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**Implementation of Section 620(s) of the
Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended**

A Report to Congress

October 1981

**Agency for International Development
International Development Cooperation Agency
Washington, D.C.**

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

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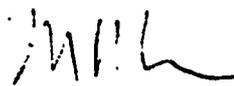
THE ADMINISTRATOR

20 OCT 1981

Dear Mr. Speaker:

In accordance with Section 620(s) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I am pleased to transmit for the President the Annual Report for 1981 on the implementation of this provision.

Sincerely,



M. Peter McPherson

Enclosure: a/s

The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

**UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523**

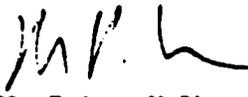
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**The Honorable Charles H. Percy
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510**

PREFACE

Section 620(s) of the Foreign Assistance Act requires that decisions on the provision of certain types of economic assistance to developing countries be preceded by consideration of the percentage of recipients' budgets devoted to military purposes and the degree to which recipients use their foreign exchange reserves to acquire military equipment. Consideration must also be given to the amount spent by the recipient countries for the purchase of sophisticated weapons systems. The types of assistance covered by this provision are development assistance loans, alliance development loans, and supporting assistance ^{1/} authorized by the FAA, and sales of agricultural commodities under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480). Development assistance grants and grants under title II of Public Law 480 are not included.

Section 620(s) requires the President to report annually to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate his actions in carrying out this section. The President's authority to administer this provision has been delegated through the Secretary of State and the Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency to the Administrator of the Agency for International Development (AID). The Administrator coordinates his report with the other executive agencies that have a direct interest in the matter and participate in the annual analyses of the quality and nature of military expenditures by countries receiving assistance under the subject programs.

In implementing this section, the executive agencies involved examine each economic aid recipient's defense expenditures as a percentage of its gross national product, and as a percentage of central government expenditures. Country data are compared to data for other similarly situated countries on both a regional and worldwide basis. Data on each country's military imports are also compared to those of other countries.

Based on figures for 1979, the most recent year for which complete data are available, the following countries which receive funds under programs cited by section 620(s) have been found to have exceeded comparative norms for military expenditures: Africa--Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, Somalia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe; Near East--Israel, Lebanon, Oman, Yemen Arab Republic; Latin America--Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Peru; East Asia--Thailand.

Because of statistical deficiencies and the difficulty of making comparisons between disparate country methods of accounting, budget systems, and definitions of defense costs, the statistical system is used primarily to establish a checklist.

^{1/}Also known as Economic Support Fund (ESF), per sec. 10(b)(6) of the International Security Assistance Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 735).

SUMMARY

This year's report is based on data through 1979, the most recent year for which complete statistics are available. Along with the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which heightened tensions throughout the Third World, numerous regional conflicts and increased internal unrest during the year, in part instigated by Soviet proxies such as Cuba and Vietnam, contributed to perceptions of growing instability and led to concomitant growth in defense spending by many Third World nations. As a result, nine of the 16 countries cited in this year's report were not included in the 1980 report.

As is true of the bulk of aid-recipient countries, those included in the report are mostly low-income countries which can ill afford sizable military expenditures, given their development needs and the increasingly heavy burdens imposed on their economies by the rising cost of imported oil. However, while increased military spending by poor countries raises questions about government priorities, in many cases the decision to increase military expenditures was dictated by a specific perceived external threat from neighboring countries, some of which are neither as small nor as poor. In the case of Morocco, for example, continuing conflict in the Western Sahara, and in Morocco itself, with a mobile guerrilla force supported by Algeria and Libya weighed heavily in Morocco's continuing high defense costs. Other countries border hostile but equally poor neighbors which present external threats as well. This is true of Thailand with respect to Vietnamese-controlled Cambodia, in Somalia vis-a-vis Ethiopia, in Yemen's dispute with neighboring South Yemen, and in Tanzania (in 1979) with respect to Uganda.

In other instances, where no clear cut threat existed, countries were influenced in their military allocations by a perceived inferiority in defensive capacity as a result of build-up by neighboring states--as in the case of Peru, Ecuador and Kenya.

Additionally, a number of Third World nations saw, in 1979, continuing or expanding internal strife which created a demand for high defense expenditures despite pressing development needs. Such was the case in Nicaragua and El Salvador which witnessed, respectively, the fall of the Somoza and Romero regimes, in Lebanon which saw a continuation of its long-standing civil war, and in Zimbabwe (then Rhodesia) which experienced widespread warfare leading up to its independence the following year.

REGIONAL SUMMARIES

Africa

The highest scoring country in Africa, in terms of both the level and rate of increase in military imports and spending, was Ethiopia. Among aid-recipient countries subject to consideration under section 620(s), the highest scoring country in the level of military imports and spending was Somalia whose allocation of resources to military purposes is related to its territorial dispute with Ethiopia.

Although still relatively low in measures of absolute spending and military import levels, Kenya scores highest on the continent in the rate of growth of such levels, owing to its reaction to regional tensions.

East Asia

In East Asia, among those countries measured, South Korea ranks highest overall in combined scores for absolute levels and the rates of increase in resources devoted to military purposes. However, several Communist-controlled countries are excluded from the base for reasons of unavailability of data. Not only does this exclusion skew the regional norm to an indeterminate degree, but the presence of these hostile regimes has an obvious impact on the level of defense spending in neighboring countries. This is certainly the case for Thailand, where the proximity to war-torn Cambodia has created an internal political and economic problem in the form of refugees and has required increasing defense outlays, resulting in its inclusion for the first time this year in the report.

Near East/South Asia

As was the case last year, Syria was the highest ranking country in this turbulent region in combined scores for military imports and spending in 1979. In measures of the absolute level of military imports and expenditures, Syria was followed closely by Israel which continued to devote substantial portions of GNP and government expenditures to defense. Oman scored as high as Israel in ratio measures of spending and imports but rising oil income has reduced the proportion of military expenditures to GNP.

Lebanon scored highest in the region in the rate of increase of military imports and expenditures, owing in part to the government's need to overcome the inferiority of its armed forces relative to other actors involved in the continuing internal conflict. Again, however, the statistics are somewhat misleading in that historically low non-defense spending distorts the relative magnitude of military expenditures.

Latin America

In combined measures of absolute levels and rates of increase in military imports and spending, Argentina far exceeded other countries in the region during 1979. However, if the rates of increase are excluded, Peru topped the list in 1979 in three of the four measures of the absolute rates of military spending and imports in Latin America, exceeding Argentina in all but the ratio of military imports to total imports. In 1980, however, a new civilian government was elected in Peru, replacing the former military regime. The new government gives high priority to civilian development expenditures, although efforts to reduce military spending were set back by the recent border conflict with Ecuador. Ecuador, too, was high during 1979 in levels of expenditure and import for military purposes and this is likely to continue because of military fears directed at Peru.

Also exceeding the regional norm in all measures of absolute levels of military imports and spending during 1979 are El Salvador and Nicaragua; in the case of the former it also exceeded the norm substantially in the rates of increase in all such measures. In El Salvador, the Government is fighting an insurgency coordinated and armed from abroad. For Nicaragua, as the country analysis indicates, its arms build-up and role in the spreading regional strife subsequent to 1979 has resulted in a continuing review by the Administration of the appropriateness of American assistance, as required by section 620(s) and other provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act.

INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY ASSESSMENTS

AFRICA

Kenya

In the past few years Kenya has responded to increased tensions in the Horn of Africa by a relatively modest upgrading of its national military establishment. During the period covered by this report (1975-79) both Somalia and Ethiopia acquired numbers of modern tanks, artillery, and jet fighters. Uganda, under the Amin regime, also had substantial mechanized forces and Tanzania, although not threatening, had a relatively considerable army. The Kenyan armed forces consisted of a few battalions of infantry and an artillery unit with Korean War vintage guns deemed inadequate for national defense in light of the regional arms build-up.

Rather than create a sizable ground force with armor and other heavy equipment, the Kenyans opted to develop a small but well-equipped force with air mobility, missile armament, and short-range jet interceptors. Equipping this force involved the increases in expenditure noted in the current year's statistical tables. This expenditure is expected to require between 12 and 15 percent of central government expenditures

for three to four years and then fall to a lower figure representing operation, maintenance, and replacement expenses. Although Kenya's relations with Somalia have recently begun to improve, there may be an increased perception of threat from the new connection between Ethiopia and Libya. It should be noted that present expenditures reflect not only a response to increased tensions in the region, but low expenditures by Kenya in previous years.

Kenya is committed to economic and social development and has an elective government responsive to popular needs. National priorities are outlined in a five-year plan covering 1979-83 which projects government civilian expenditures as \$8.3 billion U.S. (as compared to Embassy estimates of military expenditures of \$750 million for 1977-1980 for imports plus an estimated \$51 million in FY 82). Of this sum, education, agriculture, and public works were intended to receive 44.4 percent and public health and water another 15.7 percent. These priorities are consistent with the importance of agriculture (which employs 85 percent of Kenyan workers), the need for industrialization, and public services.

Despite the increase, military expenditures remain a relatively minor factor in Kenya's economic development. Kenya remains below the median for Africa in military imports; in relation to international reserves, military expenditures are well below those for Africa as a whole. In both cases, Kenya is far below the ratios of neighboring states. A recent World Bank analysis of Kenya's economic problems finds military expenditures worth only a single mention as one of six factors in an increase in recurrent expenditure levels. Military expenditures have minor effects on Kenyan economic development efforts in comparison with oil and other import price increases, inflation, and unpredictable fluctuations of prices for the country's main exports.

Conclusion - Considerations under section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

Madagascar

Defense expenditures for Madagascar increased as a percentage of central government expenditures during the late 1970s as the government attempted to decrease reliance on its former colonial power, France. Major capital investments were made as a result of an agreement with the Soviet Union to improve its naval and army facilities and to upgrade its weaponry. In addition, Madagascar doubled the size of its uniformed services, to 25,000, over a two-year period.

These initial expenditures peaked in 1979. Since that time, indications are that defense as a percentage of central government expenditures has declined to levels equal to or less than the average for the region.

Conclusion - Considerations under section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

Morocco

Morocco's defense expenditures increased sharply during the 1970's as a result of a military modernization program and fighting in the Western Sahara.

With U.S. support, Morocco embarked on a military modernization program in 1975 to meet a perceived military threat from neighboring, Soviet-supplied Algeria. There is a history of tension between the two countries and Algeria outnumbers Morocco in offensive air and armor capabilities.

In addition, since 1976 Morocco has been fighting Polisario guerillas in the Western Sahara and, since 1979, in Morocco itself. The Polisario, supported by Algeria and Libya, reject Morocco's claimed sovereignty over the former Spanish Sahara.

As a result of the military modernization program and the Saharan conflict, military expenditures have become a serious burden on government finances, a fact publicly acknowledged by King Hassan. During the 1970's, while the economy also expanded, defense expenditures as a percentage of GNP went from 3.5 percent to about 6 percent. A substantial portion of the increased Moroccan defense expenditures was financed by Middle East oil exporting countries. In 1979, official statistics show defense expenditures taking about 22 percent of the state operating budget and 17.7 percent of the investment budget. This represents an increase from the percentage allocated to defense in 1978.

Some progress toward settlement of the conflict in the Western Sahara was made at the Organization of African Unity summit meeting in Nairobi in June 1981. King Hassan proposed a referendum on the future status of the region which was adopted by the OAU. An implementation committee was set up to work out the modalities for a settlement including a recommendation for an immediate ceasefire. Additional hopeful progress was made when the implementation committee met in August. A settlement, which now seems more likely than at any time in the past five years, would permit some eventual reduction in Morocco's defense expenditures although, even in peacetime, equipment purchases in connection with the military modernization program will continue to require substantial defense outlays.

In terms of its economic development, Morocco is just emerging from three years under severe economic restraints. The slower rate of economic growth imposed by government policies meant a reduction in government investments which in turn caused stagnation in the manufacturing sector and increased unemployment.

The stringent controls placed on imports--only recently relaxed--have hampered industrial expansion especially of many small businesses which were hard pressed to make the required 25 percent prior down payment when placing orders for imported goods. Also, the private sector lacked sufficient credit availability for expansion. Agricultural productivity grew in 1979 at a modest 2 percent but accounted for

only 17 percent of GNP in spite of the fact that more than one half of the population is engaged in the agricultural sector. This year the worst drought since 1943 destroyed nearly 70 percent of the grain production and forced grain imports of nearly \$1 billion.

A 52 percent jump in Morocco's oil import bill in 1980 hindered what otherwise would have been a marked improvement in the country's export/import ratio. Although an improvement over 1979, the sharp oil increases in the last year left exports covering only a little more than half of 1980 imports.

Modest economic progress was registered in 1980 on some fronts. In real terms GNP increased 6 percent in 1980; domestic investment showed some increase and agricultural exports increased 32 percent. On the other hand, Morocco's financial accounts suffered a serious deterioration from 1979. The debt service costs approached 30 percent of export earnings and the balance of payments deficit increased to 10 percent of GNP. In 1980 Morocco imported 40 percent of the wheat required for domestic consumption and about 80 percent of its energy needs, which made heavy claims on its foreign exchange.

This year (1981) Morocco is launching a new Five Year Development Plan. Assisted by a \$1.3 billion capital infusion from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and \$350 million from the World Bank, the government will attempt to hold in check budget expenditures and increases in the external debt. The emphasis will be on stimulation of small and medium-size business activity, greater resource allocation to dryland agriculture, encouragement of labor-intensive projects, and attraction of foreign private investment to fill the capital resource gap created by the government's severe budgetary constraints.

Success of the new development plan will depend on a variety of factors--an end to current drought conditions that doubled Morocco's grain import bill in 1981; settlement of the Sahara conflict; improved access to the EEC for Morocco's agricultural exports; attraction of foreign investment; and limiting the heavy burden of maintaining government food subsidies as well as the runaway costs in education that now absorb more than a quarter of Morocco's national budget.

Conclusion - Considerations under section 620(s) do not rule out assistance at this time. However, the continuing gap between allocations for defense and development, cited last year, would dictate a review of Morocco's commitment to development if a development assistance loan or PL 480 title I sale were contemplated.

Somalia

Somalia's defense expenditures, as a percentage of central government expenditures, increased between 1975 and 1979 due to continued conflict and tension in the Ogaden region. However, military imports in 1979 decreased to under 7 percent of total imports, from 32 percent in 1975, due in part to foreign grants which provided required defense

equipment. At the same time imports of essential consumer goods, e.g., cereals and other food items, petroleum and related products, medical and pharmaceutical products, and investment goods, accounted for half of the country's total imports in 1979. Under the 1980 IMF supported stabilization program, ordinary expenditures rose only marginally, reflecting a containment of defense expenditures.

More recently, by early 1981, regular Somali combat units were withdrawn from the Ogaden, but Somalia continues to face threats posed by the Ethiopian and Libyan supported Somali Salvation Front as well as by the larger and better equipped Ethiopian Armed Forces.

Somalia is committed to a development program which emphasizes growth with equity. The Government of Somalia has begun to strengthen the private sector and small holder agriculture. Development investment during 1979 took place within the context of a Three-Year Development Plan (1979-1981) aimed at the improvement in the standard of living, the attainment of self-sufficiency in agricultural products, and the provision of better education and health facilities.

A severe drought affecting the agricultural and livestock sectors, the outbreak of regional hostilities and the inflow of refugees have placed a critical burden upon the country's overall balance of payments and thus upon the resources available for development activities. Somalia's estimated per capita GNP stood at \$130 in 1978. Gross official reserves, which amounted to the equivalent of about 8 months of official imports at the end of 1978, declined to the equivalent of less than two months of official imports at the end of 1979.

Current U.S. bilateral aid to Somalia is aimed at concentrating development resources on full achievement of the agricultural and livestock sector potential, and, at the concomitant fostering of human resources growth to improve the country's overall economic development. Because of the extraordinary food demands brought about by both the refugees and drought-induced crop failures, in collaboration with other donors, the U.S. is covering a major portion of the food deficit which the Government of Somalia is unable to finance from its own meager resources. In a similar manner the ESF program is designed to cover a significant portion of the foreign exchange gap of a multi-donor program to assist the Government of Somalia in introducing economic reforms required to encourage growth and support domestic stability.

Conclusion - Considerations under section 620(s) do not rule out assistance at this time, although budgetary allocations to defense will continue to be kept under review.

Tanzania

Tanzania's defense expenditures and military imports increased markedly during 1979 as a result of its war with Uganda. Following the October 1978 invasion by Uganda, Tanzanian forces moved into that country, removing Idi Amin and providing police services for the interim government. Principally because of the cost and impact on its own economy, Tanzania began withdrawing its troops in 1979; virtually all troops had left Uganda by June 1981.

Uganda had agreed to pay the cost of maintaining Tanzanian troops, but its own economic situation permitted only token payments. With the termination of this costly burden, Tanzanian defense expenditures should be reduced significantly.

Conclusion - Considerations under section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

Zambia

In 1979, 15.3 percent of Zambia's central government expenditures were defense related, but only 1.6 percent of all imports were military imports. The increasing importance, since 1975, of defense expenditures to the budget has been in response to regional insecurity related to changes in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe (then Rhodesia). The Zambian government decided in 1979 to make a major purchase of Soviet fighter aircraft. Although precise terms of the purchase are not known, it is believed that the total value of the purchase was approximately \$200 million. It is believed that no substantial new military purchases have taken place since 1979.

The cessation of hostilities in Zimbabwe led to a reduction in the need for arms purchases. It is also permitted a lessening of controls on foreign exchange, previously required for defense purchases, which allowed a concomitant increase in imports and resulted in a severe deterioration of Zambia's balance of payments and foreign exchange situation. Zambia has received Extended Financing Facility (EFF) assistance from the IMF. This is tied to reduction in government expenditures, imports, and to gradual elimination of government subsidies of consumer staples and parastatal activities. The use of foreign exchange will be closely monitored.

Conclusion - Considerations under section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

Zimbabwe

The military expenditures made by the former Rhodesian government placed severe strains on the economy. In 1978 and 1979 around 20 percent of all central government expenditures were military related, amounting to 6 1/2 percent of GNP. These were among the highest in Africa. The 1980-81 defense budget of \$2.3 million is slightly less than was spent in 1979-80. While military expenditures are more than desired, they are being reduced as rapidly as foreign and domestic considerations permits. Since independence, the integration of the two former guerilla groups has swelled the ranks of the Zimbabwe National Army to over 50,000. Prime Minister Mugabe counters charges that the army is too large by citing the threat posed by political conflicts in the region which necessitate a strong defense. One of his goals is to reduce the army to approximately 40,000 men in the near future.

High defense expenditures are not impeding development performance; the economy has done exceptionally well since independence.

Conclusion - Considerations under section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

EAST ASIA

Thailand

Thailand currently faces the threat of continuing incursions of Vietnamese forces from neighboring Cambodia. The country continues to act as a country of first asylum for Vietnamese refugees and displaced Khmer, and is supported in this effort by the U.S. Government.

Although Thailand's defense expenditures as a percentage of Gross National Product increased 12 percent in 1979, and as a percentage of central government expenditures rose by 7 percent, military imports actually declined as a ratio of total imports and total reserves.

Thailand's economic development remains impressive despite the impact of the increase in petroleum prices and worldwide inflation. Thailand's Gross Domestic Product grew in 1980 by 6 percent compared to a population increase of 2 percent. (Thailand, with AID and other donor support, is making strenuous efforts to reduce the population growth rate even more.) The balance of payments registered an overall surplus for the first time since 1974 and foreign exchange reserves are equal to about five months of imports.

The Thai Government has initiated a number of recent policy reforms designed to raise agriculture producer prices and strengthen the market mechanism. In order to put the economy on a self-sustaining fiscal basis, it has raised petroleum prices and increased electric power rates. In June 1981, the Thai Government signed a Stand-by Agreement with the IMF that would require further policy reforms and additional fiscal and monetary policies to strengthen the economy.

Conclusion - Considerations under section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

NEAR EAST

Israel

Israel's spending for defense as a percentage of GNP hit a high of 42 percent in 1973, fluctuated downward to 27 percent in 1978, then rose to 30 percent in 1980, slightly under the 1975-80 average of 31 percent. As Israeli Government expenditures have been roughly equal to GNP in recent years, the above percentages also approximate the defense share of Government spending. Defense spending is expected to continue to average about one third of Israel's GNP and Government expenditures for the next several years. The relatively large amount of Israel's resources devoted to defense reflects its continuing concern over its security situation and its conviction that it can participate in the peace process only from a strong defensive position.

Israel continues to experience balance of payments difficulties and triple digit inflation. In November 1979, the Government of Israel announced a new austerity program in an effort to resolve these problems. The main features of the program were reduced real government spending, tighter credit, restraints on real wage growth, and a variety of measures to promote exports and discourage imports. The program was instrumental in bringing about an improvement in Israel's balance of payments picture in 1980. Exports showed considerable strength while import demand was held in check. The overall goods and services deficit was held at the 1979 level of \$3.8 billion despite considerable escalation in oil prices. Capital inflows (primarily foreign aid and commercial borrowing from abroad) were more than sufficient to finance the deficit and, as a result, international reserves increased by \$300 million to a year end level of \$3.4 billion.

The Israelis were less successful in bringing inflation under control. Early in 1980, there was a decline in both consumption and investment. However, by the second quarter of the year, domestic demand began to revive. Implementation of appropriately restrictive fiscal policies proved to be especially difficult. For the year as a whole inflation was 133 percent. GNP grew by 2.3 percent, down from 3.6 percent in 1979.

Aid and commercial loan inflows boosted Israel's foreign debt to \$17 billion by the end of 1980. The debt service ratio--i.e., principal and interest payments on public and private foreign debt as a percentage of earnings from the export of goods and services--was 24 percent in 1977 and 26 percent in 1979 and 1980. While the debt service ratio in recent years has been less than the high of 31 percent recorded in 1975, Israel still bears a relatively heavy debt burden.

The U.S. assistance program is designed to help Israel deal with both its economic and defense problems. In recent years Foreign Military Sales credits and economic assistance have been made available on very generous terms: about 60 percent grant and the balance in low-interest, long-term loans.

Conclusion - Considerations under section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

Lebanon

Increased military expenditures by the Government of Lebanon are the result of the continuing unrest in that country. The Lebanese Armed Forces are challenged by several indigenous, private militias, by the military forces of the Palestinian organizations currently in Lebanon, and by those of the Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon. Expenditure increases are largely the result of Lebanese government efforts to re-equip its army and rebuild military facilities damaged or destroyed during the continuing strife, along with a modest increase in troop strength to facilitate reassertion of central government authority.

However, with respect to the data on Lebanon's military expenditures it should be pointed out that the statistics available on defense expenditures ratios are somewhat deceptive. The GNP estimates do not reflect an estimated \$2 billion in Lebanese worker remittances. Correcting for this would reduce the ratio of defense expenditures to GNP to below the median level for the region. Further, the role of the central government in Lebanon historically has been more sharply limited in the social welfare area than that of most governments. Accordingly military expenditures could be expected to comprise a somewhat larger than average share of government expenditures. Lastly, the foreign exchange reserve figures do not take into account Lebanon's disproportionately large gold reserves.

Conclusion - Considerations under section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

Oman

Although Omani defense expenditures have remained very high over the past decade (an average of 29 percent of GNP in 1978-79, the highest in the region) the proportion of military expenditures to various economics indicators has steadily declined since the mid-1970's. Defense expenditures as a proportion of GNP, for example, declined from 41 percent in 1975 to 23 percent in 1979. This is due to rapidly rising national income from increased oil prices and relatively constant military expenditures over this period. While defense expenditures rose in 1980 and are expected to continue to increase in 1981, the greatly augmented level of GNP should prevent the military proportion from rising.

The high level of defense expenditures in Oman since 1970 has been a function of the need to create a defense capacity virtually from nothing in order to meet a number of internal and external threats. Most notable of these was the South Yemeni supported insurgency in Dhofar which necessitated a major military response. Although the active phase of this insurgency had been put down by 1975, pockets of guerillas still exist, and the threat from a consistently hostile, Soviet-supported South Yemen remains. Consequently, Oman has been forced to undertake a comprehensive conversion of its armed forces from their former predominantly anti-insurgency roles and develop their capabilities to counter the growing conventional threat they now face directly from South Yemen. In addition, Oman is located in the strategic Persian Gulf area and occupies the Southern shore of the vital Strait of Hormuz. The volatility of the region, and particularly the potential threat from Iran, have contributed to Oman's perceived need to develop a credible regional defense posture of its own. This is in addition to its historic 1980 decision to grant facilities access to U.S. forces in support of our mutual interests in the region.

From its almost totally undeveloped state in 1970, Oman has made rapid strides in creating a basic infrastructure, extending social services to most of the population and beginning the development of other income-generating industries. The rise in oil prices has allowed Oman to make this progress without being significantly impeded by the need to devote substantially greater proportions of available resources to defense.

The Omani military has also undertaken a number of civic action programs and performs numerous non-military social and welfare services--particularly in remote regions of the country where continuous demonstration of viable and friendly ties with the central government is important. There are thus some items in the military budget which could more properly be designated part of the civilian budget.

Conclusion - Considerations under section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

Yemen

After three years of decline, defense expenditures as a percentage of the Yemen Arab Republic's (YAR) budget returned to the 1975 level of 38 percent. This represents nearly a 10 percent increase over the previous year. This major increase in expenditures and imports is due primarily to the attack on the YAR by South Yemen and the accelerated delivery of U.S. and Saudi financed equipment in response to the crisis. During the past year the Government of the YAR has been forced to undertake significant military action to counter the activities of the Marxist dominated National Democratic Front directed by South Yemen. The NDF has conducted increasingly severe insurgency activities in the southern portion of the YAR which has created an additional, unanticipated financial burden on the Government. Nevertheless, defense expenditures as a portion of GNP are substantially less than other nations in the Middle East.

Despite this increase in military expenditures, the Government of the YAR remains committed to economic and social development, as outlined in its Five Year Plan (1976-81). The plan calls for a total investment of \$3.5 billion in development with an emphasis on transportation and communications infrastructure. However, funding for development in other sectors such as agriculture, education, and health also is substantial and is projected to continue on this trend during the next Five Year Plan period (1982-87).

The YAR's efforts to modernize have been supported by assistance from a wide variety of donors, primarily Saudi Arabia, and by the remittances of some 800,000 workers in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf States. Largely because of this support, military expenditures have not adversely affected economic development in the YAR. Moreover, a large part of the YAR's current military supplies are financed by long term credit from the Soviet Union which the YAR is currently negotiating to have extended.

Conclusion - Considerations under section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

LATIN AMERICA

Ecuador

During 1979, Ecuador's Gross Domestic Product increased 5.3 percent in real terms, the same rate as in 1978. Central expenditures increased 5.7 percent while defense expenditures rose by 7.2 percent.

Defense expenditures in 1979 represented only 2.04 percent of GNP, down from a 1978 level of 2.23 percent, and 12.03 percent of central government expenditures compared to 13.66 percent the prior year. Although military imports increased from \$90 million in 1978 to \$180 million in 1979, the 1979 figure represented only 5.9 percent of the country's imports of goods and services (up from 3.6 percent a year earlier). Ecuador's decision to modernize its military allegedly was based on Peru's considerable expenditures in this regard and the difficult relations which have prevailed between the two countries during much of the past century.

Notwithstanding the above increase in military imports the country's international reserves increased by 13.1 percent to \$739 million in the same period. This was primarily due to the continuing escalation in world petroleum prices during 1979. Even though the quantity of petroleum exported that year remained relatively stationary, export earnings from petroleum increased about 73 percent to over \$1 billion. Although the country's manufacturing sector grew by 10 percent in 1979, the important agriculture-fishing-livestock sector grew by only 2 percent. In both cases this continued the trend set in 1978. Each sector contributed about 18 percent to GDP in 1979, slightly more than the petroleum sector. Although fishing is experiencing a 10 percent growth per year and livestock a 4 percent increase, the agriculture subsector has caused concern recently because of its lethargic growth. Factors such as bad weather, price controls on agriculture crops favoring urban consumers, lack of adequate agricultural credit, and uncertainties about agricultural reform have all combined to limit output. This, in turn, has necessitated importing certain agricultural products. AID and the international financial institutions are concentrating on rural development under Ecuador's 1980-1984 National Development Plan in an effort to get the agriculture subsector moving again.

Conclusion - Considerations under section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

El Salvador

While El Salvador's defense expenditures amounted to some 9 percent of central government expenditures and 1.5 percent of the GNP in 1979, the amount devoted to military expenditures in 1980 and 1981 has signifi-

cantly increased, over and above some \$35 million in U.S. military assistance thus far.

Through much of 1980 and particularly since January 1981, El Salvador has been immersed in a bloody insurgency. It is to the credit of the ruling junta that it is devoting considerable resources to El Salvador's economic future, in spite of its life-and-death struggle with leftist elements receiving considerable support from outside sources. The basic program of the junta is to implement agrarian reform, which has gone a long way toward correcting the inequitable land and wealth distribution pattern prevalent in El Salvador for almost two centuries; to bring about financial reforms; and to implement export policy reforms.

The United States, together with other donors, is supporting the goal of the junta to broaden popular participation in the economy through agrarian reform and employment generation. It is significant that U.S. economic assistance exceeds military assistance by more than three times.

Conclusion - Considerations under section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

Nicaragua

Nicaragua's defense expenditures experienced a significant increase from 1978 to 1979, climbing from 10.6 percent of all government expenditures to 13.3 percent. Defense expenditures accounted for just over 2 percent of GNP in 1978 and nearly 3 percent in 1979. During this time, the Somoza regime was fighting for its life in a bloody civil war which it lost when the regime was toppled on July 19, 1979 and the Sandinistas assumed power.

Mainly as a result of the civil war, Nicaragua's economy nearly collapsed. The foreign exchange gap is still around \$300 million; Nicaragua's foreign indebtedness has reached \$2.6 billion. This situation prevails in spite of considerable assistance by various national and international donors, including the United States, which is expected to reach \$600 million during 1981.

In spite of its economic straits, the Nicaraguan Government has been building up its armed forces. The regular army consists now of possibly more than 20,000 troops, contrasted with 10,000 under Somoza, while the militia force comprises 25,000 members and is growing. The Administration is concerned that this build-up will have a destabilizing effect on the region.

Because of Nicaragua's involvement in the transshipment of arms to Salvadoran insurgents, on April 1, President Reagan decreed the suspension of all new assistance to the Nicaraguan Government. This suspension remains in force at present. However, limited assistance is being channelled directly to Nicaragua's private sector and private voluntary organizations in an effort to support forces of pluralism in Nicaragua as a balance against the leftist-oriented Sandinista Government. The

Administration wishes to continue this type of assistance for the time being.

Conclusion - At this time, considerations under section 620(s) do not yet rule out all assistance, however the situation will be kept under careful review.

Peru

During 1979 Peru's economy was almost stagnant. Gross Domestic Product at constant prices increased 3.7 percent. With a 2.9 percent annual population increase, the per capita GDP rose only 0.9 percent. Peru became a net exporter of petroleum in 1979, which partly accounted for the substantial improvement in the balance of trade to \$1,523 million, up from \$340 million in 1978. This led to an improvement in year-end international reserves from minus \$1,025 million in 1978 to plus \$554 million in 1979. Defense spending declined from 5.7 percent of GNP in 1978 to 4.2 percent in 1979; it likewise dropped from more than one-fourth of total government expenditures in 1978 to about one-fifth in 1979. Military imports declined about 25 percent in absolute terms from 1978 to 1979, representing only a little over 3 percent of total imports in 1979.

Despite an improvement in Peru's balance of payments beginning late in 1979, its development needs remain enormous. A three-year drought affected almost all parts of the country until March 1981 and overall agricultural production will not reach pre-drought levels before 1982. About half of Peruvian children suffer chronic malnutrition and half the total population live in extreme poverty. Infant and child mortality rates exceed the Latin American average. Real wages of white collar and blue collar urban workers remain below the levels of the early 1970's.

The new civilian government might attempt to reduce the high priority accorded military expenditures by the former military government, although this may be difficult in view of Peru's difficulties with neighboring Ecuador. It is expected to place higher priority on economic development and overcoming several years of slow economic growth and high inflation. Realization of this goal may also be hampered by the government's need to enforce strict budget austerity over the next several years.

Conclusion - Considerations under section 620(s) do not rule out assistance at this time. However, the allocation of resources to development and to defense will continue to be kept under review.

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(638) ALGERIA						
1975	55470	19311	1312	6893	90	1352
1976	67152	21907	2001	6827	320	1988
1977	81280	25928	1956	8989	470	1918
1978	99113	30140	2429	10590	625	2233
1979	120300	34700	2842	12141	420	2915
(680) BENIN (DAHOMEY)						
1975	112680	14801	1684	268	---	15
1976	133715	20538	1750	237	---	19
1977	148680	23597	2133	307	10	21
1978	165900	29251	3384	368	10	16
1979	200700	31895	4031	452	10	15
(633) BOTSWANA						
1975	220	108	---	278	---	---
1976	274	132	---	333	---	75
1977	317	205	---	380	10	100
1978	315	181	---	457	10	151
1979	455	227	---	668	5	267
(695) BURUNDI						
1975	31991	3817	750	74	10	31
1976	38942	5317	855	72	---	49
1977	47695	4845	1316	94	10	96
1978	54778	6377	1525	119	---	83
1979	71891	10137	---	155	10	99

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(631) CAMEROON						
1975	564000	78727	9152	848	5	29
1976	634800	94391	10985	851	10	44
1977	767500	115347	11187	1104	10	45
1978	920800	147650	14585	1508	5	55
1979	1094200	157000	15510	1840	---	141
(655) CAPE VERDE						
1975	---	876	52	36	---	18
1976	---	987	78	43	---	33
1977	2949	1468	81	49	---	42
1978	3271	1622	86	62	20	39
1979	4521	2108	95	78	30	42
(676) CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC						
1975	79880	18224	1632	154	---	4
1976	93720	18800	2063	134	---	19
1977	106530	22800	2362	178	---	26
1978	120060	25500	2600	210	---	26
1979	134600	23800	2470	219	5	50
(677) CHAD						
1975	106300	20321	5893	230	---	3
1976	117900	23140	5970	215	10	23
1977	130300	18200	5255	250	5	20
1978	151100	20100	5186	295	---	14
1979	---	20310	---	328	---	17

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(679) CONGO. REP. OF						
1975	153100	64797	7178	529	10	14
1976	163700	56951	8205	530	5	12
1977	171400	59952	9000	535	30	14
1978	184500	75160	10000	574	---	11
1979	209500	65590	9450	608	20	48
(603) DJIBOUTI. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF						
1975	18280	5877	---	136	---	---
1976	19358	6491	1656	119	---	---
1977	20873	7448	766	104	---	24
1978	23913	9550	7	161	---	25
1979	29333	12029	8	175	---	---
(663) ETHIOPIA						
1975	5490	1033	209	436	30	288
1976	6001	1180	292	487	50	306
1977	6820	1328	388	578	440	225
1978	7225	1584	214	605	1100	164
1979	7958	1974	693	708	210	184
(678) GABON						
1975	316700	202700	3612	1257	---	146
1976	685292	338900	3482	1401	20	116
1977	596900	381000	4290	1454	10	11
1978	540903	190600	2210	1367	10	25
1979	---	202000	---	1668	10	27

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(635) GAMBIA, THE						
1975	174	45	---	63	---	29
1976	214	60	---	77	5	21
1977	261	91	---	80	---	24
1978	214	135	---	112	---	26
1979	301	141	---	136	---	2
(641) GHANA						
1975	5241	1211	89	922	10	149
1976	6478	1605	127	995	20	103
1977	11544	2228	99	1158	20	163
1978	19831	3290	125	1102	40	288
1979	27840	3819	160	1004	40	300
(675) GUINEA						
1975	19600	4082	---	265	20	42
1976	19700	9715	---	332	10	53
1977	22800	7902	---	325	---	51
1978	23584	7498	---	337	20	29
1979	---	7702	---	358	20	---
(657) GUINEA-BISSAU						
1975	---	1234	---	49	---	11
1976	4408	1424	231	78	---	17
1977	5070	1957	271	70	---	14
1978	4150	2296	299	78	10	11
1979	---	---	---	89	10	---

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(681) IVCRY COAST						
1975	807300	208045	11600	1739	5	103
1976	1072900	307200	17200	1969	10	76
1977	1488800	420900	19900	2601	10	186
1978	1717500	569500	35800	3419	70	449
1979	1908100	699700	51364	3660	60	142
(615) KENYA						
1975	22575	5848	382	1287	10	173
1976	27710	7232	412	1269	---	276
1977	35624	7949	858	1600	10	523
1978	39730	11588	1588	2256	50	362
1979	43887	13530	2115	2180	50	637
(632) LESOTHO						
1975	181	42	---	299	---	14
1976	225	43	---	352	---	17
1977	277	67	---	377	---	27
1978	302	86	---	410	---	---
1979	---	130	---	513	---	---
(669) LIBERIA						
1975	487	133	5	477	---	14
1976	552	167	5	526	---	17
1977	625	205	7	595	---	27
1978	654	254	9	624	---	18
1979	784	366	10	673	---	55

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(670) LIBYA						
1975	3380	1401	72	5977	550	2201
1976	4389	1751	108	5851	1000	3209
1977	5182	1950	142	6538	1200	4890
1978	5407	2167	216	7579	1900	4208
1979	6882	2387	148	8262	2300	6449
(687) MADAGASCAR						
1975	395000	66979	6493	501	---	36
1976	418700	84800	8270	415	10	42
1977	455000	95700	12229	457	5	69
1978	470800	127800	13775	588	20	59
1979	577200	176636	25251	370	20	5
(612) MALAWI						
1975	581	145	4	301	---	61
1976	642	142	8	268	---	26
1977	746	178	14	307	---	88
1978	884	247	19	409	5	75
1979	1015	252	17	527	10	70
(688) MALI						
1975	249700	37900	8111	260	10	4
1976	280100	42637	9721	207	20	7
1977	327000	48150	12640	228	30	6
1978	363600	54770	12860	317	60	9
1979	---	64496	---	377	10	7

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(682) MAURITANIA						
1975	19039	7025	410	312	---	48
1976	22624	11567	1287	414	20	82
1977	23837	11062	1342	404	40	50
1978	24627	12483	1358	370	20	80
1979	27755	13718	---	420	10	115
(642) MAURITIUS						
1975	3433	865	5	373	---	166
1976	4146	1302	8	382	---	90
1977	4892	1691	9	499	---	68
1978	5492	1982	9	584	---	52
1979	6450	2439	10	664	---	34
(608) MOROCCO						
1975	38131	12328	1672	3067	50	378
1976	43084	16037	2547	3623	210	491
1977	48526	20059	3230	4287	220	531
1978	53450	17265	3220	4261	460	649
1979	60206	19492	3408	5168	480	590
(656) MOZAMBIQUE						
1975	69560	9950	750	500	30	---
1976	70820	11950	---	383	10	---
1977	76769	12200	1432	450	30	---
1978	79475	12642	3650	415	120	---
1979	---	---	---	---	60	---

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(683) NIGER						
1975	156100	19562	1334	244	---	50
1976	216400	25953	1545	315	---	83
1977	277400	34702	1862	331	5	101
1978	343700	47097	2226	486	---	129
1979	443000	57070	2600	622	30	132
(620) NIGERIA						
1975	21404	8188	720	8961	90	5611
1976	27103	9850	1037	11125	50	5205
1977	32014	1775	1259	14181	10	4257
1978	37345	11209	1305	14779	50	1915
1979	---	9351	1122	15745	100	5582
(696) RWANDA						
1975	52377	4822	700	128	---	26
1976	61485	5794	850	159	5	64
1977	71188	7326	935	185	---	83
1978	75941	8005	1284	271	10	88
1979	88790	9965	1513	319	5	152
(658) SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE						
1975	520	228	4	---	---	4
1976	707	262	10	---	---	16
1977	1557	426	24	---	---	20
1978	1611	465	16	---	---	30
1979	1879	684	17	---	---	33

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(685) SENEGAL						
1975	394600	68300	6800	866	---	31
1976	444600	85480	7850	903	---	25
1977	467300	97250	8900	1039	10	34
1978	436000	106200	11144	1170	20	20
1979	492000	112073	13964	1406	10	20
(662) SEYCHELLES						
1975	225	97	---	42	---	6
1976	364	130	---	47	---	6
1977	450	167	2	58	---	12
1978	565	256	5	78	---	9
1979	---	334	24	109	---	12
(636) SIERRA LEONE						
1975	566	142	6	224	---	28
1976	604	149	6	201	---	25
1977	733	172	7	229	---	33
1978	833	241	11	343	---	35
1979	938	287	16	446	---	47
(649) SOMALIA						
1975	2184	1333	145	218	70	69
1976	2542	1739	165	222	100	85
1977	2725	1900	200	245	80	121
1978	3067	2091	422	322	170	129
1979	---	2445	592	453	30	51

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(674) SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF						
1975	26150	6788	1060	12990	130	1092
1976	29721	8369	1439	12035	180	858
1977	33383	9432	1702	11814	130	746
1978	38301	10000	1566	13837	60	2354
1979	46080	11783	1612	17068	20	4885
(650) SUDAN						
1975	1495	356	39	988	---	36
1976	1828	391	42	894	50	24
1977	2323	541	66	918	160	23
1978	2868	591	87	917	110	28
1979	---	795	96	1088	80	67
(645) SWAZILAND						
1975	183	39	1	184	---	46
1976	251	44	1	207	---	73
1977	267	63	3	239	---	95
1978	278	90	5	367	---	117
1979	---	149	5	401	---	117
(621) TANZANIA						
1975	18957	6198	730	824	10	65
1976	23192	5829	780	722	50	112
1977	29122	7288	1012	848	60	282
1978	33364	8881	1349	1271	80	100
1979	37583	11260	2102	1234	240	68

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(693) TOGO						
1975	122600	34956	1760	287	10	41
1976	132700	49182	2799	251	20	67
1977	163000	57633	4288	352	10	48
1978	184500	63015	4615	596	10	70
1979	201500	63466	4661	612	---	66
(664) TUNISIA						
1975	1727	503	27	1669	10	385
1976	1882	573	27	1895	10	371
1977	2169	733	31	2121	50	358
1978	2478	808	37	2376	5	450
1979	2858	950	40	3207	90	587
(617) UGANDA						
1975	22447	3140	606	321	70	11
1976	26401	4027	678	295	30	44
1977	48508	5165	992	485	5	47
1978	64234	6287	1187	465	20	53
1979	---	5441	967	400	---	23
(686) UPPER VOLTA						
1975	126320	20350	3195	282	5	77
1976	137495	22650	4317	261	---	71
1977	166636	28190	4530	342	---	58
1978	184925	30342	6765	384	---	37
1979	203500	40170	7301	415	10	62

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(660) ZAIRE						
1975	1895	595	75	1662	30	57
1976	2796	792	80	2215	120	61
1977	3900	904	67	1978	30	145
1978	5336	1304	42	1719	30	184
1979	6267	2584	31	1940	30	298
(611) ZAMBIA						
1975	1508	675	48	1474	20	149
1976	1831	685	54	1138	40	100
1977	1919	686	54	1109	20	73
1978	2167	672	62	1053	60	60
1979	2443	837	128	259	20	91
(613) ZIMBABWE						
1975	1967	446	45	1041	5	---
1976	2117	487	61	880	---	---
1977	2165	640	98	888	10	---
1978	2297	762	154	862	---	---
1979	2583	869	168	1308	20	---

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(638) ALGERIA				
1975	2.37	6.79	1.31	6.66
1976	2.98	9.13	4.69	16.10
1977	2.41	7.54	5.23	24.50
1978	2.45	8.06	5.90	27.99
1979	2.36	8.19	3.46	14.41
(680) BENIN (DAHOMEY)				
1975	1.49	11.38		
1976	1.31	8.52		
1977	1.43	9.04	3.26	47.62
1978	2.11	11.57	2.72	62.50
1979	2.01	12.64	2.21	66.57
(633) BOTSWANA				
1975				
1976				
1977			2.63	10.00
1978			2.19	6.62
1979			0.75	1.87
(695) BURUNDI				
1975	2.34	20.74	13.51	32.26
1976	2.20	16.08		
1977	2.76	27.16	10.64	10.42
1978	2.78	23.91		
1979			6.45	10.10

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(631) CAMEROON				
1975	1.62	11.62	0.59	17.24
1976	1.73	11.64	1.18	22.73
1977	1.46	9.70	0.91	22.22
1978	1.58	9.88	0.33	9.09
1979	1.42	9.88		
(655) CAPE VERDE				
1975		5.94		
1976		7.90		
1977	2.75	5.52		
1978	2.69	5.43	32.28	51.28
1979	2.10	4.51	39.47	71.43
(676) CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC				
1975	2.04	8.96		
1976	2.20	10.97		
1977	2.22	10.36		
1978	2.17	10.20		
1979	1.84	10.38	2.28	10.00
(677) CHAD				
1975	5.54	29.00		
1976	5.06	25.80	4.65	43.48
1977	4.03	28.87	2.00	25.00
1978	3.43	25.00		
1979				

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(679) CONGO, REP. OF				
1975	4.69	11.08	1.89	71.43
1976	5.01	14.41	0.94	41.67
1977	5.25	15.01	5.61	214.29
1978	5.42	13.30		
1979	4.51	14.41	3.29	41.67
(603) DJIBOUTI, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF				
1975				
1976	8.56	25.51		
1977	3.67	10.28		
1978	0.03	0.07		
1979	0.03	0.07		
(663) ETHIOPIA				
1975	3.81	20.23	6.88	10.42
1976	4.87	24.75	10.27	16.34
1977	5.69	29.22	76.12	195.56
1978	2.96	13.51	181.82	670.73
1979	8.71	35.11	29.66	114.13
(678) GABON				
1975	1.14	1.78		
1976	0.51	1.03	1.43	17.24
1977	0.72	1.13	0.69	90.91
1978	0.71	1.16	0.73	40.00
1979			0.60	37.04

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(635) GAMBIA, THE				
1975				
1976			6.49	23.81
1977				
1978				
1979				
(641) GHANA				
1975	1.70	7.35	1.08	6.71
1976	1.98	7.91	2.01	19.42
1977	0.86	4.44	1.73	12.27
1978	0.43	3.80	3.63	13.89
1979	0.57	4.19	3.98	13.33
(675) GUINEA				
1975			7.55	47.62
1976			3.01	18.87
1977				
1978			5.93	68.97
1979			5.59	
(657) GUINEA-BISSAU				
1975				
1976	5.24	16.22		
1977	5.35	13.85		
1978	7.20	13.02	12.82	90.91
1979			11.24	

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(681) IVORY COAST				
1975	1.44	5.58	0.29	4.85
1976	1.60	5.60	0.51	13.16
1977	1.34	1.73	0.38	5.38
1978	2.08	6.29	2.05	15.59
1979	2.69	7.34	1.64	40.27
(615) KENYA				
1975	1.69	6.53	0.78	5.78
1976	1.49	5.70		
1977	2.41	10.79	0.63	1.91
1978	4.00	13.73	2.22	13.81
1979	4.82	15.63	2.29	7.85
(632) LESOTHO				
1975				
1976				
1977				
1978				
1979				
(669) LIBERIA				
1975	1.03	3.76		
1976	0.91	2.99		
1977	1.12	3.41		
1978	1.38	3.41		
1979	1.28	2.73		

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(670) LIBYA				
1975	2.13	5.14	9.20	24.99
1976	2.46	6.17	17.09	31.18
1977	2.74	7.28	18.36	24.54
1978	3.99	9.97	25.07	45.15
1979	2.15	6.20	27.84	35.68
(687) MADAGASCAR				
1975	1.64	9.69		
1976	1.98	9.75	2.41	23.81
1977	2.69	12.78	1.09	7.25
1978	2.93	10.75	3.41	33.90
1979	4.37	14.30	2.06	400.00
(612) MALAWI				
1975	0.69	2.76		
1976	1.25	5.63		
1977	1.88	7.87		
1978	2.15	7.69	1.22	6.67
1979	1.67	6.75	1.90	14.29
(688) MALI				
1975	3.25	21.40	3.85	250.00
1976	3.47	22.80	9.66	285.71
1977	3.87	26.25	13.27	500.00
1978	3.51	23.48	18.93	666.67
1979			2.65	142.86

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(682) MAURITANIA				
1975	2.15	5.84		
1976	5.69	11.13	4.83	24.39
1977	5.63	12.13	9.90	80.00
1978	5.51	10.88	5.41	25.00
1979			2.38	8.70
(642) MAURITIUS				
1975	0.15	0.58		
1976	0.19	0.61		
1977	0.18	0.53		
1978	0.13	0.45		
1979	0.16	0.41		
(608) MOROCCO				
1975	4.38	13.56	1.63	13.23
1976	5.91	15.88	5.80	42.77
1977	6.66	17.10	5.13	41.43
1978	6.02	18.65	10.80	70.88
1979	5.66	17.47	9.29	81.36
(656) MOZAMBIQUE				
1975	1.08	7.54	6.00	
1976			2.61	
1977	1.87	11.74	6.67	
1978	4.59	28.87	28.92	
1979				

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(683) NIGER				
1975	0.85	6.82		
1976	0.71	5.95		
1977	0.67	5.37	1.51	4.95
1978	0.65	4.73		
1979	0.59	4.56	4.82	22.73
(620) NIGERIA				
1975	3.36	8.80	1.00	1.60
1976	3.83	10.53	0.45	0.96
1977	3.93	10.69	0.07	0.23
1978	3.49	11.64	0.34	2.61
1979		12.00	0.64	1.79
(696) RWANDA				
1975	1.34	14.52		
1976	1.38	14.67	3.14	7.81
1977	1.31	12.76		
1978	1.69	16.04	3.69	11.36
1979	1.70	15.18	1.57	3.29
(658) SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE				
1975	0.65	1.75		
1976	1.41	3.82		
1977	1.54	5.63		
1978	0.99	3.47		
1979	0.90	2.49		

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(685) SENEGAL				
1975	1.72	9.96		
1976	1.77	9.18		
1977	1.90	9.15	0.96	29.41
1978	2.58	10.49	1.71	100.00
1979	2.84	12.46	0.71	50.00
(662) SEYCHELLES				
1975				
1976				
1977	0.44	1.20		
1978	0.88	1.55		
1979		7.19		
(636) SIERRA LEONE				
1975	1.06	4.23		
1976	0.99	4.03		
1977	0.95	4.07		
1978	1.32	4.56		
1979	1.71	5.57		
(649) SOMALIA				
1975	6.64	10.88	32.11	101.45
1976	6.49	9.49	45.05	117.65
1977	7.34	10.53	32.65	66.12
1978	13.73	20.18	52.80	131.78
1979		24.21	6.62	58.82

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(674) SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF				
1975	4.05	15.62	1.00	11.90
1976	4.84	17.19	1.50	21.03
1977	5.10	18.04	1.10	17.43
1978	4.09	15.66	0.43	2.55
1979	3.50	13.68	0.12	0.41
(650) SUDAN				
1975	2.61	10.96		
1976	2.30	10.74	5.59	208.33
1977	2.84	12.20	17.43	695.65
1978	3.03	14.72	12.00	392.86
1979		12.08	7.35	119.40
(645) SWAZILAND				
1975	0.55	2.56		
1976	0.40	2.27		
1977	1.12	1.76		
1978	1.60	5.56		
1979		3.36		
(621) TANZANIA				
1975	3.85	11.78	1.21	15.38
1976	3.38	13.38	6.93	44.64
1977	3.48	13.89	7.09	21.28
1978	4.04	15.19	6.29	80.00
1979	5.59	18.67	19.45	352.94

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(693) TOGO				
1975	1.44	5.03	3.48	24.39
1976	2.11	5.69	7.97	29.85
1977	2.62	7.41	2.84	21.74
1978	2.50	7.32	1.68	14.29
1979	2.31	7.34		
(664) TUNISIA				
1975	1.56	5.37	0.60	2.60
1976	1.43	4.71	0.53	2.70
1977	1.43	4.23	2.36	13.97
1978	1.49	4.58	0.21	1.11
1979	1.40	4.21	2.81	15.33
(617) UGANDA				
1975	2.70	19.30	21.81	225.81
1976	2.57	16.84	10.17	68.18
1977	2.05	19.21	1.03	10.64
1978	1.85	18.88	4.30	37.74
1979		17.77		
(686) UPPER VOLTA				
1975	2.53	15.70	1.77	6.49
1976	3.14	19.06		
1977	2.72	16.07		
1978	3.66	21.53		
1979	3.59	18.18	2.41	16.13

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DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(660) ZAIRE				
1975	3.98	12.61	1.81	52.63
1976	2.86	10.10	5.42	196.72
1977	1.72	7.41	1.52	20.69
1978	0.79	3.22	1.75	16.30
1979	1.29	3.13	1.55	10.07
(611) ZAMBIA				
1975	3.05	6.81	1.36	13.42
1976	2.95	7.88	3.52	40.00
1977	2.81	7.87	1.80	27.40
1978	2.86	9.25	5.70	100.00
1979	5.24	15.29	1.59	21.98
(613) ZIMBABWE				
1975	2.29	10.09	0.48	
1976	2.88	12.53		
1977	4.53	15.31	1.13	
1978	6.70	20.21		
1979	6.50	19.33	1.53	

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: EAST ASIA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(482) BURMA						
1975	23400	2869	853	288	---	141
1976	26943	3367	974	253	---	126
1977	29393	3925	1089	357	10	113
1978	30674	4738	1159	548	5	107
1979	32586	5540	1289	828	30	215
(497) INDONESIA						
1975	12086800	2640000	459360	8161	30	586
1976	15035000	3551000	521997	9698	80	1499
1977	18332000	4173000	608286	11003	60	2516
1978	21604000	5002000	667900	12754	90	2663
1979	29111000	7810000	1111600	14602	180	4167
(489) KOREA, REPUBLIC OF						
1975	9792900	1765300	465200	7998	190	786
1976	13272600	2518900	770500	10116	340	1975
1977	17021400	3274400	1008300	13291	300	2973
1978	22917600	4408000	1438100	18722	525	2794
1979	29072080	5990000	1638500	24123	525	2890
(483) MALAYSIA						
1975	21606	6916	1053	4789	70	1524
1976	27033	8114	1117	5167	40	2472
1977	31074	10198	1324	6251	60	2858
1978	34826	10967	1570	8043	80	3329
1979	42420	11317	1616	10783	170	4013

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: EAST ASIA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(889) PAPUA NEW GUINEA						
1975	932	374	6	718	90	180
1976	1030	415	17	686	30	257
1977	1301	408	17	825	20	430
1978	1382	456	18	1009	10	413
1979	1582	520	20	1158	10	515
(492) PHILIPPINES						
1975	114260	18198	3542	4411	40	1360
1976	132710	20652	4118	4761	60	1642
1977	154280	22766	4325	5248	50	1524
1978	181090	26261	3497	6319	50	1881
1979	220930	34385	3796	8097	50	2416
(484) TAIWAN						
1975	581150	127694	---	6874	160	1171
1976	696100	149900	---	8699	160	1610
1977	811820	171600	---	9954	180	1447
1978	967940	214800	---	12751	200	1509
1979	1164470	243722	---	17903	240	1585
(493) THAILAND						
1975	298597	46298	7870	3677	40	1775
1976	336374	58916	9746	4108	80	1893
1977	391016	68113	12474	5322	50	1915
1978	473629	81383	14594	6328	120	2557
1979	556779	100544	19235	8314	130	3129

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: EAST ASIA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(482) BURMA				
1975	3.65	29.73		
1976	3.62	28.93		
1977	3.70	27.75	2.80	8.85
1978	3.78	24.46	0.91	4.67
1979	3.96	23.27	3.62	13.95
(497) INDONESIA				
1975	3.80	17.40	0.37	5.12
1976	3.47	14.70	0.83	5.34
1977	3.32	14.58	0.55	2.38
1978	3.09	13.55	0.71	3.38
1979	3.82	14.23	1.23	4.32
(489) KOREA, REPUBLIC OF				
1975	4.75	26.35	2.38	24.17
1976	5.81	30.59	3.36	17.22
1977	5.92	30.79	2.26	10.09
1978	6.28	32.62	2.80	18.79
1979	5.64	27.35	2.18	17.56
(483) MALAYSIA				
1975	4.87	15.23	1.46	4.59
1976	4.13	13.77	0.77	1.62
1977	4.26	12.98	0.96	2.10
1978	4.51	14.32	0.99	2.40
1979	3.81	14.28	1.58	4.24

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: EAST ASIA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(889) PAPUA NEW GUINEA				
1975	0.64	1.60	12.53	50.00
1976	1.65	4.10	4.37	11.67
1977	1.31	4.17	2.42	4.65
1978	1.30	3.95	0.99	2.42
1979	1.26	3.85	0.87	1.94
(492) PHILIPPINES				
1975	3.10	19.46	0.91	2.94
1976	3.10	19.94	1.26	3.65
1977	2.80	19.00	0.95	3.28
1978	1.73	13.32	0.79	2.66
1979	1.72	11.04	0.62	2.07
(484) TAIWAN				
1975			2.33	13.86
1976			1.84	9.94
1977			1.81	12.44
1978			1.57	13.25
1979			1.34	15.14
(497) THAILAND				
1975	2.64	17.00	1.09	2.25
1976	2.90	16.54	1.95	4.23
1977	3.19	18.31	0.94	2.61
1978	3.08	17.93	1.90	4.69
1979	3.45	19.13	1.47	4.15

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: N.E.S. ASIA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(308) AFGHANISTAN						
1975	115300	11800	2114	299	40	128
1976	117500	16125	2989	375	50	170
1977	135800	15633	2656	465	100	318
1978	155500	17380	3000	519	90	431
1979	---	---	---	624	200	484
(231) BAHRAIN						
1975	298	122	6	1189	---	298
1976	418	203	11	1652	---	443
1977	536	259	15	2011	---	510
1978	584	285	19	2101	---	500
1979	775	254	22	2477	20	620
(388) BANGLADESH						
1975	126035	9587	709	1392	10	148
1976	107764	15337	1109	992	10	289
1977	105786	18576	1702	1262	30	235
1978	131519	22882	2004	1654	5	316
1979	146616	27759	2069	2195	---	402
(233) CYPRUS						
1975	268	77	7	410	---	213
1976	350	79	8	530	---	290
1977	455	84	10	726	---	330
1978	533	96	9	883	---	365
1979	642	128	12	1167	10	374

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: N.E.S. ASIA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(263) EGYPT						
1975	4738	3267	1033	4507	350	297
1976	6118	3253	838	4497	150	343
1977	7139	4415	1107	5805	270	534
1978	9089	5480	1268	6703	360	596
1979	11434	5500	1387	8200	370	633
(240) GREECE						
1975	691365	164600	43820	5217	260	931
1976	849874	205900	48468	5944	525	925
1977	994028	246100	65800	6835	470	1020
1978	1193800	291300	76108	7844	310	1171
1979	1474400	366200	82301	10734	380	1127
(386) INDIA						
1975	736710	125910	24720	6395	170	1293
1976	799130	138280	25620	6120	490	2997
1977	889840	157600	26340	7029	725	5107
1978	960830	190310	28680	7365	280	6688
1979	1031300	193250	32730	8341	500	7716
(265) IRAQ						
1975	3593300	1604900	515300	18178	1200	8897
1976	4583000	1920700	618900	22112	2000	8833
1977	5311600	2489600	617400	22894	2500	12267
1978	5443900	2832300	775000	27018	1900	12151
1979	20758	1100	15390

BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: N.E.S. ASIA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(266) IRAQ						
1975	3907	2282	462	5874	675	2727
1976	4737	2176	520	5810	1000	4601
1977	5455	2464	593	8577	1500	6998
1978	6669	4650	586	9075	1600	---
1979	8656	5899	788	11716	2100	---
(271) ISRAEL						
1975	8028	5912	2560	7709	725	1182
1976	10585	8450	3464	7768	975	1373
1977	15020	12950	4510	8229	1100	1571
1978	24717	18160	5946	10080	925	2678
1979	45964	36331	10623	11880	525	3120
(278) JORDAN						
1975	342	205	48	946	70	492
1976	542	262	56	1303	140	551
1977	624	338	83	1661	120	724
1978	727	333	89	2000	170	967
1979	790	496	115	2786	100	1248
(267) KUWAIT						
1975	3503	1070	202	3294	50	1661
1976	3966	1519	300	4357	30	1945
1977	4260	1959	317	6144	310	2995
1978	4746	1969	297	6469	300	2617
1979	5894	---	---	7708	60	2988

BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: N.E.S. ASIA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(268) LEBANON						
1975	7750	2011	318	2283	10	1591
1976	4200	2072	327	1071	10	1692
1977	8400	2134	351	1631	---	1958
1978	9000	2430	491	1725	20	2224
1979	11250	3104	738	2235	20	1921
(134) MALTA						
1975	184	94	1	429	---	498
1976	222	96	1	479	---	620
1977	259	93	1	593	---	732
1978	295	108	2	679	5	938
1979	339	96	2	920	---	1025
(367) NEPAL						
1975	16678	1514	97	227	5	101
1976	17506	1213	135	198	---	135
1977	17456	2372	162	212	---	148
1978	19922	3087	168	279	---	154
1979	21706	2944	192	328	---	170
(272) OMAN						
1975	589	503	241	1115	40	241
1976	679	595	271	1197	10	311
1977	750	535	237	1321	50	431
1978	775	560	265	1396	270	415
1979	1034	599	239	1742	10	605

TABLE 1

BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: N.E.S. ASIA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(391) PAKISTAN						
1975	113410	26103	6914	2803	100	407
1976	135040	31026	8103	2800	190	534
1977	154930	34111	8121	3189	230	517
1978	185190	39500	9668	4076	170	740
1979	206980	47536	10302	5463	190	941
(150) PORTUGAL						
1975	375900	87390	19898	4794	50	1534
1976	463600	122400	18845	4869	40	1301
1977	617400	223600	22082	5565	10	1391
1978	764300	219600	27354	6040	50	1880
1979	962300	252500	34343	1372	20	1951
(273) SAUDI ARABIA						
1975	125399	64037	23724	12535	250	23319
1976	165395	89146	31906	21514	440	27025
1977	207723	126171	31602	28282	925	30034
1978	225527	124467	35203	38547	1100	19407
1979	249988	169820	47060	48719	828	18484
(152) SPAIN						
1975	5999000	721700	161800	18542	160	6108
1976	7194000	912400	176300	19987	220	5308
1977	9046000	1175200	158600	20759	300	6586
1978	11189000	1496700	189800	22200	160	10725
1979	13144000	---	---	30246	200	13841

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: N.E.S. ASIA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(383) SRI LANKA						
1975	26188	6792	192	824	---	58
1976	29663	8225	181	703	10	92
1977	35799	10272	224	784	---	293
1978	41768	15599	309	1116	---	399
1979	52237	15787	393	1595	10	520
(276) SYRIA						
1975	19790	9663	3280	1928	380	730
1976	23606	11258	3614	2607	625	320
1977	26214	12973	3908	2838	650	512
1978	31064	13346	4750	2747	900	409
1979	36226	22641	8246	3770	2000	610
(277) TURKEY						
1975	535700	115900	30200	5289	220	1069
1976	670040	156500	40691	5925	320	1129
1977	870240	239800	51274	6898	140	773
1978	1288662	346000	69232	5404	220	988
1979	2178370	608220	98214	6090	210	926
(279) YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC						
1975	5388	654	248	309	20	338
1976	7388	978	333	580	20	720
1977	11336	1444	489	824	30	1240
1978	15813	2417	656	1206	90	1460
1979	17826	4510	1704	1720	450	1428

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: N.E.S. ASIA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(306) AFGHANISTAN				
1975	1.83	17.92	13.38	31.75
1976	2.54	18.54	13.33	29.41
1977	1.96	16.99	21.51	31.65
1978	1.93	17.26	17.34	20.88
1979			32.05	41.32
(231) BAHRAIN				
1975	2.01	4.92		
1976	2.63	5.42		
1977	2.80	5.79		
1978	3.25	6.67		
1979	2.84	8.66	0.81	3.23
(388) BANGLADESH				
1975	0.56	7.40	0.72	6.76
1976	1.03	7.23	1.01	3.46
1977	1.61	9.16	2.38	12.77
1978	1.52	8.76	0.30	1.58
1979	1.41	7.45		
(233) CYPRUS				
1975	2.61	9.09		
1976	2.29	10.13		
1977	2.20	11.90		
1978	1.69	9.33		
1979	1.87	9.38	0.86	2.67

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: N.E.S. ASIA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(263) EGYPT				
1975	21.80	31.62	7.77	117.85
1976	13.70	25.76	3.34	43.73
1977	15.51	25.07	4.65	50.56
1978	13.95	23.14	5.37	60.40
1979	12.13	25.22	4.51	58.45
(240) GREFCE				
1975	6.34	26.62	4.98	27.93
1976	5.70	23.54	8.83	58.76
1977	6.62	26.74	6.88	46.08
1978	6.38	26.10	3.95	26.47
1979	5.58	22.47	3.54	33.72
(386) INDIA				
1975	3.36	19.63	2.66	13.15
1976	3.21	18.53	8.01	16.35
1977	2.96	16.71	10.31	14.20
1978	2.98	15.07	3.80	4.19
1979	3.17	16.94	5.99	6.48
(265) IRAN				
1975	14.34	32.11	6.60	13.49
1976	13.50	32.22	9.04	22.64
1977	11.62	24.80	10.92	20.38
1978	14.24	27.36	7.03	15.64
1979			5.30	7.15

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: N.E.S. ASIA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(266) IRAQ				
1975	11.82	20.25	11.49	24.75
1976	10.98	23.90	17.21	21.73
1977	10.87	24.07	17.49	21.44
1978	8.79	12.60	17.63	
1979	9.10	13.36	17.92	
(271) ISRAEL				
1975	31.89	43.30	9.40	61.34
1976	32.73	40.99	12.55	71.01
1977	30.03	34.83	13.37	70.02
1978	24.53	32.74	9.18	34.54
1979	23.11	29.24	4.42	16.83
(278) JORDAN				
1975	14.04	23.41	7.40	14.23
1976	10.33	21.37	10.74	25.41
1977	13.30	21.56	7.22	16.57
1978	12.24	26.73	8.50	17.58
1979	14.56	23.19	3.59	8.01
(267) KUWAIT				
1975	5.77	18.88	1.52	3.01
1976	7.56	19.75	1.84	4.11
1977	7.44	16.18	5.05	10.35
1978	6.26	15.08	4.64	11.46
1979			0.78	2.01

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: N.E.S. ASIA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(268) LEBANON				
1975	4.08	15.71	0.44	0.63
1976	7.79	15.78	0.93	0.59
1977	4.18	13.45		
1978	5.48	20.21	1.16	0.90
1979	6.55	23.78	0.89	1.04
(134) MALTA				
1975	0.54	1.06		
1976	0.45	1.04		
1977	0.39	1.08		
1978	0.68	1.85	0.74	0.53
1979	0.59	2.08		
(367) NEPAL				
1975	0.58	6.41	2.20	4.95
1976	0.77	7.06		
1977	0.93	6.83		
1978	0.84	5.44		
1979	0.88	6.52		
(272) OMAN				
1975	40.92	47.91	3.59	16.60
1976	39.91	45.55	0.84	3.22
1977	31.60	44.30	3.79	11.60
1978	34.19	47.22	19.35	65.06
1979	23.11	39.90	0.57	1.85

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: N.E.S. ASIA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(391) PAKISTAN				
1975	6.10	26.49	3.57	24.57
1976	6.00	26.12	6.79	35.58
1977	5.24	23.81	7.21	44.49
1978	5.22	24.48	4.17	22.97
1979	4.98	21.67	3.48	20.18
(150) PORTUGAL				
1975	5.29	22.77	1.04	3.26
1976	4.06	15.40	0.82	3.07
1977	3.58	9.88	0.18	0.72
1978	3.58	12.45	0.83	2.68
1979	3.57	13.60	0.26	1.03
(273) SAUDI ARABIA				
1975	18.92	37.05	1.99	1.07
1976	19.29	35.79	2.05	1.63
1977	15.21	25.05	3.27	3.08
1978	15.61	28.28	2.85	5.67
1979	18.82	27.71	1.69	4.23
(152) SPAIN				
1975	2.70	22.42	0.86	2.62
1976	2.45	19.32	1.10	4.15
1977	1.75	13.50	1.45	4.58
1978	1.77	12.68	0.72	1.48
1979			0.66	1.44

TABLE 2

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DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: N.E.S. ASIA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(383) SRI LANKA				
1975	0.73	2.83		
1976	0.61	2.20	1.42	10.87
1977	0.63	2.18		
1978	0.74	1.98		
1979	0.75	2.49	0.63	1.92
(276) SYRIA				
1975	16.57	33.94	19.71	52.05
1976	15.31	32.10	23.97	195.31
1977	14.91	30.12	22.90	126.95
1978	15.27	35.59	32.76	220.05
1979	22.78	36.42	53.05	327.87
(277) TURKEY				
1975	5.64	26.06	4.16	20.58
1976	6.07	26.00	5.40	28.34
1977	5.89	21.38	2.03	18.11
1978	5.37	20.01	4.07	22.27
1979	4.51	16.15	3.45	22.68
(279) YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC				
1975	4.60	37.92	6.47	5.92
1976	4.51	34.05	3.45	2.78
1977	4.31	33.86	3.25	2.42
1978	4.15	27.14	7.46	6.18
1979	9.56	37.78	26.16	31.51

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(510) ARGENTINA						
1975	1310700	318600	30904	4878	30	457
1976	7908500	1546800	180400	4061	50	1614
1977	20987700	3022870	511800	5486	40	3331
1978	51687600	9607500	1427100	6048	360	5147
1979	133890000	20481800	3479100	10432	480	9572
(534) BARBADOS						
1975	772	216	2	269	---	40
1976	850	270	2	287	---	28
1977	935	321	2	328	---	37
1978	1062	332	4	379	---	60
1979	1280	394	4	498	---	66
(505) BELIZE						
1975	176	42	---	92	---	---
1976	181	52	---	84	---	---
1977	202	62	---	98	---	---
1978	233	74	---	118	---	---
1979	266	94	---	159	---	---
(511) BOLIVIA						
1975	48830	11006	1156	683	10	157
1976	56947	15186	1291	754	5	169
1977	65179	18723	1367	808	5	237
1978	78294	19380	1600	1133	20	197
1979	98545	---	---	1391	70	207

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(512) BRAZIL						
1975	995364	95373	19456	16948	100	4036
1976	1535440	165798	17365	17847	140	6544
1977	2281710	241860	23598	18628	100	7258
1978	3408780	344346	32314	21598	210	11894
1979	5619410	507547	---	28496	200	9688
(513) CHILE						
1975	40746	9340	1603	2332	20	110
1976	142361	29533	2514	2275	130	461
1977	313377	70413	6790	3300	60	484
1978	455524	105089	13222	4127	50	1149
1979	753203	157006	18877	5764	120	2378
(514) COLOMBIA						
1975	404786	38460	4808	2372	40	523
1976	523110	43818	4870	2728	---	1161
1977	708325	59062	5138	3133	10	1820
1978	884365	77794	6582	4041	10	2503
1979	1157483	94800	9723	4740	20	4058
(515) COSTA RICA						
1975	16261	2873	---	832	---	51
1976	20049	3682	---	935	---	98
1977	25680	4403	---	1217	---	202
1978	28861	5485	---	1413	---	209
1979	33013	6491	---	1694	---	155

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(517) DOMINICAN REPUBLIC						
1975	3487	614	55	1127	---	116
1976	3828	571	64	1132	---	127
1977	4415	643	76	1235	---	185
1978	4591	689	86	1259	---	174
1979	5321	988	108	1622	---	287
(518) ECUADOR						
1975	107860	17497	2542	1379	60	270
1976	127770	21678	2914	1469	90	494
1977	157660	27616	4413	2008	160	640
1978	184050	29991	4097	2483	90	653
1979	214990	36506	4393	3035	180	739
(519) EL SALVADOR						
1975	4409	856	52	720	5	127
1976	5689	913	67	884	---	206
1977	7092	1003	83	1136	---	232
1978	7601	1185	110	1299	5	289
1979	8671	1425	129	1381	30	162
(520) GUATEMALA						
1975	3577	362	44	941	10	305
1976	4291	575	53	1308	20	512
1977	5448	645	78	1501	5	690
1978	6045	731	59	1735	10	763
1979	6873	850	61	1884	10	718

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(504) GUYANA						
1975	1155	639	25	389	---	100
1976	1061	803	48	430	---	27
1977	1053	544	39	367	---	23
1978	1208	533	43	333	---	58
1979	1248	687	40	380	---	18
(521) HAITI						
1975	4074	544	52	170	---	13
1976	5662	707	55	229	---	28
1977	6684	827	58	276	---	34
1978	6636	909	67	311	---	39
1979	6299	1004	---	341	---	64
(522) HONDURAS						
1975	2162	423	35	481	---	97
1976	2475	508	43	581	40	131
1977	2965	629	50	737	5	180
1978	3481	771	63	881	5	185
1979	4114	839	69	1067	10	210
(532) JAMAICA						
1975	2589	934	17	1173	---	128
1976	2630	1131	24	1255	---	32
1977	2852	1165	24	1079	---	48
1978	3492	1589	29	1245	---	59
1979	4228	1602	33	1440	---	63

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(523) MEXICO						
1975	966436	148303	8327	10541	20	1538
1976	1191797	204939	9149	10767	20	1398
1977	1630428	256867	11654	10235	10	1928
1978	2047352	319842	10125	14510	5	2246
1979	2674179	429000	11815	20928	10	2988
(524) NICARAGUA						
1975	10717	1861	212	660	...	122
1976	12444	2023	251	678	...	147
1977	15075	2840	290	928	10	149
1978	14393	2809	299	768	20	52
1979	12680	2811	375	395	5	...
(525) PANAMA						
1975	1914	464	15	1388	5	34
1976	1951	455	15	1403	...	79
1977	2110	468	15	1542	5	71
1978	2409	592	17	1948	...	150
1979	2762	649	16	2427	...	122
(526) PARAGUAY						
1975	188900	18995	2814	320	...	115
1976	210600	23089	3076	330	5	158
1977	257040	25774	3660	480	...	268
1978	314930	34433	4189	608	5	449
1979	428190	41454	5040	862	10	613

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(527) PERU						
1975	551900	118487	25464	3313	120	468
1976	758300	160358	38527	3008	260	332
1977	1030200	233195	77246	3120	420	399
1978	1613900	348682	92514	2661	160	432
1979	2902000	594457	120906	3630	120	1627
(508) SURINAME						
1975	904	359	---	381	---	98
1976	945	430	---	398	---	116
1977	1259	537	---	488	---	100
1978	1496	538	---	514	---	130
1979	1686	583	---	572	---	166
(533) TRINIDAD & TOBAGO						
1975	5101	1192	13	983	---	751
1976	6040	1858	16	1168	---	1014
1977	7311	2246	18	1382	---	1483
1978	8500	2889	29	1557	---	1807
1979	9768	3865	35	2010	---	2140
(528) URUGUAY						
1975	8201	1349	200	751	5	392
1976	12783	2029	331	784	5	490
1977	19605	3112	494	987	20	742
1978	29849	4545	673	1065	---	849
1979	54528	8028	1188	1572	5	971

TABLE 1
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(529) VENEZUELA						
1975	118700	40015	2335	7643	90	8875
1976	133450	43157	2380	9890	60	8596
1977	155520	49803	2733	13845	100	8210
1978	170320	47341	2763	16185	30	6516
1979	210000	43090	2740	16258	120	7804

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(510) ARGENTINA				
1975	2.38	9.70	0.62	8.58
1976	2.28	11.66	1.23	1.10
1977	2.44	16.93	0.73	1.20
1978	2.76	14.85	5.95	6.99
1979	2.60	16.99	4.60	5.01
(534) BARRADOS				
1975	0.28	0.93		
1976	0.24	0.74		
1977	0.21	0.62		
1978	0.38	1.20		
1979	0.31	1.02		
(505) BELIZE				
1975				
1976				
1977				
1978				
1979				
(511) BOLIVIA				
1975	2.37	10.50	1.46	6.37
1976	2.27	8.50	0.66	2.98
1977	2.10	7.30	0.56	2.11
1978	2.04	8.26	1.77	10.15
1979			5.03	33.82

TABLE 2

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DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(512) BRAZIL				
1975	1.95	20.40	0.59	2.48
1976	1.13	10.47	0.78	2.14
1977	1.03	9.76	0.54	1.38
1978	0.95	9.38	0.97	1.77
1979			0.70	2.08
(513) CHILE				
1975	3.93	17.16	0.86	18.18
1976	1.77	8.51	5.71	28.20
1977	2.17	9.64	1.82	12.40
1978	2.77	12.58	1.21	4.35
1979	2.51	12.02	2.08	5.05
(514) COLOMBIA				
1975	1.19	12.50	1.69	7.85
1976	0.93	11.11		
1977	0.73	9.70	0.32	0.55
1978	0.74	8.46	0.25	0.40
1979	0.84	10.26	0.42	0.49
(515) COSTA RICA				
1975				
1976				
1977				
1978				
1979				

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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REGION: LATIN AMERICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(517) DOMINICAN REPUBLIC				
1975	1.58	8.96		
1976	1.67	11.21		
1977	1.72	11.82		
1978	1.87	12.48		
1979	2.03	10.93		
(518) ECUADOR				
1975	2.36	14.53	4.35	22.22
1976	2.28	13.44	6.13	18.22
1977	2.80	15.98	7.98	25.00
1978	2.23	13.66	3.62	13.78
1979	2.04	12.03	5.93	24.36
(519) EL SALVADOR				
1975	1.18	7.93	0.69	3.94
1976	1.18	7.34		
1977	1.17	8.28		
1978	1.45	9.28	0.38	1.73
1979	1.49	9.05	2.17	18.52
(520) GUATEMALA				
1975	1.23	12.15	1.06	3.28
1976	1.24	9.22	1.53	3.91
1977	1.43	12.09	0.33	0.72
1978	0.98	8.07	0.58	1.31
1979	0.89	7.18	0.53	1.39

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(504) GUYANA				
1975	2.16	3.91		
1976	4.52	5.98		
1977	3.70	7.17		
1978	3.56	8.07		
1979	3.21	5.82		
(521) HAITI				
1975	1.28	9.56		
1976	0.97	7.78		
1977	0.87	7.01		
1978	1.01	7.21		
1979				
(522) HONDURAS				
1975	1.62	8.27		
1976	1.74	8.46	6.88	30.53
1977	1.69	7.95	0.68	2.78
1978	1.81	8.17	0.57	2.70
1979	1.68	8.22	0.94	4.76
(532) JAMAICA				
1975	0.66	1.82		
1976	0.91	2.12		
1977	0.84	2.06		
1978	0.83	1.83		
1979	0.78	2.06		

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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REGION: LATIN AMERICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(523) MEXICO				
1975	0.86	5.61	0.19	1.30
1976	0.77	4.46	0.19	1.43
1977	0.71	4.54	0.10	0.52
1978	0.49	3.17	0.03	0.22
1979	0.44	2.75	0.05	0.33
(524) NICARAGUA				
1975	1.98	10.81		
1976	2.02	12.41		
1977	1.92	10.21	1.08	6.71
1978	2.03	10.64	2.61	38.46
1979	2.96	13.34	0.84	
(525) PANAMA				
1975	0.78	3.23	0.36	14.71
1976	0.77	3.30		
1977	0.71	2.21	0.32	7.04
1978	0.71	2.87		
1979	0.58	2.47		
(526) PARAGUAY				
1975	1.49	14.81		
1976	1.46	13.32	1.52	3.16
1977	1.42	14.20		
1978	1.33	12.17	0.82	1.11
1979	1.18	12.16	1.16	1.63

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(527) PERU				
1975	4.61	21.49	3.62	25.64
1976	5.08	24.03	8.65	78.31
1977	7.50	33.13	13.46	105.26
1978	5.73	20.53	6.01	37.04
1979	4.17	20.34	3.31	7.38
(508) SURINAME				
1975				
1976				
1977				
1978				
1979				
(533) TRINIDAD & TOBAGO				
1975	0.25	1.09		
1976	0.26	0.86		
1977	0.25	0.80		
1978	0.34	1.00		
1979	0.36	0.91		
(528) URUGUAY				
1975	2.44	14.83	0.67	1.28
1976	2.59	16.31	0.64	1.02
1977	2.52	15.87	2.03	2.70
1978	2.25	14.7		
1979	2.18	14.80	0.32	0.51

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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REGION: LATIN AMERICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(529) VENEZUELA				
1975	1.97	5.84	1.18	1.01
1976	1.78	5.51	0.61	0.70
1977	1.76	5.49	0.72	1.22
1978	1.62	5.84	0.19	0.46
1979	1.30	6.36	0.74	1.54

RANKING TABLES FOR AFRICA

NOTE- LEVELS-- RATIO LEVELS REPRESENT TWO YEAR AVERAGES
CALCULATED FROM THE MOST RECENT DATA.
CHANGES-- RATIO CHANGES ARE CONTINUOUS RATES OF CHANGE
OVER THE LATEST PERIOD OF NOT LESS THAN
FIVE YEARS.

THREE STATISTICS HAVE BEEN CALCULATED FOR EACH TABLE
MED INDICATES THE MEDIAN VALUE. ONE-HALF
OF THE OBSERVATIONS LIE ON EACH SIDE
OF THIS VALUE.

MEAN VALUE INDICATES THE UNWEIGHTED ARITHMETIC
AVERAGE OF THE VALUES.

MEAN + 1

ST. ERR. INDICATES THE VALUE OF THE MEAN PLUS
ONE STANDARD ERROR. VALUES LARGER THAN
THIS CAN BE REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT
DEVIATIONS FROM THE MEAN.

RATES OF CHANGE ARE ESTIMATED BY REGRESSING THE LOG
OF THE RATIO (DEP. VARIABLE) ON TIME (IND. VARIABLE).
THIS METHOD USES ALL AVAILABLE DATA AND PROVIDES A MEAS-
URE OF THE STATISTICAL RELIABILITY OF THE RESULTING EST-
IMATE.

*** INDICATES ESTIMATES WHERE THERE IS VERY STRONG
EVIDENCE SUGGESTING A GREATER RATE OF CHANGE THAN THE
GROUP AVERAGE RATE OF CHANGE.

** INDICATES ESTIMATES WHERE THERE IS STRONG EVIDENCE
SUGGESTING A GREATER RATE OF CHANGE THAN THE GROUP AVER-
AGE RATE OF CHANGE.

* INDICATES ESTIMATES WHERE THERE IS EVIDENCE SUGGESTING
A GREATER RATE OF CHANGE THAN THE GROUP AVERAGE RATE
OF CHANGE.

TABLE 3

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA
 RANKED BY RATIO OF DEF EXP/GNP
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

SOMALIA	10.55
ZIMBABWE	6.60
GUINEA-BISSA	6.27
MOROCCO	5.84
ETHIOPIA	5.84
MAURITANIA	5.57
CONGO, REP.	4.97
TANZANIA	4.82
KENYA	4.41
ZAMBIA	4.05
SOUTH AFRICA	3.79
CHAD	3.73
NIGERIA	3.71
MALI	3.70
MADAGASCAR	3.65
UPPER VOLTA	3.62
MOZAMBIQUE	3.23
LIBYA	3.07
SUDAN	2.94
BURUNDI	2.77
SENEGAL	2.70
TOGO	2.41
ALGERIA	2.41
CAPE VERDE	2.40
IVORY COAST	2.39
BENIN (DAHOM)	2.02
CENTRAL AFRI	2.00
UGANDA	1.95
MALAY*	1.91
RWANDA	1.70
SIERRA LEONE*	1.51
CAMEROON	1.50
SWAZILAND	1.46
TUNISIA	1.45
LIBERIA	1.33
ZAIRE	1.04
SAO TOME AND	0.95
SEYCHELLES	0.66
NIGER	0.62
GHANA	0.60
GABON	0.56
MAURITIUS	0.16
DJIBOUTI, DE	0.03
BOTSWANA	NA
GAMBIA, THE	NA

MED

GUINEA
LESOTHO

NA
NA

MEAN VALUE = 2.95

MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 5.04

TABLE 4

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEF EXP/CGE
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

CHAD	27.34
BURUNDI	25.54
MALI	24.87
ETHIOPIA	24.31
SOMALIA	22.20
MOZAMBIQUE	20.30
UPPER VOLTA	20.05
ZIMBABWE	19.77
UGANDA	18.33
MOROCCO	18.06
TANZANIA	16.93
RWANDA	15.61
KENYA	14.68
SOUTH AFRICA	14.67
CONGO, REP.	13.86
GUINEA-BISSA	13.44
SUDAN	13.40
MADAGASCAR	12.54
ZAMBIA	12.26
BENIN (C.HOM)	12.10
NIGERIA	11.82
MAURITANIA	11.51
SENEGAL	11.48
CENTRAL AFRI	10.29
CAMEROON	9.88
ALGERIA	8.12
LIBYA	8.08
TOGO	7.33
MALAWI	7.22
IVORY COAST	6.81
SIERRA LEONE	5.07
CAPE VERDE	4.97
NIGER	4.64
SEYCHELLES	4.57
SWAZILAND	4.46
TUNISIA	4.39
GHANA	3.99
ZAIRE	3.18
LIBERIA	3.14
SAO TOME AND	2.96
GABON	1.14
MAURITIUS	0.43
DJIBOUTI, DE	0.07
BOTSWANA	NA
GAMBIA, THE	NA

MED

GUINEA
LESOTHO

NA
NA

MEAN VALUE = 11.53

MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 18.91

TABLE 5

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA
 RANKED BY RATIO OF MIL IMP/TOT IMP
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

ETHIOPIA	105.74	
CAPE VERDE	35.87	
SOMALIA	29.71	
LIBYA	26.45	
MOZAMBIQUE	17.79	
TANZANIA	12.87	
GUINEA-BISSA	12.03	
MALI	10.79	
MOROCCO	10.04	
SUDAN	9.67	
GUINEA	5.76	
ALGERIA	4.68	
MAURITANIA	3.89	
GHANA	3.81	
ZAMBIA	3.64	
BURUNDI	3.23	
MADAGASCAR	2.74	
RWANDA	2.63	
BENIN (DAHOM)	2.46	MED
NIGER	2.41	
KENYA	2.25	
UGANDA	2.15	
IVORY COAST	1.84	
ZAIRE	1.65	
CONGO, REP.	1.64	
MALAWI	1.56	
TUNISIA	1.51	
BOTSWANA	1.47	
SENEGAL	1.21	
UPPER VOLTA	1.20	
CENTRAL AFRI	1.14	
TOGO	0.84	
ZIMBABWE	0.76	
GABON	0.67	
NIGERIA	0.49	
SOUTH AFRICA	0.28	
CAMEROON	0.17	
CHAD	0.0	
DJIBOUTI, DE	0.0	
GAMBIA, THE	0.0	
LESOTHO	0.0	
LIBERIA	0.0	
MAURITIUS	0.0	
SEYCHELLES	0.0	
SIERRA LEONE	0.0	

SWAZILAND 0.0
SAO TOME AND NA

MEAN VALUE = 8.84 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 27.30

TABLE 6

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA
 RANKED BY RATIO OF MIL IMP/INTL RESERVES
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

MALI	404.76
ETHIOPIA	392.43
SUDAN	256.13
MADAGASCAR	216.95
TANZANIA	216.47
SOMALIA	95.30
MOROCCO	76.12
SENEGAL	75.00
BENIN (DAHOM	64.58
CAPE VERDE	61.36
ZAMBIA	60.99
GUINEA-BISSA	45.45
LIBYA	40.41
GABON	39.52
GUINEA	34.48
IVORY COAST	27.93
ALGERIA	21.20
CONGO, REP.	20.83
UGANDA	18.87
MAURITANIA	16.85
GHANA	13.61
ZAIRE	13.19
NIGER	11.36
KENYA	10.83
MALAWI	10.48
TUNISIA	8.22
UPPER VOLTA	8.06
RWANDA	7.33
TOGO	7.14
BURUNDI	5.05
CENTRAL AFRI	5.00
CAMEROON	4.55
BOTSWANA	4.25
NIGERIA	2.20
SOUTH AFRICA	1.48
CHAD	0.0
DJIBOUTI, DE	0.0
GAMBIA, THE	0.0
LESOTHO	0.0
LIBERIA	0.0
MAURITIUS	0.0
MOZAMBIQUE	0.0
SAO TOME AND	0.0
SEYCHELLES	0.0
SIERRA LEONE	0.0

MED

SWAZILAND
ZIMBABWE

0.0
0.0

MEAN VALUE = 65.64

MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 169.74

TABLE 7

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
OF DEF EXP/GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

KENYA	30.82***
ZIMBABWE	29.34***
MADAGASCAR	23.51***
MALAWI	23.23***
IVORY COAST	15.18***
SENEGAL	13.68***
SIERRA LEONE	12.36***
ETHIOPIA	11.58***
TOGO	11.25***
ZAMBIA	10.52***
BENIN (DAHOM	10.35***
TANZANIA	9.31***
LIBERIA	8.52***
UPPER VOLTA	8.52***

RWANDA	6.87*	MED
MOROCCO	5.28	
LIBYA	5.04	
SAO TOMÉ AND	3.23	
CONGO, REP.	0.01	
MAURITIUS	-0.38	
TUNISIA	-1.81	
ALGERIA	-1.98	
CENTRAL AFRI	-2.31	
CAMEROON	-3.59	
SOUTH AFRICA	-4.64	
NIGER	-8.49	
GHANA	-33.02	
ZAIRE	-35.29	
BOTSWANA	NA	
BURUNDI	NA	
CAPE VERDE	NA	
CHAD	NA	
DJIBOUTI, DE	NA	
GABON	NA	
GAMBIA, THE	NA	
GUINEA	NA	
GUINEA-BISSA	NA	
LESOTHO	NA	
MALI	NA	
MAURITANIA	NA	
MOZAMBIQUE	NA	
NIGERIA	NA	
SEYCHELLES	NA	
SOMALIA	NA	
SUDAN	NA	

SWAZILAND
UGANDA

NA
NA

MEAN VALUE = 5.25 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 20.13

TABLE 8

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
OF DEF EXP/CGE
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

KENYA	26.25***	
SOMALIA	22.55***	
MALAWI	21.00***	
ZIMBABWE	17.79***	
ZAMBIA	17.74***	
SWAZILAND	14.32***	
TANZANIA	10.48***	
TOGO	10.07***	
MADAGASCAR	8.77***	
LIBYA	8.55***	
NIGERIA	7.22***	
SIERRA LEONE	6.80***	
MOROCCO	6.67***	
IVORY COAST	6.66***	
SAO TOME AND	5.93***	
SENEGAL	5.82***	
BENIN (DAHOM)	5.16**	
----- MED		
SUDAN	5.10**	
ETHIOPIA	4.97**	
CONGO, REP.	4.46*	
UPPER VOLTA	4.33*	
ALGERIA	2.49	
CENTRAL AFRI	2.21	
RWANDA	1.79	
UGANDA	-0.50	
SOUTH AFRICA	-3.58	
LIBERIA	-4.70	
CAMEROON	-4.89	
TUNISIA	-5.14	
CAPE VERDE	-9.25	
MAURITIUS	-9.89	
NIGER	-10.37	
GHANA	-18.58	
ZAIRE	-39.26	
BOTSWANA	NA	
BURUNDI	NA	
CHAD	NA	
DJIBOUTI DE	NA	
GABON	NA	
GAMBIA, THE	NA	
GUINEA	NA	
GUINEA-BISSA	NA	
LESOTHO	NA	
MALI	NA	
MAURITANIA	NA	

MOZAMBIQUE
SEYCHELLES

NA
NA

MEAN VALUE = 3.59

MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 16.01

TABLE 9

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
OF MIL IMP/TOTAL IMP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

ETHIOPIA	57.96***
TANZANIA	54.53***
IVORY COAST	48.76***
MOROCCO	41.02***
GHANA	31.93***
KENYA	31.25***
ZIMBABWE	28.95*
LIBYA	25.97***
CONGO, REP.	23.31***
ALGERIA	21.79***
TUNISIA	21.69***
ZAMBIA	7.97***
MADAGASCAR	6.70***
SUDAN	4.47***
GUINEA	0.77**

MALI	-0.71
NIGERIA	-12.01
ZAIRE	-14.42
SENEGAL	-15.12
BURUNDI	-18.48
RWANDA	-18.75
BENIN (DAHOM)	-19.34
CAMEROON	-19.83
GABON	-25.37
MAURITANIA	-27.28
SOMALIA	-29.99
TOGO	-32.24
SOUTH AFRICA	-55.28
BOTSWANA	-62.86
UGANDA	-71.59
CAPE VERDE	NA
CENTRAL AFRI	NA
CHAD	NA
DJIBOUTI, DE	NA
GAMBIA, THE	NA
GUINEA-BISSA	NA
LESOTHO	NA
LIBERIA	NA
MALAWI	NA
MAURITIUS	NA
MOZAMBIQUE	NA
NIGER	NA
SAO TOME AND	NA
SEYCHELLES	NA
SIERRA LEONE	NA

MED

SWAZILAND NA
UPPER VOLTA NA

.....

MEAN VALUE = -0.54 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 33.20

TABLE 10

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
OF MIL IMP/INT RESERVES
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

MADAGASCAR	100.07***	
ETHIOPIA	85.03***	
TANZANIA	68.49***	
IVORY COAST	44.01***	
MOROCCO	41.38***	
TUNISIA	26.65***	
SENEGAL	26.53*	
ALGERIA	20.98***	
GUINEA	19.84*	
ZAMBIA	19.02***	
BENIN (DAHOM)	16.82*	
KENYA	16.75***	
GABON	14.73***	
NIGERIA	12.21***	
LIBYA	10.82***	MED
GHANA	10.38***	
MALI	-2.72	
CONGO. REP.	-6.10	
SOMALIA	-9.77	
TOGO	-19.22	
CAMEROON	-19.43	
RWANDA	-22.04	
SUDAN	-22.41	
BURUNDI	-29.03	
MAURITANIA	-42.57	
ZAIRE	-57.98	
UGANDA	-72.25	
BOTSWANA	-83.76	
SOUTH AFRICA	-88.50	
CAPE VERDE	NA	
CENTRAL AFRI	NA	
CHAD	NA	
COMBOUTI, DE	NA	
GAMBIA, THE	NA	
GUINEA-BISSA	NA	
LESOTHO	NA	
LIBERIA	NA	
MALAWI	NA	
MAURITIUS	NA	
MOZAMBIQUE	NA	
NIGER	NA	
SAO TOME AND	NA	
SEYCHELLES	NA	
SIERRA LEONE	NA	
SWAZILAND	NA	

UPPER VOLTA NA
ZIMBABWE NA

.....
MEAN VALUE = 2.00 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 47.19

TABLE 11 -- SUMMARY STATISTICS FROM RANKING TABLES 3-10 FOR AFRICA
 KEY- M = RANKED VALUE ABOVE GROUP MEDIAN S = RANKED VALUE GREATER THAN THE MEAN PLUS ONE STANDARD ERROR

CALCULATION OF SCORES: M = 1, S = 2

COUNTRY (FROM TABLE)	LEVEL MEASURES				TOTAL S + M SCORES	TREND MEASURES				TOTAL S + M SCORES	TOTAL LEVEL + TRNDI SCORES
	DE/ GNP (3)	DE/ CGE (4)	MI/ TI (5)	MI/ IR (6)		DE/ GNP (7)	DE/ CGE (8)	MI/ TI (9)	MI/ IR (10)		
ALGERIA			M	M	2			M	M	2	4
BENIN (DAHOMI)		M		M	2	M	M		M	3	5
BOTSWANA	NA	NA			0	NA	NA			0	0
BURUNDI	M	S	M		4	NA	NA			0	4
CAMEROON					0					0	0
CAPE VERDE			S	M	3	NA		NA	NA	0	3
CENTRAL AFRICA					0			NA	NA	0	0
CHAD	M	S			3	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	3

CONGO, REP.	M	M			2			M		1	3
DJIBOUTI, DE					0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0
ETHIOPIA	S	S	S	M	7	M		S	M	4	11
GABON				M	1	NA	NA		M	1	2
GAMBIA, THE	NA	NA			0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0
GHANA			M		1			M		1	2
GUINEA	NA	NA	M	M	2	NA	NA	M	M	2	4
GUINEA-BISSAU	S	M	M	M	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	5

IVORY COAST				M	1	M	M	S	M	5	6
KENYA	M	M			2	S	S	M	M	6	8
LESOTHO	NA	NA			0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0
LIBERIA					0	M		NA	NA	1	1
LIBYA	M		M	M	3		M	M		2	5
MADAGASCAR	M	M	M	M	4	S	M	M	M	5	9
MALAWI					0	S	S	NA	NA	4	4
MALI	M	S	M	M	5	NA	NA			0	5

MAURITANIA	S		M		3	NA	NA			0	3
MAURITIUS					0			NA	NA	0	0
MOROCCO	S	M	M	M	5		M	S	M	4	9
MOZAMBIQUE	M	S	M		4	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	4
NIGER					0			NA	NA	0	0
NIGERIA	M	M			2	NA	M		M	2	4
RWANDA		M	M		2					0	2
SAO TOME AND P			NA		0		M	NA	NA	1	1

SENEGAL	M			M	2	M	M		M	3	5
SEYCHELLES					0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0
SIERRA LEONE					0	M	M	NA	NA	2	2
SOMALIA	S	S	S	M	7	NA	S			2	9
SOUTH AFRICA	M	M			2					0	2
SUDAN	M	M	M	M	4	NA		M		1	5
SWAZILAND					0	NA	M	NA	NA	1	1
TANZANIA	M	M	M	M	4	M	M	S	M	5	9

TOGO	I					I	0	II	M	M		I	2	I	2	I	
TUNISIA	I					I	0	II			M	M	I	2	I	2	I
UGANDA	I		M			I	1	II	NA				I	0	I	1	I
UPPER VOLTA	I	M	S			I	3	II	M		NA	NA	I	1	I	4	I
ZAIRE	I					I	0	II					I	0	I	0	I
ZAMBIA	I	M	M	M	M	I	4	II	M	S	M	M	I	5	I	9	I
ZIMBABWE	I	S	S			I	4	II	S	S	M	NA	I	5	I	9	I

RANKING TABLES FOR EAST ASIA

NOTE- LEVELS-- RATIO LEVELS REPRESENT TWO YEAR AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM THE MOST RECENT DATA.
CHANGES-- RATIO CHANGES ARE CONTINUOUS RATES OF CHANGE OVER THE LATEST PERIOD OF NOT LESS THAN FIVE YEARS.

THREE STATISTICS HAVE BEEN CALCULATED FOR EACH TABLE
MED INDICATES THE MEDIAN VALUE. ONE-HALF OF THE OBSERVATIONS LIE ON EACH SIDE OF THIS VALUE.

MEAN VALUE INDICATES THE UNWEIGHTED ARITHMETIC AVERAGE OF THE VALUES.

MEAN + 1

ST. ERR. INDICATES THE VALUE OF THE MEAN PLUS ONE STANDARD ERROR. VALUES LARGER THAN THIS CAN BE REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT DEVIATIONS FROM THE MEAN.

RATES OF CHANGE ARE ESTIMATED BY REGRESSING THE LOG OF THE RATIO (DEP. VARIABLE) ON TIME (IND. VARIABLE). THIS METHOD USES ALL AVAILABLE DATA AND PROVIDES A MEASURE OF THE STATISTICAL RELIABILITY OF THE RESULTING ESTIMATE.

******* INDICATES ESTIMATES WHERE THERE IS VERY STRONG EVIDENCE SUGGESTING A GREATER RATE OF CHANGE THAN THE GROUP AVERAGE RATE OF CHANGE.

****** INDICATES ESTIMATES WHERE THERE IS STRONG EVIDENCE SUGGESTING A GREATER RATE OF CHANGE THAN THE GROUP AVERAGE RATE OF CHANGE.

***** INDICATES ESTIMATES WHERE THERE IS EVIDENCE SUGGESTING A GREATER RATE OF CHANGE THAN THE GROUP AVERAGE RATE OF CHANGE.

TABLE 3

COUNTRIES OF EAST ASIA
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEF EXP/GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

KOREA, REPUB	5.96	
MALAYSIA	4.16	
BURMA	3.87	
INDONESIA	3.46	MED
THAILAND	3.27	
PHILIPPINES	1.82	
PAPUA NEW GU	1.28	
TAIWAN	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 3.40 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 4.95

TABLE 4

COUNTRIES OF EAST ASIA
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEF EXP/CGE
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

KOREA, REPUB	29.99	
BURMA	23.86	
THAILAND	18.53	
MALAYSIA	14.30	MED
INDONESIA	13.79	
PHILIPPINES	12.18	
PAPUA NEW GU	3.90	
TAIWAN	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 16.85 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 25.11

TABLE 5

COUNTRIES OF EAST ASIA
 RANKED BY RATIO OF MIL IMP/TOT IMP
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

KOREA. REPUB	2.49	
BURMA	2.27	
THAILAND	1.69	
TAIWAN	1.45	
		MED
MALAYSIA	1.29	
INDONESIA	0.97	
PAPUA NEW GU	0.93	
PHILIPPINES	0.70	

MEAN VALUE = 1.47 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 2.12

TABLE 6

COUNTRIES OF EAST ASIA
RANKED BY RATIO OF MIL IMP/INTL RESERVES
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

KOREA. REPUB 18.17
TAIWAN 14.20
BURMA 9.31
THAILAND 4.42

----- MED
INDONESIA 3.85
MALAYSIA 3.32
PHILIPPINES 2.36
PAPUA NEW GU 2.18

MEAN VALUE = 7.23 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 13.28

TABLE 7

COUNTRIES OF EAST ASIA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
OF DEF EXP/GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

PAPUA NEW GU	11.13***	
THAILAND	6.03***	
KOREA, REPUB	4.20***	
BURMA	2.08**	MED
INDONESIA	-1.07	
MALAYSIA	-4.06	
PHILIPPINES	-16.55	
TAIWAN	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 0.25 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 9.13

TABLE 8

COUNTRIES OF EAST ASIA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
OF DEF EXP/CGE
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

PAPUA NEW GU	17.12***	
THAILAND	3.17***	
KOREA, REPUB	1.39***	
MALAYSIA	-0.89	MED
INDONESIA	-4.98	
BURMA	-6.58	
PHILIPPINES	-15.38	
TAIWAN	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -0.88 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 9.16

TABLE 9

COUNTRIES OF EAST ASIA
 RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
 OF MIL IMP/TOTAL IMP
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

INDONESIA	22.64***
BURMA	12.87*
THAILAND	5.83***
MALAYSIA	4.02***
----- MED	
KOREA, REPUB	-3.57***
PHILIPPINES	-12.34
TAIWAN	-12.63
PAPUA NEW GU	-68.31

MEAN VALUE = -6.44 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 21.31

TABLE 10

COUNTRIES OF EAST ASIA
 RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
 OF MIL IMP/INT RESERVES
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

.....

BURMA	22.77*
THAILAND	13.28***
TAIWAN	4.93***
MALAYSIA	2.34***
----- MED	
KOREA, REPUB	-5.52***
INDONESIA	-7.97
PHILIPPINES	-10.21
PAPUA NEW GU	-80.70

.....

MEAN VALUE = -7.63 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 23.92

TABLE 11 -- SUMMARY STATISTICS FROM RANKING TABLES 3-10 FOR EAST ASIA
 KEY- M = RANKED VALUE ABOVE GROUP MEDIAN S = RANKED VALUE GREATER THAN THE MEAN PLUS ONE STANDARD ERROR

CALCULATION OF SCORES: M = 1, S = 2

COUNTRY (FROM TABLE)	LEVEL MEASURES				I	TOTAL S + M SCORES	TEND MEASURES				I	TOTAL S + M SCORES	I	TOTAL ILEV+TRNDI SCORES	I	
	I DE/ GNP	I DE/ CGE	I MI/ TI	I MI/ IR			I DE/ GNP	I DE/ CGE	I MI/ TI	I MI/ IR						
	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)						
BURMA	I M	M	S	M	I	5	II			M	M	I	2	I	7	I
INDONESIA	I				I	0	II			S		I	2	I	2	I
KOREA, REPUB	I S	S	S	M	I	7	II	M	M			I	2	I	9	I
MALAYSIA	I M				I	1	II			M	M	I	2	I	3	I
PAPUA NEW GUI	I				I	0	II	S	S			I	4	I	4	I
PHILIPPINES	I				I	0	II					I	0	I	0	I
TAIWAN	I NA	NA	M	M	I	2	II	NA	NA		M	I	1	I	3	I
THAILAND	I	M	M	M	I	3	II	M	M	M	M	I	4	I	7	I

RANKING TABLES FOR N.E.S. ASIA

NOTE- LEVELS-- RATIO LEVELS REPRESENT TWO YEAR AVERAGES
CALCULATED FROM THE MOST RECENT DATA.
CHANGES-- RATIO CHANGES ARE CONTINUOUS RATES OF CHANGE
OVER THE LATEST PERIOD OF NOT LESS THAN
FIVE YEARS.

THREE STATISTICS HAVE BEEN CALCULATED FOR EACH TABLE
MED INDICATES THE MEDIAN VALUE. ONE-HALF
OF THE OBSERVATIONS LIE ON EACH SIDE
OF THIS VALUE.

MEAN VALUE INDICATES THE UNWEIGHTED ARITHMETIC
AVERAGE OF THE VALUES.

MEAN + 1

ST. ERR. INDICATES THE VALUE OF THE MEAN PLUS
ONE STANDARD ERROR. VALUES LARGER THAN
THIS CAN BE REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT
DEVIATIONS FROM THE MEAN.

RATES OF CHANGE ARE ESTIMATED BY REGRESSING THE LGG
OF THE RATIO (DEP. VARIABLE) ON TIME (IND. VARIABLE).
THIS METHOD USES ALL AVAILABLE DATA AND PROVIDES A MEAS-
URE OF THE STATISTICAL RELIABILITY OF THE RESULTING EST-
IMATE.

******* INDICATES ESTIMATES WHERE THERE IS VERY STRONG
EVIDENCE SUGGESTING A GREATER RATE OF CHANGE THAN THE
GROUP AVERAGE RATE OF CHANGE.

****** INDICATES ESTIMATES WHERE THERE IS STRONG EVIDENCE
SUGGESTING A GREATER RATE OF CHANGE THAN THE GROUP AVER-
AGE RATE OF CHANGE.

***** INDICATES ESTIMATES WHERE THERE IS EVIDENCE SUGGESTING
A GREATER RATE OF CHANGE THAN THE GROUP AVERAGE RATE
OF CHANGE.

TABLE 3

COUNTRIES OF N.E.S. ASIA
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEF EXP/GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

OMAN	28.65
ISRAEL	23.58
SYRIA	19.03
SAUDI ARABIA	17.22
JORDAN	13.40
EGYPT	13.04
IRAN	12.93
IRAQ	8.95
YEMEN ARAB R	6.85
KUWAIT	6.85
LEBANON	6.01
GREECE	5.98

PAKISTAN	5.10
TURKEY	4.94
PORTUGAL	3.57
INDIA	3.08
BAHRAIN	3.05
AFGHANISTAN	1.94
CYPRUS	1.78
SPAIN	1.72
BANGLADESH	1.47
NEPAL	0.86
SRI LANKA	0.75
MALTA	0.63

MED

MEAN VALUE = 7.97 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 15.69

TABLE 4

COUNTRIES OF N.E.S. ASIA
 RANKED BY RATIO OF DEF EXP/CGE
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

OMAN	43.61
SYRIA	36.01
YEMEN ARAB R	32.46
ISRAEL	30.99
SAUDI ARABIA	28.00
IRAN	26.08
JORDAN	24.96
GREECE	24.30
EGYPT	24.18
PAKISTAN	23.07
LEBANON	21.99
TURKEY	18.08
----- MED	
AFGHANISTAN	17.13
INDIA	16.00
KUWAIT	15.63
SPAIN	13.09
PORTUGAL	13.03
IRAQ	12.98
CYPRUS	9.38
BANGLADESH	8.11
BAHRAIN	7.66
NEPAL	5.98
SRI LANKA	2.24
MALTA	1.97

MEAN VALUE = 19.04 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 29.83

TABLE 5

COUNTRIES OF N.E.S. ASIA
RANKED BY RATIO OF MIL IMP/TOT IMP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

SYRIA	42.91	
AFGHANISTAN	24.70	
IRAQ	17.78	
YEMEN ARAB R	16.81	
OMAN	9.96	
ISRAEL	6.80	
IRAN	6.17	
JORDAN	6.04	
EGYPT	4.94	
INDIA	4.90	
PAKISTAN	3.82	
TURKEY	3.76	MED
GREECE	3.75	
KUWAIT	2.71	
SAUDI ARABIA	2.27	
LEBANON	1.03	
SPAIN	0.69	
PORTUGAL	0.54	
CYPRUS	0.43	
BAHRAIN	0.40	
MALTA	0.37	
SRI LANKA	0.31	
BANGLADESH	0.15	
NEPAL	0.0	

MEAN VALUE = 7.01 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 17.11

TABLE 6

COUNTRIES OF N.E.S. ASIA
RANKED BY RATIO OF MIL IMP/INTL RESERVES
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

SYRIA	273.96	
EGYPT	59.43	
OMAN	33.36	
AFGHANISTAN	31.10	
GREECE	30.10	
ISRAEL	25.68	
TURKEY	22.47	
PAKISTAN	21.58	
IRAQ	20.83	
YEMEN ARAB R	18.84	
JORDAN	12.80	
IRAN	11.39	MED
KUWAIT	6.74	
INDIA	5.33	
SAUDI ARABIA	4.95	
PORTUGAL	1.84	
BAHRAIN	1.61	
SPAIN	1.47	
CYPRUS	1.34	
LEBANON	0.97	
SRI LANKA	0.96	
BANGLADESH	0.79	
MALTA	0.27	
NEPAL	0.0	

MEAN VALUE = 25.56 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 81.71

TABLE 7

COUNTRIES OF N.E.S. ASIA
 RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
 OF DEF EXP/GNP
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

BANGLADESH	22.32***	
YEMEN ARAB R	13.79***	
NEPAL	9.28***	
BAHRAIN	8.99***	
SYRIA	6.33***	
LEBANON	5.95***	
MALTA	5.73***	
SRI LANKA	2.44***	
JORDAN	2.43***	
GREECE	-1.43	
----- MED		
INDIA	-1.83	
SAUDI ARABIA	-2.22	
PAKISTAN	-5.45	
TURKEY	-5.69	
IRAQ	-7.46	
PORTUGAL	-9.16	
ISRAEL	-9.52	
CYPRUS	-9.72	
EGYPT	-11.54	
OMAN	-12.97	
AFGHANISTAN	NA	
IRAN	NA	
KUWAIT	NA	
SPAIN	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 0.01 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 9.40

TABLE 8

COUNTRIES OF N.E.S. ASIA
 RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
 OF DEF EXP/CGE
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

MALTA	19.20***	
BAHRAIN	13.39***	
LEBANON	10.75***	
SYRIA	2.44***	
BANGLADESH	2.07***	
JORDAN	2.04***	
CYPRUS	-0.16***	
NEPAL	-2.24	
YEMEN ARAB R	-2.34	
GREECE	-2.34	
----- MED -----		
OMAN	-3.28	
SRI LANKA	-3.59	
PAKISTAN	-4.66	
INDIA	-5.02	
EGYPT	-5.60	
SAUDI ARABIA	-8.16	
ISRAEL	-10.10	
TURKEY	-12.19	
PORTUGAL	-12.42	
IRAQ	-14.71	
AFGHANISTAN	NA	
IRAN	NA	
KUWAIT	NA	
SPAIN	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -1.85 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 6.79

TABLE 9

COUNTRIES OF N.E.S. ASIA
 RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
 OF MIL IMP/TOTAL IMP
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

YEMEN ARAB R	35.66***	
SYRIA	22.93***	
AFGHANISTAN	20.10***	
LEBANON	16.45***	
IRAQ	9.13***	
INDIA	8.81***	
SAUDI ARABIA	0.06***	
KUWAIT	-4.09	
OMAN	-5.22	
PAKISTAN	-5.38	MED
EGYPT	-6.10	
TURKEY	-6.58	
IRAN	-6.91	
SPAIN	-9.56	
GREECE	-14.88	
JORDAN	-16.81	
BANGLADESH	-17.39	
ISRAEL	-18.24	
PORTUGAL	-27.65	
BAHRAIN	NA	
CYPRUS	NA	
MALTA	NA	
NEPAL	NA	
SRI LANKA	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -1.35 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 14.97

TABLE 10

COUNTRIES OF N.E.S. ASIA
 RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
 OF MIL IMF/INT RESERVES
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

YEMEN ARAB R	41.42***	
SAUDI ARABIA	39.95***	
SYRIA	38.00***	
LEBANON	14.29***	
IRAQ	14.10***	
KUWAIT	2.17***	
AFGHANISTAN	1.85***	
TURKEY	-0.47***	
GREECE	-3.86	
PAKISTAN	-8.30	MED
EGYPT	-10.79	
JORDAN	-15.17	
OMAN	-16.06	
IRAN	-16.40	
SPAIN	-22.12	
PORTUGAL	-24.58	
INDIA	-27.77	
BANGLADESH	-30.50	
ISRAEL	-33.07	
BAHRAIN	NA	
CYPRUS	NA	
MALTA	NA	
NEPAL	NA	
SRI LANKA	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -3.02 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 20.36

TABLE 11 -- SUMMARY STATISTICS FROM RANKING TABLES 3-10 FOR N.E.S. ASIA
 KEY- M = RANKED VALUE ABOVE GROUP MEDIAN S = RANKED VALUE GREATER THAN THE MEAN PLUS ONE STANDARD ERROR

CALCULATION OF SCORES: M = 1, S = 2

COUNTRY (FROM TABLE)	LEVEL MEASURES				I S + M SCORES	TREND MEASURES				I S + M SCORES	I LEV+TRND SCORES
	I DE/ GNP (3)	I DE/ CGE (4)	I MI/ TI (5)	I MI/ IR (6)		II DE/ GNP (7)	II DE/ CGE (8)	II MI/ TI (9)	II MI/ IR (10)		
AFGHANISTAN			S	M	3	NA	NA	S	M	3	6
BAHRAIN					0	M	S	NA	NA	3	3
BANGLADESH					0	S	M			3	3
CYPRUS					0		M	NA	NA	1	1
EGYPT	M	M	M	M	4					0	4
GREECE	M	M		M	3	M	M		M	3	6
INDIA			M		1			M		1	2
IRAN	M	M	M		3	NA	NA			0	3
IRAQ	M		S	M	4			M	M	2	6
ISRAEL	S	S	M	M	6					0	6
JORDAN	M	M	M	M	4	M	M			2	6
KUWAIT	M				1	NA	NA	M	M	2	3
LEBANON	M	M			2	M	S	S	M	6	8
MALTA					0	M	S	NA	NA	3	3
NEPAL					0	M	M	NA	NA	2	2
OMAN	S	S	M	M	6			M		1	7
PAKISTAN		M	M	M	3					0	3
PORTUGAL					0					0	0
SAUDI ARABIA	S	M			3			M		2	5
SPAIN					0	NA	NA			0	0
SRI LANKA					0	M		NA	NA	1	1
SYRIA	S	S	S	M	7	M	M	S	M	5	12
TURKEY		M		M	2				M	1	3
YEMEN ARAB RI	M	S	M	M	5	S	M	S	M	6	11

RANKING TABLES FOR LAT. AMERICA

NOTE- LEVELS-- RATIO LEVELS REPRESENT TWO YEAR AVERAGES
CALCULATED FROM THE MOST RECENT DATA.
CHANGES-- RATIO CHANGES ARE CONTINUOUS RATES OF CHANGE
OVER THE LATEST PERIOD OF NOT LESS THAN
FIVE YEARS.

THREE STATISTICS HAVE BEEN CALCULATED FOR EACH TABLE
MED INDICATES THE MEDIAN VALUE. ONE-HALF
OF THE OBSERVATIONS LIE ON EACH SIDE
OF THIS VALUE.

MEAN VALUE INDICATES THE UNWEIGHTED ARITHMETIC
AVERAGE OF THE VALUES.

MEAN + 1

ST. ERR. INDICATES THE VALUE OF THE MEAN PLUS
ONE STANDARD ERROR. VALUES LARGER THAN
THIS CAN BE REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT
DEVIATIONS FROM THE MEAN.

RATES OF CHANGE ARE ESTIMATED BY REGRESSING THE LOG
OF THE RATIO (DEP. VARIABLE) ON TIME (IND. VARIABLE).
THIS METHOD USES ALL AVAILABLE DATA AND PROVIDES A MEAS-
URE OF THE STATISTICAL RELIABILITY OF THE RESULTING EST-
IMATE.

*** INDICATES ESTIMATES WHERE THERE IS VERY STRONG
EVIDENCE SUGGESTING A GREATER RATE OF CHANGE THAN THE
GROUP AVERAGE RATE OF CHANGE.

** INDICATES ESTIMATES WHERE THERE IS STRONG EVIDENCE
SUGGESTING A GREATER RATE OF CHANGE THAN THE GROUP AVER-
AGE RATE OF CHANGE.

* INDICATES ESTIMATES WHERE THERE IS EVIDENCE SUGGESTING
A GREATER RATE OF CHANGE THAN THE GROUP AVERAGE RATE
OF CHANGE.

TABLE 3

COUNTRIES OF LAT. AMERICA
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEF EXP/GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

PERU	4.95
GUYANA	3.38
CHILE	2.70
ARGENTINA	2.68
NICARAGUA	2.52
URUGUAY	2.22
ECUADOR	2.13
BOLIVIA	2.07
DOMINICAN RE	1.95
HONDURAS	1.74
EL SALVADOR	1.47
----- MED	
VENEZUELA	1.46
PARAGUAY	1.25
BRAZIL	0.99
HAITI	0.94
GUATEMALA	0.93
JAMAICA	0.81
COLOMBIA	0.79
PANAMA	0.64
MEXICO	0.47
TRINIDAD & T	0.35
BARBADOS	0.34
BELIZE	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
SURINAME	NA

MEAN VALUE = 1.67 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 2.80

TABLE 4

COUNTRIES OF LAT. AMERICA
 RANKED BY RATIO OF DEF EXP/CGE
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

PERU	23.44
ARGENTINA	15.92
URUGUAY	14.80
ECUADOR	12.85
CHILE	12.30
PARAGUAY	12.16
NICARAGUA	11.99
DOMINICAN RE	11.71
BRAZIL	9.57
COLOMBIA	9.36
EL SALVADOR	9.17
----- MED	
HONDURAS	8.20
BOLIVIA	7.78
GUATEMALA	7.62
HAITI	7.19
GUYANA	6.94
VENEZUELA	6.10
MEXICO	2.96
PANAMA	2.67
JAMAICA	1.94
BARBADOS	1.11
TRINIDAD & T	0.95
BELIZE	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
SURINAME	NA

MEAN VALUE = 8.94 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 14.36

TABLE 5

COUNTRIES OF LAT. AMERICA
 RANKED BY RATIO OF MIL IMP/TOT IMP
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

ARGENTINA	5.28	
ECUADOR	4.78	
PERU	4.66	
BOLIVIA	3.40	
NICARAGUA	1.73	
CHILE	1.65	
EL SALVADOR	1.28	
PARAGUAY	0.99	MED
BRAZIL	0.84	
HONDURAS	0.75	
GUATEMALA	0.55	
VENEZUELA	0.46	
COLOMBIA	0.33	
URUGUAY	0.16	
MEXICO	0.04	
BARBADOS	0.0	
BELIZE	0.0	
COSTA RICA	0.0	
DOMINICAN RE	0.0	
GUYANA	0.0	
HAITI	0.0	
JAMAICA	0.0	
PANAMA	0.0	
SURINAME	0.0	
TRINIDAD & T	0.0	

MEAN VALUE = 1.79 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 3.60

TABLE 6

COUNTRIES OF LAT. AMERICA
 RANKED BY RATIO OF MIL IMP/INTL RESERVES
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

PERU	22.21
BOLIVIA	21.98
NICARAGUA	19.74
ECUADOR	19.07
EL SALVADOR	10.12
ARGENTINA	6.00
CHILE	4.70
HONDURAS	3.73
----- MED	
BRAZIL	1.92
PARAGUAY	1.37
GUATEMALA	1.35
VENEZUELA	1.00
BELIZE	0.79
COLOMBIA	0.45
MEXICO	0.28
URUGUAY	0.26
BARBADOS	0.0
COSTA RICA	0.0
DOMINICAN RE	0.0
GUYANA	0.0
HAITI	0.0
JAMAICA	0.0
PANAMA	0.0
SURINAME	0.0
TRINIDAD & T	0.0

MEAN VALUE = 7.19 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 15.70

TABLE 7

COUNTRIES OF LAT. AMERICA
 RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
 OF DEF EXP/GNP
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

TRINIDAD & T	9.35***	
BARBADOS	8.46***	
NICARAGUA	8.34***	
EL SALVADOR	6.71***	
DOMINICAN RE	6.18***	
GUYANA	5.45***	
ARGENTINA	3.85***	
JAMAICA	2.51***	
HONDURAS	1.12***	
PERU	-0.83	MED
ECUADOR	-3.10	
URUGUAY	-3.64	
CHILE	-4.05	
PARAGUAY	-5.65	
PANAMA	-6.90	
GUATEMALA	-8.88	
VENEZUELA	-9.16	
COLOMBIA	-9.17	
MEXICO	-17.76	
BELIZE	NA	
BOLIVIA	NA	
BRAZIL	NA	
COSTA RICA	NA	
HAITI	NA	
SURINAME	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -0.90 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 6.66

TABLE 8

COUNTRIES OF LAT. AMERICA
 RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
 OF DEF EXP/CGE
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

ARGENTINA	13.62***	
GUYANA	10.95***	
BARBADOS	6.71***	
DOMINICAN RE	5.06***	
EL SALVADOR	5.01***	
NICARAGUA	2.67***	
VENEZUELA	2.28***	
JAMAICA	0.97***	
PERU	-0.11***	
HONDURAS	-0.47*	MED
URUGUAY	-1.01	
TRINIDAD & T	-2.19	
CHILE	-3.21	
ECUADOR	-3.61	
PARAGUAY	-4.86	
COLOMBIA	-6.69	
PANAMA	-6.80	
GUATEMALA	-11.87	
MEXICO	-17.68	
BELIZE	NA	
BOLIVIA	NA	
BRAZIL	NA	
COSTA RICA	NA	
HAITI	NA	
SURINAME	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -0.59

MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 6.88

TABLE 9

COUNTRIES OF LAT. AMERICA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
OF MIL IMP/TOTAL IMP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

ARGENTINA	56.01***	
BOLIVIA	34.48***	
EL SALVADOR	17.39*	
BRAZIL	5.62***	
CHILE	2.23***	
ECUADOR	0.95***	
PERU	-5.46***	
PARAGUAY	-11.99	MED
NICARAGUA	-12.54	
URUGUAY	-15.45	
VENEZUELA	-21.20	
GUATEMALA	-23.66	
COLOMBIA	-39.40	
MEXICO	-44.43	
HONDURAS	-61.61	
BARBADOS	NA	
BELIZE	NA	
COSTA RICA	NA	
DOMINICAN RE	NA	
GUYANA	NA	
HAITI	NA	
JAMAICA	NA	
PANAMA	NA	
SURINAME	NA	
TRINIDAD & T	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -7.94

MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 22.09

TABLE 10

COUNTRIES OF LAT. AMERICA
 RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
 OF MIL IMP/INT RESERVES
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

BOLIVIA	45.72***	
EL SALVADOR	23.45*	
VENEZUELA	4.16***	
ARGENTINA	2.76***	
ECUADOR	-0.96***	
BRAZIL	-5.57***	
URUGUAY	-19.27*	
PARAGUAY	-26.39	
----- MED		
GUATEMALA	-28.04	
BELIZE	-30.50	
PERU	-32.41	
CHILE	-44.32	
MEXICO	-45.75	
HONDURAS	-56.02	
COLOMBIA	-72.62	
NICARAGUA	-93.95	
BARBADOS	NA	
COSTA RICA	NA	
DOMINICAN RE	NA	
GUYANA	NA	
HAITI	NA	
JAMAICA	NA	
PANAMA	NA	
SURINAME	NA	
TRINIDAD & T	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -23.73

MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 11.69

TABLE 1' --SUMMARY STATISTICS FROM RANKING TABLES 3-10 FOR LAT. AMERICA
 KEY- M = RANKED VALUE ABOVE GROUP MEDIAN S = RANKED VALUE GREATER THAN THE MEAN PLUS ONE STANDARD ERROR

CALCULATION OF SCORES: M = 1, S = 2

COUNTRY (FROM TABLE)	LEVEL MEASURES				I I	I I	I I	I I	TREND MEASURES				I I	I I	I I	I I	
	I I	I I	I I	I I					I I	I I	I I	I I					I I
	DE/ GNP (3)	DE/ CGE (4)	MI/ TI (5)	MI/ IR (6)					DE/ GNP (7)	DE/ CGE (8)	MI/ TI (9)	MI/ IR (10)					
ARGENTINA	I	M	S	S	M	I	6	II	M	S	S	M	I	6	I	12	I
BARBADOS	I					I	0	II	S	M	NA	NA	I	3	I	3	I
BELIZE	I	NA	NA			I	0	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
BOLIVIA	I	M		M	M	I	3	II	NA	NA	S	M	I	3	I	6	I
BRAZIL	I		M			I	1	II	NA	NA	M	M	I	2	I	3	I
CHILE	I	M	M	M	M	I	4	II			M		I	1	I	5	I
COLOMBIA	I		M			I	1	II					I	0	I	1	I
COSTA RICA	I	NA	NA			I	0	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
DOMINICAN REI	I	M	M			I	2	II	M	M	NA	NA	I	2	I	4	I
ECUADOR	I	M	M	S	M	I	5	II			M	M	I	2	I	7	I
EL SALVADOR	I	M	M	M	M	I	4	II	S	M	M	M	I	5	I	9	I
GUATEMALA	I					I	0	II					I	0	I	0	I
GUYANA	I	S				I	2	II	M	S	NA	NA	I	3	I	5	I
HAITI	I					I	0	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
HONDURAS	I	M			M	I	2	II	M				I	1	I	3	I
JAMAICA	I					I	0	II	M	M	NA	NA	I	2	I	2	I
MEXICO	I					I	0	II					I	0	I	0	I
NICARAGUA	I	M	M	M	M	I	4	II	S	M			I	3	I	7	I
PANAMA	I					I	0	II			NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
PARAGUAY	I		M			I	1	II				M	I	1	I	2	I
PERU	I	S	S	S	M	I	7	II		M	M		I	2	I	9	I
SURINAME	I	NA	NA			I	0	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
TRINIDAD & TI	I					I	0	II	S		NA	NA	I	2	I	2	I
URUGUAY	I	M	S			I	3	II				M	I	1	I	4	I
VENEZUELA	I					I	0	II		M		M	I	2	I	2	I

RANKING TABLES FOR WORLD-WIDE

NOTE- LEVELS-- RATIO LEVELS REPRESENT TWO YEAR AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM THE MOST RECENT DATA.
CHANGES-- RATIO CHANGES ARE CONTINUOUS RATES OF CHANGE OVER THE LATEST PERIOD OF NOT LESS THAN FIVE YEARS.

THREE STATISTICS HAVE BEEN CALCULATED FOR EACH TABLE
MED INDICATES THE MEDIAN VALUE. ONE-HALF OF THE OBSERVATIONS LIE ON EACH SIDE OF THIS VALUE.

MEAN VALUE INDICATES THE UNWEIGHTED ARITHMETIC AVERAGE OF THE VALUES.

MEAN + 1

ST. ERR. INDICATES THE VALUE OF THE MEAN PLUS ONE STANDARD ERROR. VALUES LARGER THAN THIS CAN BE REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT DEVIATIONS FROM THE MEAN.

RATES OF CHANGE ARE ESTIMATED BY REGRESSING THE LOG OF THE RATIO (DEP. VARIABLE) ON TIME (IND. VARIABLE). THIS METHOD USES ALL AVAILABLE DATA AND PROVIDES A MEASURE OF THE STATISTICAL RELIABILITY OF THE RESULTING ESTIMATE.

******* INDICATES ESTIMATES WHERE THERE IS VERY STRONG EVIDENCE SUGGESTING A GREATER RATE OF CHANGE THAN THE GROUP AVERAGE RATE OF CHANGE.

****** INDICATES ESTIMATES WHERE THERE IS STRONG EVIDENCE SUGGESTING A GREATER RATE OF CHANGE THAN THE GROUP AVERAGE RATE OF CHANGE.

***** INDICATES ESTIMATES WHERE THERE IS EVIDENCE SUGGESTING A GREATER RATE OF CHANGE THAN THE GROUP AVERAGE RATE OF CHANGE.

TABLE 3

COUNTRIES OF WORLD-WIDE
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEF EXP/GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

OMAN	28.65
ISRAEL	23.58
SYRIA	19.03
SAUDI ARABIA	17.22
JORDAN	13.40
EGYPT	13.04
IRAN	12.93
SOMALIA	10.55
IRAQ	8.95
YEMEN ARAB R	6.85
KUWAIT	6.85
ZIMBABWE	6.60
GUINEA-BISSA	6.27
LEBANON	6.01
GREECE	5.98
KOREA, REPUB	5.96
MOROCCO	5.84
ETHIOPIA	5.84
MAURITANIA	5.57
PAKISTAN	5.10
CONGO, REP.	4.97
PERU	4.95
TURKEY	4.94
TANZANIA	4.82
KENYA	4.41
MALAYSIA	4.16
ZAMBIA	4.05
BURMA	3.87
SOUTH AFRICA	3.79
CHAD	3.73
NIGERIA	3.71
MALI	3.70
MADAGASCAR	3.65
UPPER VOLTA	3.62
PORTUGAL	3.57
INDONESIA	3.46
GUYANA	3.38
THAILAND	3.27
MOZAMBIQUE	3.23
INDIA	3.08
LIBYA	3.07
BAHRAIN	3.05
SUDAN	2.94
BURUNDI	2.77
CHILE	2.70

SENEGAL	2.70
ARGENTINA	2.68
NICARAGUA	2.52

----- MED

TOGO	2.41
ALGERIA	2.41
CAPE VERDE	2.40
IVORY COAST	2.39
URUGUAY	2.22
ECUADOR	2.13
BOLIVIA	2.07
BENIN (DAHOM	2.02
CENTRAL AFRI	2.00
DOMINICAN RE	1.95
UGANDA	1.95
AFGHANISTAN	1.94
MALAWI	1.91
PHILIPPINES	1.82
CYPRUS	1.78
HONDURAS	1.74
SPAIN	1.72
RWANDA	1.70
SIERRA LEONE	1.51
CAMEROON	1.50
BANGLADESH	1.47
EL SALVADOR	1.47
VENEZUELA	1.46
SWAZILAND	1.46
TUNISIA	1.45
LIBERIA	1.33
PAPUA NEW GU	1.28
PARAGUAY	1.25
ZAIRE	1.04
BRAZIL	0.99
SAO TOME AND	0.95
HAITI	0.94
GUATEMALA	0.93
NEPAL	0.86
JAMAICA	0.81
COLOMBIA	0.79
SRI LANKA	0.75
SEYCHELLES	0.66
PANAMA	0.64
MALTA	0.63
NIGER	0.62
GHANA	0.60
GABON	0.56
MEXICO	0.47
TRINIDAD & T	0.35
BARBADOS	0.34
MAURITIUS	0.16
DJIBOUTI, DE	0.03
BOTSWANA	NA
GAMBIA, THE	NA

GUINEA	NA
LESOTHO	NA
TAIWAN	NA
BELIZE	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
SURINAME	NA

MEAN VALUE = 3.95 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 8.69

TABLE 4

COUNTRIES OF WORLD-WIDE
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEF EXP/CGE
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

OMAN	43.61
SYRIA	36.01
YEMEN ARAB R	32.46
ISRAEL	30.99
KOREA, REPUB	29.99
SAUDI ARABIA	28.00
CHAD	27.34
IRAN	26.08
BURUNDI	25.54
JORDAN	24.96
MALI	24.87
ETHIOPIA	24.31
GREECE	24.30
EGYPT	24.18
BURMA	23.86
PERU	23.44
PAKISTAN	23.07
SOMALIA	22.20
LEBANON	21.99
MOZAMBIQUE	20.30
UPPER VOLTA	20.05
ZIMBABWE	19.77
THAILAND	18.53
UGANDA	18.33
TURKEY	18.08
MOROCCO	18.06
AFGHANISTAN	17.13
TANZANIA	16.93
INDIA	16.00
ARGENTINA	15.92
KUWAIT	15.63
RWANDA	15.61
URUGUAY	14.80
KENYA	14.68
SOUTH AFRICA	14.57
MALAYSIA	14.30
CONGO, REP.	13.86
INDONESIA	13.79
GUINEA-BISSA	13.44
SUDAN	13.40
SPAIN	13.09
PORTUGAL	13.03
IRAQ	12.98
ECUADOR	12.85
MADAGASCAR	12.54

CHILE	12.30
ZAMBIA	12.26
PHILIPPINES	12.18

----- MED

PARAGUAY	12.16
BENIN (DAHOM)	12.10
NICARAGUA	11.99
NIGERIA	11.82
DOMINICAN RE	11.71
MAURITANIA	11.51
SENEGAL	11.48
CENTRAL AFRI	10.29
CAMEROON	9.88
BRAZIL	9.57
CYPRUS	9.38
COLOMBIA	9.36
EL SALVADOR	9.17
HONDURAS	8.20
ALGERIA	8.12
BANGLADESH	8.11
LIBYA	8.08
BOLIVIA	7.78
BAHRAIN	7.66
GUATEMALA	7.62
TOGO	7.33
MALAWI	7.22
HAITI	7.19
GUYANA	6.94
IVORY COAST	6.81
VENEZUELA	6.10
NEPAL	5.98
SIERRA LEONE	5.07
CAPE VERDE	4.97
NIGER	4.64
SEYCHELLES	4.57
SWAZILAND	4.46
TUNISIA	4.39
GHANA	3.99
PAPUA NEW GU	3.90
ZAIRE	3.18
LIBERIA	3.14
SAO TOME AND	2.96
MEXICO	2.96
PANAMA	2.67
SRI LANKA	2.24
MALTA	1.97
JAMAICA	1.94
CABON	1.14
BARBADOS	1.11
TRINIDAD & T	0.95
MAURITIUS	0.43
DJIBOUTI, DE	0.07
BOTSWANA	NA
GAMBIA, THE	NA

GUINEA	NA
LESOTHO	NA
TAIWAN	NA
BELIZE	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
SURINAME	NA

.....
MEAN VALUE = 13.19

MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 22.03

TABLE 5

COUNTRIES OF WORLD-WIDE
RANKED BY RATIO OF MIL IMP/TOT IMP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

ETHIOPIA	105.74
SYRIA	42.91
CAPE VERDE	35.87
SOMALIA	29.71
LIBYA	26.45
AFGHANISTAN	24.70
MOZAMBIQUE	17.79
IRAQ	17.78
YEMEN ARAB R	16.81
TANZANIA	12.87
GUINEA-BISSA	12.03
MALI	10.79
MOROCCO	10.04
OMAN	9.96
SUDAN	9.67
ISRAEL	6.80
IRAN	6.17
JORDAN	6.04
GUINEA	5.76
ARGENTINA	5.28
EGYPT	4.94
INDIA	4.90
ECUADOR	4.78
ALGERIA	4.68
PERU	4.66
MAURITANIA	3.89
PAKISTAN	3.82
GHANA	3.81
TURKEY	3.76
GREECE	3.75
ZAMBIA	3.64
BOLIVIA	3.40
BURUNDI	3.23
MADAGASCAR	2.74
KUWAIT	2.71
RWANDA	2.63
KOREA, REPUB	2.49
BENIN (DAHOM	2.46
SIERRA LEONE	2.41
SAUDI ARABIA	2.27
BURMA	2.27
KENYA	2.25
UGANDA	2.15
IVORY COAST	1.84
NICARAGUA	1.73

MED

THAILAND	1.69
CHILE	1.65
ZAIRE	1.65
CONGO. REP.	1.64
MALAWI	1.56
TUNISIA	1.51
BOTSWANA	1.47
TAIWAN	1.45
MALAYSIA	1.29
EL SALVADOR	1.28
SENEGAL	1.21
UPPER VOLTA	1.20
CENTRAL AFRI	1.14
LEBANON	1.03
PARAGUAY	0.99
INDONESIA	0.97
PAPUA NEW GU	0.93
TOGO	0.84
BRAZIL	0.84
ZIMBABWE	0.76
HONDURAS	0.75
PHILIPPINES	0.70
SPAIN	0.69
GABON	0.67
GUATEMALA	0.55
PORTUGAL	0.54
NIGERIA	0.49
VENEZUELA	0.46
CYPRUS	0.43
BAHRAIN	0.40
MALTA	0.37
COLOMBIA	0.33
SRI LANKA	0.31
SOUTH AFRICA	0.28
CAMEROON	0.17
URUGUAY	0.16
BANGLADESH	0.15
MEXICO	0.04
CHAD	0.0
DJIBOUTI, DE	0.0
GAMBIA, THE	0.0
LESOTHO	0.0
LIBERIA	0.0
MAURITIUS	0.0
SEYCHELLES	0.0
SIERRA LEONE	0.0
SWAZILAND	0.0
NEPAL	0.0
BARBADOS	0.0
BELIZE	0.0
COSTA RICA	0.0
DOMINICAN RE	0.0
GUYANA	0.0

HAITI	0.0
JAMAICA	0.0
PANAMA	0.0
SURINAME	0.0
TRINIDAD & T	0.0
SAO TOME AND NA	

MEAN VALUE = 6.35 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 20.01

TABLE 6

COUNTRIES OF WORLD-WIDE
 RANKED BY RATIO OF MIL IMP/INTL RESERVES
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

MALI	404.76
ETHIOPIA	392.43
SYRIA	273.96
SUDAN	256.13
MADAGASCAR	216.95
TANZANIA	216.47
SOMALIA	95.30
MOROCCO	76.12
SENEGAL	75.00
BENIN (DAHOM	64.58
CAPE VERDE	61.36
ZAMBIA	60.99
EGYPT	59.43
GUINEA-BISSA	45.45
LIBYA	40.41
GABON	38.52
GUINEA	36.86
OMAN	33.36
AFGHANISTAN	31.10
GREECE	30.10
IVORY COAST	27.93
ISRAEL	25.68
TURKEY	22.47
PERU	22.21
BOLIVIA	21.98
PAKISTAN	21.58
ALGERIA	21.20
CONGO, REP.	20.83
NICARAGUA	19.23
ECUADOR	19.07
UGANDA	18.87
YEMEN ARAB R	18.84
KOREA, REPUB	18.17
MAURITANIA	16.85
TAIWAN	14.20
GHANA	13.61
ZAIRE	13.19
JORDAN	12.80
DJIBOUTI, DE	12.18
IRAN	11.39
NIGER	11.36
KENYA	10.83
MALAWI	10.48
EL SALVADOR	10.12
BURMA	9.31

MED

TUNISIA	8.22
UPPER VOLTA	8.06
RWANDA	7.33
TOGO	7.14
KUWAIT	6.74
ARGENTINA	6.00
INDIA	5.33
BURUNDI	5.05
CENTRAL AFRI	5.00
SAUDI ARABIA	4.95
CHILE	4.70
CAMEROON	4.55
THAILAND	4.42
BOTSWANA	4.25
INDONESIA	3.85
HONDURAS	3.73
MALAYSIA	3.32
PHILIPPINES	2.36
NIGERIA	2.20
PAPUA NEW GU	2.18
BRAZIL	1.92
PORTUGAL	1.84
BAHRAIN	1.61
SOUTH AFRICA	1.48
SPAIN	1.47
PARAGUAY	1.37
GUATEMALA	1.35
CYPRUS	1.34
VENEZUELA	1.00
LEBANON	0.97
SRI LANKA	0.96
BANGLADESH	0.79
COLOMBIA	0.45
MEXICO	0.28
MALTA	0.27
URUGUAY	0.26
CHAD	0.0
GAMBIA, THE	0.0
LESOTHO	0.0
LIBERIA	0.0
MAURITIUS	0.0
MOZAMBIQUE	0.0
SAO TOME AND	0.0
SEYCHELLES	0.0
SIERRA LEONE	0.0
SWAZILAND	0.0
ZIMBABWE	0.0
IRAQ	0.0
NEPAL	0.0
BARBADOS	0.0
BELIZE	0.0
COSTA RICA	0.0
DOMINICAN RE	0.0

GUYANA	0.0
HAITI	0.0
JAMAICA	0.0
PANAMA	0.0
SURINAME	0.0
TRINIDAD & T	0.0

MEAN VALUE = 37.66 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 116.02

TABLE 7

COUNTRIES OF WORLD-WIDE
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
OF DEF EXP/GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

KENYA	30.82***
ZIMBABWE	29.34***
MADAGASCAR	23.51***
MALAWI	23.23***
BANGLADESH	22.32***
IVORY COAST	15.18***
YEMEN ARAB R	13.79***
SENEGAL	13.68***
SIERRA LEONE	12.36***
ETHIOPIA	11.58***
TOGO	11.25***
PAPUA NEW GU	11.13***
ZAMBIA	10.52***
BENIN (DAHOM	10.35***
TRINIDAD & T	9.35***
TANZANIA	9.31***
NEPAL	9.28***
BAHRAIN	8.99***
LIBERIA	8.52***
UPPER VOLTA	8.52***
BARBADOS	8.46***
NICARAGUA	8.34***
RWANDA	6.87***
EL SALVADOR	6.71***
SYRIA	6.33***
DOMINICAN RL	6.18***
THAILAND	6.03***
LEBANON	5.95***
MALTA	5.73***
GUYANA	5.45***
MOROCCO	5.28***
LIBYA	5.04***
KOREA, REPUB	4.20***
ARGENTINA	3.85***
SAO TOME AND	3.23***
JAMAICA	2.51**
SRI LANKA	2.44**
----- MED	
JORDAN	2.43**
BURMA	2.08*
HONDURAS	1.12
CONGO, REP.	0.01
MAURITIUS	-0.38
PERU	-0.83
INDONESIA	-1.07
GREECE	-1.43

TUNISIA	-1.81
INDIA	-1.83
ALGERIA	-1.98
SAUDI ARABIA	-2.22
CENTRAL AFRI	-2.31
ECUADOR	-3.10
CAMEROON	-3.59
URUGUAY	-3.64
CHILE	-4.05
MALAYSIA	-4.06
SOUTH AFRICA	-4.64
PAKISTAN	-5.45
PARAGUAY	-5.65
TURKEY	-5.69
PANAMA	-6.90
IRAQ	-7.46
NIGER	-8.49
GUATEMALA	-8.88
PORTUGAL	-9.16
VENEZUELA	-9.16
COLOMBIA	-9.17
ISRAEL	-9.52
CYPRUS	-9.72
EGYPT	-11.54
OMAN	-12.97
PHILIPPINES	-16.55
MEXICO	-17.76
GHANA	-33.02
ZAIRE	-35.29
BOTSWANA	NA
BURUNDI	NA
CAPE VERDE	NA
CHAD	NA
DJIBOUTI, DE	NA
GABON	NA
GAMBIA, THE	NA
GUINEA	NA
GUINEA-BISSA	NA
LESOTHO	NA
MALI	NA
MAURITANIA	NA
MOZAMBIQUE	NA
NIGERIA	NA
SEYCHELLES	NA
SOMALIA	NA
SUDAN	NA
SWAZILAND	NA
UGANDA	NA
TAIWAN	NA
AFGHANISTAN	NA
IRAN	NA
KUWAIT	NA
SPAIN	NA

BELIZE	NA
BOLIVIA	NA
BRAZIL	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
HAITI	NA
SURINAME	NA

MEAN VALUE = 1.78 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 13.31

TABLE 8

COUNTRIES OF WORLD-WIDE
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
OF DEF EXP/CGE
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

KENYA	26.25***
SOMALIA	23.55***
MALAWI	21.00***
MALTA	19.20***
ZIMBABWE	17.79***
ZAMBIA	17.74***
PAPUA NEW GU	17.12***
SWAZI. AND	14.32***
ARGENTINA	13.62***
BAHRAIN	13.39***
GUYANA	10.95***
LEBANON	10.75***
TANZANIA	10.48***
TOGO	10.07***
MADAGASCAR	8.77***
LIBYA	8.55***
NIGERIA	7.22***
SIERRA LEONE	6.80***
BARBADOS	6.71***
MOROCCO	6.67***
IVORY COAST	6.66***
SAO TOME AND	5.93***
SENEGAL	5.82***
BENIN (DAHOM	5.16***
SUDAN	5.10***
DOMINICAN RE	5.06***
EL SALVADOR	5.01***
ETHIOPIA	4.97***
CONGO. REP.	4.46***
UPPER VOLTA	4.33***
THAILAND	3.17***
NICARAGUA	2.67***
ALGERIA	2.49***
SYRIA	2.44***
VENEZUELA	2.28***
CENTRAL AFRI	2.21***
BANGLADESH	2.07***
JORDAN	2.04***
RWANDA	1.79***
KOREA. REPUB	1.39***
----- MED	
JAMAICA	0.97*
PERU	-0.11
CYPRUS	-0.16
HONDURAS	-0.47
UGANDA	-0.50

MALAYSIA	-0.89
URUGUAY	-1.01
TRINIDAD & T	-2.19
NEPAL	-2.24
YEMEN ARAB R	-2.34
GREECE	-2.34
CHILE	-3.21
OMAN	-3.28
SOUTH AFRICA	-3.58
SRI LANKA	-3.59
ECUADOR	-3.61
PAKISTAN	-4.66
LIBERIA	-4.70
PARAGUAY	-4.86
CAMEROON	-4.89
INDONESIA	-4.98
INDIA	-5.02
TUNISIA	-5.14
EGYPT	-5.60
BURMA	-6.58
COLOMBIA	-6.69
PANAMA	-6.80
SAUDI ARABIA	-8.16
CAPE VERDE	-9.25
MAURITIUS	-9.89
ISRAEL	-10.10
NIGER	-10.37
GUATEMALA	-11.87
TURKEY	-12.19
PORTUGAL	-12.42
IRAQ	-14.71
PHILIPPINES	-15.38
MEXICO	-17.68
GHANA	-18.58
ZAIRE	-39.26
BOTSWANA	NA
BURUNDI	NA
CHAD	NA
DJIBOUTI, DE	NA
GABON	NA
GAMBIA, THE	NA
GUINEA	NA
GUINEA-BISSA	NA
LESOTHO	NA
MALI	NA
MAURITANIA	NA
MOZAMBIQUE	NA
SEYCHELLES	NA
TAIWAN	NA
AFGHANISTAN	NA
IRAN	NA
KUWAIT	NA
SPAIN	NA

BELIZE	NA
BOLIVIA	NA
BRAZIL	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
HAITI	NA
SURINAME	NA

MEAN VALUE = 0.85 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 11.27

TABLE 9

COUNTRIES OF WORLD-WIDE
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
OF MIL IMP/TOTAL IMP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

ETHIOPIA	57.96***
ARGENTINA	56.01***
TANZANIA	54.53***
IVORY COAST	48.76***
MOROCCO	41.02***
YEMEN; ARAB R	35.66***
BOLIVIA	34.48***
GHANA	31.93***
KENYA	31.25***
ZIMBABWE	28.95*
LIBYA	25.97***
CONGO, REP.	23.31***
SYRIA	22.93***
INDONESIA	22.64***
ALGERIA	21.79***
TUNISIA	21.69***
AFGHANISTAN	20.10***
EL SALVADOR	17.39*
LEBANON	16.45***
BURMA	12.87*
IRAQ	9.13***
INDIA	8.81***
ZAMBIA	7.97***
MADAGASCAR	6.70***
THAILAND	5.83***
BRAZIL	5.62***
SUDAN	4.47***
MALAYSIA	4.02***
CHILE	2.23***
ECUADOR	0.95***
GUINEA	0.77***
SAUDI ARABIA	0.06***
MALI	-0.71***
KOHEA, REPUB	-3.57
KUWAIT	-4.09
OMAN	-5.22
----- MED	
PAKISTAN	-5.38
PERU	-5.46
EGYPT	-6.10
TURKEY	-6.58
IRAN	-6.91
SPAIN	-9.56
PARAGUAY	-11.99
NIGERIA	-12.01
PHILIPPINES	-12.34

NICARAGUA	-12.54
TAIWAN	-12.63
ZAIRE	-14.42
GREECE	-14.88
SENEGAL	-15.12
URUGUAY	-15.45
JORDAN	-16.81
BANGLADESH	-17.39
ISRAEL	-18.24
BURUNDI	-18.48
RWANDA	-18.75
BENIN (DAHOM	-19.34
CAMEROON	-19.83
VENEZUELA	-21.20
GUATEMALA	-23.66
GABON	-25.37
MAURITANIA	-27.28
PORTUGAL	-27.65
SOMALIA	-29.99
TOGO	-32.24
COLOMBIA	-39.40
MEXICO	-44.43
SOUTH AFRICA	-55.28
HONDURAS	-61.61
BOTSWANA	-62.86
PAPUA NEW GU	-68.31
UGANDA	-71.59
CAPE VERJE	NA
CENTRAL AFRI	NA
CHAD	NA
DJIBOUTI, DE	NA
GAMBIA, THE	NA
GUINEA-BISSA	NA
LESOTHO	NA
LIBERIA	NA
MALAWI	NA
MAURITIUS	NA
MOZAMBIQUE	NA
NIGER	NA
SAO TOME AND	NA
SEYCHELLES	NA
SIERRA LEONE	NA
SWAZILAND	NA
UPPER VOLTA	NA
BAHRAIN	NA
CYPRUS	NA
MALTA	NA
NEPAL	NA
SRI LANKA	NA
BARBADOS	NA
BELIZE	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
DOMINICAN RE	NA

GUYANA	NA
HAITI	NA
JAMAICA	NA
PANAMA	NA
SURINAME	NA
TRINIDAD & T	NA

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MEAN VALUE = -2.95 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 25.28

TABLE 10

COUNTRIES OF WORLD-WIDE
 RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO
 OF MIL IMP/INT RESERVES
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

MADAGASCAR	100.07***
ETHIOPIA	85.03***
TANZANIA	68.49***
BOLIVIA	45.72***
IVORY COAST	44.01***
YEMEN ARAB R	41.42***
MOROCCO	41.38***
SAUDI ARABIA	39.95***
SYRIA	38.00***
TUNISIA	26.65***
SENEGAL	26.53*
EL SALVADOR	23.45*
BURMA	22.77*
ALGERIA	20.98***
ZAMBIA	19.02***
BENIN (DAHOM	16.82*
KENYA	16.75***
GABON	14.73***
LEBANON	14.29***
THAILAND	13.28***
NIGERIA	12.21***
LIBYA	10.82***
GHANA	10.38***
TAIWAN	4.93***
VENEZUELA	4.16***
DJIBOUTI, DE	4.00*
ARGENTINA	2.76***
MALAYSIA	2.34***
KUWAIT	2.17***
AFGHANISTAN	1.85***
TURKEY	-0.47***
ECUADOR	-0.96***
MALI	-2.72***
GREECE	-3.86*
KOREA, REPUB	-5.52
BRAZIL	-5.57
CONGO, REP.	-6.10
IRAQ	-7.18
INDONESI	-7.97
PAKISTAN	-8.30
SOMALIA	-9.77
PHILIPPINES	-10.21
EGYPT	-10.79
JORDAN	-15.17
OMAN	-16.06

MED

IRAN	-16.40
TOGO	-19.22
URUGUAY	-19.27
CAMEROON	-19.43
RWANDA	-22.04
SPAIN	-22.12
SUDAN	-22.41
PORTUGAL	-24.58
PARAGUAY	-26.39
BOTSWANA	-26.96
INDIA	-27.77
GUATEMALA	-28.04
BURUNDI	-29.03
BANGLADESH	-30.50
PERU	-32.41
ISRAEL	-33.07
GUINEA	-33.09
MAURITANIA	-42.57
CHILE	-44.32
MEXICO	-45.75
HONDURAS	-56.02
ZAIRE	-57.98
UGANDA	-72.25
COLOMBIA	-72.62
PAPUA NEW GU	-80.70
SOUTH AFRICA	-88.50
CAPE VERDE	NA
CENTRAL FRI	NA
CHAD	NA
GAMBIA, THE	NA
GUINEA-BISSA	NA
LESOTHO	NA
LIBERIA	NA
MALAWI	NA
MAURITIUS	NA
MOZAMBIQUE	NA
NIGER	NA
SAO TOME AND	NA
SEYCHELLES	NA
SIERRA LEONE	NA
SWAZILAND	NA
UPPER VOLTA	NA
ZIMBABWE	NA
BAHRAIN	NA
CYPRUS	NA
MALTA	NA
NEPAL	NA
SRI LANKA	NA
BARBADOS	NA
BELIZE	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
DOMINICAN RE	NA
GUYANA	NA

HAITI	NA
JAMAICA	NA
NICARAGUA	NA
PANAMA	NA
SURINAME	NA
TRINIDAD & T	NA

MEAN VALUE = -4.64 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 30.33

TABLE 11 -- SUMMARY STATISTICS FROM RANKING TABLES 3-10 FOR WORLD-WIDE
 KEY- M = RANKED VALUE ABOVE GROUP MEDIAN S = RANKED VALUE GREATER THAN THE MEAN PLUS ONE STANDARD ERROR

CALCULATION OF SCORES: M = 1, S = 2

COUNTRY (FROM TABLE)	LEVEL MEASURES				I	TOTAL S + M SCORES	TREND MEASURES				I	TOTAL S + M SCORES	TOTAL LEV + TRND SCORES			
	DE/ GNP (3)	DE/ CGE (4)	MI/ TI (5)	MI/ IR (6)			DE/ GNP (7)	DE/ CGE (8)	MI/ TI (9)	MI/ IR (10)						
ALGERIA			M	M	I	2		M	M	M	I	3	I	5	I	
BENIN (DAHOMI)			M	M	I	2	II	M	M	M	I	3	I	5	I	
BOTSWANA	NA	NA			I	0	II	NA	NA		I	0	I	0	I	
BURUNDI	M	S	M		I	4	II	NA	NA		I	0	I	4	I	
CAMEROON					I	0	II				I	0	I	0	I	
CAPE VERDE			S	M	I	3	II	NA		NA	NA	I	0	I	3	I
CENTRAL AFRICA					I	0	II		M	NA	NA	I	1	I	1	I
CHAD	M	S			I	3	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	3	I

CONGO, REP.	M	M		M	I	3	II		M	M	I	2	I	5	I	
DJIBOUTI, DEI				M	I	1	II	NA	NA	NA	M	I	1	I	2	I
ETHIOPIA	M	S	S	M	I	6	II	M	M	S	M	I	5	I	11	I
GABON				M	I	1	II	NA	NA		M	I	1	I	2	I
GAMBIA, THE	NA	NA			I	0	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
GHANA			M	M	I	2	II			S	M	I	3	I	5	I
GUINEA	NA	NA	M	M	I	2	II	NA	NA	M	I	1	I	3	I	
GUINEA-BISSAU	M	M	M	M	I	4	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	4	I

IVORY COAST				M	I	1	II	S	M	S	M	I	6	I	7	I
KENYA	M	M			I	2	II	S	S	S	M	I	7	I	9	I
LESOTHO	NA	NA			I	0	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
LIBERIA					I	0	II	M		NA	NA	I	1	I	1	I
LIBYA	M		S	M	I	4	II	M	M	S	M	I	5	I	9	I
MADAGASCAR	M	M	M	M	I	4	II	S	M	M	M	I	5	I	9	I
MALAWI					I	0	II	S	S	NA	NA	I	4	I	4	I
MALI	M	S	M	M	I	5	II	NA	NA	M	M	I	2	I	7	I

MAURITANIA	M		M	M	I	3	II	NA	NA		I	0	I	3	I	
MAURITIUS					I	0	II			NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
MOROCCO	M	M	M	M	I	4	II	M	M	S	M	I	5	I	9	I
MOZAMBIQUE	M	M	M	M	I	3	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	3	I
NIGER			M		I	1	II			NA	NA	I	0	I	1	I
NIGERIA	M				I	1	II	NA	M		M	I	2	I	3	I
RWANDA		M	M		I	2	II	M	M		I	2	I	4	I	
SAO TOME AND P.			NA		I	0	II	M	M	NA	NA	I	2	I	2	I

SENEGAL	M			M	I	2	II	S	M		M	I	4	I	6	I
SEYCHELLES					I	0	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
SIERRA LEONE					I	0	II	M	M	NA	NA	I	2	I	2	I
SOMALIA	S	S	S	M	I	7	II	NA	S			I	2	I	9	I
SOUTH AFRICA	M	M			I	2	II				I	0	I	2	I	
SUDAN	M	M	M	M	I	4	II	NA	M	M	I	2	I	6	I	
SWAZILAND					I	0	II	NA	S	NA	NA	I	2	I	2	I
TANZANIA	M	M	M	M	I	4	II	M	M	S	M	I	5	I	9	I

TOGO	I					I	0	II	M	M			I	2	I	2	I
TUNISIA	I					I	0	II			M	M	I	2	I	2	I
UGANDA	I		M		M	I	2	II	NA				I	0	I	2	I
UPPER VOLTA	I	M	M			I	2	II	M	M	NA	NA	I	2	I	4	I
ZAIRE	I					I	1	II					I	0	I	1	I
ZAMBIA	I	M	M	M	M	I	4	II	M	S	S	M	M	5	I	9	I
ZIMBABWE	I	M	M			I	2	II	S	S	S	NA	I	6	I	8	I
BURMA	I		S	M		I	4	II				M	I	2	I	6	I
INDONESIA	I	M	M			I	2	II			M		I	1	I	3	I
KOREA, REPUB	I	M	S	M	M	I	5	II	M	M	M	M	I	4	I	9	I
MALAYSIA	I	M	M			I	2	II			M		I	2	I	4	I
PAPUA NEW GUI						I	0	II	M	S			I	3	I	3	I
PHILIPPINES	I					I	1	II					I	0	I	1	I
TAIWAN	I	NA	NA			I	1	II	NA	NA			I	1	I	2	I
THAILAND	I	M	M			I	2	II	M	M	M	M	I	4	I	6	I
AFGHANISTAN	I		M	S	M	I	4	II	NA	NA	M	M	I	2	I	6	I
BAHRAIN	I	M				I	1	II	M	S	NA	NA	I	3	I	4	I
BANGLADESH	I					I	0	II	S	M			I	3	I	3	I
CYPRUS	I					I	0	II			NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
EGYPT	I	S	S	M	M	I	6	II					I	0	I	6	I
GREECE	I	M	S	M	M	I	5	II				M	I	1	I	6	I
INDIA	I	M	M	M	M	I	3	II			M		I	1	I	4	I
IRAN	I	S	S	M	M	I	6	II	NA	NA			I	0	I	6	I
IRAQ	I	S	M	M		I	4	II			M		I	1	I	5	I
ISRAEL	I	S	S	M	M	I	6	II					I	0	I	6	I
JORDAN	I	S	S	M	M	I	6	II		M			I	1	I	7	I
KUWAIT	I	M	M	M		I	3	II	NA	NA	M	M	I	2	I	5	I
LEBANON	I	M	M			I	2	II	M	M	S	M	I	4	I	6	I
MALTA	I					I	0	II	M	S	NA	NA	I	3	I	3	I
NEPAL	I					I	0	II	M		NA	NA	I	1	I	1	I
OMAN	I	S	S	M	M	I	6	II			M		I	1	I	7	I
PAKISTAN	I	M	S	M	M	I	5	II					I	0	I	5	I
PORTUGAL	I	M	M			I	2	II					I	0	I	2	I
SAUDI ARABIA	I	S	S	M		I	5	II			M	M	I	2	I	7	I
SPAIN	I		M			I	1	II	NA	NA			I	0	I	1	I
SRI LANKA	I					I	0	II	M		NA	NA	I	1	I	1	I
SYRIA	I	S	S	S	M	I	7	II	M	M	M	M	I	4	I	11	I
TURKEY	I	M	M	M	M	I	4	II					I	1	I	5	I
YEMEN ARAB RI	I	M	S	M	M	I	5	II	S		S	M	I	5	I	10	I
ARGENTINA	I	M	M	M		I	3	II	M	S	S	M	I	6	I	9	I
BARBADOS	I					I	0	II	M	M	NA	NA	I	2	I	2	I
BERMUDA	I	NA	NA			I	0	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
BOLIVIA	I			M	M	I	2	II	NA	NA	NA	S	M	3	I	5	I
BRAZIL	I					I	0	II	NA	NA	M		I	1	I	1	I
CHILE	I	M	M			I	2	II			M		I	1	I	3	I
COLOMBIA	I					I	0	II					I	0	I	0	I
COSTA RICA	I	NA	NA			I	0	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I

DOMINICAN REI					I	0	II	M	M	NA	NA	I	2	I	2	I	
Ecuador	I		M	M	M	I	3	II		M	M	I	2	I	5	I	
EL SALVADOR	I					I	0	II	M	M	M	I	4	I	4	I	
GUATEMALA	I					I	0	II				I	0	I	0	I	
GUYANA	I	M				I	1	II	M	M	NA	NA	I	2	I	3	I
HAITI	I					I	0	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
HONDURAS	I					I	0	II					I	0	I	0	I
JAMAICA	I					I	0	II	M		NA	NA	I	1	I	1	I
MEXICO	I					I	0	II					I	0	I	0	I
Nicaragua	I	M			M	I	2	II	M	M	NA	NA	I	2	I	4	I
PANAMA	I					I	0	II			NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
PARAGUAY	I					I	0	II					I	0	I	0	I
PERU	I	M	S	M	M	I	5	II					I	0	I	8	I
SURINAME	I	NA	NA			I	0	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	I					I	0	II	M		NA	NA	I	1	I	1	I
URUGUAY	I		M			I	1	II					I	0	I	1	I
VENEZUELA	I					I	0	II		M		M	I	2	I	2	I