10311	2.0	0.0
1976	80	90	0	0	3324	3772	9844	11173	2.4	0.0
1977	310	331	0	0	4840	5181	9801	10491	6.4	0.0
1978	300	300	0	0	4602	4602	10464	10464	6.5	0.0
1979	60	55	0	0	5360	4924	17480	16060	1.1	0.0
LAOS										
1970	70	115	0	0	114	188	7	11	61.4	0.0
1971	110	173	0	0	82	129	6	9	134.1	0.0
1972	140	211	0	0	61	92	4	6	229.5	0.0
1973	150	214	0	0	57	81	5	7	263.2	0.0
1974	130	169	0	0	52	68	10	13	250.0	0.0
1975	20	23	0	0	NA	NA	31	37	NA	0.0
1976	20	22	0	0	NA	NA	58	65	NA	0.0
1977	40	42	0	0	NA	NA	10	10	NA	0.0
1978	20	20	0	0	NA	NA	12	12	NA	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	80	73	35	32	12.5	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
LEBANON										
1970	5	8	0	0	653	1080	192	317	0.7	0.0
1971	5	7	0	0	731	1151	247	388	0.6	0.0
1972	20	30	0	0	924	1397	377	570	2.1	0.0
1973	20	28	0	0	1291	1846	612	875	1.5	0.0
1974	10	13	0	0	2397	3132	1455	1901	0.4	0.0
1975	10	11	0	0	2048	2443	1121	1337	0.4	0.0
1976	10	11	0	0	612	694	496	563	1.6	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	1539	1647	645	690	0.0	0.0
1978	20	20	0	NA	1400	1400	626	626	1.4	0.0
1979	20	18	0	NA	2200	2021	705	647	0.9	0.0
LESOTHO										
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
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	10	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	128	NA	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	0	0	0	0	262	262	35	35	0.0	0.0
1979	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	NA	NA
LIBERIA										
1970	0	0	0	0	150	248	236	390	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	162	255	247	388	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	179	270	270	408	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	193	276	324	463	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	288	376	400	522	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	331	394	394	470	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	399	452	457	518	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	464	496	448	479	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	481	481	486	486	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	506	464	537	493	0.0	0.0
LIBYA										
1970	60	99	0	0	555	918	2837	4695	10.8	0.0
1971	100	157	0	0	707	1113	2885	4542	14.1	0.0
1972	160	241	5	7	1043	1577	2477	3746	15.3	0.2
1973	180	257	0	0	1813	2593	3454	4941	9.9	0.0
1974	330	431	0	0	2762	3610	7129	9317	11.9	0.0
1975	550	656	5	6	3542	4225	6042	7207	15.5	0.1
1976	1000	1135	0	0	3212	3645	8306	9427	31.1	0.0
1977	1200	1284	20	21	3782	4048	9761	10448	31.7	0.2
1978	1900	1900	10	10	4603	4603	9503	9503	41.2	0.1
1979	2300	2113	90	82	8313	7638	15236	13998	27.6	0.6

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
LUXEMBOURG										
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
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	11	0	0	8	9	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
MADAGASCAR										
1970	0	0	0	0	170	281	145	240	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	214	337	147	231	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	205	310	166	251	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	203	290	203	290	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	281	367	244	318	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	366	436	301	359	0.0	0.0
1976	10	11	0	0	285	323	275	312	3.5	0.0
1977	5	5	0	0	347	371	338	361	1.4	0.0
1978	20	20	0	0	443	443	387	387	4.5	0.0
1979	20	18	0	0	727	668	394	362	2.7	0.0
MALAWI										
1970	0	0	0	0	99	163	60	99	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	108	170	71	111	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	129	195	80	121	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	140	200	98	140	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	188	245	120	156	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	253	301	140	167	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	206	233	166	188	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	233	249	200	214	0.0	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	338	338	185	185	1.4	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	399	366	232	213	2.5	0.0
MALAYSIA										
1970	5	8	0	0	1418	2346	1686	2790	0.3	0.0
1971	30	47	0	0	1453	2288	1644	2588	2.0	0.0
1972	30	45	0	0	1665	2518	1722	2604	1.8	0.0
1973	40	57	0	0	2508	3587	3046	4357	1.5	0.0
1974	40	52	0	0	4144	5416	4235	5535	0.9	0.0
1975	70	83	0	0	3554	4239	3831	4570	1.9	0.0
1976	40	45	0	0	3828	4344	5295	6010	1.0	0.0
1977	60	64	0	0	4542	4862	6080	6508	1.3	0.0
1978	80	80	0	0	5929	5929	7413	7413	1.3	0.0
1979	170	156	0	0	7849	7211	11077	10177	2.1	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
MALI										
1970	0	0	0	0	47	77	35	57	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	56	88	29	45	0.0	0.0
1972	5	7	0	0	78	118	34	51	6.4	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	107	153	53	75	4.6	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	180	235	65	85	0.0	0.0
1975	10	11	0	0	176	210	53	63	5.6	0.0
1976	20	22	0	0	150	170	84	95	13.3	0.0
1977	30	32	0	0	159	170	125	133	18.8	0.0
1978	60	60	0	0	203	203	94	94	29.5	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	263	241	117	107	3.8	0.0
MALTA										
1970	0	0	0	0	161	266	39	64	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	161	253	46	72	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	176	266	68	102	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	239	341	98	140	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	361	471	134	175	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	375	447	166	198	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	423	480	228	258	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	516	552	289	309	0.0	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	575	575	342	342	0.8	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	759	697	424	389	0.0	0.0
MAURITANIA										
1970	0	0	0	0	56	92	89	147	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	57	89	91	143	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	71	107	119	180	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	128	183	155	221	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	121	158	180	235	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	161	192	176	210	0.0	0.0
1976	20	22	0	0	180	204	178	202	11.1	0.0
1977	40	42	0	0	207	221	156	167	19.3	0.0
1978	20	20	0	0	181	181	123	123	11.0	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	259	238	147	135	3.8	0.0
MAURITIUS										
1970	0	0	0	0	76	125	69	114	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	84	132	66	103	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	119	180	106	160	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	168	240	137	196	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	309	403	313	409	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	332	396	298	355	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	360	408	265	300	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	447	478	310	331	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	501	501	325	325	0.0	0.0
1979	NA	NA	NA	NA	557	511	368	338	NA	NA

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
MEXICO										
1970	5	8	0	0	2460	4071	1403	2321	0.2	0.0
1971	5	7	0	0	2461	3875	1507	2373	0.2	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	2719	4112	1699	2569	0.0	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	3814	5456	2261	3234	0.1	0.0
1974	10	13	0	0	6057	7916	2988	3905	0.1	0.0
1975	20	23	0	0	6571	7838	2904	3464	0.3	0.0
1976	20	22	0	0	6028	6842	3418	3879	0.3	0.0
1977	10	10	0	0	5883	6297	4517	4835	0.1	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	7555	7555	5958	5958	0.0	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	12086	11104	8982	8252	0.0	0.0
MONGOLIA										
1970	0	0	0	0	230	380	85	140	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	245	385	110	173	0.0	0.0
1972	5	7	0	0	280	423	125	189	1.8	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	360	515	140	200	1.4	0.0
1974	5	6	0	0	365	477	180	235	1.4	0.0
1975	10	11	0	0	410	489	180	214	2.4	0.0
1976	10	11	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1977	30	32	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	50	50	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1979	20	18	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MOROCCO										
1970	10	16	0	0	684	1132	488	807	1.4	0.0
1971	5	7	0	0	701	1103	502	790	0.7	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	779	1178	642	970	0.0	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	1144	1636	910	1301	0.4	0.0
1974	20	26	0	0	1904	2488	1708	2232	1.0	0.0
1975	50	59	0	0	2567	3062	1543	1840	1.9	0.0
1976	210	238	5	5	2618	2971	1261	1431	8.0	0.4
1977	220	235	5	5	3199	3424	1302	1393	6.8	0.4
1978	460	460	0	0	2970	2970	1508	1508	15.4	0.0
1979	480	441	0	0	3678	3379	1873	1720	13.0	0.0
MOZAMBIQUE										
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	30	35	0	0	411	490	198	236	7.2	0.0
1976	10	11	0	0	300	340	150	170	3.3	0.0
1977	30	32	0	0	276	295	128	137	10.8	0.0
1978	120	120	0	0	635	635	205	205	18.8	0.0
1979	60	55	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
NEPAL										
1970	0	0	0	0	75	124	42	69	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	85	133	48	75	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	85	128	58	87	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	103	147	63	90	0.0	0.0
1974	10	13	0	0	134	175	66	86	7.4	0.0
1975	5	5	0	0	171	204	99	118	2.9	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	163	185	98	111	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	168	179	81	86	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	222	222	91	91	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	254	233	109	100	0.0	0.0
NETHERLANDS										
1970	100	165	10	16	13426	22219	11774	19485	0.7	0.1
1971	80	125	5	7	15408	24262	13963	21987	0.5	0.0
1972	80	120	80	121	17521	26497	16791	25393	0.4	0.5
1973	20	28	80	114	24493	35038	24055	34411	0.0	0.3
1974	30	39	30	39	33691	44034	32821	42897	0.0	0.1
1975	70	83	70	83	35604	42472	35097	41867	0.1	0.2
1976	90	102	90	102	40534	46007	40214	45644	0.2	0.2
1977	160	171	60	64	46508	49785	43700	46779	0.3	0.1
1978	160	160	70	70	53833	53833	50138	50138	0.2	0.1
1979	220	202	120	110	68205	62666	63669	58498	0.3	0.2
NEW ZEALAND										
1970	20	33	0	0	1250	2068	1223	2024	1.6	0.0
1971	20	31	0	0	1350	2125	1361	2143	1.4	0.0
1972	50	75	0	0	1520	2298	1792	2710	3.2	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	2180	3118	2599	3718	0.2	0.0
1974	10	13	0	0	3650	4770	2434	3181	0.2	0.0
1975	10	11	0	0	3150	3757	2160	2576	0.3	0.0
1976	5	5	0	0	3254	3693	2795	3172	0.1	0.0
1977	20	21	0	0	3361	3597	3196	3421	0.5	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	3491	3491	3738	3738	0.2	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	4553	4183	4706	4323	0.2	0.0
NICARAGUA										
1970	0	0	0	0	199	329	179	296	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	210	330	187	294	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	218	329	249	376	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	327	467	278	397	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	562	734	381	498	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	517	616	375	447	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	532	603	542	615	0.0	0.0
1977	10	10	0	0	762	815	633	677	1.3	0.0
1978	20	20	0	0	596	596	646	646	3.3	0.0
1979	5	4	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
NIGER										
1970	0	0	0	0	58	96	32	53	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	54	85	38	59	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	66	99	54	81	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	86	123	62	88	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	97	126	53	69	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	101	120	91	108	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	127	144	134	152	0.0	0.0
1977	5	5	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	0	0	0	0	290	290	280	280	0.0	0.0
1979	30	27	0	0	555	509	494	453	5.4	0.0
NIGERIA										
1970	5	8	0	0	1059	1752	1240	2052	0.4	0.0
1971	5	7	0	0	1537	2420	1830	2881	0.3	0.0
1972	20	30	0	0	1505	2276	2178	3293	1.3	0.0
1973	20	28	0	0	1865	2668	3526	5044	1.0	0.0
1974	20	26	0	0	2776	3628	9699	12676	0.7	0.0
1975	90	107	0	0	6041	7206	7776	9276	1.4	0.0
1976	50	56	0	0	8213	9322	10085	11446	0.6	0.0
1977	10	10	5	5	11095	11876	11780	12610	0.0	0.0
1978	50	50	0	0	12844	12844	10509	10509	0.3	0.0
1979	100	91	0	0	10942	10053	17827	16379	0.9	0.0
NORWAY										
1970	40	66	0	0	3702	6126	2457	4066	1.0	0.0
1971	40	62	0	0	4085	6432	2561	4032	0.9	0.0
1972	30	45	10	15	4372	6611	3283	4965	0.6	0.3
1973	50	71	20	28	6289	8996	4726	6760	0.7	0.4
1974	40	52	30	39	8420	11005	6282	8210	0.4	0.5
1975	50	59	10	11	9705	11577	7232	8627	0.5	0.1
1976	50	56	30	34	11121	12622	7951	9024	0.4	0.4
1977	60	64	20	21	12883	13790	8880	9505	0.4	0.2
1978	60	60	30	30	11497	11497	10882	10882	0.5	0.3
1979	40	36	50	45	13705	12592	13546	12446	0.2	0.4
OMAN										
1970	10	16	0	0	18	29	197	326	55.5	0.0
1971	10	15	0	0	33	52	212	333	30.3	0.0
1972	5	7	0	0	49	74	231	349	10.2	0.0
1973	10	14	0	0	117	167	330	472	8.5	0.0
1974	10	13	0	0	393	513	1137	1486	2.5	0.0
1975	40	47	0	0	670	799	1442	1720	5.9	0.0
1976	10	11	0	0	703	797	1566	1777	1.4	0.0
1977	50	53	0	0	874	935	1573	1683	5.7	0.0
1978	270	270	0	0	977	977	1513	1513	27.6	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	1250	1148	2162	1986	0.8	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
PAKISTAN										
1970	60	99	0	0	731	1209	398	658	8.2	0.0
1971	50	78	0	0	678	1067	467	735	7.3	0.0
1972	110	166	0	0	666	1007	675	1020	16.5	0.0
1973	130	185	0	0	971	1389	955	1366	13.3	0.0
1974	100	130	0	0	1729	2259	1108	1448	5.7	0.0
1975	100	119	5	6	2158	2574	1052	1255	4.6	0.5
1976	190	215	0	0	2181	2475	1167	1324	8.7	0.0
1977	230	246	5	5	2446	2618	1189	1272	9.4	0.4
1978	170	170	30	30	3285	3285	1475	1475	5.1	2.0
1979	190	174	5	4	4052	3723	2056	1889	4.6	0.2
PANAMA										
1970	0	0	0	0	357	590	110	182	0.0	0.0
1971	5	7	0	0	396	623	117	184	1.2	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	440	665	123	186	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	502	718	138	197	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	822	1074	211	275	0.0	0.0
1975	5	5	0	0	892	1064	287	342	0.5	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	840	953	237	269	0.0	0.0
1977	5	5	0	0	861	921	249	266	0.5	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	941	941	245	245	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	1185	1088	288	264	0.0	0.0
PAPUA NEW GUINEA										
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1976	30	34	0	0	528	599	594	674	5.6	0.0
1977	20	21	0	0	675	722	723	773	2.9	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	804	804	780	780	1.2	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	938	861	963	884	1.0	0.0
PARAGUAY										
1970	0	0	0	0	76	125	64	105	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	83	130	65	102	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	82	124	86	130	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	122	174	127	181	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	197	257	170	222	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	206	245	177	211	0.0	0.0
1976	5	5	0	0	220	249	182	206	2.2	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	308	329	279	298	0.0	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	383	383	257	257	1.3	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	521	478	305	280	1.9	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
PERU										
1970	20	33	0	0	622	1029	1048	1734	3.2	0.0
1971	50	78	0	0	753	1185	893	1406	6.6	0.0
1972	80	120	0	0	797	1205	944	1427	10.0	0.0
1973	80	114	0	0	1019	1457	1050	1502	7.8	0.0
1974	80	104	0	0	1531	2001	1534	2005	5.2	0.0
1975	120	143	0	0	2551	3043	1292	1541	4.7	0.0
1976	260	295	0	0	2037	2312	1265	1435	12.7	0.0
1977	420	449	0	0	1911	2045	1603	1716	21.9	0.0
1978	160	160	0	0	1960	1960	1949	1949	8.1	0.0
1979	120	110	0	0	2146	1971	3532	3245	5.5	0.0
PHILIPPINES										
1970	10	16	0	0	1236	2045	1041	1722	0.8	0.0
1971	20	31	0	0	1325	2086	1098	1729	1.5	0.0
1972	10	15	0	0	1419	2146	1101	1665	0.7	0.0
1973	20	28	0	0	1800	2575	1826	2612	1.1	0.0
1974	30	39	0	0	3471	4536	2718	3552	0.8	0.0
1975	40	47	0	0	3756	4480	2270	2707	1.0	0.0
1976	60	68	0	0	3942	4474	2515	2854	1.5	0.0
1977	50	53	0	0	4270	4570	3096	3314	1.1	0.0
1978	50	50	0	0	5144	5144	3337	3337	0.9	0.0
1979	50	45	0	0	6611	6074	4533	4164	0.7	0.0
POLAND										
1970	120	198	150	248	3608	5971	3548	5871	3.3	4.2
1971	120	189	170	267	4038	6358	3872	6097	3.0	4.4
1972	260	393	140	211	5350	8090	4948	7483	4.9	2.8
1973	410	586	230	329	7902	11304	6471	9257	5.2	3.6
1974	360	470	190	248	10429	13630	8260	10795	3.5	2.3
1975	350	417	170	202	12752	15212	10510	12537	2.7	1.6
1976	390	442	330	374	13823	15689	10969	12450	2.8	3.0
1977	370	396	290	310	14767	15807	14527	15550	2.5	2.0
1978	160	160	370	370	16513	16513	14527	14527	1.0	2.5
1979	180	165	260	238	18167	16691	16864	15494	1.0	1.5
PORTUGAL										
1970	60	99	0	0	1583	2619	950	1572	3.7	0.0
1971	20	31	0	0	1862	2932	1073	1689	1.0	0.0
1972	10	15	5	7	2250	3402	1307	1976	0.4	0.4
1973	0	0	0	0	3072	4394	1862	2663	0.0	0.0
1974	20	26	0	0	4684	6122	2299	3004	0.4	0.0
1975	50	59	0	0	3841	4582	1939	2313	1.3	0.0
1976	40	45	30	34	4221	4791	1811	2055	0.9	1.7
1977	10	10	60	64	4952	5301	2023	2165	0.2	3.0
1978	50	50	10	10	5237	5237	2414	2414	0.9	0.4
1979	20	18	20	18	6534	6003	3480	3197	0.3	0.6

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
QATAR										
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	0	0	0	0	140	211	397	600	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	196	280	619	885	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	271	354	2016	2634	0.0	0.0
1975	10	11	0	0	413	492	1809	2158	2.4	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	817	927	2209	2507	0.0	0.0
1977	30	32	0	0	1226	1312	1992	2132	2.4	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	1185	1185	2374	2374	0.8	0.0
1979	20	18	0	0	1424	1308	3755	3450	1.4	0.0
ROMANIA										
1970	40	66	0	0	1960	3243	1851	3063	2.0	0.0
1971	40	63	0	0	2100	3306	2100	3306	1.9	0.0
1972	70	105	50	75	2625	3969	2600	3932	2.7	1.9
1973	140	200	30	42	3490	4992	3725	5328	4.0	0.8
1974	160	209	50	65	5111	6680	4840	6325	3.1	1.0
1975	170	202	30	35	5418	6463	5420	6465	3.1	0.6
1976	140	158	20	22	6062	6880	6175	7008	2.3	0.3
1977	160	171	40	42	7060	7557	7064	7561	2.3	0.6
1978	250	250	70	70	8926	8926	8093	8093	2.8	0.9
1979	150	137	70	64	11168	10261	9949	9141	1.3	0.7
RWANDA										
1970	0	0	0	0	29	48	25	41	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	33	52	22	34	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	35	52	19	28	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	34	48	34	48	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	58	75	36	47	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	99	118	42	50	0.0	0.0
1976	5	5	0	0	105	119	80	90	4.7	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	123	131	92	98	0.0	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	125	125	122	122	8.0	0.0
1979	5	4	0	0	155	142	203	186	3.2	0.0
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE										
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1976	0	0	0	0	10	11	8	9	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	14	15	23	24	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

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
SAUDI ARABIA										
1970	30	49	0	0	711	1176	2360	3905	4.2	0.0
1971	20	31	0	0	818	1288	3478	5476	2.4	0.0
1972	100	151	0	0	1136	1718	4560	6896	8.8	0.0
1973	80	114	0	0	1975	2825	7747	11082	4.0	0.0
1974	340	444	5	6	2860	3738	31242	40833	11.8	0.0
1975	250	298	10	11	4214	5027	27996	33397	5.9	0.0
1976	440	499	0	0	8695	9869	36437	41357	5.0	0.0
1977	925	990	10	10	14656	15688	41210	44114	6.3	0.0
1978	1100	1100	30	30	20422	20422	37935	37935	5.3	0.1
1979	825	758	250	229	25396	23333	59334	54515	3.2	0.4
SENEGAL										
1970	0	0	0	0	194	321	152	251	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	219	344	125	196	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	280	423	216	326	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	361	516	196	280	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	498	650	391	511	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	583	695	461	549	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	637	723	485	550	0.0	0.0
1977	10	10	0	0	763	816	622	665	1.3	0.0
1978	20	20	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1979	10	9	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SIERRA LEONE										
1970	0	0	0	0	116	192	100	165	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	113	177	98	154	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	119	180	117	176	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	156	223	129	184	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	221	288	144	188	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	185	220	118	140	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	153	173	99	112	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	181	193	136	145	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	278	278	154	154	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	146	134	NA	0.0
SINGAPORE										
1970	20	33	0	0	2461	4072	1554	2571	0.8	0.0
1971	20	31	0	0	2843	4476	1763	2776	0.7	0.0
1972	50	75	10	15	3398	5138	2191	3313	1.4	0.5
1973	50	71	0	0	5147	7363	3667	5245	0.9	0.0
1974	20	26	0	0	8380	10952	5810	7593	0.2	0.0
1975	60	71	10	11	8133	9702	5376	6413	0.7	0.2
1976	30	34	20	22	9070	10294	6585	7474	0.3	0.3
1977	50	53	10	10	10471	11208	8241	8821	0.4	0.1
1978	30	30	10	10	13049	13049	10134	10134	0.2	0.1
1979	100	91	10	9	17636	16203	14233	13077	0.5	0.1

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
SOMALIA										
1970	10	16	0	0	45	74	31	51	22.2	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	63	99	35	55	0.0	0.0
1972	20	30	0	0	75	113	43	65	26.6	0.0
1973	40	57	0	0	102	145	54	77	39.2	0.0
1974	90	117	0	0	130	169	62	81	69.2	0.0
1975	70	83	0	0	155	184	89	106	45.1	0.0
1976	100	113	0	0	156	177	95	107	64.1	0.0
1977	80	85	0	0	228	244	63	67	35.0	0.0
1978	170	170	0	0	241	241	107	107	70.5	0.0
1979	30	27	0	0	394	362	106	97	7.6	0.0
SOUTH AFRICA										
1970	40	66	0	0	3843	6360	3355	5552	1.0	0.0
1971	30	47	0	0	4364	6871	3509	5525	0.6	0.0
1972	130	196	5	7	3948	5970	4197	6347	3.2	0.1
1973	80	114	5	7	5163	7385	6114	8746	1.5	0.1
1974	100	130	0	0	7856	10267	8760	11449	1.2	0.0
1975	130	155	0	0	8293	9892	8959	10687	1.5	0.0
1976	180	204	5	5	7285	8268	7976	9053	2.4	0.1
1977	130	139	50	53	6270	6711	9987	10690	2.0	0.5
1978	60	60	5	5	7614	7614	12875	12875	0.7	0.0
1979	20	18	60	55	8991	8260	18402	16907	0.2	0.3
SOVIET UNION										
1970	200	331	1500	2482	11720	19396	12787	21161	1.7	11.7
1971	200	314	1600	2519	12467	19631	13792	21717	1.6	11.6
1972	240	363	2900	4385	16104	24354	15409	23303	1.5	18.8
1973	220	314	5300	7581	20980	30012	21332	30516	1.0	24.8
1974	210	274	4100	5358	24861	32493	27374	35778	0.8	15.0
1975	300	357	4000	4771	37070	44221	33401	39844	0.8	12.0
1976	500	567	5300	6015	38212	43372	37269	42302	1.3	14.2
1977	600	642	6500	6958	40926	43809	45227	48414	1.5	14.4
1978	800	800	7300	7300	50795	50795	52395	52395	1.6	13.9
1979	625	574	10400	9555	57961	53254	64913	59641	1.1	16.0
SPAIN										
1970	80	132	10	16	4747	7856	2388	3952	1.6	0.4
1971	90	141	20	31	5006	7882	2962	4664	1.7	0.7
1972	80	120	10	15	6829	10327	3817	5772	1.1	0.3
1973	110	157	10	14	9671	13834	5199	7437	1.1	0.2
1974	100	130	20	26	15427	20163	7091	9268	0.6	0.3
1975	160	190	80	95	16264	19401	7691	9174	0.9	1.0
1976	220	249	90	102	17474	19833	8730	9908	1.2	1.0
1977	300	321	40	42	17835	19091	10223	10943	1.6	0.4
1978	160	160	60	60	18713	18713	13115	13115	0.8	0.5
1979	200	183	60	55	25438	23372	18208	16729	0.7	0.3

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
SRI LANKA										
1970	0	0	0	0	386	638	342	566	0.0	0.0
1971	10	15	0	0	354	557	344	541	2.8	0.0
1972	10	15	0	0	366	553	337	509	2.7	0.0
1973	10	14	0	0	429	613	410	586	2.3	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	720	941	527	688	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	753	898	566	675	0.0	0.0
1976	10	11	0	0	579	657	570	647	1.7	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	696	745	754	807	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	969	969	845	845	0.0	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	1466	1347	981	901	0.6	0.0
SUDAN										
1970	40	66	0	0	288	476	298	493	13.8	0.0
1971	5	7	0	0	355	559	330	519	1.4	0.0
1972	20	30	0	0	353	533	360	544	5.6	0.0
1973	10	14	0	0	436	623	437	625	2.2	0.0
1974	30	39	0	0	656	857	350	457	4.5	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	956	1140	438	522	0.0	0.0
1976	50	56	0	0	980	1112	554	628	5.1	0.0
1977	160	171	0	0	1059	1133	661	707	15.1	0.0
1978	110	110	0	0	1194	1194	536	536	9.2	0.0
1979	80	73	0	0	1110	1019	535	491	7.2	0.0
SURINAME										
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	0	0	0	0	262	312	277	330	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	293	332	251	284	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	396	423	308	329	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1979	0	0	0	0	420	385	440	404	0.0	0.0
SWAZILAND										
1970	0	0	0	0	3	5	52	86	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	4	6	58	91	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	9	13	61	92	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	6	8	69	98	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	5	6	105	137	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	231	184	184	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	231	212	305	280	0.0	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
SWEDEN										
1970	10	16	10	16	7007	11596	6795	11245	0.1	0.1
1971	5	7	50	78	7082	11151	7478	11775	0.0	0.7
1972	20	30	50	75	8110	12264	8769	13261	0.2	0.6
1973	20	28	10	14	10907	15602	12201	17454	0.1	0.1
1974	20	26	70	91	16683	21804	15939	20832	0.1	0.4
1975	20	23	90	107	17450	20816	17384	20737	0.1	0.5
1976	40	45	50	56	19628	22278	18435	20924	0.2	0.3
1977	60	64	50	53	20140	21559	19082	20426	0.2	0.3
1978	60	60	110	110	20589	20589	21790	21790	0.2	0.5
1979	70	64	110	101	28625	26300	27585	25345	0.2	0.4
SWITZERLAND										
1970	30	49	0	0	6374	10548	5063	8379	0.4	0.0
1971	5	7	10	15	7191	11323	5738	9035	0.0	0.2
1972	30	45	50	75	8468	12806	6842	10347	0.3	0.7
1973	50	71	40	57	11621	16624	9525	13625	0.4	0.4
1974	50	65	60	78	14445	18879	11934	15597	0.3	0.5
1975	50	59	150	178	13303	15869	12953	15451	0.3	1.2
1976	80	90	240	272	14775	16770	14835	16838	0.5	1.6
1977	70	74	310	331	17940	19204	17614	18855	0.3	1.8
1978	80	80	280	280	23804	23804	23561	23561	0.3	1.2
1979	300	275	420	385	29356	26972	26538	24383	1.0	1.6
SYRIA										
1970	60	99	0	0	361	597	203	336	16.6	0.0
1971	110	173	0	0	439	691	207	326	25.0	0.0
1972	280	423	0	0	540	816	298	450	51.8	0.0
1973	1300	1859	0	0	613	876	351	502	212.0	0.0
1974	825	1078	0	0	1230	1607	784	1024	67.0	0.0
1975	380	453	5	6	1685	2010	930	1109	22.5	0.5
1976	625	709	0	0	2375	2695	1070	1214	26.3	0.0
1977	650	695	0	0	2674	2862	1070	1145	24.3	0.0
1978	900	900	0	0	2459	2459	1060	1060	36.6	0.0
1979	2000	1837	0	0	3329	3058	1644	1510	60.0	0.0
TANZANIA										
1970	5	8	0	0	318	526	252	417	1.5	0.0
1971	30	47	0	0	381	599	279	439	7.8	0.0
1972	10	15	0	0	403	609	324	490	2.4	0.0
1973	20	28	0	0	497	711	367	525	4.0	0.0
1974	5	6	0	0	753	984	403	526	0.6	0.0
1975	10	11	0	0	774	923	370	441	1.2	0.0
1976	50	56	0	0	639	725	490	556	7.8	0.0
1977	60	64	0	0	750	802	547	585	8.0	0.0
1978	80	80	0	0	1157	1157	473	473	6.9	0.0
1979	240	220	0	0	1100	1010	544	499	21.8	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
THAILAND										
1970	30	49	0	0	1299	2149	710	1175	2.3	0.0
1971	40	62	0	0	1288	2028	831	1308	3.1	0.0
1972	70	105	0	0	1484	2244	1081	1634	4.7	0.0
1973	100	143	0	0	2049	2931	1564	2237	4.8	0.0
1974	40	52	0	0	3143	4107	2444	3194	1.2	0.0
1975	40	47	0	0	3280	3912	2208	2634	1.2	0.0
1976	80	90	0	0	3572	4054	2980	3382	2.2	0.0
1977	50	53	0	0	4616	4941	3490	3735	1.0	0.0
1978	120	120	0	0	5356	5356	4085	4085	2.2	0.0
1979	130	119	0	0	7158	6576	5304	4873	1.8	0.0
TOGO										
1970	0	0	0	0	65	107	55	91	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	70	110	49	77	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	85	128	50	75	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	101	144	61	87	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	120	156	189	247	0.0	0.0
1975	10	11	0	0	174	207	126	150	5.7	0.0
1976	20	22	0	0	185	210	105	119	10.8	0.0
1977	10	10	0	0	284	304	159	170	3.5	0.0
1978	10	10	0	0	447	447	240	240	2.2	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	448	411	290	266	0.0	0.0
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO										
1970	0	0	0	0	543	898	482	797	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	667	1050	527	829	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	755	1141	558	843	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	785	1123	698	998	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	1847	2414	2037	2662	0.0	0.0
1975	0	0	0	0	1471	1754	1773	2115	0.0	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	1977	2244	2213	2511	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	1809	1936	2180	2333	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	1886	1886	1997	1997	0.0	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	1945	1787	2476	2274	0.0	0.0
TUNISIA										
1970	10	16	0	0	306	506	183	302	3.2	0.0
1971	5	7	0	0	347	546	219	344	1.4	0.0
1972	10	15	0	0	466	704	315	476	2.1	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	683	977	421	602	0.7	0.0
1974	10	13	0	0	1128	1474	921	1203	0.8	0.0
1975	10	11	0	0	1424	1698	856	1021	0.7	0.0
1976	10	11	0	0	1529	1735	788	894	0.6	0.0
1977	50	53	0	0	1825	1953	929	994	2.7	0.0
1978	5	5	0	0	2138	2138	1126	1126	0.2	0.0
1979	90	82	0	0	2830	2600	1766	1622	3.1	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
TURKEY										
1970	250	413	5	8	948	1568	588	973	26.3	0.9
1971	260	409	0	0	1171	1843	677	1066	22.2	0.0
1972	150	226	10	15	1563	2363	885	1338	9.5	1.1
1973	50	71	10	14	2086	2984	1317	1884	2.3	0.8
1974	150	196	0	0	3778	4937	1532	2002	3.9	0.0
1975	220	262	5	6	4739	5653	1401	1671	4.6	0.4
1976	320	363	10	11	5129	5821	1960	2224	6.2	0.5
1977	140	149	0	0	5796	6204	1753	1876	2.4	0.0
1978	220	220	10	10	4600	4600	2288	2288	4.7	0.4
1979	210	192	10	9	5070	4658	2261	2077	4.1	0.4
UGANDA										
1970	0	0	0	0	172	284	282	466	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	250	393	260	409	0.0	0.0
1972	5	7	0	0	162	245	283	428	3.0	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	163	233	291	416	3.0	0.0
1974	10	13	0	0	210	274	315	411	4.7	0.0
1975	70	83	0	0	200	238	257	306	35.0	0.0
1976	30	34	0	0	169	191	360	408	17.7	0.0
1977	5	5	0	0	247	264	587	628	2.0	0.0
1978	20	20	0	0	255	255	350	350	7.8	0.0
1979	0	0	0	0	230	211	427	392	0.0	0.0
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES										
1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	10	15	0	0	482	728	1082	1636	2.0	0.0
1973	10	14	0	0	821	1174	1807	2585	1.2	0.0
1974	50	65	5	6	1705	2228	6392	8354	2.9	0.1
1975	30	35	5	6	2669	3183	6977	8323	1.1	0.1
1976	100	113	0	0	3327	3776	8663	9832	3.0	0.0
1977	110	117	0	0	5048	5403	9576	10250	2.1	0.0
1978	30	30	0	0	5364	5364	9129	9129	0.5	0.0
1979	140	128	0	0	6952	6387	13574	12471	2.0	0.0
UNITED KINGDOM										
1970	50	82	80	132	21991	36394	19608	32450	0.2	0.4
1971	70	110	180	283	24301	38265	22633	35639	0.2	0.8
1972	110	166	460	695	28230	42692	24745	37422	0.3	1.9
1973	90	128	600	858	39371	56321	31032	44392	0.2	1.9
1974	90	117	550	718	55018	71909	39396	51491	0.1	1.4
1975	90	107	525	626	54159	64607	44523	53112	0.1	1.2
1976	240	272	675	766	56605	64249	46696	53002	0.4	1.4
1977	140	149	875	936	64520	69066	58205	62306	0.2	1.5
1978	160	160	1200	1200	78586	78586	71705	71705	0.2	1.7
1979	280	257	1000	918	102949	94589	91016	83625	0.2	1.1

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
UNITED STATES										
1970	190	314	3100	5130	42429	70217	43224	71533	0.4	7.2
1971	150	236	3400	5353	48342	76122	44130	69489	0.3	7.7
1972	160	241	4000	6049	58862	89018	49758	75250	0.2	8.0
1973	170	243	4900	7009	73575	105251	71339	102053	0.2	6.9
1974	120	156	4600	6012	107996	141152	98507	128749	0.1	4.7
1975	140	167	4800	5726	103389	123334	107592	128348	0.1	4.5
1976	110	124	5800	6583	129566	147063	114992	130521	0.0	5.0
1977	120	128	6700	7172	157560	168662	121212	129753	0.0	5.5
1978	120	120	6200	6200	183093	183093	143663	143663	0.0	4.3
1979	290	266	5600	5145	218927	201149	181802	167039	0.1	3.1
UPPER VOLTA										
1970	0	0	0	0	47	77	18	29	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	50	78	16	25	0.0	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	69	104	20	30	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	99	141	25	35	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	145	189	36	47	0.0	0.0
1975	5	5	0	0	151	180	44	52	3.3	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	144	163	53	60	0.0	0.0
1977	0	0	0	0	209	223	55	58	0.0	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	227	227	42	42	0.0	0.0
1979	10	9	0	0	301	276	NA	NA	3.3	NA
URUGUAY										
1970	5	8	0	0	231	382	233	385	2.1	0.0
1971	10	15	0	0	229	360	206	324	4.3	0.0
1972	0	0	0	0	212	320	214	323	0.0	0.0
1973	0	0	0	0	285	407	322	460	0.0	0.0
1974	0	0	0	0	487	636	382	499	0.0	0.0
1975	5	5	0	0	556	663	384	458	0.8	0.0
1976	5	5	0	0	588	667	546	619	0.8	0.0
1977	20	21	0	0	730	781	608	650	2.7	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	774	774	688	688	0.0	0.0
1979	5	4	0	0	1206	1108	788	724	0.4	0.0
VENEZUELA										
1970	5	8	0	0	1849	3060	2599	4301	0.2	0.0
1971	20	31	0	0	2077	3270	3087	4861	0.9	0.0
1972	60	90	0	0	2434	3681	3126	4727	2.4	0.0
1973	90	128	0	0	2800	4005	4891	6996	3.2	0.0
1974	100	130	0	0	4141	5412	11071	14469	2.4	0.0
1975	90	107	0	0	6004	7162	8800	10497	1.4	0.0
1976	60	68	0	0	6800	7718	9299	10554	0.8	0.0
1977	100	107	0	0	10938	11708	9551	10224	0.9	0.0
1978	30	30	0	0	11785	11785	9187	9187	0.2	0.0
1979	120	110	0	0	11400	10474	14158	13008	1.0	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
VIETNAM										
1970	200	331	0	0	373	617	8	13	53.6	0.0
1971	310	488	0	0	594	935	8	12	52.2	0.0
1972	1200	1814	0	0	692	1046	13	19	173.4	0.0
1973	270	386	0	0	616	881	58	83	43.8	0.0
1974	150	196	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1975	80	95	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976	40	45	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1977	20	21	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1978	90	90	0	0	900	900	300	300	10.0	0.0
1979	1100	1010	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
VIETNAM, SOUTH										
1970	925	1530	5	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1971	800	1259	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1972	1600	2419	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1973	2700	3862	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1974	825	1078	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1975	850	1014	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
YEMEN (ADEN)										
1970	5	8	0	0	200	331	135	223	2.5	0.0
1971	5	7	0	0	157	247	96	151	3.1	0.0
1972	20	30	0	0	149	225	97	146	13.4	0.0
1973	40	57	0	0	171	244	100	143	23.3	0.0
1974	40	52	0	0	419	547	228	298	9.5	0.0
1975	40	47	0	0	323	385	172	205	12.3	0.0
1976	40	45	0	0	335	380	177	200	11.9	0.0
1977	120	128	0	0	544	582	181	193	22.0	0.0
1978	140	140	0	0	NA	NA	221	221	NA	0.0
1979	250	229	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
YEMEN (SANAA)										
1970	0	0	0	0	33	54	3	5	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	34	53	4	6	0.0	0.0
1972	10	15	0	0	80	121	4	6	12.5	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	123	176	8	11	4.0	0.0
1974	10	13	0	0	190	248	13	17	5.2	0.0
1975	20	23	0	0	294	350	11	13	6.8	0.0
1976	20	22	0	0	413	468	8	9	4.8	0.0
1977	30	32	0	0	1040	1113	11	11	2.8	0.0
1978	90	90	0	0	1283	1283	7	7	7.0	0.0
1979	450	413	0	0	1492	1370	14	12	30.1	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
YUGOSLAVIA										
1970	0	0	5	8	2874	4756	1679	2778	0.0	0.3
1971	30	47	0	0	3252	5120	1814	2856	0.9	0.0
1972	40	60	10	15	3233	4889	2237	3383	1.2	0.4
1973	80	114	30	42	4511	6453	2853	4081	1.8	1.1
1974	80	104	10	13	7542	9857	3805	4973	1.1	0.3
1975	140	167	90	107	7697	9181	4072	4857	1.8	2.2
1976	150	170	130	147	7366	8360	4878	5536	2.0	2.7
1977	110	117	190	203	9634	10312	5254	5624	1.1	3.6
1978	100	100	150	150	9988	9988	5671	5671	1.0	2.6
1979	120	110	130	119	12863	11818	6491	5963	0.9	2.0
ZAIRE										
1970	10	16	0	0	536	887	781	1292	1.8	0.0
1971	20	31	0	0	619	974	687	1081	3.2	0.0
1972	40	60	0	0	625	945	738	1116	6.4	0.0
1973	20	28	0	0	754	1078	1013	1449	2.6	0.0
1974	50	65	0	0	1051	1373	1381	1805	4.7	0.0
1975	30	35	0	0	905	1079	865	1031	3.3	0.0
1976	120	136	0	0	668	758	904	1026	17.9	0.0
1977	30	32	0	0	609	651	988	1057	4.9	0.0
1978	30	30	0	0	589	589	925	925	5.0	0.0
1979	30	27	0	0	597	548	1323	1215	5.0	0.0
ZAMBIA										
1970	5	8	0	0	559	925	1001	1656	0.8	0.0
1971	5	7	0	0	652	1026	679	1069	0.7	0.0
1972	20	30	0	0	677	1023	758	1146	2.9	0.0
1973	10	14	0	0	649	928	1147	1640	1.5	0.0
1974	10	13	0	0	968	1265	1407	1839	1.0	0.0
1975	20	23	0	0	1138	1357	810	966	1.7	0.0
1976	40	45	0	0	789	895	1036	1175	5.0	0.0
1977	20	21	0	0	798	854	893	955	2.5	0.0
1978	60	60	0	0	722	722	817	817	8.3	0.0
1979	20	18	0	0	904	830	1412	1297	2.2	0.0
ZIMBABWE										
1970	0	0	0	0	371	614	370	612	0.0	0.0
1971	0	0	0	0	447	703	404	636	0.0	0.0
1972	5	7	0	0	461	697	507	766	1.0	0.0
1973	5	7	0	0	597	854	692	989	0.8	0.0
1974	10	13	0	0	867	1133	884	1155	1.1	0.0
1975	5	5	0	0	884	1054	858	1023	0.5	0.0
1976	0	0	0	0	665	754	850	964	0.0	0.0
1977	10	10	0	0	669	716	814	871	1.4	0.0
1978	0	0	0	0	651	651	864	864	0.0	0.0
1979	20	18	0	0	912	837	1006	924	2.1	0.0

TABLE II. Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1970-1979, By Region, Organization, and Country — continued

YEAR	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Current	ARMS EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL IMPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Current	TOTAL EXPORTS Million dollars Constant 1978	ARMS IMPORTS / TOTAL IMPORTS %	ARMS EXPORTS / TOTAL EXPORTS %
TAIWAN										
1970	300	496	0	0	1530	2532	1430	2366	19.6	0.0
1971	240	377	0	0	1850	2913	2000	3149	12.9	0.0
1972	40	60	0	0	2520	3811	2910	4400	1.5	0.0
1973	70	100	0	0	3800	5436	4380	6265	1.8	0.0
1974	150	196	0	0	6980	9122	5517	7210	2.1	0.0
1975	160	190	0	0	5960	7109	5301	6323	2.6	0.0
1976	160	181	10	11	7609	8636	8155	9256	2.1	0.1
1977	180	192	10	10	8522	9122	9349	10007	2.1	0.1
1978	200	200	0	0	11051	11051	12682	12682	1.8	0.0
1979	240	220	0	0	14800	13598	16100	14792	1.6	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 1975-1979, By Major Supplier and Recipient Country

(Million Current Dollars)

RECIPIENT \ SUPPLIER	TOTAL	SOVIET UNION	UNITED STATES	FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM	WEST GERMANY	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	ITALY	POLAND	CHINA	CANADA	OTHERS
WORLD TOTAL	94,400	33,500	29,400	6,200	4,300	3,900	3,200	2,200	1,400	725	550	9,000
DEVELOPED*	20,800	5,900	7,000	625	825	825	2,400	100	950	10	300	1,900
DEVELOPING	73,600	27,700	22,400	5,600	3,500	3,100	825	2,100	470	700	250	7,000
NATO	11,300	-	6,900	625	625	1,200	-	330	-	-	280	1,300
WARSAW PACT	10,700	7,000	-	70	-	-	2,400	-	950	10	-	240
OPEC**	30,900	12,200	9,000	2,100	1,700	1,400	350	1,100	280	10	10	2,700
AFRICA	17,200	9,900	725	1,800	150	925	320	700	270	150	130	2,200
ALGERIA**	1,900	1,500	-	10	-	350	-	10	-	-	-	70
ANGOLA	850	500	-	5	10	10	10	-	20	-	-	290
BENIN	30	20	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
BOTSWANA	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BURUNDI	20	10	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
CAMEROON	30	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	-
CAPE VERDE	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
CHAD	10	10	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONGO	60	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ETHIOPIA	1,800	1,500	90	10	-	5	30	20	10	5	-	160
GABON**	60	-	-	30	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	10
GAMBIA	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
GHANA	130	-	-	-	5	50	-	20	-	-	-	60
GUINEA-BISSAU	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUINEA	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVORY COAST	160	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
KENYA	120	-	50	10	10	5	-	5	-	-	30	5
LESOTHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIBERIA	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIBYA**	6,900	5,000	-	310	10	160	270	450	250	-	-	460
MADAGASCAR	50	30	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
MALAWI	20	-	-	10	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALI	120	110	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-
MAURITANIA	90	-	-	40	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
MAURITIUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOROCCO	1,400	20	310	725	5	50	5	50	-	-	-	250
MOZAMBIQUE	240	170	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	60
NIGER	40	-	-	30	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIGERIA**	300	150	30	40	50	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
RWANDA	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENEGAL	50	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	30
SIERRA LEONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOMALIA	440	210	-	20	5	10	-	30	-	5	-	170
SOUTH AFRICA*	525	-	20	310	-	-	-	50	-	-	5	150
SUDAN	400	10	120	-	-	230	-	-	-	5	20	30
SWAZILAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TANZANIA	440	300	-	-	5	-	-	10	-	30	20	70
TOGO	50	-	-	20	-	5	-	-	-	-	10	20
TUNISIA	170	-	50	10	5	10	-	30	-	10	-	50
UGANDA	120	110	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
UPPER VOLTA	20	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	5
ZAIRE	250	-	30	120	-	5	-	10	-	30	20	40
ZAMBIA	150	50	-	-	20	5	-	10	-	30	20	20
ZIMBABWE	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40

TABLE III. Value of Arms Transfers, Cumulative 1975-1979, 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	CHINA	CANADA	OTHERS
EAST ASIA	9,500	2,000	5,400	120	440	140	-	90	10	240	50	1,000
BURMA	50	-	10	5	-	20	-	5	-	-	-	10
CHINA	625	210	-	50	350	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
INDONESIA**	440	-	120	20	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	280
JAPAN*	750	-	725	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAMPUCHEA	380	20	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
KOREA, NORTH	575	280	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	170	-	110
KOREA, SOUTH	1,900	-	1,700	10	5	80	-	50	-	-	40	40
LAOS	120	100	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALAYSIA	420	-	180	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
MONGOLIA	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHILIPPINES	250	-	190	5	20	10	-	5	-	-	-	30
SINGAPORE	270	-	150	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
THAILAND	430	-	320	-	5	-	-	30	-	-	10	60
VIETNAM	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
VIETNAM, SOUTH	850	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAIWAN	1,000	-	900	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	150
EUROPE	12,200	575	7,300	825	430	1,100	-	360	5	10	100	1,600
NATO EUROPE	9,400	-	6,100+	625	390	975	-	330	-	-	30	1,000
BELGIUM*	625	-	270	40	120	140	-	-	-	-	5	40
DENMARK*	270	-	90	-	20	110	-	10	-	-	-	40
FRANCE*	290	-	150	-	100	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
GERMANY, WEST*	2,200	-	1,600	140	10	-	-	10	-	-	10	460
GREECE	2,000	-	1,200	390	20	230	-	60	-	-	10	80
ICELAND*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ITALY*	625	-	550	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	60
LUXEMBOURG*	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS*	700	-	370	-	120	80	-	10	-	-	10	100
NORWAY*	260	-	160	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	90
PORTUGAL*	170	-	40	5	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	60
TURKEY	1,100	-	550	-	-	290	-	240	-	-	-	30
UNITED KINGDOM*	925	-	825	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
WARSAW PACT	10,700	7,000	-	70	-	-	2,400	-	950	10	-	240
BULGARIA	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	20	-	10	-	-	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIA*	1,300	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GERMANY, EAST*	2,000	1,700	-	-	-	-	230	-	70	-	-	5
HUNGARY*	1,000	975	-	-	-	-	50	-	10	-	-	-
POLAND*	1,500	1,200	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	10
ROMANIA*	875	675	-	70	-	-	30	-	70	10	-	20
SOVIET UNION*	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	-	800	-	-	150
OTHER EUROPEAN	2,800	575	1,200	210	30	90	-	30	5	10	60	575
ALBANIA	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
AUSTRIA*	200	-	40	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	140
FINLAND*	110	50	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
IRELAND*	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALTA	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
SPAIN	1,000	-	550	170	-	90	-	20	-	-	10	180
SWEDEN*	240	-	140	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
SWITZERLAND*	575	-	460	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	100
YUGOSLAVIA	625	525	10	20	10	-	-	10	5	-	20	30

TABLE III. Value of Arms Transfers, Cumulative 1975-1979, 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	CHINA	CANADA	OTHERS
LATIN AMERICA	5,500	1,500	725	775	675	440	-	350	-	-	20	1,000
ARGENTINA	975	-	90	270	60	110	-	80	-	-	-	360
BARBADOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOLIVIA	110	-	10	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	90
BRAZIL	725	-	160	50	400	20	-	80	-	-	-	30
CHILE	380	-	110	5	40	30	-	-	-	-	-	190
COLOMBIA	70	-	20	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	10
COSTA RICA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUBA	875	875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL SALVADOR	30	-	5	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ECUADOR**	575	-	40	280	70	110	-	5	-	-	10	60
GUATEMALA	50	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
GUYANA	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAITI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HONDURAS	50	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
JAMAICA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEXICO	70	-	10	10	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
NICARAGUA	30	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
PANAMA	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARAGUAY	20	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
PERU	1,100	650	100	110	10	40	-	80	-	-	-	100
SURINAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URUGUAY	40	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
VENEZUELA**	410	-	110	10	60	80	-	110	-	-	-	20
MIDDLE EAST	32,900	10,300	13,700	2,200	2,100	925	420	650	140	70	10	2,400
BAHRAIN	20	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
CYPRUS	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
EGYPT	1,500	250	250	490	110	180	20	60	-	60	-	80
IRAN**	8,700	650	6,600	200	310	430	-	340	-	-	-	240
IRAQ**	6,800	4,900	-	410	20	160	80	70	30	10	-	1,100
ISRAEL	4,200	-	4,200	10	60	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
JORDAN	600	-	500	-	20	5	-	-	-	-	5	60
KUWAIT**	800	50	350	150	210	20	-	-	-	-	-	10
LEBENON	60	-	30	5	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	10
OMAN	370	-	10	-	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
QATAR**	70	-	5	50	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
SAUDI ARABIA**	3,600	-	1,800	290	900	20	-	130	-	-	-	450
SYRIA	4,500	3,600	-	190	30	100	310	-	10	-	-	260
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**	410	-	10	350	30	-	-	20	-	-	-	10
YEMEN (ADEN)	600	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
YEMEN (SANAA)	625	210	110	80	-	5	-	5	100	-	-	110
NORTH AMERICA	1,800	-	825	5	240	260	-	5	-	-	250	240
CANADA*	1,000	-	825	-	10	190	-	-	-	-	-	10
UNITED STATES*	775	-	-	5	230	70	-	5	-	-	250	230

TABLE III. Value of Arms Transfers, Cumulative 1975-1979, 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	CHINA	CANADA	OTHERS
OCEANIA	900	-	450	-	150	130	-	-	-	-	-	170
AUSTRALIA*	675	-	420	-	130	130	-	-	-	-	-	10
FIJI	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
NEW ZEALAND*	50	-	30	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
SOUTH ASIA	3,600	2,300	220	360	130	10	70	20	40	250	-	170
AFGHANISTAN	470	450	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	5
BANGLADESH	60	20	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	20
INDIA	2,200	1,800	40	40	100	10	50	20	40	-	-	50
NEPAL	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAKISTAN	875	20	180	320	20	-	5	-	-	240	-	110
SRI LANKA	20	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

– 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 1975-1979, By Selected Supplier[a], Recipient Developing Region[b], and Major Weapon Type

EQUIPMENT TYPE / SUPPLIER	TOTAL	SOVIET UNION	OTHER WARSAW PACT	UNITED STATES[c]	FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER NATO	CHINA
ALL RECIPIENTS[b]								
LAND ARMAMENTS								
TANKS	14,005	6,385	2,785	2,665	385	830	70	885
ANTI-AIR ARTILLERY[d]	5,205	2,845	895	260	90	130	325	660
FIELD ARTILLERY[e]	10,860	5,685	285	3,525	440	90	365	470
ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS	21,575	8,400	365	9,730	2,170	185	720	5
NAVAL CRAFT								
MAJOR SURFACE COMBATANTS[f]	118	24	12	44	12	14	12	-
OTHER SURFACE COMBATANTS[g]	656	105	-	296	37	96	100	22
SUBMARINES	35	6	-	6	5	10	8	-
GUIDED MISSILE PATROL BOATS	66	49	-	-	10	3	4	-
AIRCRAFT								
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUPERSONIC	3,325	1,870	-	970	205	25	-	255
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUBSONIC	900	325	-	490	10	20	5	50
OTHER AIRCRAFT[h]	1,920	270	235	565	75	180	420	175
HELICOPTERS	2,415	700	35	475	705	50	415	35
MISSILES								
SURFACE-TO-AIR	25,670	16,960	-	7,140	1,340	230	-	-
AFRICA								
LAND ARMAMENTS								
TANKS	3,785	2,095	1,500	10	25	60	-	95
ANTI-AIR ARTILLERY[d]	1,915	1,355	80	-	20	25	115	320
FIELD ARTILLERY[e]	3,675	2,425	265	95	325	50	215	300
ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS	4,645	3,215	65	35	870	60	400	-
NAVAL CRAFT								
MAJOR SURFACE COMBATANTS[f]	26	6	4	-	9	1	6	-
OTHER SURFACE COMBATANTS[g]	164	47	-	-	37	8	58	14
SUBMARINES	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUIDED MISSILE PATROL BOATS	21	20	-	-	1	-	-	-
AIRCRAFT								
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUPERSONIC	860	755	-	20	70	-	-	15
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUBSONIC	140	125	-	-	10	-	5	-
OTHER AIRCRAFT[h]	490	75	80	10	30	50	235	10
HELICOPTERS	485	160	30	5	120	-	155	15
MISSILES								
SURFACE-TO-AIR	7,665	7,300	-	355	-	10	-	-

TABLE IV. Number of Arms Delivered, Cumulative 1975-1979, By Selected Supplier[a], Recipient Developing Region[b], and Major Weapon Type — continued

EQUIPMENT TYPE / SUPPLIER	TOTAL	SOVIET UNION	OTHER WARSAW PACT	UNITED STATES[c]	FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER NATO	CHINA
EAST ASIA AND OCEANIA								
LAND ARMAMENTS								
TANKS	1,610	330	-	750	40	30	70	390
ANTI-AIR ARTILLERY[d]	455	65	-	145	-	-	20	225
FIELD ARTILLERY[e]	1,150	590	-	415	-	-	20	125
ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS	565	200	-	170	-	30	160	5
NAVAL CRAFT								
MAJOR SURFACE COMBATANTS[f]	36	5	-	29	-	1	1	-
OTHER SURFACE COMBATANTS[g]	233	24	-	203	-	-	-	6
SUBMARINES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUIDED MISSILE PATROL BOATS	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
AIRCRAFT								
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUPERSONIC	615	145	-	390	-	-	-	80
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUBSONIC	255	60	-	145	-	-	-	50
OTHER AIRCRAFT[h]	660	100	40	275	-	75	50	120
HELICOPTERS	385	75	5	170	40	-	75	20
MISSILES								
SURFACE-TO-AIR	850	190	-	655	-	5	-	-
LATIN AMERICA								
LAND ARMAMENTS								
TANKS	240	140	-	30	70	-	-	-
ANTI-AIR ARTILLERY[d]	120	65	-	-	-	20	35	-
FIELD ARTILLERY[e]	735	150	-	470	75	-	40	-
ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS	485	50	-	200	185	-	50	-
NAVAL CRAFT								
MAJOR SURFACE COMBATANTS[f]	23	-	-	9	3	6	5	-
OTHER SURFACE COMBATANTS[g]	127	19	-	44	-	26	38	-
SUBMARINES	25	2	-	5	4	7	7	-
GUIDED MISSILE PATROL BOATS	13	7	-	-	-	3	3	-
AIRCRAFT								
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUPERSONIC	165	100	-	25	30	10	-	-
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUBSONIC	185	5	-	175	-	5	-	-
OTHER AIRCRAFT[h]	310	55	-	140	10	10	95	-
HELICOPTERS	225	70	-	50	70	15	20	-
MISSILES								
SURFACE-TO-AIR	895	770	-	-	40	85	-	-

TABLE IV. Number of Arms Delivered, Cumulative 1975-1979, By Selected Supplier [a], Recipient Developing Region [b], and Major Weapon Type — continued

EQUIPMENT TYPE / SUPPLIER	TOTAL	SOVIET UNION	OTHER WARSAW PACT	UNITED STATES [c]	FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER NATO	CHINA
MIDDLE EAST								
LAND ARMAMENTS								
TANKS	7,365	3,245	1,285	1,845	250	740	-	-
ANTI-AIR ARTILLERY [d]	2,435	1,130	815	115	70	85	155	65
FIELD ARTILLERY [e]	4,950	2,200	20	2,545	40	40	60	45
ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS	15,015	4,425	300	8,995	1,090	95	110	-
NAVAL CRAFT								
MAJOR SURFACE COMBATANTS [f]	17	5	4	4	-	4	-	-
OTHER SURFACE CAMBATANTS [g]	124	14	-	49	-	57	4	-
SUBMARINES	4	-	-	1	-	3	-	-
GUIDED MISSILE PATROL BOATS	21	12	-	-	9	-	-	-
AIRCRAFT								
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUPERSONIC	1,380	695	-	535	100	10	-	40
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUBSONIC	320	135	-	170	-	15	-	-
OTHER AIRCRAFT [h]	310	25	55	135	25	30	40	-
HELICOPTERS	995	340	-	250	210	30	165	-
MISSILES								
SURFACE-TO-AIR	14,230	6,800	-	6,130	1,300	-	-	-
SOUTH ASIA								
LAND ARMAMENTS								
TANKS	1,005	575	-	30	-	-	-	400
ANTI-AIR ARTILLERY [d]	280	230	-	-	-	-	-	50
FIELD ARTILLERY [e]	350	320	-	-	-	-	30	-
ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS	865	510	-	330	25	-	-	-
NAVAL CRAFT								
MAJOR SURFACE COMBATANTS [f]	16	8	4	2	-	2	-	-
OTHER SURFACE COMBATANTS [g]	8	1	-	-	-	5	-	2
SUBMARINES	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
GUIDED MISSILE PATROL BOATS	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIRCRAFT								
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUPERSONIC	305	175	-	-	5	5	-	120
COMBAT AIRCRAFT: SUBSONIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER AIRCRAFT [h]	150	15	60	5	10	15	-	45
HELICOPTERS	325	55	-	-	265	5	-	-
MISSILES								
SURFACE-TO-AIR	2,030	1,900	-	-	-	130	-	-

TABLE IV. Number of Arms Delivered, Cumulative 1975-1979, By Selected Supplier[a], Recipient Developing Region[b], and Major Weapon Type

[a] 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.

[b] Totals include the "developing" countries, as previously listed, with the exception of Albania, Greece, Malta, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

[c] U.S. data are by fiscal years 1975-1979, while other suppliers' data are by calendar years 1975-1979.

[d] Air defense artillery includes weapons over 23 mm.

[e] Field artillery includes mobile rocket launchers, mortars, and recoiless rifles over 100 mm.

[f] Major surface combatants include aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, destroyer escorts and frigates.

[g] Minor surface combatants include motor torpedo boats, subchasers and minesweepers.

[h] Other aircraft include reconnaissance aircraft, trainers, transports and utility aircraft.