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

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**A Report to Congress**

**1982**

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

PNARR-591

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

18 APR 1983

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Section 620(s) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I am pleased to transmit the Annual Report for 1982 on the implementation of this provision for the President.

Sincerely,



M. Peter McPherson

Enclosure: a/s

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

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Speaker of the House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

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Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, As Amended

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Agency for International Development  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

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## PREFACE

Section 620(s) of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) requires that decisions on the provision of Development Assistance loans, Alliance Development loans, and Supporting Assistance (now known as Economic Support Fund (ESF)) authorized by the FAA and sales of agricultural commodities under Title I of Public Law 480 to developing countries be preceded by consideration of a review of the degree to which the recipient or purchasing country is using its foreign exchange or other resources to acquire military equipment, and the percentage of their budgets that such countries devote to military purchases. Development Assistance grants and grants under Title II of Public Law 480 are not included.

Section 620(s) of the FAA also requires the President to report annually to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on 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 other executive agencies which have a direct interest in this area and participate in the annual analyses of the quality and nature of military expenditures by countries receiving assistance under the programs described in the preceding paragraph.

In fulfilling the requirements of Section 620(s) 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 countries on both a regional and worldwide basis. Statistical data on military imports are also compared regionally and worldwide.

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 for Section 620(s) reporting purposes.

## SUMMARY

This year's Section 620(s) report is based on data through 1980, the most recent year for which complete statistics are available. Numerous regional conflicts throughout the world and increased internal disturbances, in part influenced by the Soviets and/or their proxies such as Cuba and Vietnam, have continued to contribute to perceptions of growing instability and a parallel growth in Third World expenditures for defense.

Sixteen countries which receive economic assistance under the definition of Section 620(s) were found to have exceeded the comparative norms for military expenditures as compared to neighboring countries in their particular region.

The countries cited in this year's report include in Africa: Kenya, Madagascar, Morocco, Somalia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe; East Asia: Thailand; Near East: Israel, Lebanon, Oman and North Yemen; and Latin America: Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador and Peru. The majority of these countries are low income, which can ill afford sizeable military expenditures, particularly in view of their major development needs and the burgeoning costs related to the importation of oil. While an alarm has been triggered in relation to these large expenditures for defense, depriving these mostly low income countries of basic economic assistance would not in all likelihood affect the judgements of their governments of the needs for their security requirements and could, in fact, have an adverse impact on improving economic conditions within these countries. Most of these increases in defense expenditures can be attributed to responses to internal unrest or external threats from neighboring countries. This is the situation in the case of Morocco where continuing conflict in the Western Sahara, and in Morocco itself, with a mobile guerrilla force supported by Algeria and Libya strongly influences Morocco's continuing high expenditures for defense. Other countries are in similar situations where there are hostile neighboring countries on their borders, such as in the case of Somalia with respect to incursions by Ethiopia; in Thailand with respect to Vietnamese-controlled Kampuchea; and Yemen with respect to South Yemen and Libya; as well as in the cases of Peru, Ecuador Israel and Kenya.

Still other Third World nations have experienced continuing or expanded internal strife in 1980 which necessitated high defense expenditures. Such was the case in El Salvador where guerrilla activities continue to receive considerable external support necessitating extraordinary budget demands against shrinking government revenues. Despite this, El Salvador is making determined efforts to maintain and expand social and economic programs. Continuing unrest in Lebanon has necessitated increased military expenditures. The Lebanese

Armed Forces need to strengthen their military forces in order to meet their security responsibilities in the wake of a withdrawal of all foreign forces and ensure stability as a precondition to reconstruction and development.

## REGIONAL SUMMARIES

### Africa

In 1980 the highest ranking country in Africa continued to be Ethiopia in terms of the level and trend of increase in military imports and spending. Of the aid-recipient countries subject to review under Section 620(s) the highest ranking country in terms of both the level and rate of increase in military imports and spending was Kenya. This was because of increased tensions in the Horn of Africa and Kenya's need to develop a small but modern military force in response to the potential regional threats.

### East Asia

Of the countries in this region, Thailand ranked the highest in combined scores for absolute levels and rate of increase in resources used for military purposes. Communist-controlled countries in this region are excluded from this report because data for several of them are not readily available. This exclusion may skew the regional norm somewhat, but their activities undoubtedly affect the level of defense spending in neighboring countries.

### Near East/South Asia

Continuing the pattern of the past several years in this turbulent region, Syria was the highest ranking country in combined scores for level and trend of military imports and expenditures. Among countries falling under the requirements of Section 620(s) North Yemen ranked highest in terms of level and trend for military imports and expenditures. These high expenditure rates were necessitated by an armed insurgency led by the National Democratic Front (NDF), a Marxist-dominated opposition coalition which has been supported by South Yemen and Libya and indirectly by the Soviet Union.

Israel's relatively high proportions of GNP and government expenditures devoted to defense reflect that country's continuing concern for its security situation.

Oman's overall score on level and trend is high but its defense expenditures as a percentage of GNP have been declining due to the rise in oil prices in the 1970's. High defense expenditures have resulted from the creation of a defense capacity from virtually nothing in 1970 and its continuing

expansion and support in an effort to meet both internal and external threats.

#### Latin America

Argentina continues to rank highest in this region for level and trend for defense imports and expenditures. For countries included under Section 620(s) review, Peru ranks highest in ratios for defense expenditures to GNP and to central government expenditures due largely to purchases made early in the year before transition from military to civilian rule. The civilian government, inaugurated in 1980, ended twelve years of military rule. The new government gives high priority to social and economic development and has restored freedom of the press and a wide range of human rights guarantees.

Bolivia is highlighted in the Section 620(s) report for the first time. Defense expenditures as a percentage of central government expenditures increased sharply in 1979. After Argentina, Bolivia ranked highest for total measures of absolute levels and rates of increase in military imports and spending. It is not clear why defense expenditures as a percentage of central government expenditures increased so dramatically from 1978 to 1979 and 1980. One possible explanation may be large military salary increases. However, with the resumption of civilian government in October 1982, and given the critical economic problems facing the country, it is anticipated that defense expenditures will show a decrease in subsequent years.

El Salvador continues to rank high in ratios for defense expenditures to GNP and central government expenditures. Three years of civil conflict have placed a heavy defense burden on El Salvador and required that country's large investments in defense.

## Africa

### Kenya

Over the past five years Kenya has responded to increased tensions in the Horn of Africa by a relatively modest modernization of its national military establishment. Throughout the 1970's both Somalia and Ethiopia acquired larger numbers of modern tanks, artillery, and jet fighters. At the same time Uganda, under the Amin regime, also obtained substantial mechanized forces while Tanzania continued to maintain a considerable standing army. In contrast, Kenyan armed forces consisted of a few battalions of infantry and an artillery unit with Korean War vintage guns deemed inadequate for national defense.

Rather than respond to these potential regional threats by creating a sizeable ground force equipped with armor and other heavy equipment, the Kenyans opted to develop a small but modern force which could provide air mobility, adequate missile defense, and short-range jet interceptor capability. The increases in expenditure noted in the statistical tables were necessary to equip such a force. Expenditures are expected to require between 12-15% of central government allocations for the next 2-3 years. Expenditures may then fall to a lower figure, representing operation, maintenance, and spare parts replacement for the systems required. Present defense expenditures reflect not only a response to increased tensions in the region, but also extremely low spending in previous years. Kenya is deeply committed to economic and social development and has an elected government responsive to popular needs. National priorities are outlined in a five-year plan (1979-83) which projects non-defense expenditures at \$8.3 billion. (By comparison, the U.S. Embassy estimates military purchases from all sources at \$780 million for 1977-1989 for imports.) Education, agriculture, and public works were intended to receive 44.4% and public health and water another 15.7% of the \$8.3 billion. These priorities are consistent with the importance of agriculture (which employs 85% 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 below those for Africa as a whole. In both cases, Kenya is far below the ratios of neighboring states. A World Bank analysis of Kenya's economic problems finds military expenditures worth only a single mention as one of six factors accounting for 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 1970's 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 service, 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

The Government of Morocco's (GOM) defense expenditures increased sharply during the 1970's as a result of a military modernization program and fighting in the Western Sahara. As the authority responsible for administering the Western Sahara, Morocco has defended the territory's population centers from attacks by Polisario forces. Morocco has sought to contain the expansion of the conflict over its border by entering on a new defensive strategy based on erection of a sand barrier in a portion of the disputed territory. Military modernization would have commended itself to the GOM even had there been no Sahara War, as the equipment then available was of Korean War vintage, while Algeria was receiving arms made in Russia. The latter required relatively small outlays. The United States, France and Saudi Arabia have provided support to help Morocco upgrade its armed forces. Since 1976 Morocco has been fighting Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara and, since 1979 occasionally in Morocco itself.

As a result of the military modernization program and the Saharan conflict, military expenditures have now become a serious burden on government finances. A substantial portion of the increased Moroccan defense expenditures has been financed by other countries and Saudi as well as Gulf subsidies have fallen and are not expected to grow again while oil markets are soft.

In 1979 and 1980 Moroccan defense expenditures took about 20% of the government's operating and investment budgets. In late 1981 the Polisario once again raised the level of conflict and sophistication of equipment in the Western Sahara, requiring Morocco to commit additional equipment and resources.

The increased level of military preparedness has enabled Morocco, in a very modest way to preserve conditions under which it could pursue political solutions rather than merely addressing military necessities. Morocco has recently reaffirmed its acceptance of the Organization of African Unity's (OAU) resolution proposing a ceasefire and referendum. The U.S. also supports this proposal as it provides for the act of self-determination that we endorse, in an African regional context.

Some progress toward settlement of the Western Sahara conflict was made at the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit meeting in Nairobi in 1981 when the OAU adopted a Moroccan proposal for a referendum on the future status of the region. Subsequently, however, disagreements within the OAU over the issue of recognition of the Polisario have blocked implementation of the referendum.

In terms of economic development, severe strains on Moroccan resources which became manifest in the late 1970s persist. The country has found it necessary to borrow heavily in recent years on both the domestic and foreign markets and to count on large foreign donor contributions to meet budget requirements and debt service obligations. The debt service burden, currently requiring about 35% of the value of exports and remittances, is expected to increase. A three year IMF Extended Fund Facility credit totalling \$1.1 billion was negotiated in 1980, only to be terminated in 1981 when the Moroccan Government was unable to comply with fiscal and policy measures linked to the credit. A much smaller one-year IMF stand-by credit was approved in 1982.

In 1981 Morocco embarked on a new five year development program intended to rejuvenate the economy. Implementation of the Five Year Plan has been stalled thus far for lack of investment capital. The 1982 investment budget was reduced by 50% early in the year. While defense outlays have contributed to this resource gap, other factors have had a major impact. Revenues from the country's principal export, phosphates, have suffered from global recession. Especially high grain and petroleum imports due to drought have placed heavy claims on foreign exchange. Increasing protectionism in Western Europe threatens traditional markets for Moroccan citrus and textile exports. The high cost of credit and the hardening dollar absorb additional financial resources. Population growth, about 3% annually, creates mounting demand for expansion of services and

consumer goods, and increases the costs of subsidies on basic food-stuffs.

There are some encouraging signs that the Moroccan budget problems will begin to ease. Cereals production has recovered after a severe drought in 1981. Promising new gas finds are being developed which will ultimately help alleviate demand for imported energy. The Government has revised its foreign investment code and import policies to encourage mobilization of private capital and domestic production. Newly developed capacity to produce phosphoric acid has paid off well with a strong export market. Worker remittances, Morocco's principal source of foreign reserves, continue at high levels despite the European recession. While defense expenditures are high, resolution of the Saharan conflict and achievement of military modernization targets could reduce military outlays significantly.

Conclusion: Considerations under Section 620(s) do not rule out assistance. The continuing gap between allocations for defense and development will continue to be kept under review.

#### 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, defense expenditures as a percentage of GNP continued to decrease due in part to foreign grants and a strengthening of the domestic economy. During this period 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 imports in 1980. Under the 1980 IMF supported stabilization program, expenditures rose only marginally, reflecting a containment of defense expenditures.

More recently, by early 1981, regular Somali combat units were withdrawn from the Ogaden. Somalia continues to face threats posed by the Ethiopian and Libyan supported Somali Salvation Front and the Somali National Movement. In July 1982 Ethiopian forces seized two Somali border towns which they continue to hold as of January 1983. The Ethiopian offensive resulted in sporadic fighting and has prompted an increase in Somalia's military spending.

The Government of Somalia has embarked on a development program which emphasizes growth and has taken steps 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.

Current U.S. bilateral aid to Somalia is aimed at concentrating development resources on full achievement of the agricultural and livestock sector potential. Because of the extraordinary food demands brought about largely by the influx of refugees from the Ogaden conflict, and drought-induced crop failures the U.S., in collaboration with other donors, is covering a major portion of the food deficiency which the Government of Somalia is unable to finance from its own meager resources. The Economic Support Fund (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

The Government of Tanzania's (GOT) defense expenditures, as a percentage of total government expenditures, increased markedly in 1979. The increase was directly related to the war with Uganda following the October 1978 invasion of Tanzania by Uganda. During the conflict, Tanzanian forces moved into Uganda and occupied the country following the removal of Idi Amin. This military action was a significant factor in the deterioration of Tanzania's economy, and is reflected in the total defense expenditures for 1978 through 1980. The withdrawal of most Tanzanian soldiers from Uganda in 1981 was followed by a partial demobilization. Although Tanzania's military expenditures as a percentage of central government expenditures have declined, the war with Uganda diverted needed resources from the development process and exacerbated existing economic problems.

Uganda is expected to pay reparations to Tanzania but Uganda's own economic difficulties have severely limited these payments.

In August 1982 Tanzanian troops were used to suppress a military mutiny in the Seychelles. A small number of Tanzanian soldiers were airlifted to Victoria to reinforce an existing Tanzanian security detachment in response to an appeal by Seychelles' President Rene. These reinforcements returned to Tanzania after the three day uprising was put down. The Government of Seychelles is expected to pay the costs incurred by the Tanzanian forces.

The emphasis of the GOT's economic program continues to be on improving health and educational standards for its citizens. Mounting economic problems have encouraged some rethinking of the Government's socialist economic approach. Plans are being formulated for restructuring the economy including the strengthening of the agricultural sector.

Current U.S. bilateral aid to Tanzania is aimed at increasing agricultural production and providing training in skills essential to grass roots rural development and training for middle-level officials. Decentralization of the government through strengthening of regional governments is another goal of U.S. assistance. Recent discussions between the U.S. and the GOT resulted in a clearer definition of common goals. This dialogue has contributed to improving program formulation and implementation.

Conclusion: Considerations under Section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

#### Zambia

In 1980, 8.6% of Zambia's central government expenditures were defense related, down from 14.9% in 1979. This drop reflects a return to the normal rate of the past few years of the Zambian Government's (GRZ) defense expenditures after a major purchase in 1979 of Soviet fighter aircraft. Zambian defense expenditures in recent years have been heavily influenced by the regional insecurity arising from conditions in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia).

The diminution of hostilities in Zimbabwe led to a reduction in the need for GRZ arms purchases. It has 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 which was tied to a reduction in government expenditures and imports, a gradual elimination of government subsidies of consumer staples and parastatal activities, and close monitoring on the use of foreign exchange. The EFF was suspended in FY 1980 but a letter of intent for a one year standby was signed by the Zambians and IMF in March 1983.

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% of all central government expenditures were military related, amounting to 6.6% of GNP. These were among the highest in Africa. This figure rose to 8.4% in 1980. While military expenditures are still necessary they are being reduced as foreign and domestic considerations permit. In 1981/82 the military budget (\$308 million) was 13.3% of the total government budget, down from 25.9% in 1980. The Government plans a 3% decrease in its 1982/83 budget.

Since independence, the integration of the two former guerrilla groups has swelled the ranks of the Zimbabwe National Army to nearly 60,000. 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, however, is to reduce the army to approximately 40,000 men in the near future. High defense expenditures are not impeding development performance.

Following a euphoric, short-lived high growth rate period after independence in April 1980, the Zimbabwean economy was soon buffeted by internal pressures and the world economic downturn. The Government of Zimbabwe presently finds itself in a difficult economic situation characterized by growing budget deficits, balance-of-payments problems and a debt service requirement consuming 15 to 18 percent of export earnings.

Recent government policy changes, however, reflect a strong commitment to reversing these economic trends, and are consistent with what is emerging as a comprehensive program of economic policy adjustments. Within a one-week period before Christmas, 1982, the GOZ announced: (1) a 20 percent devaluation accompanied by wage restraints (until July 1983) and reduced government expenditures, and (2) an increase of up to 38 percent in the consumer price of basic maize meal and up to 70 percent for highly refined meal. Also, the ex-factory price of maize meal to wholesalers was increased by up to 49 percent plus allowance for recovery of most related transport costs. Although a cut in subsidies was announced in early November, millers were prohibited from raising prices. This recent Government action--a politically difficult and unpopular measure--serves to pass along to consumers most of the costs associated with reducing maize meal subsidies. These two actions are consistent with what is emerging as a comprehensive program of economic policy adjustments.

In March 1983, the GOZ and IMF signed an 18 month SDR 300 million stand-by agreement and an SDR 50 million compensatory financing facility.

Conclusion: Considerations under Section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

## East Asia

### Thailand

The threat to Thailand of incursions by Vietnamese forces from neighboring Cambodia has increased as Vietnam maintains pressure on refugee encampments which extend on both sides of the border. Thailand continues to act as a country of first asylum for Vietnamese refugees and displaced Lao and Khmer, which currently number over 170,000 persons.

Despite the threat along the country's borders since 1979, FY 1983 expenditures for defense and internal security will remain at approximately 25% of the total budget.

In the face of the present global economic slowdown, the Thai economy is still expected to grow at a real rate of 5-7% per annum during the next five years (1982 to 1986). The nation's economy performed admirably in 1981, achieving a 6% growth in gross domestic product vs. 5.8% the previous year. The annual rate of population growth has now dipped below 2%. With AID and other donor support, Thailand expects to cut the population growth rate to 1.5% by 1986. Special measures taken by the Thai Government permitted the country to end 1981 with a \$108.7 million overall balance of payments surplus in spite of a continuing deficit in its balance of trade.

The Thai Government's new Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-86) explicitly moves away from aggregate growth as a sole objective and seeks a more balanced and stable future development pattern. Under a series of Structural Adjustment Loans from the World Bank, Thailand is carrying out a program of basic economic reforms. The first such loan, signed in March 1982, will help to promote agricultural growth and exports, increase the export orientation of industry, rationalize energy use and planning, and strengthen public sector resource mobilization.

Conclusion: Considerations under Section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

## Latin America

### Bolivia

U.S. assistance to Bolivia was suspended following the coup of July 1980. Since then, data on defense expenditures and military imports has not been available. Nevertheless, it seems likely that the pattern of increasingly higher defense expenditures continued under subsequent military regimes.

When the civilian government took office in October 1982, it faced an economy weakened by several years of mismanagement and corruption. Current balance of payments deficits exceeded \$300 million and foreign debt service payments claimed over 60% of export earnings. The annual rate of growth of the GDP in real terms had declined by 1981 to a negative rate of less than 1%. Shortly after taking office President Siles requested a resumption of economic assistance to support economic stabilization efforts and to consolidate civilian control. The Government has already undertaken measures to control some of the major problems which contributed to the cessation of private investment and official economic assistance. It has relaxed price controls on basic commodities and energy, and has taken preliminary measures in monetary reform. In working toward an agreement with the IMF, the Government of Bolivia is seeking to reduce its budget. President Siles is also likely to maintain more control over the military through tightening of military expenditures and overall austerity measures. The Government has paid a significant part of its overdue debt to the U.S. and is working out agreements with its private creditors on debt repayment. The Bolivian Government recently established a presidential-level commission to coordinate narcotics control and coca eradication activities. The U.S. has resumed some economic assistance and is attempting to resume modest security assistance programs. Additional economic assistance will be provided as further progress is made in areas of interest to the U.S.

Conclusion: Considerations under Section 620(s) do not rule out assistance at this time. However, military expenditures will be kept under close observation.

#### Ecuador

Ecuador's defense expenditures as a ratio to GNP and central government expenditures were slightly higher than the mean for all Latin American countries.

These ratios were influenced by two factors: first, Ecuador does not import vast quantities of commodities or materials, and second, Ecuador's international reserves were influenced by the petroleum glut which reduced both the quantity and the unit price of petroleum exported, thereby producing far less revenue than the Ecuadoreans had foreseen when they committed themselves to the purchase of sizable quantities of military imports. Of special interest is the fact that Ecuador's 1980 military imports (at \$180 million) equalled its 1979 level, whereas its reserves increased to \$1.03 billion in 1980 from \$739 million in 1979.

After the 1981 border conflict with Peru, the government of Ecuador had to sharply reduce other-than-military expenses to

finance war related costs which were not included in the budget or in the nation's five year (1980-1984) economic development plan. The necessity to fund more military costs notwithstanding, the government still provided funds for the country's economic and social development. A.I.D.'s development investments in Ecuador, though considerably smaller than those of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, concentrate on institution building and rural development. With the large capital transfers of the IBRD and IDB focusing on major infrastructure projects, the A.I.D.-funded activities focus on sectors not receiving IFI attention that are essential to economic and social development. They have been particularly well received both by the Ecuadorean Government and the Ecuadorean people.

Conclusion: Considerations under Section 620(s) do not rule out assistance to Ecuador.

### El Salvador

El Salvador's defense expenditures are on the rise, increasing from 9% of central government expenditures and 1.5% of GNP in 1979 to 13.7% of expenditures and 2.5% of GNP in 1980. However, the real increase in defense spending is not as great as these figures would suggest because the GNP fell 23% from 1980 through 1982 as private investment declined in the face of heightened guerrilla activity and worldwide recession. Three years of combat with the externally supported insurgency have necessitated large defense investments by the Government of El Salvador.

Despite guerrilla activities, which receive considerable external support, and extraordinary budget demands against shrinking government revenues, El Salvador is making determined efforts to maintain and expand social and economic programs. The Salvadoran Government continues to finance education, health, and other public services, provides employment to the jobless through labor intensive public works projects, and is expanding rural credit and extension services. Some 19% of the country's farmland has thus far been redistributed to farmers and farm laborers who previously owned no land. Redistribution of land through the agrarian reform program continues.

In the country's first legitimate popular election, held in March 1982, the people of El Salvador soundly endorsed change within the democratic process. More than 80% of the country's eligible voters turned out to cast ballots, braving guerrilla threats and actual assaults.

Conclusion: Considerations under Section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

## Peru

An elected civilian government was inaugurated on July 28, 1980, ending twelve years of military rule. The new government is committed to a policy of support for social and economic development efforts and respect for the constitutional system and human rights. Military expenditures are being cut by the civilian government, although this effort is hampered somewhat by a continuing border conflict with Ecuador.

Peru's balance of payments situation worsened in 1980. Per capita GDP was virtually unchanged from 1979. The drought which had begun in 1978 continued throughout the year. The dollar value of Peru's exports increased 11.7%, about the same rate as the increased costs of imports. Inflation remained above 60%, as it had in the previous three years.

In 1980 military expenditures appeared high as a percentage of various economic indicators, due largely to purchases contracted in earlier years by the former military government.

Conclusion: Considerations under Section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

## Near East/South Asia

### Israel

Israel's spending for defense as a percentage of GNP hit a high of 42% in 1973, then fluctuated downward to 27% in 1981, less than the 1976-80 average of 30%. As Israeli Central Government expenditures have ranged from 71% of GNP in 1978 to 89% in 1980, the above percentages also approximate the defense share of Government spending. Defense spending is expected to continue to equal or exceed one quarter 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.

Despite efforts to hold real government spending in check, maintain restrictive monetary and wage policies, dampen import demand and stimulate exports and foreign investment, Israel continues to experience balance of payments difficulties and triple digit inflation. There were some improvements in key indicators in 1981. Exports grew by 7% in real terms despite slack conditions in Western Europe and North America, which are major markets for Israeli goods and services. The non-defense goods and services deficit remained unchanged at \$2.2 billion. The overall goods and services deficit increased from \$3.9 billion in 1980 to \$4.4 billion in 1981 due to a larger volume of deliveries of defense items. At the same time, the consumer

price index rose by 101%, down from 133% in 1980. As was the case in 1980 and previous years, capital inflows (primarily public and private foreign aid and commercial borrowing from abroad) were more than sufficient to finance the deficit and, as a result, international reserves increased.

Concessional and commercial loan inflows boosted Israel's foreign debt to over \$18 billion by the end of 1981. 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--rose from 26% in 1980 to 29% in 1981. While it remains below the high of 31% 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 generous terms; about 60% grant and the balance in long-term loans with extended grace periods on repayment of principal.

Conclusion: Considerations under Section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

#### Lebanon

Increased military expenditures by the Government of Lebanon are necessitated by the need of the Lebanese to re-establish effective control over all parts of the country after the recent war. The Lebanese Armed Forces, still overshadowed by the strength of foreign occupying forces and challenged by the continued presence of indigenous, autonomous private militias, needs to be strengthened to allow the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, the reassertion of central government authority throughout the country, and the successful conclusion of the mission of peacekeeping forces presently in Lebanon. Expenditure increases, therefore, are largely the result of Lebanese Government efforts to re-equip and train its army and rebuild military facilities damaged or destroyed by military action.

With respect to the data on Lebanon's military expenditures, it should be pointed out that the statistics available on defense expenditure ratios are somewhat deceptive. The GNP estimates for the five-year period 1976-1980 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 less 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 for the five-year period 1976-1980 do not take into account Lebanon's disproportionately large gold reserves.

Conclusion: Considerations under Section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

#### Oman

Omani defense expenditures have remained very high over the past decade with military expenditures typically making up about 40% of the budget. While defense expenditures rose in 1980 and 1981, the greatly augmented level of GNP has prevented the military proportion of total expenditures from rising substantially.

The high level of defense expenditures in Oman since 1970 has been a function of the need to create and sustain a defense capability 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 was down by 1975, small pockets of guerrillas still exist. Soviet-supported South Yemen and Oman recently signed a reconciliation agreement, but it is unclear whether South Yemen will cease to present a threat to Oman. To the northwest, Oman occupies the southern shore of the vital Strait of Hormuz. More recently the threat from Iran has become a major concern and has therefore contributed to Oman's need to develop a credible defense force.

Oman has a growing security relationship with the United States. In 1980, Oman granted American forces access to its military facilities under agreed conditions. The United States also provides training assistance and guaranteed loans for United States arms purchased by Oman.

From its almost totally undeveloped state in 1970, Oman has been building a basic infrastructure, extending social services to the population and beginning the development of non-oil income-generating industries. The rise in oil prices in the 1970's allowed Oman to make this progress without being significantly impeded by the need to devote substantial resources to defense.

Conclusion: Considerations under Section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

#### Yemen

Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) defense expenditures continue to be high, necessitated by an on-going armed insurgency led by the

National Democratic Front (NDF), a Marxist-dominated opposition coalition supported directly by South Yemen and Libya and indirectly by the Soviet Union. The NDF has conducted increasingly severe armed assaults upon YAR military and civilian targets in the southern and central portions of the YAR, creating an additional unanticipated financial burden on the government. YAR military successes in mid 1982 and a subsequent political agreement with South Yemen and the MDF have diminished the threat, but the Front will continue to pose a real challenge for some time to come. Nevertheless, defense expenditures as a percentage of GNP are less than some other nations in the Middle East.

The Government of the YAR remains committed to economic and social development, as outlined in its Second Five Year Plan (1982-86). The plan calls for a total investment of \$6.4 billion with a primary emphasis on transport and communications. However, substantial funding for development in other sectors such as agriculture, education, and health reflects Government recognition of the importance of these areas.

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. Recent declines in remittances, plus a major earthquake disaster have, however, made the YAR's financial situation extremely difficult.

Conclusion: Considerations under Section 620(s) do not rule out assistance.

## APPENDIX

### Methodology for Preparation of Section 620(s)

In implementing Section 620(s), the executive agencies involved examine the pattern of defense expenditures and military imports for each aid recipient country. Basic data is presented in Table 1. To provide cross country comparability, defense expenditures are expressed as a percentage of GNP and of central government expenditures. Similarly, military import figures are expressed as a percentage of total imports and as a percentage of international reserves. These variables are presented in Table 2.

The four resulting variables are analyzed in two ways: first, countries with defense expenditures or military imports above the regional median receive one point. Countries significantly (more than one standard deviation) above the regional mean receive a second point. Military import data are analyzed in the same fashion. This analysis appears in Tables 3-6. Second, countries experiencing growth in defense expenditures above the regional mean growth rate receive one point and countries experiencing growth in defense expenditures significantly (more than one standard deviation) above the regional mean receive a second point. Again, military import data are treated in a similar fashion. This analysis appears in Tables 7-10. Finally, a composite score for each country is obtained by summing all the points it has received through the preceding analysis (Table 11). Countries receiving seven (sometimes six) or more points are subject to closer scrutiny to ascertain whether they satisfy 620(s) guidelines for receiving assistance. Also included is a worldwide analysis precisely analogous to the regional methodology outlined above.

### Definition of Data Elements

#### Gross National Product

Gross National Product (GNP) is the aggregate quantity of goods and services produced worldwide during any time period (usually a year) by a country's four factors of production. There are various equations for deriving GNP totals. For example:

A. GNP is equal to the sum of the worldwide earnings of the country's four factors of production: (1) wages earned by labor, (2) rents from land use, (3) dividends on capital, and (4) profits resulting from management.

B. GNP is also equal to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) plus Net Factor Income from Abroad. GDP is the total quantity of goods and services produced domestically by both national and

foreign factors of production. Net Factor Income from Abroad is equal to receipts from other countries covering national factor income earned abroad minus payments to abroad for foreign factor income earned at home.

GNP plus Net Imports of Goods and Services is the aggregate quantity of goods and services available to a country during a time period for division between consumption and investment. Net Imports (Imports minus Exports) represent the net total transfer of ownership of goods and services: transfers from foreign to domestic ownership (+), and from domestic to foreign ownership (-).

Time series of GNP and other National Accounts estimates may be valued in (1) current prices (the weighted average of prices during each of the periods in which the quantities of goods and services were produced) or (2) constant prices (the weighted average prices of a base period applied to the quantities produced in each and every period).

In computing the percent of Central Government and Military Expenditures to GNP, AID uses current prices in national currencies; such computations in constant prices could be misleading because of the additional errors which are introduced in deflating Central Government Finances. At best, however, such percentages are approximations, not only because of data limitations, but also because GNP is a physical concept as opposed to the financial concepts used by AID for Central Government Finances.

Where possible, AID uses calendar-year data. If only fiscal year periods are available, AID includes under calendar year headings those fiscal-year periods most closely corresponding. For examples: years ending June 30-December 31 are included in the calendar year in which they end (7/1/77-6/30/78 is shown under CY 1978); all other fiscal years are included under the calendar year in which they begin (4/1/77-3/31/78 is included under CY 1977).

Even for the most sophisticated countries, GNP totals are estimates only which may be altered substantially as (1) more complete and revised reports on details are received gradually following the close of a period and as (2) concepts, methodologies and techniques improve. While revision may cover any number of years from one up, it is not unusual for them to encompass as many as five, ten, twenty or more years. Therefore, margins of error in estimates stated in national currencies may vary substantially from country to country and from period to period.

## Central Government Expenditures

These figures are the total cash expenditures of the central government and/or the latest available estimates beginning with budget estimates for the latest period(s) and progressing through such subsequent stages of revised budget estimates and preliminary actuals as are necessary for each individual country until the accounts for each period are closed, at which point reports cover actual expenditures for the period.

The periods reported are based on the fiscal and/or calendar year used by each country. Inasmuch as external trade data (and to a lesser extent, GNP estimates) are generally available only on a calendar year basis, comparisons of these data with fiscal-year central government expenditures are unavoidably distorted. In order to reduce these distortions to a minimum, the latter are included under those calendar years which contain the larger portion of the fiscal year, with the fiscal year 7/1-6/30 being arbitrarily compared with the calendar year in which it ends.

The major divisions covered by Central Government Expenditures are: (1) Current Expenditures (including all military expenditures, both current and capital); (2) Capital (variously reported, as Investment or Development) Expenditures, excluding all Military Expenditures; and (3) Net Lending to Government Enterprises (where lending exceeds receipts).

## Defense Expenditures

As far as possible, AID uses the NATO definition of defense expenditures <sup>1/</sup> which excludes civilian-type expenditures of the defense ministry but which includes military-type expenditures (including those for qualifying para-military organizations) of other ministries. All defense expenditures (including those for investment) are treated as "current expenditures", in accordance with the NATO definition.

Treatment of defense expenditures in this report differs from that employed in many reports in two significant aspects:

1. Government and many other reports usually use an economic classification, divided by departments, whereas AID, for the purpose of the Section 620(s) report, a functional classification is needed, e.g., any expenditures made by a

<sup>1/</sup> Because Central Government Finance definitions differ as between three sources: New System of National Accounts, NATO, and IMF Manual on Government Finances. Also, definitions used in country publications may or may not agree with one of these three.

country's Defense Department for non-military purposes, such as those for ordinary police protection, are eliminated and those of other departments which are made for military purposes are added to defense expenditures.

2. Most reports treat investment for defense as part of investment, whereas in this report AID treats all expenditures for defense, including those for investment, as current expenditures, per the NATO definition.

An important aspect of defense expenditure is the treatment of grants from abroad, although they are part of total revenues (but stated separately). AID includes those foreign grants, at the time of receipt, which result in monies controlled and spent by the central government - such as grants from counterpart or grants for budget support. Contrary to the IMF Manual, AID does not include in revenues (with offset in expenditures) the value of goods and services received in kind for two reasons:

a. Inclusion of both counterpart receipts and the value of receipts in kind would inflate both revenues and expenditures; and

b. Inclusion of end-item military grants in both receipts and expenditures would deviate from NATO definitions, overstate the contribution of the country to defense and distort the ratio of defense expenditures to total expenditures.

#### Import of Goods and Services

Import of goods and services represent merchandise imports F.O.B. plus the debit side imports of other goods, services and income. They are expressed in U.S. Dollars, usually for calendar years.

The debit side of imports of other goods, services and income comprise freight and insurance on merchandise, other transportation, travel, investment income (direct and otherwise), and other services. (Source: IFS, based on fourth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual)

#### Official International Reserves

These represent holdings by the monetary authority of gold, SDRs, reserve position in the IMF and foreign exchange, as reported by the IMF. Gold is valued throughout at the official gold price, and not at fluctuating market prices. As market prices have been considerably above the official price during the reporting period, these data represent a conservative estimate of country reserves. The number of months of imports

shows how many months end-year reserves represent of total imports for the year shown.

Military Imports/Exports

Arms imports and exports represent the value of actual transfers of goods delivered usually referred to as "conventional" military equipment. The data do not represent the flow of payments nor sale orders or agreements, which may relate to future transfers and payments. Conventional military equipment includes weapons such as tactical guided missiles and rockets, military aircraft, naval vessels, military vehicles, military communications and electronic equipment, artillery, infantry weapons, ammunition, spare parts, support equipment, and other commodities considered primarily military in nature. Excluded are nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and strategic missile systems. U.S. export figures exclude military construction, training and other services.

TABLE 1

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## 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)
<b>(638) ALGERIA</b>						
1976	67152	21907	2001	6827	320	1988
1977	81290	25928	1956	8989	480	1918
1978	99113	30140	2429	10588	625	2233
1979	120300	33887	2842	12142	450	2915
1980	149359	45075	3416	14551	470	4022
<b>(680) BENIN (DAHOMEY)</b>						
1976	134500	20538	1750	237	---	19
1977	151460	23597	2133	307	10	21
1978	165900	29251	3384	368	10	16
1979	200700	31895	4031	452	10	15
1980	233700	33764	5175	---	5	9
<b>(633) BOTSWANA</b>						
1976	283	132	---	333	---	75
1977	276	150	6	380	10	100
1978	315	181	14	459	10	151
1979	457	227	22	668	5	267
1980	625	327	21	955	---	344
<b>(695) BURUNDI</b>						
1976	38942	5317	855	72	---	49
1977	47695	4845	1316	94	10	96
1978	54778	6377	1525	119	---	83
1979	71891	8104	1767	155	10	99
1980	79495	9224	2048	---	5	104

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)
<b>(631) CAMEROON</b>						
1976	634800	106095	10985	851	10	44
1977	767500	128546	11187	1104	10	45
1978	920800	166735	14585	1504	5	55
1979	1094200	174824	17118	1844	---	141
1980	1308400	202426	18420	2012	5	206
<b>(655) CAPE VERDE</b>						
1976	---	987	78	43	---	33
1977	2949	1468	81	49	---	42
1978	3271	1421	88	62	20	39
1979	4521	2106	95	76	30	42
1980	4738	3293	123	---	---	---
<b>(676) CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>						
1976	93720	18900	2063	134	---	19
1977	106530	22900	2362	178	---	26
1978	120060	24500	2600	210	---	26
1979	134600	27900	2470	254	10	50
1980	157700	30500	2700	279	---	62
<b>(677) CHAD</b>						
1976	117900	23140	5970	215	10	23
1977	130300	18200	5255	250	5	20
1978	151100	20100	5186	295	---	14
1979	---	20310	5890	328	---	17
1980	106100	---	---	---	---	12

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)
<b>(679) CONGO, REP. OF</b>						
1976	163700	56951	8205	530	5	12
1977	171400	55952	9000	535	30	14
1978	184500	75160	10000	599	---	11
1979	209500	65590	9450	679	20	48
1980	335400	69800	10050	1195	20	92
<b>(603) DJIBOUTI, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF</b>						
1976	19356	6491	1656	119	---	---
1977	20873	7448	766	104	---	24
1978	23913	9550	7	161	---	25
1979	29333	11402	8	175	---	---
1980	29264	12136	274	---	---	---
<b>(663) ETHIOPIA</b>						
1976	6001	1180	292	487	50	306
1977	6920	1328	388	578	440	225
1978	7220	1598	345	805	1100	164
1979	7962	1624	693	708	210	194
1980	8470	1919	818	871	480	105
<b>(676) GABON</b>						
1976	685292	338900	3482	1401	20	116
1977	651400	381000	4290	1454	10	11
1978	462600	190600	2210	1367	10	25
1979	545100	205800	2325	1668	10	27
1980	723360	249600	2820	1926	50	115

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)
<b>(635) GAMBIA, THE</b>						
1976	273	54	---	77	5	21
1977	346	91	---	80	---	24
1978	342	139	---	112	---	26
1979	394	121	---	138	---	2
1980	390	149	---	167	---	6
<b>(641) GHANA</b>						
1976	6478	1605	92	995	20	103
1977	11123	2228	112	1159	20	163
1978	19831	3290	157	1102	40	288
1979	27840	4400	159	1003	50	300
1980	37650	4758	175	1444	---	216
<b>(675) GUINEA</b>						
1976	25100	7404	---	332	10	53
1977	25100	6266	---	325	---	51
1978	27100	6506	---	337	20	29
1979	27600	7814	---	358	20	---
1980	29700	10404	---	---	---	---
<b>(657) GUINEA-BISSAU</b>						
1976	2803	1424	196	78	---	17
1977	2752	1717	198	70	---	14
1978	3385	2692	201	78	10	11
1979	4415	3334	232	89	10	---
1980	4706	4448	292	---	---	---

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)
<b>(681) IVORY COAST</b>						
1976	1072900	307200	12536	1969	10	76
1977	1488000	420900	12640	2638	10	186
1978	1671200	569500	19579	3485	60	449
1979	1912500	699700	21854	4063	70	149
1980	2117000	702200	25031	4640	100	22
<b>(615) KENYA</b>						
1976	27710	7232	412	1269	---	276
1977	35623	7949	858	1600	10	523
1978	39729	11568	1588	2304	50	362
1979	44252	13530	2114	2178	60	637
1980	50515	15085	1941	3136	60	501
<b>(632) LESOTHO</b>						
1976	269	43	---	352	---	17
1977	331	67	---	377	---	27
1978	406	86	---	410	---	---
1979	442	130	---	513	---	---
1980	526	186	---	570	---	50
<b>(669) LIBERIA</b>						
1976	552	167	5	528	---	17
1977	626	209	8	595	---	27
1978	694	274	9	624	---	18
1979	804	366	10	673	---	55
1980	861	314	16	705	5	4

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)
<b>(670) LIBYA</b>						
1976	4390	1751	108	5851	1000	3209
1977	5182	1950	142	6536	1200	4890
1978	5407	2167	216	7580	2000	4208
1979	6382	2387	148	8264	2300	6449
1980	9041	3477	155	9438	2100	12332
<b>(687) MADAGASCAR</b>						
1976	418700	84800	8270	414	10	42
1977	455700	95700	12229	456	5	69
1978	472200	127800	13775	585	20	59
1979	581000	176636	25251	971	20	5
1980	674900	206800	28000	1076	30	---
<b>(612) MALAWI</b>						
1976	642	142	8	268	---	26
1977	746	178	14	307	---	88
1978	894	248	19	409	5	75
1979	1015	306	22	527	10	70
1980	1210	364	---	570	10	69
<b>(688) MALI</b>						
1976	280100	48220	9721	207	20	7
1977	327000	56794	12640	226	30	6
1978	428400	64232	12860	311	60	9
1979	525300	67051	13600	434	10	7
1980	564500	72746	14940	528	10	15

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)
<b>(632) MAURITANIA</b>						
1976	22524	14851	3497	414	20	82
1977	23857	11497	4350	405	30	50
1978	24627	12483	3605	370	30	80
1979	27755	13113	4301	409	10	115
1980	29922	14300	3700	490	---	147
<b>(642) MAURITIUS</b>						
1976	4435	1274	8	382	---	90
1977	5324	1630	10	499	---	68
1978	6036	2005	9	584	---	52
1979	7300	2417	12	664	---	34
1980	8223	3084	18	712	5	92
<b>(608) MOROCCO</b>						
1976	42752	16037	2547	3623	210	491
1977	48434	20059	3230	4286	300	531
1978	56724	17265	3220	4264	460	649
1979	63377	19492	3406	5168	500	590
1980	71300	21063	4095	5807	500	428
<b>(656) MOZAMBIQUE</b>						
1976	82900	11950	---	383	10	---
1977	93150	12200	1432	450	30	---
1978	104590	12642	3650	415	120	---
1979	121048	---	---	---	60	---
1980	140508	---	---	---	70	---

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)
<b>(683) NIGER</b>						
1976	216400	25953	1571	315	---	83
1977	277100	34300	1955	331	5	101
1978	243700	46500	2600	486	---	129
1979	443000	58320	3334	622	30	132
1980	530000	76920	3710	722	5	126
<b>(620) NIGERIA</b>						
1976	27103	8941	1037	11125	50	5205
1977	32014	10269	1280	14184	10	4257
1978	37345	10679	1092	15197	50	1915
1979	40205	12912	1124	15971	110	5582
1980	43610	13789	1288	21751	110	10270
<b>(696) RWANDA</b>						
1976	61485	5794	850	159	5	64
1977	71188	7326	935	185	---	83
1978	80365	8042	1414	271	10	88
1979	96719	10170	1704	319	5	152
1980	107062	12631	1928	335	10	187
<b>(658) SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</b>						
1976	707	243	10	---	---	16
1977	1557	365	24	---	---	20
1978	1611	465	16	---	---	30
1979	1730	684	17	---	---	33
1980	1413	1045	26	---	---	---

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)
<b>(685) SENEGAL</b>						
1976	444600	92090	7850	903	---	25
1977	467300	104290	8900	1039	10	34
1978	436000	103600	11144	1043	20	20
1979	501100	113900	13964	1406	20	20
1980	613500	123200	14050	1439	19	9
<b>(662) SEYCHELLES</b>						
1976	364	130	---	47	---	6
1977	440	167	2	57	---	12
1978	553	256	5	77	---	9
1979	697	336	24	105	---	12
1980	772	438	26	122	---	18
<b>(636) SIERRA LEONE</b>						
1976	604	149	6	202	---	25
1977	733	172	7	226	---	33
1978	823	241	11	338	---	35
1979	968	287	16	437	---	47
1980	1101	316	12	505	5	31
<b>(649) SOMALIA</b>						
1976	5192	1612	165	222	100	85
1977	6287	1590	200	245	80	121
1978	7528	2371	502	322	240	129
1979	8496	3135	533	452	130	51
1980	9553	3191	568	540	180	25

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)
<b>(674) SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF</b>						
1976	29494	6369	1439	12035	180	856
1977	32905	9432	1702	11808	130	746
1978	37991	9955	1544	13833	120	2354
1979	45676	11444	1857	17064	20	4885
1980	60087	13641	1890	25813	---	7232
<b>(650) SUDAN</b>						
1976	1828	391	42	894	50	24
1977	2323	541	66	918	190	23
1978	2858	591	87	916	120	28
1979	3300	795	91	1088	100	67
1980	3922	966	118	1452	100	49
<b>(645) SWAZILAND</b>						
1976	251	44	1	200	---	73
1977	267	63	3	227	---	95
1978	270	90	5	359	---	117
1979	318	151	7	382	---	117
1980	348	130	8	510	---	162
<b>(621) TANZANIA</b>						
1976	23192	6445	780	722	50	112
1977	29122	8863	1012	846	60	282
1978	33635	8295	1349	1271	80	100
1979	36768	11766	2102	1214	240	68
1980	40315	14499	2358	1386	40	20

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						
1976	132700	49182	2799	251	20	67
1977	167500	57633	4268	352	10	46
1978	190400	63015	4615	596	10	70
1979	211700	63466	4661	594	5	66
1980	209300	73544	5155	572	5	78
(664) TUNISIA						
1976	1892	575	27	1920	10	371
1977	2169	733	31	2125	50	358
1978	2478	812	37	2384	5	450
1979	2058	913	40	3242	100	587
1980	3529	1055	47	3778	60	598
(617) UGANDA						
1976	26401	4027	678	295	30	44
1977	48508	5165	992	485	5	47
1978	64234	6165	1187	465	20	53
1979	117478	5278	967	383	---	23
1980	224571	6805	1403	437	10	17
(686) UPPER VOLTA						
1976	158900	24760	4667	261	---	71
1977	192200	27810	5627	342	---	56
1978	211200	30500	7305	407	---	37
1979	255500	40950	7301	421	10	62
1980	283300	41100	7469	454	10	69

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)
<b>(660) ZAIRE</b>						
1976	2743	778	79	2215	120	61
1977	3806	893	96	1978	30	145
1978	5301	1259	180	1719	30	184
1979	10743	2300	330	1940	30	298
1980	15985	3703	460	---	30	359
<b>(611) ZAMBIA</b>						
1976	1831	687	54	1136	40	100
1977	1919	689	54	1109	20	73
1978	2167	672	62	1193	60	60
1979	2524	860	128	1443	30	91
1980	2860	1227	106	1863	190	89
<b>(613) ZIMBABWE</b>						
1976	2117	487	61	880	---	---
1977	2168	640	98	886	10	---
1978	2502	762	154	862	5	---
1979	2590	869	171	1308	20	---
1980	3175	1026	266	---	50	---

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
<b>(638) ALGERIA</b>				
1976	2.98	9.13	4.69	15.10
1977	2.41	7.54	5.34	25.03
1978	2.45	8.06	5.90	27.98
1979	2.36	8.39	3.71	15.44
1980	2.29	7.58	3.23	11.69
<b>(680) BENIN (DAHOMEY)</b>				
1975	1.30	8.52		
1977	1.41	9.04	3.26	47.62
1978	2.04	11.57	2.72	62.50
1979	2.01	12.64	2.21	66.67
1980	2.21	15.33		55.56
<b>(633) BOTSWANA</b>				
1976				
1977	2.17	4.00	2.63	10.00
1978	4.44	7.73	2.18	6.62
1979	4.81	9.69	0.75	1.87
1980	3.35	6.42		
<b>(695) BURUNDI</b>				
1976	2.20	16.08		
1977	2.76	27.16	10.64	10.42
1978	2.78	23.91		
1979	2.46	21.80	6.45	10.10
1980	2.58	22.20		4.81

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
<b>(631) CAMEROON</b>				
1976	1.73	10.35	1.18	22.73
1977	1.46	8.70	0.91	22.29
1978	1.58	8.75	0.33	9.09
1979	1.56	9.79		
1980	1.41	9.10	0.25	2.43
<b>(655) CAPE VERDE</b>				
1976		7.90		
1977	2.75	5.52		
1978	2.69	6.19	32.26	51.28
1979	2.10	4.51	39.47	71.43
1980	2.60	3.74		
<b>(676) CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>				
1976	2.20	10.92		
1977	2.22	10.31		
1978	2.17	10.44		
1979	1.84	8.85	3.94	20.00
1980	1.71	8.85		
<b>(677) CHAD</b>				
1975	5.06	25.80	4.65	42.48
1977	4.03	28.87	2.00	25.00
1978	3.43	25.80		
1979		29.00		
1980				

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				
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	2.95	41.67
1980	9.00	14.40	1.67	21.74
(603) DJIBOUTI, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF				
1976	8.56	25.51		
1977	3.67	10.28		
1978	0.03	0.07		
1979	0.03	0.07		
1980	0.94	2.26		
(663) ETHIOPIA				
1976	4.87	24.75	10.27	16.34
1977	5.69	29.22	76.12	195.56
1978	4.78	21.59	181.82	670.73
1979	8.70	42.67	29.66	114.13
1980	9.66	42.63	55.11	457.14
(678) GABON				
1976	0.51	1.03	1.43	17.24
1977	0.66	1.13	0.69	90.91
1978	0.48	1.16	0.73	40.00
1979	0.43	1.13	0.60	37.04
1980	0.39	1.13	2.60	43.48

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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
(635) GAMBIA, THE				
1976			6.49	23.81
1977				
1978				
1979				
1980				
(641) GHANA				
1976	1.42	5.73	2.01	19.42
1977	1.01	5.03	1.73	12.27
1978	0.79	4.77	3.63	13.89
1979	0.57	3.61	4.99	16.67
1980	0.46	3.68		
(675) GUINEA				
1976			3.01	18.87
1977				
1978			5.93	68.97
1979			5.59	
1980				
(657) GUINEA-BISSAU				
1976	6.99	13.76		
1977	7.19	11.53		
1978	5.94	7.47	12.82	90.91
1979	5.25	6.96	11.24	
1980	6.20	6.56		

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				
1976	1.17	4.08	0.51	13.16
1977	0.85	3.00	0.38	5.38
1978	1.17	3.44	1.72	13.36
1979	1.14	3.12	1.72	46.98
1980	1.18	3.56	2.16	454.55
(615) KENYA				
1976	1.49	5.70		
1977	2.41	10.79	0.63	1.91
1978	4.00	13.73	2.17	13.81
1979	4.78	15.62	2.75	9.42
1980	3.84	12.87	1.91	11.98
(632) LESOTHO				
1976				
1977				
1978				
1979				
1980				
(659) LIBERIA				
1976	0.91	2.99		
1977	1.28	3.83		
1978	1.30	3.28		
1979	1.24	2.73		
1980	1.86	5.10	0.71	125.00

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
<b>(670) LIBYA</b>				
1976	2.46	6.17	17.09	31.16
1977	2.74	7.28	18.36	24.54
1978	3.99	9.97	26.39	47.53
1979	2.15	6.20	27.83	35.66
1980	1.71	4.46	22.25	15.87
<b>(687) MADAGASCAR</b>				
1975	1.98	9.75	2.42	23.81
1977	2.68	12.78	1.10	7.25
1978	2.92	10.78	3.42	33.90
1979	4.35	14.30	2.06	400.00
1980	4.15	13.54	2.79	
<b>(612) MALAWI</b>				
1976	1.25	5.63		
1977	1.88	7.87		
1978	2.15	7.66	1.22	6.67
1979	2.17	7.19	1.90	14.29
1980			1.75	14.49
<b>(668) MALI</b>				
1975	3.47	20.16	9.66	285.71
1977	3.87	22.26	13.27	500.00
1978	3.00	20.02	19.29	666.67
1979	2.59	20.28	2.30	142.86
1980	2.65	20.54	1.89	66.67

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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
<b>(602) MAURITANIA</b>				
1976	15.46	23.55	4.83	24.39
1977	18.25	37.84	7.41	60.00
1978	14.64	28.88	8.11	37.50
1979	15.50	32.80	2.44	8.70
1980	12.37	25.87		
<b>(642) MAURITIUS</b>				
1976	0.18	0.63		
1977	0.19	0.61		
1978	0.15	0.45		
1979	0.16	0.50		
1980	0.22	0.58	0.70	5.43
<b>(608) MOROCCO</b>				
1976	5.96	15.80	5.60	42.77
1977	6.67	16.10	7.00	56.50
1978	5.68	18.65	10.79	70.88
1979	5.33	17.47	9.67	84.75
1980	5.74	19.44	8.61	116.82
<b>(656) MOZAMBIQUE</b>				
1976			2.61	
1977	1.54	11.74	6.67	
1978	3.49	28.67	28.92	
1979				
1980				

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
<b>(603) NIGER</b>				
1976	0.73	6.05		
1977	0.70	5.70	1.51	4.95
1978	0.75	5.59		
1979	0.75	5.72	4.82	22.73
1980	0.70	4.82	0.69	3.97
<b>(620) NIGERIA</b>				
1976	3.83	11.60	0.45	0.96
1977	4.00	12.46	0.07	0.23
1978	2.92	10.23	0.33	2.61
1979	2.00	8.71	0.69	1.57
1980	2.95	9.34	0.51	1.07
<b>(695) RWANDA</b>				
1976	1.38	14.67	3.14	7.81
1977	1.31	12.76		
1978	1.75	17.58	3.69	11.36
1979	1.76	16.76	1.57	3.29
1980	1.00	15.26	2.99	5.35
<b>(652) SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</b>				
1976	1.41	4.12		
1977	1.54	6.58		
1978	0.99	3.44		
1979	0.98	2.49		
1980	1.84	2.49		

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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
(685) SENEGAL				
1976	1.77	8.52		
1977	1.90	8.50	0.96	29.41
1978	2.56	10.76	1.92	100.00
1979	2.40	12.26	1.42	100.00
1980	2.29	11.40	0.69	111.11
(662) SEYCHELLES				
1976				
1977	0.45	1.20		
1978	0.90	1.95		
1979	3.44	7.14		
1980	3.37	5.94		
(636) SIERRA LEONE				
1976	0.99	4.03		
1977	0.95	4.07		
1978	1.32	4.56		
1979	1.65	5.57		
1980	1.09	3.80	0.99	16.13
(649) SOMALIA				
1975	3.18	10.24	45.05	117.65
1977	3.10	12.58	32.65	66.12
1978	6.67	21.17	74.53	186.05
1979	6.27	17.00	28.70	254.90
1980	6.16	18.43	35.19	760.00

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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
(674) SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF				
1976	4.88	17.19	1.50	21.03
1977	5.17	18.04	1.10	17.43
1978	4.06	15.51	0.87	5.10
1979	4.07	16.23	0.12	0.41
1980	3.15	13.86		
(650) SUDAN				
1976	2.30	10.74	5.59	208.33
1977	2.24	12.20	20.70	826.09
1978	3.03	14.72	13.10	428.57
1979	2.76	11.45	9.19	149.25
1980	3.01	12.22	6.89	204.08
(645) SWAZILAND				
1976	0.40	2.27		
1977	1.12	4.76		
1978	1.65	5.56		
1979	2.20	4.64		
1980	2.30	6.15		
(621) TANZANIA				
1976	3.36	12.10	6.93	44.64
1977	3.18	14.75	7.09	21.28
1978	4.01	16.26	6.29	80.00
1979	5.72	17.87	19.77	352.94
1980	5.85	16.26	2.89	200.00

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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
(693) TOGO				
1976	2.11	5.69	7.97	29.85
1977	2.55	7.41	2.84	21.74
1978	2.42	7.32	1.68	14.24
1979	2.20	7.34	0.84	7.58
1980	2.46	7.01	0.87	6.41
(664) TUNISIA				
1976	1.43	4.70	0.52	2.70
1977	1.43	4.23	2.35	13.97
1978	1.49	4.56	0.21	1.11
1979	1.40	4.38	3.08	17.04
1980	1.33	4.45	1.59	10.03
(617) UGANDA				
1976	2.57	16.84	10.17	68.18
1977	2.05	19.21	1.03	10.64
1978	1.85	19.25	4.30	37.74
1979	0.82	18.32		
1980	0.60	20.62	2.29	58.69
(635) UPPER VOLTA				
1976	2.94	18.85		
1977	2.93	20.23		
1978	3.46	23.95		
1979	2.85	17.83	2.38	16.13
1980	2.64	18.17	2.20	14.49

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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
<b>(660) ZAIRE</b>				
1976	2.88	10.15	5.42	196.72
1977	2.52	10.75	1.52	20.69
1978	3.40	14.30	1.75	16.30
1979	3.07	14.35	1.55	10.07
1980	2.88	12.42		8.38
<b>(611) ZAMBIA</b>				
1976	2.95	7.85	3.52	40.00
1977	2.81	7.84	1.80	27.40
1978	2.86	9.23	5.03	100.00
1979	5.07	14.88	2.08	32.97
1980	3.71	8.64	10.22	213.48
<b>(613) ZIMBABWE</b>				
1976	2.88	12.53		
1977	4.52	15.31	1.13	
1978	6.69	20.21	0.58	
1979	6.60	19.68	1.53	
1980	8.38	25.93		

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BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

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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)
(462) BURMA						
1976	26943	3367	974	253	...	126
1977	29393	3833	1089	357	10	113
1978	30674	4514	1123	547	5	107
1979	32586	5087	1242	828	30	215
1980	38227	6261	1384	898	20	272
(497) INDONESIA						
1976	15035000	3551000	521997	9696	80	1499
1977	18332000	4173000	608286	11003	60	2516
1978	21604000	5002000	667900	12754	90	2663
1979	29534000	7810000	1111600	14602	180	4167
1980	41596000	11401000	1168600	19384	400	6500
(489) KOREA, REPUBLIC OF						
1976	13272600	2518900	770500	10113	340	1975
1977	17021400	3274400	1008300	13284	300	2973
1978	22917600	4408000	1438100	18717	525	2794
1979	29072080	5990000	1638500	24120	525	2990
1980	34322000	7597700	2155900	28347	480	2956
(483) MALAYSIA						
1976	27100	8114	1118	5248	40	2472
1977	31068	10201	1570	6373	60	2658
1978	34701	11164	1406	8165	80	3329
1979	42703	11698	1704	11108	170	4013
1980	49230	17449	2358	14818	150	4491

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## 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)
(689) PAPUA NEW GUINEA						
1976	1030	415	17	688	30	257
1977	1272	408	17	825	20	430
1978	1362	456	18	1009	10	413
1979	1581	504	20	1179	10	515
1980	1669	598	21	1542	30	438
(492) PHILIPPINES						
1976	132710	29652	4118	4761	60	1642
1977	154280	22766	4325	5248	50	1524
1978	178070	26178	3552	6323	50	1881
1979	220950	29668	4749	8092	50	2416
1980	264970	39000	6243	10348	60	3140
(484) TAIWAN						
1976	696100	149900	---	8695	160	1610
1977	811820	181473	---	9954	180	1447
1978	967940	227341	---	12747	200	1509
1979	1164470	265749	---	17967	340	1585
1980	1440780	344599	---	23428	320	---
(493) THAILAND						
1976	336374	58916	9746	4108	80	1893
1977	391016	68113	12474	5315	50	1915
1978	464550	81383	14594	6326	120	2557
1979	546450	100544	19235	8808	130	3129
1980	672440	125100	21180	10861	320	3026

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## 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				
1976	3.62	28.93		
1977	3.70	28.41	2.80	8.85
1978	3.66	24.86	0.91	4.67
1979	3.81	24.42	3.62	13.95
1980	3.56	22.11	2.23	7.35
(497) INDONESIA				
1976	3.47	14.76	0.83	5.34
1977	3.32	14.58	0.55	2.38
1978	3.09	13.35	0.71	3.38
1979	3.76	14.23	1.23	4.32
1980	2.81	10.25	2.06	6.15
(489) KOREA, REPUBLIC OF				
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	18.76
1979	5.64	27.35	2.18	17.56
1980	6.28	28.41	1.69	16.24
(483) MALAYSIA				
1976	4.13	13.78	0.76	1.62
1977	5.05	15.39	0.94	2.10
1978	4.05	12.59	0.98	2.40
1979	3.99	14.32	1.53	4.24
1980	4.79	13.51	1.01	3.34

TABLE 2

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## 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
<b>(889) PAPUA NEW GUINEA</b>				
1976	1.65	4.10	4.37	11.67
1977	1.34	4.17	2.42	4.65
1978	1.32	3.95	0.99	2.42
1979	1.27	3.97	0.85	1.94
1960	1.26	3.51	1.95	6.85
<b>(492) PHILIPPINES</b>				
1976	3.10	19.94	1.26	3.65
1977	2.80	19.00	0.95	3.28
1978	1.99	13.57	0.79	2.66
1979	2.15	16.01	0.62	2.07
1980	2.36	16.01	0.58	1.91
<b>(404) TAIWAN</b>				
1976			1.84	9.94
1977			1.81	12.44
1978			1.57	13.25
1979			1.89	21.45
1980			1.37	
<b>(493) THAILAND</b>				
1976	2.90	16.54	1.95	4.23
1977	3.19	18.31	0.94	2.61
1978	3.14	17.93	1.90	4.69
1979	3.52	19.13	1.48	4.15
1980	3.15	16.93	2.95	10.58

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)
<b>(306) AFGHANISTAN</b>						
1976	117500	16125				
1977	135000	15633	2989	375	50	170
1978	155500	17380	2656	465	110	316
1979	---	---	3000	519	90	431
1980	---	---	---	624	200	484
				---	10	641
<b>(231) SAHRAIN</b>						
1976	418	203				
1977	536	259	11	1652	---	443
1978	584	285	15	2011	---	510
1979	775	254	19	2101	---	500
1980	1105	317	22	2477	20	620
			21	3510	20	960
<b>(306) BANGLADESH</b>						
1976	107764	15337				
1977	105786	18576	1109	992	10	289
1978	131519	22882	1702	1263	30	255
1979	146016	27759	2004	1654	5	316
1980	172450	37669	2069	2164	---	402
			2427	2902	30	321
<b>(233) CYPRUS</b>						
1976	350	77				
1977	455	88	7	530	---	290
1978	533	102	10	726	---	330
1979	642	135	9	833	---	365
1980	764	154	12	1173	10	374
			12	1402	---	388

TABLE 1  
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: S.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						
1976	6409	3253	838	5102	150	343
1977	8643	4415	1107	5804	250	534
1978	10765	5480	1268	6703	300	596
1979	13260	5500	1387	8197	625	633
1980	17534	6513	1066	9778	500	1149
(240) GREECE						
1976	849074	205900	56963	5941	525	925
1977	994028	246100	67738	6832	430	1020
1978	1193000	291300	77861	7842	310	1171
1979	1472400	365900	89791	10731	380	1127
1980	1767700	411900	96975	11670	250	1517
(386) INDIA						
1976	799130	138280	25620	6118	490	2997
1977	988040	157600	26340	7028	725	5107
1978	560030	190310	28680	9449	290	6688
1979	1031300	191940	33560	9879	525	7716
1980	1257400	241770	38660	13334	725	7228
(265) IRAN						
1976	4583000	1920700	618900	22110	2000	2833
1977	5311600	2489600	617400	22894	2500	12267
1978	5443900	2832300	775000	27018	1900	12151
1979	---	2814600	---	20755	1600	15390
1980	---	---	---	---	220	---

TABLE 1  
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: M.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						
1976	4737	2176	520	5809	1000	4601
1977	5455	2464	593	8574	1500	6996
1978	6869	4576	586	9075	1600	---
1979	9875	5899	788	11716	2100	---
1980	10623	---	---	---	1600	---
(271) ISRAEL						
1976	10986	6450	3464	7768	975	1373
1977	15070	12950	4510	8228	1100	1571
1978	24717	17496	5946	10107	925	2676
1979	45864	36331	14010	12142	525	3120
1980	93827	82752	30340	13918	825	3405
(275) JORDAN						
1976	542	259	93	1309	140	551
1977	624	331	83	1669	120	724
1978	726	326	89	2008	170	567
1979	980	405	115	2792	100	1248
1980	1074	516	121	3300	525	1245
(287) KUWAIT						
1976	4281	1519	300	4466	80	1945
1977	4571	1959	288	6347	310	2995
1978	4928	1941	297	6973	300	2617
1979	7359	2456	326	7548	60	2986
1980	8548	2570	363	10503	50	4045

TABLE 1  
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: H.F.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) LEBANON						
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
1980	14200	4393	980	3235	40	1978
(134) MALTA						
1976	222	96	1	479	---	620
1977	253	104	1	593	---	732
1978	295	105	2	679	5	958
1979	339	136	2	920	---	1025
1980	422	161	2	1152	---	1056
(367) NEPAL						
1976	17505	1913	135	198	---	135
1977	17456	2372	162	213	---	148
1978	19422	2603	168	279	---	154
1979	21706	2944	192	328	---	170
1980	23313	3471	223	426	---	189
(372) OMAN						
1976	679	595	271	1197	10	311
1977	750	535	237	1321	50	431
1978	775	560	265	1395	270	415
1979	1034	630	269	1742	10	605
1980	1651	925	407	2387	100	914

TABLE 1  
BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: I.F.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)
<b>(391) PAKISTAN</b>						
1976	135040	31026	8103	2799	190	534
1977	154930	34111	8121	3190	220	517
1978	185190	39500	9668	4077	170	740
1979	206980	48347	10440	5389	190	941
1980	253710	54629	12655	6691	280	1684
<b>(150) PORTUGAL</b>						
1976	463600	122400	18845	4875	40	1301
1977	617400	223600	22082	5562	10	1391
1978	765000	219600	27354	6042	50	1880
1979	973100	252500	34343	7864	20	1951
1980	1174900	335600	43440	10916	50	6445
<b>(273) SAUDI ARABIA</b>						
1976	165395	89146	31617	21606	440	27025
1977	207723	126171	31882	29050	875	30034
1978	225527	124467	36059	38928	1100	19407
1979	256180	169820	46390	47783	925	19484
1980	391200	210000	56146	61336	1400	23641
<b>(152) SPAIN</b>						
1976	7194000	971800	176300	19988	220	5306
1977	9116000	1319300	158600	20763	300	6586
1978	11244000	1747500	189800	22196	160	10725
1979	13074000	1894000	219640	30611	200	13841
1980	15035100	2527800	252790	41299	270	12480

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)
<b>(383) SRI LANKA</b>						
1976	29553	8225	181	703	10	92
1977	35799	10272	224	784	---	293
1978	41768	16975	309	1116	---	399
1979	52237	19255	393	1594	10	520
1980	68500	27366	458	2276	5	249
<b>(276) SYRIA</b>						
1976	23606	11258	3614	2607	625	320
1977	26214	12973	3908	2855	650	512
1978	31054	13346	4750	2763	900	409
1979	39639	15294	6190	3769	2000	610
1980	51086	24853	8804	4865	2400	366
<b>(277) TURKEY</b>						
1976	675000	156500	40691	5925	320	1129
1977	872500	239800	51274	6903	140	773
1978	1290700	346000	69232	5408	220	988
1979	2192500	595400	98076	6086	170	926
1980	4332700	1062600	203172	9149	250	1433
<b>(279) YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC</b>						
1976	5117	978	334	580	20	720
1977	6710	1444	489	924	30	1240
1978	6577	2417	656	1205	90	1460
1979	10692	4465	1704	1720	450	1428
1980	12656	5024	1508	2045	490	1283

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## DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: H.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
<b>(306) AFGHANISTAN</b>				
1976	2.54	18.54	13.33	29.41
1977	1.96	16.99	23.66	34.61
1978	1.93	17.20	17.34	20.88
1979			32.05	41.32
1980				1.56
<b>(231) BAHRAIN</b>				
1976	2.63	5.42		
1977	2.80	5.79		
1978	3.25	6.67		
1979	2.84	8.66	0.81	3.23
1980	1.90	6.62	0.57	2.08
<b>(388) BANGLADESH</b>				
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		
1980	1.41	6.44	1.03	9.35
<b>(233) CYPRUS</b>				
1976	2.00	9.09		
1977	2.20	11.36		
1978	1.69	8.82		
1979	1.87	8.89	0.85	2.67
1980	1.57	7.79		

TABLE 2

## DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: R.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
<b>(262) EGYPT</b>				
1976	13.08	25.76	2.94	43.73
1977	12.81	25.07	4.31	46.82
1978	11.78	23.14	5.67	63.76
1979	10.46	25.22	7.62	99.74
1980	6.08	16.37	5.11	43.52
<b>(240) GREECE</b>				
1976	6.70	27.67	8.84	56.76
1977	6.81	27.52	6.29	42.16
1978	6.52	26.73	3.95	26.47
1979	6.10	24.54	3.54	33.72
1980	5.49	23.54	2.14	16.48
<b>(386) INDIA</b>				
1976	3.21	18.53	8.01	16.35
1977	2.96	16.71	10.32	14.20
1978	2.98	15.07	3.07	4.34
1979	3.25	17.48	5.31	6.60
1980	3.07	15.99	5.44	10.03
<b>(265) IRAN</b>				
1975	13.50	32.22	9.05	22.64
1977	11.62	24.80	10.92	20.38
1978	14.24	27.36	7.03	15.64
1979			7.71	10.40
1980				

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
(265) IRAQ				
1976	10.98	23.90	17.21	21.73
1977	10.87	24.07	17.49	21.44
1978	8.79	12.81	17.63	
1979	7.98	13.36	17.92	
1980				
(271) ISRAEL				
1975	32.72	40.99	12.55	71.01
1977	30.03	34.83	13.37	70.02
1978	24.06	33.98	9.15	34.54
1979	30.48	38.56	4.32	16.63
1980	30.37	34.19	5.93	24.23
(278) JORDAN				
1976	17.16	35.91	10.70	25.41
1977	13.30	25.02	7.19	16.57
1978	12.26	27.30	8.47	17.58
1979	13.07	23.71	3.58	8.01
1980	11.27	23.36	15.91	42.17
(267) KUWAIT				
1976	7.01	19.75	1.79	4.11
1977	6.30	14.70	4.88	10.35
1978	6.03	15.28	4.30	11.46
1979	4.43	13.29	0.79	2.01
1980	4.25	14.12	0.48	1.24

TABLE 2

## DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: S.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
<b>(268) LEBANON</b>				
1976	7.79	15.78	0.93	0.59
1977	4.18	16.45		
1978	5.46	20.21	1.16	0.90
1979	6.56	23.78	0.89	1.04
1980	8.90	22.31	1.24	2.02
<b>(134) MALTA</b>				
1976	0.45	1.04		
1977	0.39	0.96		
1978	0.68	1.90	0.74	0.53
1979	0.59	1.47		
1980	0.47	1.24		
<b>(367) NEPAL</b>				
1976	0.77	7.06		
1977	0.93	6.83		
1978	0.84	6.44		
1979	0.88	6.52		
1980	0.96	6.42		
<b>(272) OMAN</b>				
1976	39.91	45.55	0.84	3.22
1977	31.60	44.30	3.79	11.50
1978	34.19	47.32	19.35	65.06
1979	26.02	41.38	0.57	1.65
1980	24.65	44.00	4.19	10.94

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
<b>(391) PAKISTAN</b>				
1976	6.00	26.12	6.79	35.58
1977	5.24	23.81	6.90	42.55
1978	5.22	24.48	4.17	22.97
1979	5.04	21.59	3.53	20.19
1980	4.99	23.17	4.18	16.63
<b>(150) PORTUGAL</b>				
1976	4.06	15.40	0.82	3.07
1977	3.58	9.88	0.18	0.72
1978	3.57	12.46	0.83	2.66
1979	3.53	13.60	0.25	1.03
1980	3.70	12.94	0.46	0.78
<b>(273) SAUDI ARABIA</b>				
1976	19.12	35.47	2.04	1.63
1977	15.35	25.27	3.01	2.91
1978	15.99	28.97	2.83	5.67
1979	18.11	27.32	1.94	4.75
1980	14.35	26.74	2.28	5.92
<b>(152) SPAIN</b>				
1976	2.45	18.14	1.10	4.15
1977	1.74	12.02	1.44	4.56
1978	1.69	10.86	0.72	1.49
1979	1.68	11.60	0.65	1.44
1980	1.68	10.08	0.65	2.16

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
<b>(383) SRI LANKA</b>				
1976	0.61	2.20	1.42	10.87
1977	0.63	2.18		
1978	0.74	1.82		
1979	0.75	2.04	0.63	1.92
1980	0.67	1.67	0.22	2.01
<b>(276) SYRIA</b>				
1976	15.31	32.10	23.97	195.31
1977	14.91	30.12	22.77	126.95
1978	15.29	35.59	32.57	220.05
1979	15.62	40.50	53.06	327.87
1980	17.23	35.42	49.33	655.74
<b>(277) TURKEY</b>				
1976	6.03	26.00	5.40	28.34
1977	5.87	21.38	2.03	18.11
1978	5.36	20.01	4.07	22.27
1979	4.46	16.47	2.79	18.36
1980	4.58	19.12	2.73	17.45
<b>(279) YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC</b>				
1976	6.53	34.15	3.45	2.78
1977	7.29	33.86	3.25	2.42
1978	7.65	27.14	7.47	6.16
1979	15.04	38.16	26.16	31.51
1980	11.92	30.02	23.96	38.19

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)
<b>(510) ARGENTINA</b>						
1976	7908500	1546800	180400	4058	50	1614
1977	20987700	3022870	511800	5481	40	3331
1978	51667000	9607500	1427100	6048	370	5147
1979	153890000	20481800	3479100	10466	490	9572
1980	130543000	49980000	6385000	16026	200	6904
<b>(534) BARBADOS</b>						
1976	850	270	2	287	---	28
1977	935	321	2	327	---	37
1978	1062	332	4	377	---	60
1979	1280	394	4	497	---	66
1980	1655	514	5	620	---	79
<b>(505) BELIZE</b>						
1976	181	56	---	84	---	---
1977	202	62	---	98	---	---
1978	233	67	---	119	---	---
1979	266	83	---	145	---	---
1980	318	91	---	157	---	---
<b>(511) BOLIVIA</b>						
1976	55551	15186	1291	704	5	169
1977	63536	18723	1367	834	5	237
1978	74140	19380	1600	1064	20	197
1979	88484	15163	1964	1267	80	207
1980	131209	21742	2820	1233	40	137

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)
<b>(512) BRAZIL</b>						
1976	1655300	165798	17365	17841	140	6544
1977	2482900	241860	23598	18622	100	7256
1978	3636000	344346	32314	21597	210	11894
1979	6076700	507547	44400	28493	240	9688
1980	12700000	1217382	112860	36313	130	6912
<b>(513) CHILE</b>						
1976	142361	29533	2514	2249	130	461
1977	313580	70413	6790	3210	60	484
1978	474160	105089	13222	4169	60	1149
1979	736670	157006	18877	6041	140	2378
1980	1059040	263678	25860	5998	230	4087
<b>(514) COLOMBIA</b>						
1976	523110	43818	4870	2728	---	1161
1977	708325	55062	5138	3133	10	1820
1978	904760	77794	6582	3881	10	2503
1979	1184550	108614	11413	4461	20	4058
1980	1571450	163217	16815	6262	70	5356
<b>(515) COSTA RICA</b>						
1976	20049	3682	---	925	---	98
1977	25680	4403	---	1210	---	202
1978	29291	5485	---	1405	---	209
1979	33305	6491	---	1682	---	155
1980	39612	7461	---	1883	---	199

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						
1976	3328	571	64	1108	---	127
1977	4315	643	76	1208	---	185
1978	4591	690	86	1311	---	174
1979	5321	996	108	1704	---	287
1980	6784	1094	100	2171	10	275
(518) ECUADOR						
1976	127770	21678	2914	1469	90	494
1977	157660	27616	4413	1996	160	640
1978	184050	29991	4097	2483	90	653
1979	214990	36506	4393	3146	180	739
1980	271050	48168	4931	3541	180	1030
(519) EL SALVADOR						
1976	5689	913	67	905	---	305
1977	7095	1003	83	1135	---	232
1978	7562	1185	110	1297	5	289
1979	8558	1425	129	1370	30	162
1980	8458	1537	210	1299	---	99
(520) GUATEMALA						
1976	4291	575	53	1284	20	512
1977	5449	645	78	1501	5	690
1978	6045	731	66	1735	10	763
1979	6691	850	61	1884	10	718
1980	7793	1116	65	2107	10	467

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						
1976	1061	803	48	432	---	27
1977	1058	543	39	369	---	23
1978	1211	542	43	337	---	58
1979	1242	702	44	398	---	18
1980	1425	954	56	538	5	13
(521) HAITI						
1976	5862	707	55	227	---	29
1977	5681	827	56	276	---	34
1978	5179	909	67	326	---	39
1979	5530	961	72	372	---	64
1980	7178	1280	98	452	---	25
(522) HONDURAS						
1976	2475	508	43	581	40	131
1977	2965	629	50	737	5	150
1978	3460	771	63	881	5	185
1979	3586	839	69	1072	10	210
1980	4710	1144	90	1296	---	151
(532) JAMAICA						
1976	2646	1131	24	1251	---	32
1977	2891	1165	24	1069	---	48
1978	3532	1571	29	1246	---	59
1979	3985	1664	33	1440	---	64
1980	4275	2051	35	1693	---	105

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						
1976	1191797	204939	9149	10767	20	1398
1977	1630426	256867	11654	10235	10	1928
1978	2047352	319842	10125	14789	5	2246
1979	2674179	429000	11815	21718	10	2988
1980	4159300	673100	16435	32510	20	3812
(524) NICARAGUA						
1976	12444	2042	251	678	---	147
1977	15075	2840	290	926	10	149
1978	14393	2809	299	766	20	52
1979	12680	2867	375	595	5	---
1980	20557	6166	559	1068	5	---
(525) PANAMA						
1976	1951	455	15	1403	---	79
1977	2110	468	15	1541	5	71
1978	2409	596	17	1948	---	150
1979	2762	736	19	2427	---	122
1980	3247	823	24	3946	30	121
(526) PARAGUAY						
1976	210600	23089	3076	330	5	158
1977	259040	25774	3660	480	---	268
1978	314930	34433	4189	608	10	449
1979	428190	41454	5040	807	10	613
1980	552740	57520	6554	979	40	766

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						
1976	758300	160358	38527	3006	260	332
1977	1030200	233195	77246	3123	420	399
1978	1613900	348682	92514	2664	310	432
1979	2924500	577297	104239	3628	90	1627
1980	4857200	1215600	296900	5065	370	2260
(508) SURINAME						
1976	964	444	---	396	---	116
1977	1258	541	---	487	---	100
1978	1502	538	---	514	---	130
1979	1590	547	---	572	---	166
1980	1741	586	---	704	---	192
(535) TRINIDAD & TOBAGO						
1976	6040	1858	16	1163	---	1014
1977	7311	2246	18	1246	---	1483
1978	8500	2889	29	1612	---	1807
1979	9726	3865	35	2231	---	2140
1980	13480	4673	42	2659	20	2782
(528) URUGUAY						
1976	12783	2029	331	784	5	490
1977	13518	3112	434	994	20	742
1978	30115	4663	819	1065	---	845
1979	54675	8028	1144	1613	5	971
1980	89493	14048	1469	2312	30	869

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						
1976	135500	43157	2380	9890	60	8596
1977	155520	49803	2733	13843	100	8210
1978	170320	47341	2763	16183	30	6516
1979	209720	43090	2740	15548	30	7804
1980	259420	65000	3241	17688	130	7088

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						
1976	758300	160358	38527	3006	260	332
1977	1030200	233195	77246	3123	420	399
1978	1613900	348682	92514	2664	310	432
1979	2924500	577297	104239	3628	90	1627
1980	4857200	1215600	295300	5065	370	2260
(508) SURINAME						
1976	954	444	---	396	---	116
1977	1258	541	---	487	---	100
1978	1502	538	---	514	---	130
1979	1590	547	---	572	---	166
1980	1741	586	---	704	---	192
(533) TRINIDAD & TOBAGO						
1976	6040	1858	16	1163	---	1014
1977	7311	2246	12	1246	---	1483
1978	8500	2889	29	1612	---	1807
1979	9766	3865	35	2231	---	2140
1980	13480	4673	42	2659	20	2782
(528) URUGUAY						
1976	12783	2029	331	784	5	490
1977	19518	3112	494	994	20	742
1978	30115	4863	819	1065	---	845
1979	54675	8028	1144	1613	5	971
1980	89493	14048	1469	2312	30	869

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						
1976	135500	43157	2380	9890	60	8596
1977	155520	49803	2733	13843	100	8210
1978	170320	47341	2763	16183	30	6516
1979	209720	43090	2740	15548	30	7804
1980	259420	65000	3241	17688	130	7088

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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
<b>(510) ARGENTINA</b>				
1976	2.28	11.66	1.23	3.10
1977	2.44	16.93	0.73	1.20
1978	2.76	14.85	6.12	7.19
1979	2.60	16.99	4.67	5.12
1980	4.89	12.78	1.25	2.90
<b>(534) BARBADOS</b>				
1976	0.24	0.74		
1977	0.21	0.62		
1978	0.38	1.20		
1979	0.31	1.02		
1980	0.30	0.97		
<b>(505) BELIZE</b>				
1976				
1977				
1978				
1979				
1980				
<b>(511) BOLIVIA</b>				
1976	2.32	8.50	0.71	2.96
1977	2.15	7.30	0.60	2.11
1978	2.15	8.26	1.88	10.15
1979	2.22	12.95	6.31	38.65
1980	2.15	12.97	3.24	29.20

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
<b>(512) BRAZIL</b>				
1976	1.05	10.47	0.78	2.14
1977	0.95	9.76	0.54	1.38
1978	0.89	9.38	0.97	1.77
1979	0.73	8.75	0.84	2.48
1980	0.69	9.27	0.36	1.88
<b>(513) CHILE</b>				
1976	1.77	8.51	5.78	28.20
1977	2.17	9.64	1.87	12.40
1978	2.79	12.58	1.44	5.22
1979	2.56	12.02	2.32	5.89
1980	2.44	9.81	3.83	5.63
<b>(514) COLOMBIA</b>				
1976	0.93	11.11		
1977	0.73	8.70	0.32	0.55
1978	0.73	8.46	0.26	0.40
1979	0.96	10.51	0.45	0.49
1980	1.07	10.30	1.12	1.31
<b>(515) COSTA RICA</b>				
1976				
1977				
1978				
1979				
1980				

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
<b>(517) DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>				
1976	1.67	11.21		
1977	1.72	11.82		
1978	1.87	12.46		
1979	2.03	10.84		
1980	1.47	9.14	0.46	3.64
<b>(518) ECUADOR</b>				
1976	2.28	13.44	6.13	18.22
1977	2.80	15.98	8.02	25.00
1978	2.23	13.66	3.62	13.78
1979	2.04	12.03	5.72	24.36
1980	1.82	10.24	5.08	17.48
<b>(519) EL SALVADOR</b>				
1976	1.18	7.34		
1977	1.17	8.28		
1978	1.45	9.28	0.39	1.73
1979	1.51	9.05	2.19	18.52
1980	2.48	13.66		
<b>(520) GUATEMALA</b>				
1976	1.24	9.22	1.56	3.91
1977	1.43	12.09	0.33	0.72
1978	1.09	9.03	0.58	1.31
1979	0.89	7.18	0.53	1.39
1980	0.83	5.82	0.47	2.14

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				
1976	4.52	5.98		
1977	3.69	7.18		
1978	3.55	7.93		
1979	3.54	6.27		
1980	3.93	5.87	0.93	38.46
(521) HAITI				
1976	0.97	7.78		
1977	0.84	6.77		
1978	1.29	7.37		
1979	1.30	7.49		
1980	1.37	7.66		
(522) HONDURAS				
1976	1.74	8.46	6.88	30.53
1977	1.69	7.95	0.68	2.78
1978	1.82	8.17	0.57	2.70
1979	1.73	8.22	0.93	4.76
1980	1.91	7.87		
(532) JAMAICA				
1976	0.91	2.12		
1977	0.83	2.06		
1978	0.82	1.85		
1979	0.83	1.98		
1980	0.82	1.71		

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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
<b>(523) MEXICO</b>				
1976	0.77	4.46	0.19	1.43
1977	0.71	4.54	0.10	0.59
1978	0.49	3.17	0.03	0.29
1979	0.44	2.75	0.05	0.33
1980	0.40	2.44	0.06	0.59
<b>(524) NICARAGUA</b>				
1976	2.02	12.29		
1977	1.92	10.21	1.08	6.71
1978	2.08	10.64	2.61	38.46
1979	2.96	13.08	0.84	
1980	2.72	9.07	0.47	
<b>(525) PANAMA</b>				
1976	0.77	3.30		
1977	0.71	3.21	0.32	7.04
1978	0.71	2.85		
1979	0.69	2.58		
1980	0.74	2.92	0.76	24.79
<b>(526) PARAGUAY</b>				
1976	1.46	13.32	1.52	3.16
1977	1.41	14.20		
1978	1.33	12.17	1.64	2.23
1979	1.18	12.16	1.24	1.63
1980	1.19	11.39	4.09	5.29

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				
1976	5.08	24.03	8.65	78.31
1977	7.50	33.13	13.45	105.26
1978	5.73	26.53	11.64	71.76
1979	3.56	18.06	2.48	5.53
1980	6.11	24.42	7.31	16.37
(509) SURINAME				
1976				
1977				
1978				
1979				
1980				
(533) TRINIDAD & TOBAGO				
1976	0.26	0.86		
1977	0.25	0.80		
1978	0.34	1.00		
1979	0.36	0.91		
1980	0.31	0.90	0.75	0.72
(528) URUGUAY				
1976	2.59	16.31	0.64	1.02
1977	2.52	15.87	2.01	2.70
1978	2.72	16.82		
1979	2.09	14.25	0.31	0.51
1980	1.64	9.89	1.30	3.37

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
(529) VENEZUELA				
1976	1.76	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	1.31	6.36	0.19	0.38
1980	1.25	4.99	0.73	1.83

## 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)

---

MAURITANIA	13.93
ETHIOPIA	9.18
ZIMBABWE	7.49
SOMALIA	6.21
TANZANIA	5.78
GUINEA-BISSA	5.73
MOROCCO	5.54
ZAMBIA	4.39
KENYA	4.31
MADAGASCAR	4.25
BOTSWANA	4.08
CONGO. REP.	3.75
SOUTH AFRICA	3.61
SEYCHELLES	3.41
ZAIRE	2.97
SUDAN	2.80
NIGERIA	2.87
UPPER VOLTA	2.74
MALI	2.62
BURUNDI	2.52
CAPE VERDE	2.35

---

MED

SENEGAL	2.35
TOGO	2.33
ALGERIA	2.32
SWAZILAND	2.25
MALAWI	2.16
BENIN (DAHOM)	2.11
LIBYA	1.93
RWANDA	1.78
CENTRAL AFRI	1.77
LIBERIA	1.55
CAMEROON	1.49
SAO TOME AND	1.41
SIERRA LEONE	1.37
TUNISIA	1.37
IVORY COAST	1.16
NIGER	0.73
UGANDA	0.71
GHANA	0.52
DJIBOUTI. DE	0.48
GABON	0.41
MAURITIUS	0.19
CHAD	NA
GUINEA, THE	NA
GUINEA	NA

LESOTHO  
MOZAMBIQUE

NA  
NA

-----  
MEAN VALUE = 3.12      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 5.72

TABLE 4

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

---

ETHIOPIA	42.65
MAURITANIA	29.35
CHAD	27.40
ZIMBABWE	22.80
BURUNDI	22.00
MALI	20.41
UGANDA	19.47
MOROCCO	18.46
UPPER VOLTA	18.00
SONALIA	17.71
TANZANIA	17.06
RWANDA	16.01
SOUTH AFRICA	15.04
CONGO. REP.	14.40
KENYA	14.25
BENIN (DAHOMY)	13.98
MADAGASCAR	13.92
ZAIRE	13.39
SENEGAL	11.63
SUDAN	11.83
ZAMBIA	11.76
CAMEROON	9.45
NIGERIA	9.02
CENTRAL AFRI	8.85
BOTSWANA	8.06
ALGERIA	7.93
MALAWI	7.43
TOGO	7.18
GUINEA-BISSA	6.76
SEYCHELLES	6.54
SWAZILAND	5.39
LIBYA	5.33
NIGER	5.27
SIERRA LEONE	4.69
TUNISIA	4.42
CAPE VERDE	4.12
LIBERIA	3.91
GHANA	3.65
IVORY COAST	3.34
SAO TOME AND	2.49
DJIBOUTI. DE	1.16
GABON	1.13
MAURITIUS	0.54
GAMBIA. THE	NA
GUINEA	NA

MED

LESOTHO  
MOZAMBIQUE

NA  
NA

MEAN VALUE = 11.82

MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 20.46

TABLE 5

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

---

ETHIOPIA	42.39	
CAPE VERDE	35.87	
SOMALIA	31.94	
LIBYA	25.04	
GUINEA-BISSA	12.03	
TANZANIA	11.33	
MOROCCO	9.14	
SUDAN	8.04	
ZAMBIA	6.15	
GUINEA	5.76	
ALGERIA	3.47	
BJRUNDI	3.23	
NIGER	2.76	
GHANA	2.49	
BENIN (DAHOM)	2.46	
MADAGASCAR	2.42	
TUNISIA	2.34	
KENYA	2.33	
CONGO. REP.	2.31	
UPPER VOLTA	2.29	MED
RWANDA	2.28	
MALI	2.10	
CENTRAL AFRI	1.97	
IVORY COAST	1.94	
MALAWI	1.93	
ZAIRE	1.65	
GABON	1.60	
MAURITANIA	1.22	
UGANDA	1.14	
SENEGAL	1.06	
ZIMBAWE	1.05	
TOGO	0.86	
NIGERIA	0.60	
SIERRA LEONE	0.50	
BOTSWANA	0.37	
LIBERIA	0.35	
MAURITIUS	0.35	
CAMEROON	0.12	
SOUTH AFRICA	0.06	
CHAD	0.0	
DJIBOUTI, DE	0.0	
GAMBIA, THE	0.0	
LESOTHO	0.0	
SEYCHELLES	0.0	
SWAZILAND	0.0	

MOZAMBIQUE NA  
SAO TOME AND NA

-----  
MEAN VALUE = 6.02 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 16.17

TABLE 6

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

SOMALIA	507.45
ETHIOPIA	285.64
TANZANIA	276.47
IVORY COAST	250.76
MADAGASCAR	200.00
SUDAN	176.67
ZAMBIA	123.23
SENEGAL	105.56
MALI	104.76
MOROCCO	100.78
LIBERIA	62.50
BENIN (DAHOM)	61.11
GABON	40.26
CAPE VERDE	35.71
CONGO. REP.	31.70
UGANDA	29.41
LIBYA	25.77
UPPER VOLTA	15.31
----- MED	
MALAWI	14.39
ALGERIA	13.56
TUNISIA	13.53
NIGER	13.35
KENYA	10.70
CENTRAL AFRI	10.00
ZAIRE	9.22
GHANA	8.33
SIERRA LEONE	8.06
BURUNDI	7.45
TOGO	6.99
MAURITANIA	4.35
RWANDA	4.32
MAURITIUS	2.72
NIGERIA	1.52
CAMEROON	1.21
BOTSWANA	0.94
SOUTH AFRICA	0.20
CHAD	0.0
DJIBOUTI, DE	0.0
GAMBIA, THE	0.0
GUINEA	0.0
GUINEA-BISSA	0.0
LESOTHO	0.0
MOZAMBIQUE	0.0
SAO TOME AND	0.0
SEYCHELLES	0.0

SWAZILAND  
ZIMBABWE

0.0  
0.0

-----  
MEAN VALUE = 71.22      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 181.95

TABLE 7

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

SWAZILAND	41.78***
KENYA	25.84***
ZIMBABWE	25.13***
SOMALIA	20.01***
MADAGASCAR	19.66***
ETHIOPIA	17.96***
TANZANIA	16.05***
BENIN (DAHOM)	14.18***
LIBERIA	14.10***
ZAMBIA	10.46***
RWANDA	8.22***
SENEGAL	7.53***
SIERRA LEONE	7.34***
SUDAN	5.09***
IVORY COAST	3.21***
MAURITIUS	2.54***
BURUNDI	2.04***
ZAIRE	1.95***
TOGO	1.64***

MED

SAO TOME AND	0.76***
NIGER	-0.07***
TUNISIA	-1.70
UPPER VOLTA	-2.42
MOROCCO	-2.97
CAMEROON	-3.42
ALGERIA	-5.48
GUINEA-BISSA	-5.53
MAURITANIA	-6.10
CENTRAL AFRI	-6.92
NIGERIA	-8.76
MALI	-9.43
GABON	-9.64
LIBYA	-9.65
SOUTH AFRICA	-11.19
CONGO. REP.	-11.81
GHANA	-28.01
UGANDA	-38.24
DJIBOUTI. DE	-93.28
BOTSWANA	NA
CAPE VERDE	NA
CHAD	NA
GAMBIA. THE	NA
GUINEA	NA
LESOTHO	NA
MALAWI	NA

MOZAMBIQUE  
SEYCHELLES

NA  
NA

-----  
MEAN VALUE = -0.24

MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 21.13

TABLE 8

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

---

KENYA	19.99***
SWAZILAND	19.65***
ZIMBABWE	17.06***
BENIN (DAHOM)	15.09***
SOMALIA	14.77***
ETHIOPIA	14.06***
SENEGAL	9.40***
ZAMBIA	8.30***
TANZANIA	7.83***
MADAGASCAR	7.68***
LIBERIA	7.26***
ZAIRE	6.92***
MOROCCO	4.86***
BURUNDI	4.25***
TOGO	4.08***
UGANDA	3.58***
RWANDA	3.51***
SIERRA LEONE	1.97***
SUDAN	1.93***
GABON	1.93***
MAURITANIA	0.46***
CONGO. REP.	-0.42***
MALI	-0.56***
TUNISIA	-0.70***
CAMEROON	-1.40
UPPER VOLTA	-2.00
IVORY COAST	-2.31
ALGERIA	-2.68
MAURITIUS	-3.58
NIGER	-4.51
SOUTH AFRICA	-5.38
CENTRAL AFRI	-5.72
NIGERIA	-7.92
LIBYA	-8.10
GHANA	-12.18
CAPE VERDE	-17.00
SAO TOME AND	-19.79
GUINEA-BISSA	-19.86
DJIBOUTI, DE	-98.37
BOTSWANA	NA
CHAD	NA
GAMBIA, THE	NA
GUINEA	NA
LESOTHO	NA
MALAWI	NA

MED

MOZAMBIQUE NA  
SEYCHELLES NA

-----  
MEAN VALUE = -0.95      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 17.77

TABLE 9

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

IVORY COAST	44.04***
KENYA	35.95***
GHANA	34.68***
NIGERIA	25.15***
TUNISIA	25.01***
ETHIOPIA	24.18***
ZAMBIA	22.72***
MALAWI	18.06*
MOROCCO	11.15***
GABON	10.60***
LIBYA	9.44***
MADAGASCAR	9.17***
CONGO, REP.	5.03***
SUDAN	-3.95*
SOMALIA	-6.23
TANZANIA	-7.25
RWANDA	-7.47
ALGERIA	-11.10*
SENEGAL	-12.76
NIGER	-13.99
MAURITANIA	-19.53
UGANDA	-21.19
CAMEROON	-41.33
MALI	-50.14
TOGO	-56.36
BOTSWANA	-62.86
SOUTH AFRICA	-78.77
BENIN (DAHOM	NA
BURUNDI	NA
CAPE VERDE	NA
CENTRAL AFRI	NA
CHAD	NA
DJIBOUTI, DE	NA
GAMBIA, THE	NA
GUINEA	NA
GUINEA-BISSA	NA
LESOTHO	NA
LIBERIA	NA
MAURITIUS	NA
MOZAMBIQUE	NA
SAO TOME AND	NA
SEYCHELLES	NA
SIERRA LECNE	NA
SWAZILAND	NA
UPPER VOLTA	NA

MED

ZAIRE  
ZIMBABWE

ANA  
NA

---

MEAN VALUE = -4.36      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 27.31

TABLE 10

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

MADAGASCAR	100.07***
IVORY COAST	92.52***
ETHIOPIA	61.24***
TANZANIA	58.08***
KENYA	51.21***
SOMALIA	50.81***
SENEGAL	39.87***
MALAWI	38.83*
ZAMBIA	35.34***
TUNISIA	26.27***
MOROCCO	24.15***
NIGERIA	23.45***
UGANDA	10.44***
GABON	9.52***
BENIN (DAHOM)	5.27**
----- MED	
NIGER	4.57
GHANA	-3.34.
LIBYA	-9.76
ALGERIA	-11.24
RHANDA	-16.07
SUDAN	-17.52
BURUNDI	-22.31
CONGO. REP.	-29.39
MAURITANIA	-35.64
TOGO	-41.31
MALI	-41.63
CAMEROON	-59.94
ZAIPE	-70.32
BOTSWANA	-83.76
SOUTH AFRICA	-130.46
CAPE VERDE	NA
CENTRAL AFRI	NA
CHAD	NA
DJIBOUTI, DE	NA
GAMBIA, THE	NA
GUINEA	NA
GUINEA-BISSA	NA
LESOTHO	NA
LIBERIA	NA
MAURITIUS	NA
MOZAMBIQUE	NA
SAO YOME AND	NA
SEYCHELLES	NA
SIERRA LEONE	NA
SWAZILAND	NA

UPPER VOLTA NA  
ZIMBABWE NA

-----  
MEAN VALUE = 2.03 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 53.48

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 I)	LEVEL MEASURES				I S + M SCORES	TREND MEASURES				I S + M SCORES	I LEV + TRND SCORES	I SCORES				
	I DE/ GNP (3)	I DE/ CGE (4)	I MI/ TI (5)	I MI/ IR (6)		I DE/ GNP (7)	I DE/ CGE (8)	I MI/ TI (9)	I MI/ IR (10)							
ALGERIA	I		M		I	I				I	0	I	1	I		
BENIN (DAHOMI)		M	M	M	I	3	II	M	M	NA	M	I	3	I	6	I
BOTSWANA	I	M			I	1	II	NA	NA		I	0	I	1	I	
BURUNDI	I	M	S	M	I	4	II	M	M	NA	I	2	I	6	I	
CAMEROON	I				I	0	II				I	0	I	0	I	
CAPE VERDE	I	M		S	M	I	4	II	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	4	I
CENTRAL AFRICA					I	0	II			NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
CHAD	I	NA	S		I	2	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	2	I
CONGO, REP.	I	M	M	M	M	I	4	II		M	I	1	I	5	I	
DJIBOUTI, DEI					I	0	II			NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
ETHIOPIA	I	S	S	S	M	I	7	II	M	M	M	I	4	I	11	I
GABON	I				M	I	1	II		M	M	I	2	I	3	I
GAMBIA, THE	I	NA	NA		I	0	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
GHANA	I			M	I	1	II			S	I	2	I	3	I	
GUINEA	I	NA	NA	M	I	1	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	1	I
GUINEA-BISSAU		S		M	I	3	II			NA	NA	I	0	I	3	I
IVORY COAST	I			M	I	1	II	M		S	M	I	4	I	5	I
KENYA	I	M	M	M	I	3	II	S	S	S	M	I	7	I	10	I
LESOTHO	I	NA	NA		I	0	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
LIBERIA	I			M	I	1	II	M	M	NA	NA	I	2	I	3	I
LIBYA	I			S	M	I	3	II		M	I	1	I	4	I	
MADAGASCAR	I	M	M	M	M	I	4	II	M	M	M	I	4	I	8	I
MALAWI	I				I	0	II	NA	NA	M	M	I	2	I	2	I
MALI	I	M	M		M	I	3	II			I	0	I	3	I	
MAURITANIA	I	S	S		I	4	II				I	0	I	4	I	
MAURITIUS	I				I	0	II	M		NA	NA	I	1	I	1	I
MOROCCO	I	M	M	M	M	I	4	II		M	M	I	3	I	7	I
MOZAMBIQUE	I	NA	NA	NA	I	0	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
NIGER	I			M	I	1	II				I	0	I	1	I	
NIGERIA	I	M			I	1	II			M	M	I	2	I	3	I
RWANDA	I		M		I	1	II	M	M		I	2	I	3	I	
SAO TOME ANDI			NA		I	0	II			NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
SENEGAL	I		M		M	I	2	II	M	M	M	I	3	I	5	I
SEYCHELLES	I	M			I	1	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	1	I
SIERRA LEONE					I	0	II	M	M	NA	NA	I	2	I	2	I
SOMALIA	I	S	M	S	M	I	6	II	M	M	M	I	3	I	9	I
SOUTH AFRICA	I	M	M		I	2	II				I	0	I	2	I	
SUDAN	I	M	M	M	M	I	4	II	M	M		I	2	I	6	I
SWAZILAND	I				I	0	II	S	S	NA	NA	I	4	I	4	I
TANZANIA	I	S	M	M	M	I	5	II	M	M	M	I	3	I	8	I

TOGO	I																	
TUNISIA	I																	
UGANDA	I																	
UPPER VOLTA	I																	
ZAIRE	I																	
ZAMBIA	I																	
ZIMBABWE	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	4.39	
BURMA	3.68	
THAILAND	3.33	MED
INDONESIA	3.29	
PHILIPPINES	2.25	
PAPUA NEW GU	1.26	
TAIWAN	NA	

---

MEAN VALUE = 3.45      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	27.88	
BURMA	23.26	
THAILAND	18.03	
PHILIPPINES	16.01	MED
MALAYSIA	13.92	
INDONESIA	12.24	
PAPUA NEW GU	3.74	
TAIWAN	NA	

---

MEAN VALUE = 16.44      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 24.24

TABLE 5

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

---

BURMA	2.93	
THAILAND	2.21	
KOREA, REPUB	1.93	
INDONESIA	1.65	
		----- MED
TAIWAN	1.63	
PAPUA NEW GU	1.40	
MALAYSIA	1.27	
PHILIPPINES	0.60	

---

MEAN VALUE = 1.70      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 2.39

TABLE 6

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

-----

KOREA, REPUB	16.90	
TAIWAN	10.73	
BURMA	10.65	
THAILAND	7.36	
-----		MED
INDONESIA	5.24	
PAPUA NEW GU	4.40	
MALAYSIA	3.79	
PHILIPPINES	1.99	

-----

MEAN VALUE = 7.63      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 12.52

TABLE 7

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

---

THAILAND	2.65***	
KOREA. REPUB	1.06***	
MALAYSIA	0.62***	
BURMA	-0.05***	MED
INDONESIA	-2.97	
PAPUA NEW GU	-5.98	
PHILIPPINES	-8.16	
TAIWAN	NA	

---

MEAN VALUE = -1.83      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 2.18

TABLE 8

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

---

THAILAND	0.90***	
MALAYSIA	-1.11***	
KOREA, REPUB	-2.66***	
PAPUA NEW GU	-3.57	MED
PHILIPPINES	-6.11	
BURMA	-6.90	
INDONESIA	-7.45	
TAIWAN	NA	

---

MEAN VALUE = -3.84      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = -0.71

TABLE 9

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

---

INDONESIA	26.49***	
THAILAND	12.78***	
MALAYSIA	10.53***	
BURMA	6.89***	
<hr/>		
		MED
TAIWAN	-5.51	
KOREA, REPUB	-14.09	
PHILIPPINES	-19.86	
PAPUA NEW GU	-26.70	

---

MEAN VALUE = -1.18      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 17.13

TABLE 10

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

TAIWAN	23.72***	
THAILAND	22.99***	
MALAYSIA	21.51***	
INDONESIA	8.79**	
----- MED		
BURMA	5.33	
KOREA, REPUB	4.37	
PHILIPPINES	-17.57	
PAPUA NEW GU	-19.40	

MEAN VALUE = 6.22      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 23.36

TABLE II -- 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)	I LEVEL MEASURES					I TOTAL I S + M I SCORES	II TREND MEASURES					I TOTAL I S + M I SCORES	I TOTAL I ILEV+TRNDI I SCORES	
	I DE/ I GNP I ( 3)	I DE/ I CGE I ( 4)	I MI/ I TI I ( 5)	I MI/ I TR I ( 6)	I I I		II DE/ II GNP II ( 7)	II DE/ II CGE II ( 8)	II MI/ II TI II ( 9)	II MI/ II TR II (10)	I I I			
BURMA	I M	M	S	M	I	5	II					I	I	I
INDONESIA	I				I	1	II			M		I	I	I
KOREA, REPUB	I S	S	M	M	I	6	II	M		S		I	I	I
MALAYSIA	I M				I	1	II	M	M			I	I	I
PAPUA NEW GUI	I				I	0	II		M			I	I	I
PHILIPPINES	I				I	0	II					I	I	I
TAIWAN	I NA	NA		M	I	1	II	NA				I	I	I
THAILAND	I	M	M	M	I	3	II	S	NA	S		M	I	I
										M		M	I	I
												6	I	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 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 N.E.S. ASIA  
 RANKED BY RATIO OF DEF EXP/GNP  
 (DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

ISRAEL	30.43	
OMAN	25.33	
SYRIA	16.42	
SAUDI ARABIA	16.23	
YEMEN ARAB R	13.93	
JORDAN	12.17	
IRAQ	8.38	
EGYPT	8.27	
LEBANON	6.73	
GREECE	5.79	
PAKISTAN	5.02	
----- MED		
TURKEY	4.52	
KUWAIT	4.34	
PORTUGAL	3.61	
INDIA	3.15	
BAHRAIN	2.37	
CYPRUS	1.72	
SPAIN	1.68	
BANGLADESH	1.41	
NEPAL	0.92	
SRI LANKA	0.71	
MALTA	0.53	
AFGHANISTAN	NA	
IRAN	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 7.89      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 16.04

TABLE 4

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

---

OMAN	42.69
SYRIA	37.96
ISRAEL	36.37
YEMEN ARAB R	34.09
SAUDI ARABIA	27.03
GREECE	24.04
JORDAN	23.54
LEBANON	23.04
PAKISTAN	22.38
EGYPT	20.79
TURKEY	17.80

----- MED

INDIA	16.74
KUWAIT	13.71
PORTUGAL	13.27
IRAQ	13.08
SPAIN	10.84
CYPRUS	8.34
BAHRAIN	7.64
BANGLADESH	6.95
NEPAL	6.47
SRI LANKA	1.86
MALTA	1.36
AFGHANISTAN	NA
IRAN	NA

---

MEAN VALUE = 18.64      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 30.40

TABLE 5

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

SYRIA	51.20
YEMEN ARAB R	25.06
AFGHANISTAN	24.70
IRAQ	17.78
JORDAN	9.75
IRAN	7.37
EGYPT	6.37
INDIA	5.38
ISRAEL	5.13
PAKISTAN	3.66
GREECE	2.84
----- MED	
TURKEY	2.76
OMAN	2.38
SAUDI ARABIA	2.11
LEBANON	1.07
BAHRAIN	0.69
SPAIN	0.65
KUWAIT	0.64
BANGLADESH	0.52
CYPRUS	0.43
SRI LANKA	0.42
PORTUGAL	0.36
MALTA	0.0
NEPAL	0.0

MEAN VALUE = 7.79      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 20.00

TABLE 6

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

-----

SYRIA	491.80
EGYPT	71.13
YEMEN ARAB R	34.85
IRAQ	31.70
GREECE	25.10
JORDAN	25.09
AFGHANISTAN	21.44
ISRAEL	20.53
PAKISTAN	18.41
TURKEY	17.90
IRAN	10.49

MED

-----

INDIA	8.42
OMAN	6.30
SAUDI ARABIA	5.33
BANGLADESH	4.67
BAHRAIN	2.65
SRI LANKA	1.97
SPAIN	1.80
KUWAIT	1.62
LEBANON	1.53
CYPRUS	1.34
PORTUGAL	0.90
MALTA	0.0
NEPAL	0.0

-----

MEAN VALUE = 36.59      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 139.59

TABLE 7

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

---

YEMEN ARAB R.	19.86***	
MALTA	5.26***	
BANGLADESH	4.95***	
NEPAL	3.83***	
SRI LANKA	3.64***	
SYRIA	2.83***	
LEBANON	2.10***	
INDIA	0.10***	
ISRAEL	-1.34***	
PORTUGAL	-2.03**	
SAUDI ARABIA	-4.08	MED.
PAKISTAN	-4.08	
GREECE	-5.12	
BAHRAIN	-6.37	
CYPRUS	-6.45	
SPAIN	-7.89	
TURKEY	-8.24	
JORDAN	-8.59	
QMAN	-11.58	
KUWAIT	-13.54	
EGYPT	-17.34	
AFGHANISTAN	NA	
IRAN	NA	
IRAQ	NA	

---

MEAN VALUE = -2.57      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 5.54

TABLE 8

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

---

LEBANON	10.61***	
BAHRAIN	8.04***	
MALTA	7.77***	
SYRIA	4.93***	
PORTUGAL	-0.27***	
OMAN	-1.37***	
YEMEN ARAB R	-1.39***	
NEPAL	-2.34	
INDIA	-2.49	
ISRAEL	-2.61	
PAKISTAN	-3.37	MED
GREECE	-4.37	
BANGLADESH	-4.38	
SAUDI ARABIA	-4.87	
CYPRUS	-5.54	
SRI LANKA	-6.14	
KUWAIT	-7.71	
TURKEY	-8.76	
EGYPT	-9.01	
JORDAN	-9.16	
SPAIN	-12.11	
AFGHANISTAN	NA	
IRAN	NA	
IRAQ	NA	

---

MEAN VALUE = -2.60      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 3.45

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	59.64***	
SYRIA	22.99***	
EGYPT	16.78***	
OMAN	13.39***	
LEBANON	4.63***	
JORDAN	0.97***	
SAUDI ARABIA	-2.14***	
PORTUGAL	-8.19	
BANGLADESH	-10.14	MED
TURKEY	-10.43	
INDIA	-14.38	
PAKISTAN	-16.39	
SPAIN	-18.35	
ISRAEL	-26.29	
GREECE	-34.09	
SRI LANKA	-42.22	
KUWAIT	-44.66	
AFGHANISTAN	NA	
BAHRAIN	NA	
CYPRUS	NA	
IRAN	NA	
IRAQ	NA	
MALTA	NA	
NEPAL	NA	

---

MEAN VALUE = -6.41      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 19.32

AFGHANISTAN NA  
IRAN NA  
IRAQ NA  
BELIZE NA  
COSTA RICA NA  
SURINAME NA

.....  
MEAN VALUE = -0.83      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 14.45

TABLE 10

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

YEMEN ARAB R	78.09***	
SYRIA	33.71***	
SAUDI ARABIA	30.71***	
LEBANON	28.26***	
BANGLADESH	12.12***	
EGYPT	7.36***	
IRAQ	6.65***	
OMAN	5.01***	
JORDAN	2.85***	
TURKEY	-9.57	
----- MED		
INDIA	-17.13	
IRAN	-21.96	
PAKISTAN	-22.67	
PORTUGAL	-23.99	
SPAIN	-24.49	
GREECE	-26.97	
ISRAEL	-35.76	
KUWAIT	-40.44	
SRI LANKA	-45.80	
AFGHANISTAN	-57.02	
BAHRAIN	NA	
CYPRUS	NA	
MALTA	NA	
NEPAL	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -6.05      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 26.45

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)	I LEVEL MEASURES				I TOTAL I S + M I SCORES	II TREND MEASURES				II TOTAL II S + M II SCORES	I TOTAL I LEV+TANDI I SCORES	I
	I DE/ I GNP I (3)	DE/ CGE (4)	MI/ TI (5)	MI/ IR (6)		II DE/ II GNP II (7)	DE/ CGE (8)	MI/ TI (9)	MI/ IR (10)			
AFGHANISTAN	I NA	NA	S	M	I 3	II NA	NA	NA		I 0	I 3	I
BAHRAIN	I				I 0	II	S	NA	NA	I 2	I 2	I
BANGLADESH	I				I 0	II M			M	I 2	I 2	I
CYPRUS	I				I 0	II		NA	NA	I 0	I 0	I
EGYPT	I M	M	M	M	I 4	II			M	I 2	I 6	I
GREECE	I M	M	M	M	I 4	II				I 0	I 4	I
INDIA	I			M	I 1	II M	M			I 2	I 3	I
IRAN	I NA	NA	M	M	I 2	II NA	NA	NA		I 0	I 2	I
IRAQ	I M		M	M	I 3	II NA	NA	NA	M	I 1	I 4	I
ISRAEL	I S	S	M	M	I 6	II M	M			I 2	I 8	I
JORDAN	I M		M	M	I 4	II			M	I 2	I 6	I
KUWAIT	I				I 0	II				I 0	I 0	I
LEBANON	I M	M			I 2	II M	S	M	M	I 5	I 7	I
MALTA	I				I 0	II M	S	NA	NA	I 3	I 3	I
NEPAL	I				I 0	II M	M	NA	NA	I 2	I 2	I
OMAN	I S	S			I 4	II	M	M	M	I 3	I 7	I
PAKISTAN	I M	M	M	M	I 4	II				I 0	I 4	I
PORTUGAL	I				I 0	II M	M	M		I 3	I 3	I
SAUDI ARABIA	I S	M			I 3	II			M	I 2	I 5	I
SPAIN	I				I 0	II				I 0	I 0	I
SRI LANKA	I				I 0	II M				I 1	I 1	I
SYRIA	I S	S	S	M	I 7	II M	S	S	M	I 6	I 13	I
TURKEY	I	M		M	I 2	II				I 1	I 3	I
YEMEN ARAB RI	I M	S	S	M	I 6	II S	M	S	M	I 6	I 12	I

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	4.84	
ARGENTINA	3.74	
GUYANA	3.74	
NICARAGUA	2.84	
CHILE	2.50	
BOLIVIA	2.18	
EL SALVADOR	2.09	
ECUADOR	1.93	
URUGUAY	1.87	
HONDURAS	1.92	
DOMINICAN RE	1.75	
----- MED		
HAITI	1.33	
VENEZUELA	1.29	
PARAGUAY	1.13	
COLOMBIA	1.02	
GUATEMALA	0.86	
JAMAICA	0.82	
BRAZIL	0.81	
PANAMA	0.71	
MEXICO	0.42	
TRINIDAD & T	0.33	
BARBADOS	0.31	
BELIZE	NA	
COSTA RICA	NA	
SURINAME	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 1.74      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 2.94

TABLE 4

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

PERU	21.24
ARGENTINA	14.88
BOLIVIA	12.96
URUGUAY	12.07
PARAGUAY	11.78
EL SALVADOR	11.36
ECUADOR	11.14
NICARAGUA	11.07
CHILE	10.92
COLOMBIA	10.41
DOMINICAN RE	9.99
----- MED	
BRAZIL	9.01
HONDURAS	8.05
HAITI	7.57
GUATEMALA	6.50
GUYANA	6.07
VENEZUELA	5.67
PANAMA	2.75
MEXICO	2.60
JAMAICA	1.84
BARBADOS	0.99
TRINIDAD & T	0.90
BELIZE	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
SURINAME	NA

MEAN VALUE = 8.63      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 13.63

TABLE 5

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

ECUADOR	5.40	
PERU	4.39	
BOLIVIA	4.78	
CHILE	3.08	
ARGENTINA	2.96	
PARAGUAY	2.66	
EL SALVADOR	1.09	
URUGUAY	0.80	
COLOMBIA	0.73	
NICARAGUA	0.65	MED
BRAZIL	0.60	
GUATEMALA	0.50	
HONDURAS	0.47	
GUYANA	0.46	
VENEZUELA	0.46	
PANAMA	0.38	
TRINIDAD & T	0.38	
DOMINICAN RE	0.23	
MEXICO	0.05	
BARBADOS	0.0	
BELIZE	0.0	
COSTA RICA	0.0	
HAITI	0.0	
JAMAICA	0.0	
SURINAME	0.0	

MEAN VALUE = 1.61      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 3.38

TABLE 6

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

BOLIVIA	33.92	
ECUADOR	20.92	
GUYANA	19.23	
PANAMA	12.40	
PERU	10.95	
EL SALVADOR	9.26	
CHILE	5.76	
BELIZE	4.67	
ARGENTINA	4.01	
PARAGUAY	3.43	
-----		
HONDURAS	2.38	MED
BRAZIL	2.18	
URUGUAY	1.94	
DOMINICAN RE	1.82	
GUATEMALA	1.77	
VENEZUELA	1.11	
NICARAGUA	0.90	
COLOMBIA	0.90	
MEXICO	0.43	
TRINIDAD & T	0.36	
BARBADOS	0.0	
COSTA RICA	0.0	
HAITI	0.0	
JAMAICA	0.0	
SURINAME	0.0	

-----

MEAN VALUE = 6.92      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)

EL SALVADOR	17.45***
ARGENTINA	15.89***
HAITI	11.21***
NICARAGUA	10.28***
BARBADOS	8.79***
CHILE	8.16***
TRINIDAD & T	7.00***
COLOMBIA	5.62***
HONDURAS	2.16***
DOMINICAN RE	-0.87
PANAMA	-1.12
----- MED	
BOLIVIA	-1.25
JAMAICA	-2.07
GUYANA	-3.21
PERU	-3.74
BRAZIL	-5.95
PARAGUAY	-6.00
ECUADOR	-7.67
VENEZUELA	-9.78
URUGUAY	-10.98
GUATEMALA	-12.66
MEXICO	-13.09
BELIZE	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
SURINAME	NA

MEAN VALUE = 0.14      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 9.61

TABLE 8

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

BOLIVIA	14.18***
EL SALVADOR	13.33***
BARBADOS	10.33***
CHILE	5.04***
TRINIDAD & T	2.08***
ARGENTINA	1.85***
HAITI	0.69***
COLOMBIA	0.37***
VENEZUELA	-0.54***
HONDURAS	-1.12***
GUYANA	-1.73
----- MED	
BRAZIL	-3.53
NICARAGUA	-3.61
PANAMA	-4.62
PARAGUAY	-4.68
JAMAICA	-4.74
DOMINICAN RE	-4.94
PERU	-5.74
ECUADOR	-8.28
URUGUAY	-11.08
GUATEMALA	-14.40
MEXICO	-17.06
BELIZE	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
SURINAME	NA

MEAN VALUE = -1.74      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 6.12

TABLE 9

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

BOLIVIA	53.92***	
COLOMBIA	43.14***	
ARGENTINA	18.92***	
PARAGUAY	17.88***	
URUGUAY	-4.50***	
CHILE	-6.06	
ECUADOR	-7.11	
----- MED		
VENEZUELA	-9.36	
BRAZIL	-11.19	
GUATEMALA	-19.11	
PERU	-20.28	
MEXICO	-29.62	
NICARAGUA	-36.35	
HONDURAS	-61.75	
BARBADOS	NA	
BELIZE	NA	
COSTA RICA	NA	
DOMINICAN RE	NA	
EL SALVADOR	NA	
GUYANA	NA	
HAITI	NA	
JAMAICA	NA	
PANAMA	NA	
SURINAME	NA	
TRINIDAD & T	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -5.11      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 25.50

TABLE 10

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

---

BOLIVIA	74.87***	
COLOMBIA	28.10***	
ARGENTINA	13.16***	
BELIZE	12.12***	
VENEZUELA	7.79***	
URUGUAY	7.37***	
PARAGUAY	5.31***	
BRAZIL	3.29***	MED
ECUADOR	-1.09***	
GUATEMALA	-5.49***	
MEXICO	-24.44	
CHILE	-39.69	
HONDURAS	-56.02	
PERU	-60.76	
NICARAGUA	-100.98	
BARBAOOS	NA	
COSTA RICA	NA	
DOMINICAN RE	NA	
EL SALVADOR	NA	
GUYANA	NA	
HAITI	NA	
JAMAICA	NA	
PANAMA	NA	
SURINAME	NA	
TRINIDAD & T	NA	

---

MEAN VALUE = -9.10      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 33.04

TABLE 11 -- 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				TOTAL S + M SCORES	TREND MEASURES				TOTAL S + M SCORES	TOTAL LEVEL+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)		
ARGENTINA	S	S	M	M	6	S	M	M	M	5	11
BARBADOS					0	M	S	NA	NA	3	3
BELIZE	NA	NA		M	1	NA	NA	NA	M	1	2
BOLIVIA	M	M	S	M	5		S	S	M	5	10
BRAZIL					0					0	0
CHILE	M	M	M	M	4	M	M	M		3	7
COLOMBIA		M	M		2	M	M	S	M	5	7
COSTA RICA	NA	NA			0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0
DOMINICAN REP	M	M			2	M		NA	NA	1	3
ECUADOR	M	M	S	M	5			M		1	6
EL SALVADOR	M	M	M	M	4	S	S	NA	NA	4	8
GUATEMALA					0					0	0
GUYANA	S			M	3		M	NA	NA	1	4
HAITI					0	S	M	NA	NA	3	3
HONDURAS	M				1	M	M			2	3
JAMAICA					0			NA	NA	0	0
MEXICO					0					0	0
NICARAGUA	M	M			2	S				2	4
PANAMA				M	1	M		NA	NA	1	2
PARAGUAY		M	M	M	3			M	M	2	5
PERU	S	S	S	M	7					0	7
SURINAME	NA	NA			0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO					0	M	M	NA	NA	2	2
URUGUAY	M	M	M		3			M	M	2	5
VENEZUELA					0		M		M	2	2

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

---

ISRAEL	30.43
OMAN	25.33
SYRIA	16.42
SAUDI ARABIA	16.23
MAURITANIA	13.93
YEMEN ARAB R	13.93
JORDAN	12.17
ETHIOPIA	9.18
IRAQ	8.38
EGYPT	8.27
ZIMBABWE	7.49
LEBANON	6.73
SOMALIA	6.21
KOREA. REPUB	5.96
GREECE	5.79
TANZANIA	5.78
GUINEA-BISSA	5.73
MOROCCO	5.54
PAKISTAN	5.02
PERU	4.84
TURKEY	4.52
MALAYSIA	4.39
ZAMBIA	4.39
KUWAIT	4.34
KENYA	4.31
MADAGASCAR	4.25
BOTSWANA	4.08
CONGO. REP.	3.75
ARGENTINA	3.74
GUYANA	3.74
BURMA	3.68
PORTUGAL	3.61
SOUTH AFRICA	3.61
SEYCHELLES	3.41
THAILAND	3.33
INDONESIA	3.29
INDIA	3.16
ZAIRE	2.97
SUDAN	2.88
NIGERIA	2.87
NICARAGUA	2.84
UPPER VOLTA	2.74
MALI	2.62
BURUNDI	2.52
CHILE	2.50

BAHRAIN	2.37	
CAPE VERDE	2.35	MED
SENEGAL	2.35	
TOGO	2.33	
ALGERIA	2.32	
PHILIPPINES	2.25	
SWAZILAND	2.25	
BOLIVIA	2.18	
MALAWI	2.16	
BENIN (DAHOM)	2.11	
EL SALVADOR	2.00	
LIBYA	1.93	
ECUADOR	1.93	
URUGUAY	1.87	
HONDURAS	1.82	
RWANDA	1.78	
CENTRAL AFRI	1.77	
DOMINICAN RE	1.75	
CYPRUS	1.72	
SPAIN	1.68	
LIBERIA	1.55	
CAMEROON	1.49	
SAO TOME AND	1.41	
BANGLADESH	1.41	
SIERRA LEONE	1.37	
TUNISIA	1.37	
HAITI	1.33	
VENEZUELA	1.28	
PAPUA NEW GU	1.26	
PARAGUAY	1.18	
IVORY COAST	1.16	
COLOMBIA	1.02	
NEPAL	0.92	
GUATEMALA	0.86	
JAMAICA	0.82	
BRAZIL	0.81	
NIGER	0.73	
PANAMA	0.71	
UGANDA	0.71	
SRI LANKA	0.71	
MALTA	0.53	
GHANA	0.52	
DJIBOUTI, DE	0.48	
MEXICO	0.42	
GABON	0.41	
TRINIDAD & T	0.33	
BARBADOS	0.31	
MAURITIUS	0.19	
CHAD	NA	
GAMBIA, THE	NA	
GUINEA	NA	
LESOTHO	NA	
MOZAMBIQUE	NA	

TAIWAN NA  
AFGHANISTAN NA  
IRAN NA  
BELIZE NA  
COSTA RICA NA  
SURINAME NA

-----  
MEAN VALUE = 3.95 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 8.83

TABLE 4

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

---

OMAN	42.69
ETHIOPIA	42.65
SYRIA	37.96
ISRAEL	36.37
YEMEN ARAB R	34.09
MAURITANIA	29.34
KOREA. REPUB	27.88
CHAD	27.40
SAUDI ARABIA	27.03
GREECE	24.04
JORDAN	23.54
BURMA	23.26
LEBANON	23.04
ZIMBABWE	22.80
PAKISTAN	22.38
BURUNDI	22.00
PERU	21.24
EGYPT	20.79
MALI	20.41
UGANDA	19.47
MOROCCO	18.46
THAILAND	18.03
UPPER VOLTA	18.00
TURKEY	17.80
SOMALIA	17.71
TANZANIA	17.06
INDIA	16.74
RWANDA	16.01
PHILIPPINES	16.01
SOUTH AFRICA	15.04
ARGENTINA	14.88
CONGO. REP.	14.40
KENYA	14.25
BENIN (DAHOM	13.98
MALAYSIA	13.97
NADAGASCAR	13.92
KUWAIT	13.71
ZAIRE	13.39
PORTUGAL	13.27
IRAQ	13.08
BOLIVIA	12.96
INDONESIA	12.24
URUGUAY	12.07
SENEGAL	11.83
SUDAN	11.63

PARAGUAY 11.78  
ZAMBIA 11.76

----- MED

EL SALVADOR 11.36  
ECUADOR 11.14  
NICARAGUA 11.07  
CHILE 10.92  
SPAIN 10.84  
COLOMBIA 10.41  
DOMINICAN RE 9.99  
CAMEROON 9.45  
NIGERIA 9.02  
BRAZIL 9.01  
CENTRAL AFRI 8.85  
CYPRUS 8.34  
BOTSWANA 8.06  
HONDURAS 8.05  
ALGERIA 7.98  
BAHRAIN 7.64  
HAITI 7.57  
MALAWI 7.43  
TOGO 7.18  
BANGLADESH 6.95  
GUINEA-BISSA 6.76  
SEYCHELLES 6.54  
GUATEMALA 6.50  
NEPAL 6.47  
GUYANA 6.07  
VENEZUELA 5.67  
SWAZILAND 5.39  
LIBYA 5.33  
NIGER 5.27  
SIERRA LEONE 4.69  
TUNISIA 4.42  
CAPE VERDE 4.12  
LIBERIA 3.91  
PAPUA NEW GU 3.74  
GHANA 3.65  
IVORY COAST 3.34  
PANAMA 2.75  
MEXICO 2.60  
SAO TOME AND 2.49  
SRI LANKA 1.85  
JAMAICA 1.84  
MALTA 1.36  
DJIBOUTI, DE 1.16  
GABON 1.13  
BARBADOS 0.99  
TRINIDAD & T 0.90  
MAURITIUS 0.54  
GAMBIA, THE NA  
GUINEA NA  
LESOTHO NA  
MOZAMBIQUE NA

TAIWAN	NA
AFGHANISTAN	NA
IRAN	NA
BELIZE	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
SURINAME	NA

-----  
MEAN VALUE = 13.01      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 22.40

TABLE 5

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

---

SYRIA	51.20
ETHIOPIA	42.39
CAPE VERDE	35.87
SOMALIA	31.94
YEMEN ARAB R	25.06
LIBYA	25.04
AFGHANISTAN	24.70
IRAQ	17.78
GUINEA-BISSA	12.03
TANZANIA	11.33
JORDAN	9.75
MOROCCO	9.14
SUDAN	8.04
IRAN	7.37
EGYPT	6.37
ZAMBIA	6.15
GUINEA	5.76
ECUADOR	5.40
INDIA	5.38
ISRAEL	5.13
PERU	4.89
BOLIVIA	4.78
PAKISTAN	3.86
ALGERIA	3.47
BURUNDI	3.23
CHILE	3.08
ARGENTINA	2.95
BURMA	2.93
GREECE	2.84
TURKEY	2.76
NIGER	2.76
PARAGUAY	2.66
GHANA	2.49
BENIN (DAHOM)	2.46
MADAGASCAR	2.42
OMAN	2.38
TUNISIA	2.34
KENYA	2.33
CONGO. REP.	2.31
UPPER VOLTA	2.29
RWANDA	2.28
THAILAND	2.21
SAUDI ARABIA	2.11
MALI	2.10

---

CENTRAL AFRI 1.97

MED

IVORY COAST	1.94
KOREA, REPUB	1.93
MALAWI	1.83
INDONESIA	1.65
ZAIRE	1.65
TAIWAN	1.63
GABON	1.60
PAPUA NEW GU	1.40
MALAYSIA	1.27
MAURITANIA	1.22
UGANDA	1.14
EL SALVADOR	1.09
LEBANON	1.07
SENEGAL	1.06
ZIMBABWE	1.05
TOGO	0.66
URUGUAY	0.80
COLOMBIA	0.78
BAHRAIN	0.69
NICARAGUA	0.65
SPAIN	0.65
KUWAIT	0.64
BRAZIL	0.60
PHILIPPINES	0.60
NIGERIA	0.60
BAHGLADESH	0.52
GUATEMALA	0.50
SIERRA LEONE	0.50
HONDURAS	0.47
GUYANA	0.46
VENEZUELA	0.46
CYPRUS	0.43
SRI LANKA	0.42
PANAMA	0.38
TRINIDAD & T	0.38
BOTSWANA	0.37
PORTUGAL	0.36
LIBERIA	0.35
MAURITIUS	0.35
DOMINICAN RE	0.23
CAMEROON	0.12
SOUTH AFRICA	0.06
MEXICO	0.05
CHAD	0.0
DJIBOUTI, DE	0.0
GAMBIA, THE	0.0
LESOTHO	0.0
SEYCHELLES	0.0
SWAZILAND	0.0
MALTA	0.0
NEPAL	0.0
BARBADOS	0.0
BELIZE	0.0

COSTA RICA 0.0  
HAITI 0.0  
JAMAICA 0.0  
SURINAME 0.0  
MOZAMBIQUE NA  
SAO TOME AND NA

-----  
MEAN VALUE = 5.12 MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 14.47

TABLE 6

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

---

SOMALIA	507.45	
SYRIA	491.80	
ETHIOPIA	285.64	
TANZANIA	276.47	
IVORY COAST	250.76	
MADAGASCAR	200.00	
SUDAN	176.67	
ZAMBIA	123.23	
SENEGAL	105.56	
MALI	104.76	
MOROCCO	100.78	
EGYPT	71.13	
LIBERIA	62.50	
BENIN (DAHOM	61.11	
GABON	40.26	
CAPE VERDE	38.53	
YEMEN ARAB R	34.85	
BOLIVIA	33.92	
CONGO. REP.	31.70	
UGANDA	29.41	
LIBYA	25.77	
GREECE	25.10	
JORDAN	25.09	
AFGHANISTAN	21.44	
DJIBOUTI. DE	20.92	
ECUADOR	20.92	
ISRAEL	20.53	
GUYANA	19.23	
PAKISTAN	18.41	
TURKEY	17.90	
KOREA. REPUB	16.90	
UPPER VOLTA	15.31	
MALAWI	14.39	
ALGERIA	13.56	
TUNISIA	13.53	
NIGER	13.35	
PANAMA	12.40	
PERU	10.95	
TAIWAN	10.73	
KENYA	10.70	
BURMA	10.65	
CENTRAL AFRI	10.00	
EL SALVADOR	9.26	MED
ZAIRE	9.22	
INDIA	8.42	

GHANA	8.33
SIERRA LEONE	8.06
BURUNDI	7.45
THAILAND	7.36
TOGO	6.99
OMAN	6.30
CHILE	5.76
SAUDI ARABIA	5.33
INDONESIA	5.24
IRAN	5.20
BANGLADESH	4.67
PAPUA NEW GU	4.40
MAURITANIA	4.35
RWANDA	4.32
ARGENTINA	4.01
MALAYSIA	3.79
PARAGUAY	3.43
MAURITIUS	2.72
BAHRAIN	2.65
GUINEA	2.38
HONDURAS	2.38
BRAZIL	2.18
PHILIPPINES	1.99
SRI LANKA	1.97
URUGUAY	1.94
DOMINICAN RE	1.82
SPAIN	1.60
GUATEMALA	1.77
KUWAIT	1.62
LEBANON	1.53
NIGERIA	1.52
CYPRUS	1.34
CAMEROON	1.21
VENEZUELA	1.11
BOTSWANA	0.94
PORTUGAL	0.90
COLOMBIA	0.90
MEXICO	0.43
TRINIDAD & T	0.36
SOUTH AFRICA	0.20
CHAD	0.0
GAMBIA, THE	0.0
GUINEA-BISSA	0.0
LESOTHO	0.0
MOZAMBIQUE	0.0
SAO TOME AND	0.0
SEYCHELLES	0.0
SWAZILAND	0.0
ZIMBABWE	0.0
IRAQ	0.0
MALTA	0.0
NEPAL	0.0
BARBADOS	0.0

BELIZE	0.0
COSTA RICA	0.0
HAITI	0.0
JAMAICA	0.0
NICARAGUA	0.0
SURINAME	0.0

-----

MEAN VALUE = 41.79      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 134.25

TABLE 7

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

SWAZILAND	41.78***
KENYA	25.81***
ZIMBABWE	25.13***
SOMALIA	20.01***
YEMEN ARAB R	19.66***
MADAGASCAR	19.66***
ETHIOPIA	17.96***
EL SALVADOR	17.45***
TANZANIA	16.05***
ARGENTINA	15.89***
BENIN (DAHOM)	14.18***
LIBERIA	14.10***
HAITI	11.21***
ZAMBIA	10.46***
NICARAGUA	10.28***
BARBADOS	8.79***
RWANDA	8.22***
CHILE	8.16***
SENEGAL	7.53***
SIERRA LEONE	7.34***
TRINIDAD & T	7.00***
COLOMBIA	5.62***
MALTA	5.26***
SUDAN	5.09***
BANGLADESH	4.95***
NEPAL	3.83***
SRI LANKA	3.64***
IVORY COAST	3.21***
SYRIA	2.63***
THAILAND	2.65***
MAURITIUS	2.54***
HONDURAS	2.16***
LEBANON	2.10***
BURUNDI	2.04***
ZAIRE	1.95***
TOGO	1.64***
KOREA, REPUB	1.08***
SAO TOME AND	0.76***
MALAYSIA	0.62***
INDIA	0.10***
BURMA	-0.05***
NIGER	-0.07***
DOMINICAN RE	-0.87
PANAMA	-1.12
----- MED	
BOLIVIA	-1.25

ISRAEL	-1.34
TUNISIA	-1.70
PORTUGAL	-2.03
JAMAICA	-2.07
UPPER VOLTA	-2.42
MOROCCO	-2.97
INDONESIA	-2.97
GUYANA	-3.21
CAMEROON	-3.42
PERU	-3.74
SAUDI ARABIA	-4.05
PAKISTAN	-4.08
GREECE	-5.12
ALGERIA	-5.48
GUINEA-BISSA	-5.53
BRAZIL	-5.95
PAPUA NEW GU	-5.93
PARAGUAY	-6.00
MAURITANIA	-6.10
BAHRAIN	-6.37
CYPRUS	-6.45
CENTRAL AFRI	-6.92
ECUADOR	-7.67
SPAIN	-7.89
PHILIPPINES	-8.16
TURKEY	-8.24
JORDAN	-8.59
NIGERIA	-8.76
MALI	-9.43
GABON	-9.64
LIBYA	-9.65
VENEZUELA	-9.79
URUGUAY	-10.98
SOUTH AFRICA	-11.19
OMAN	-11.58
CONGO. REP.	-11.81
GUATEMALA	-12.66
KUWAIT	-13.54
EGYPT	-17.34
MEXICO	-18.09
GHANA	-28.01
UGANDA	-38.24
DJIBOUTI. DE	-93.28
BOTSWANA	NA
CAPE VERDE	NA
CHAD	NA
GAMBIA, THE	NA
GUINEA	NA
LESOTHO	NA
MALAWI	NA
MOZAMBIQUE	NA
SEYCHELLES	NA
TAIWAN	NA

TABLE 8

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

---

KENYA	19.99***
SWAZILAND	19.65***
ZIMBABWE	17.06***
BENIN (DAHOM)	15.09***
SOMALIA	14.77***
ETHIOPIA	14.66***
BOLIVIA	14.18***
EL SALVADOR	13.33***
LEBANON	10.61***
BARBADOS	10.33***
SENEGAL	9.48***
ZAMBIA	8.30***
BAHRAIN	8.04***
TANZANIA	7.83***
MALTA	7.77***
MADAGASCAR	7.68***
LIBERIA	7.26***
ZAIRE	6.92***
CHILE	5.04***
SYRIA	4.93***
MOROCCO	4.86***
BURUNDI	4.25***
TOGO	4.08***
UGANDA	3.58***
RWANDA	3.51***
TRINIDAD & T	2.08***
SIERRA LEONE	1.97***
SUDAN	1.93***
GABON	1.93***
ARGENTINA	1.85***
THAILAND	0.90***
HAITI	0.69***
MAURITANIA	0.46***
COLOMBIA	0.37***
PORTUGAL	-0.27***
CONGO. REP.	-0.32***
VENEZUELA	-0.54***
MALI	-0.56***
TUNISIA	-0.70***
MALAYSIA	-1.11***
HONDURAS	-1.12***
JAMAN	-1.37**
YEMEN ARAB R	-1.39***
CAMEROON	-1.40**
GUYANA	-1.73   MED

UPPER VOLTA	-2.00
IVORY COAST	-2.31
NEPAL	-2.34
INDIA	-2.49
ISRAEL	-2.61
KOREA, REPUR	-2.66
ALGERIA	-2.68
PAKISTAN	-3.37
BRAZIL	-3.53
PAPUA NEW GU	-3.57
MAURITIUS	-3.58
NICARAGUA	-3.61
GREECE	-4.37
BANGLADESH	-4.38
NIGER	-4.51
PANAMA	-4.62
PARAGUAY	-4.68
JAMAICA	-4.74
SAUDI ARABIA	-4.87
DOMINICAN RE	-4.94
SOUTH AFRICA	-5.38
CYPRUS	-5.54
CENTRAL AFRI	-5.72
PERU	-5.74
PHILIPPINES	-6.11
SRI LANKA	-6.14
BURMA	-6.90
INDONESIA	-7.45
KUWAIT	-7.71
NIGERIA	-7.92
LIBYA	-8.10
ECUADOR	-8.28
TURKEY	-8.76
EGYPT	-9.01
JORDAN	-9.16
URUGUAY	-11.08
SPAIN	-12.11
GHANA	-12.13
GUATEMALA	-14.40
CAPE VERDE	-17.00
MEXICO	-17.06
SAO TOME AND	-19.79
GUINEA-BISSA	-19.86
DJIBOUTI, DE	-98.37
BOTSWANA	NA
CHAD	NA
GAMBIA, THE	NA
GUINEA	NA
LESOTHO	NA
MALAWI	NA
MOZAMBIQUE	NA
SEYCHELLES	NA
TAIWAN	NA

AFGHANISTAN	NA
IRAN	NA
IRAQ	NA
BELIZE	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
SURINAME	NA

.....

MEAN VALUE = -1.76      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 11.50

TABLE 9

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

---

YEMEN ARAB R	59.64***
BOLIVIA	53.92***
IVORY COAST	44.04***
COLOMBIA	43.14***
KENYA	35.95***
GHANA	34.68***
INDONESIA	26.49***
NIGERIA	25.15***
TUNISIA	25.01***
ETHIOPIA	24.18***
SYRIA	22.89***
ZAMBIA	22.72***
ARGENTINA	18.82***
MALAWI	18.06*
PARAGUAY	17.88***
EGYPT	16.76***
OMAN	13.39***
THAILAND	12.74***
MOROCCO	11.15***
GABON	10.60***
MALAYSIA	10.53***
LIBYA	9.44***
MADAGASCAR	9.17***
BUKMA	6.89***
CONGO, REP.	5.03***
LEBANON	4.63***
JORDAN	0.97***
SAUDI ARABIA	-2.14***
SUDAN	-3.95**
URUGUAY	-4.50***
TAIWAN	-5.51
CHILE	-6.06
SOMALIA	-6.23

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 MED

ECUADOR	-7.11
TANZANIA	-7.25
RWANDA	-7.47
PORTUGAL	-8.19
VENEZUELA	-9.36
BANGLADESH	-10.14
TURKEY	-10.43
ALGERIA	-11.10
BRAZIL	-11.19
SENEGAL	-12.75
NIGER	-13.99
KOREA, REPUB	-14.09

INDIA	-14.38
PAKISTAN	-16.38
SPAIN	-18.35
GUATEMALA	-19.11
MAURITANIA	-19.53
PHILIPPINES	-19.86
PERU	-20.28
UGANDA	-21.19
ISRAEL	-26.29
PAPUA NEW GU	-26.70
MEXICO	-29.62
GREECE	-34.09
NICARAGUA	-36.35
CAMEROON	-41.33
SRI LANKA	-42.22
KUWAIT	-44.66
MALI	-50.14
TOGO	-56.36
HONDURAS	-61.75
BOTSWANA	-62.86
SOUTH AFRICA	-78.77
BENIN (DAHOM	NA
BURUNDI	NA
CAPE VERDE	NA
CENTRAL AFRI	NA
CHAD	NA
DJIBOUTI. DE	NA
GAMBIA. THE	NA
GUINEA	NA
GUINEA-BISSA	NA
LESOTHO	NA
LIBERIA	NA
MAURITIUS	NA
MOZAMBIQUE	NA
SAO TOME AND	NA
SEYCHELLES	NA
SIERRA LEONE	NA
SWAZILAND	NA
UPPER VOLTA	NA
ZAIRE	NA
ZIMBABWE	NA
AFGHANISTAN	NA
BAHRAIN	NA
CYPRUS	NA
IRAN	NA
IRAQ	NA
MALTA	NA
NEPAL	NA
BARBADOS.	NA
BELIZE	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
DOMINICAN RE	NA
EL SALVADOR	NA

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

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MEAN VALUE = -4.66      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 23.44

TABLE 10

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

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MADAGASCAR	100.07***	
IVORY COAST	92.52***	
YEMEN ARAB R	78.09**	
ECUADOR	74.87**	
ETHIOPIA	61.24**	
TANZANIA	58.08**	
KENYA	51.21**	
SOMALIA	50.81**	
SENEGAL	39.87**	
MALAWI	38.83*	
ZAMBIA	35.34**	
SYRIA	33.71**	
SAUDI ARABIA	30.71**	
TUNISIA	28.27**	
LEBANON	28.26**	
COLOMBIA	28.10**	
MOROCCO	24.15**	
TAIWAN	23.72**	
NIGERIA	23.45**	
THAILAND	22.99**	
MALAYSIA	21.51**	
ARGENTINA	13.16**	
BANGLADESH	12.12**	
UGANDA	10.44**	
GABON	9.52**	
INDONESIA	8.79**	
VENEZUELA	7.79**	
URUGUAY	7.37**	
EGYPT	7.36**	
BURMA	5.38**	
PARAGUAY	5.34**	
BENIN (DAGOM)	5.27**	
OMAN	5.01**	
NIGER	4.57*	
KOREA, REPUB	4.37**	
BRAZIL	3.29**	
JORDAN	2.86**	MED
DJIBOUTI, DE	1.43**	
ECUADOR	-1.09**	
GHANA	-3.34	
GUATEMALA	-5.49	
TURKEY	-9.57	
LIBYA	-9.76	
ALGERIA	-11.24	
RWANDA	-16.07	

INDIA	-17.13
SUDAN	-17.52
PHILIPPINES	-17.57
PAPUA NEW GU	-19.40
BURUNDI	-22.31
PAKISTAN	-22.67
PORTUGAL	-23.99
MEXICO	-24.44
SPAIN	-24.49
IRAN	-26.00
GREECE	-26.97
CONGO. REP.	-23.39
GUINEA	-30.08
MAURITANIA	-35.84
ISRAEL	-35.76
CHILE	-39.68
KUWAIT	-40.44
TOGO	-41.31
MALI	-41.63
SRI LANKA	-45.80
HONDURAS	-56.02
AFGHANISTAN	-57.02
CAMEROON	-59.94
PERU	-60.76
ZAIRE	-70.32
BOTSWANA	-83.76
CAPE VERDE	-110.48
SOUTH AFRICA	-130.46
CENTRAL AFRI	NA
CHAD	NA
GAMBIA. THE	NA
GUINEA-BISSA	NA
LESOTHO	NA
LIBERIA	NA
MAURITIUS	NA
MOZAMBIQUE	NA
SAO TOME AND	NA
SEYCHELLES	NA
SIERRA LEONE	NA
SWAZILAND	NA
UPPER VOLTA	NA
ZIMBABWE	NA
BAHRAIN	NA
CYPRUS	NA
IRAQ	NA
MALTA	NA
NEPAL	NA
BARBADOS	NA
BELIZE	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
DOMINICAN RE	NA
EL SALVADOR	NA
GUYANA	NA

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

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MEAN VALUE = -2.85      MEAN + 1 ST. ERR. = 39.40

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)	I LEVEL MEASURES				I TOTAL I S + M I SCORES	II TREND MEASURES				I TOTAL I S + M I SCORES	I TOTAL I LEVEL+TRND I SCORES
	I DE/ I GNP I ( 3)	I DE/ I CGE I ( 4)	I MI/ I TI I ( 5)	I MI/ I IR I ( 6)		II DE/ II GNP II ( 7)	II DE/ II CGE II ( 8)	II MI/ II TI II ( 9)	II MI/ II IR II ( 10)		
ALGERIA			M	M	I 2					I 0	I 2
BENIN (DAHOME)		M	M	M	I 3		M	S	NA	M I 4	I 7
BOTSWANA	I M				I 1	II NA		NA		I 0	I 1
BURUNDI	I M	M	M		I 3	II M		M	NA	I 2	I 5
CAMEROON	I				I 0	II		M		I 1	I 1
CAPE VERDE	I		S	M	I 3	II NA		NA	NA	I 0	I 3
CENTRAL AFRICA	I			M	I 1	II		NA	NA	I 0	I 1
CHAD	I NA	S			I 2	II NA		NA	NA	I 0	I 2
CONGO, REP.	I M	M	M	M	I 4	II		M	M	I 2	I 6
DJIBOUTI, DE	I			M	I 1	II			NA	I 0	I 1
ETHIOPIA	I S	S	S	M	I 7	II S		S	S	M I 7	I 14
GABON	I			M	I 1	II		M	M	M I 3	I 4
GAMBIA, THE	I NA	NA			I 0	II NA		NA	NA	I 0	I 0
GHANA	I			M	I 1	II			S	I 2	I 3
GUINEA	I NA	NA	M		I 1	II NA		NA	NA	I 0	I 1
GUINEA-BISSAU	I M		M		I 2	II			NA	I 0	I 2
IVORY COAST	I			M	I 1	II M		S	M	I 4	I 5
KENYA	I M	M	M	M	I 4	II S		S	S	M I 7	I 11
LESOTHO	I NA	NA			I 0	II NA		NA	NA	I 0	I 0
LIBERIA	I			M	I 1	II M		M	NA	I 2	I 3
LIBYA	I		S	M	I 3	II			M	I 1	I 4
MADAGASCAR	I M	M	M	M	I 4	II S		M	M	M I 5	I 9
MALAWI	I			M	I 1	II NA		NA	M	M I 2	I 3
MALI	I M	M	M	M	I 4	II		M		I 1	I 5
MAURITANIA	I S	S			I 4	II		M		I 1	I 5
MAURITIUS	I				I 0	II M			NA	I 1	I 1
MOROCCO	I M	M	M	M	I 4	II		M	M	M I 3	I 7
MOZAMBIQUE	I NA	NA	NA		I 0	II NA		NA	NA	I 0	I 0
NIGER	I		M	M	I 2	II M				M I 2	I 4
NIGERIA	I M				I 1	II			S	M I 3	I 4
RWANDA	I		M	M	I 2	II M		M		I 2	I 4
SAO TOME AND P.	I		NA		I 0	II M			NA	I 1	I 1
SENEGAL	I		M		I 2	II M		M		M I 3	I 5
SEYCHELLES	I M				I 1	II NA		NA	NA	I 0	I 1
SERRA LEONE	I				I 0	II M		M	NA	I 2	I 2
SOMALIA	I M	M	S	M	I 5	II S		S	M	M I 6	I 11
SOUTH AFRICA	I M	M			I 2	II				I 0	I 2
SUDAN	I M	M	M	M	I 4	II M		M	M	I 3	I 7
SWAZILAND	I				I 0	II S		S	NA	I 4	I 4
TANZANIA	I M	M	M	M	I 4	II S		M		M I 4	I 8

TOGO	I				I	0	II	M	M			I	2	I	2	I	
TUNISIA	I			M	M	I	2	II		M	S	M	I	4	I	6	I
UGANDA	I		M		M	I	2	II		M		M	I	2	I	4	I
UPPER VOLTA	I	M	M	M	M	I	4	II			NA	NA	I	0	I	4	I
ZAIRE	I	M	M			I	2	II	M	M	NA		I	2	I	4	I
ZAMBIA	I	M	M	M	M	I	4	II	M	M	M	M	I	4	I	8	I
ZIMBABWE	I	M	S			I	3	II	S	S	NA	NA	I	4	I	7	I
BURMA	I	M	S	M	M	I	5	II	M		M	M	I	3	I	8	I
INDONESIA	I	M	M			I	2	II			S	M	I	3	I	5	I
KOREA, REPUBI		M	S		M	I	4	II	M			M	I	2	I	6	I
MALAYSIA	I	M	M			I	2	II	M	M	M	M	I	4	I	6	I
PAPUA NEW GUI						I	0	II					I	0	I	0	I
PHILIPPINES	I		M			I	1	II					I	0	I	1	I
TAIWAN	I	NA	NA		M	I	1	II	NA	NA	M	M	I	2	I	3	I
THAILAND	I	M	M	M		I	3	II	M	M	M	M	I	4	I	7	I
AFGHANISTAN	I	NA	NA	S	M	I	3	II	NA	NA	NA		I	0	I	3	I
BAHRAIN	I	M				I	1	II		M	NA	NA	I	1	I	2	I
BANGLADESH	I					I	0	II	M			M	I	2	I	2	I
CYPRUS	I					I	0	II			NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
EGYPT	I	M	M	M	M	I	4	II			M	M	I	2	I	6	I
GREECE	I	M	S	M	M	I	5	II					I	0	I	5	I
INDIA	I	M	M	M		I	3	II	M				I	1	I	4	I
IRAN	I	NA	NA	M		I	1	II	NA	NA	NA		I	0	I	1	I
IRAQ	I	M	M	S		I	4	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	4	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			I	2	II					I	0	I	2	I
LEBANON	I	M	S			I	3	II	M	M	M	M	I	4	I	7	I
MALTA	I					I	0	II	M	M	NA	NA	I	2	I	2	I
NEPAL	I					I	0	II	M		NA	NA	I	1	I	1	I
OMAN	I	S	S	M		I	5	II		M	M	M	I	3	I	8	I
PAKISTAN	I	M	M	M	M	I	4	II					I	0	I	4	I
PORTUGAL	I	M	M			I	2	II		M			I	1	I	3	I
SAUDI ARABIA	I	S	S	M		I	5	II			M	M	I	2	I	7	I
SPAIN	I					I	0	II					I	0	I	0	I
SRI LANKA	I					I	0	II	M				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	0	I	4	I
YEMEN ARAB RI	I	S	S	S	M	I	7	II	S	M	S	M	I	6	I	13	I
ARGENTINA	I	M	M	M		I	3	II	S	M	M	M	I	5	I	8	I
BARBADOS	I					I	0	II	M	M	NA	NA	I	2	I	2	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		S	S	M	I	5	I	8	I
BRAZIL	I					I	0	II				M	I	1	I	1	I
CHILE	I	M		M		I	2	II	M	M	M		I	3	I	5	I
COLOMBIA	I					I	0	II	M	M	S	M	I	5	I	5	I
COSTA RICA	I	NA	NA			I	0	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I

DOMINICAN REI				I	O	II	M	NA	NA	I	1	I	1	I		
ECUADOR	I		M	M	I	2	II			I	0	I	2	I		
EL SALVADOR	I				I	0	II	S	S	NA	NA	I	4	I	4	I
GUATEMALA	I				I	0	II			I	0	I	0	I		
GUYANA	I	M		M	I	2	II			NA	NA	I	0	I	2	I
HAITI	I				I	0	II	M	M	NA	NA	I	2	I	2	I
HONDURAS	I				I	0	II	M	M			I	2	I	2	I
JAMAICA	I				I	0	II			NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
MEXICO	I				I	0	II					I	0	I	0	I
NICARAGUA	I	M			I	1	II	M		NA	NA	I	1	I	2	I
PANAMA	I			M	I	1	II	M		NA	NA	I	1	I	2	I
PARAGUAY	I		M	M	I	2	II		M	M		I	2	I	4	I
PERU	I	M	M	M	I	4	II					I	0	I	4	I
SURINAME	I	NA	NA		I	0	II	NA	NA	NA	NA	I	0	I	0	I
TRINIDAD & TI	I				I	0	II	M	M	NA	NA	I	2	I	2	I
URUGUAY	I		M		I	1	II			M	M	I	2	I	3	I
VENEZUELA	I				I	0	II		M		M	I	2	I	2	I