PN-AAR-592
ISN: 37563

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 620(s) OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961, AS AMENDED

A REPORT TO CONGRESS

1983

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PN AAR 592

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D C 20523

June 27, 1984 ISN 37563

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Dear Mr. Speaker:

In accordance with Section 620(s) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I am pleased to transmit for the President the annual report for 1983 on the implementation of this provision.

Sincerely,

M. Peter McPherson

Enclosure: a/s

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

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

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PREFACE

Section 620(s) of the Foreign Assistance Act states that "In order to restrain arms races and proliferation of sophisticated weapons, and to ensure that resources intended for economic development are not diverted to military purposes, the President shall take into account before furnishing development loans, Alliance loans or supporting assistance [economic support fund] to any country under this Act, and before making sales under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended: (A) the percentage of the recipient or purchasing country's budget which is devoted to military purposes; and (B) the degree to which the recipient or purchasing country is using its foreign exchange or other resources to acquire military equipment." Development Assistance grants and grants under Title II of Public Law 480 are not included.

This section 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 requirement. 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 (A.I.D.). The Administrator coordinates his report with other interested executive agencies which participate in the annual analyses of the quality and nature of military expenditures by countries receiving assistance under the economic aid programs described in the paragraph above.

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 comparisions among disparate country methods of accounting, budget systems, and definitions of defense costs, the statistical analysis is used primarily to establish a checklist for Section 620(s) reporting purposes.

Section 620(s)

Summary

The Section 620(s) report for 1983 is based principally on statistical data through 1981, the most recent year for which the most complete statistics are available. To help ensure consistency among countries and to reduce costs, a new system for preparing data has been used in this year's report (see Appendix). Automated data bases maintained by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were the main source of statistics. Gaps were filled with data supplied by U.S. Embassies and U.S. Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) Missions, following the IMF definitions.

In implementing Section 620(s), each economic aid recipient's defense expenditures as a percentage of its gross national product and as a percentage of central government expenditures are examined. Country data are then compared to data for other similarly situated countries on both a regional and worldwide basis. Data on each country's military imports are also compared to those of other countries. The countries are ranked by measures of the level of defense and military spending and the rate of change of such spending. From this ranking, seventeen countries were selected for further analysis. The following countries annotated with an asterisk were not included in the 1982 report:

AFRICA	EAST ASIA	NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA	LATIN AMERICA
Chad*	Pakistan*	Egypt*	Bolivia
Madagascar	Thailand	Israel	El Salvador
Morocco		Lebanon	
Senegal*		Oman	
Somalia		North Yemen	
Tanzania			
Zambia			
Zimbabwe			

The following country narratives examine the circumstances in each country and place defense expenditures in political and economic perspective to see if conditions under Section 620(s) are satisfied, or whether further analysis is required before a determination is possible under Section 620(s).

Many of the countries cited in this year's report are low income and are faced with major development needs and economic factors such as continuing costs related to importation of energy needs, the worldwide recession, high interest rates and reduced prices for their natural resources. While these countries cannot afford sizeable military expenditures, many are faced with the need to respond to conflict and turmoil which derive from either internal instability or regional rivalries which threaten their security, peace, stability, and economic development. While these countries are cited as having higher than average expenditures and rates of growth in defense expenditures, depriving them of basic economic assistance would not, in all likelihood, alter their governments' judgement of the need to provide for their security requirements and could in fact, adversely affect improving economic conditions within these countries.

For example, in Africa, Morocco's military expenditures are a serious burden on government finances, although a substantial portion of its increased defense expenditures have been financed by other countries. These expenditures have been necessitated by the need to modernize its military and efforts to stabilize the military situation in Western Sahara which could create a climate in which the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU)-mandated ceasefire/referendum political solution could be pursued. In East Asia, Thailand faces Soviet-supported Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea from military forces that are much larger and better armed than its own. The threat of incursions by Vietnamese forces from neighboring Kampuchea have increased as Vietnam maintains pressure on refugee encampments which extend on both sides of the border. In Latin America. El Salvador's increased military expenditures are necessary to combat the increase in externally supported guerrilla activity. Economic recovery has been severely handicapped by the guerrillas' strategy of destroying the country's economic infrastructure to perpetuate a climate of fear and uncertainty. Despite these attacks, the Salvadoran Government continues to finance education, health, and other public services, provide employment to the jobless through labor intensive public works, and is expanding rural credit and extension services. In the Near East and South Asia, the Yemen Arab Republic's (YAR) defense expenditures as a percentage of their gross national product have increased since last year's report. However, in mid-1982, the YAR had military successes against the on-going armed insurgency led by the National Democratic Front (NDF) and a subsequent political agreement with South Yemen and the NDF has diminished the threat, although the NDF will continue to pose a potential challenge for some time to come.

AFRICA

Chad

Chad has experienced some form of internal conflict since 1965. During the early 1970's military and security costs were approximately 35% of the national budget. In mid-1983 Libyan military forces directly intervened in Chad with the aim of overthrowing the internationally recognized government of Hissein Habre. Libya forces, now numbering about 5,000, control northern Chad. Libya continues to provide support for rebel infiltrations from the north and guerrilla activities in the south.

Even with the expense of defense and security needs, Chad's defense expenditures, as a percentage of central government expenditures, remained fairly constant in the 26% range from 1976 to 1978. In 1979, the armed conflict intensified and the defense expenditures rose to 29%. Due to the destruction of most of the statistical records, 1979 is the latest year for which figures are available. The French honor a military assistance agreement with Chad and are providing the Government of Chad (GOC) with military equipment, defense grants and combat soldiers. With the exception of a few scrimmages and the downing of a French aircraft, there has been a lull in the fighting. The Government of Zaire has troops stationed in Chad. The U.S. Government also provides modest military assistance. Efforts are underway by the GOC, France and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to seek a diplomatic resolution to the conflict. If these efforts succeed, military expenditures will be reduced considerably.

In 1983, the GOC developed its reconstruction objectives for the next several years. Their top rehabilitation priorities are (1) meeting food and health needs and (2) restoring vital government infrastructure necessary to economic recovery. The GOC continues to make limited progress towards these objectives. The civil servants, who receive only half pay, have remained at their posts under trying circumstances. The GOC has the reputation among donors operating in Chad as being honest and dedicated to reconstruction and improving the quality of life for its citizens.

A.I.D.'s strategy for the next few years consists of a two-stage approach to assist the GOC in its rehabilitation efforts. The first stage, now underway and expected to continue through FY 1985, concentrates on providing relief and rehabilitation assistance.

This first stage will lay the groundwork for a follow-on stage which will begin medium-term development. As currently projected, this second stage, building on our relief and rehabilitation efforts, will center on strengthening the Government's capabilities to increase agricultural production and to develop basic infrastructure, e.g. roads, supportive of agricultural activities.

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

Madagascar

Defense expenditures by Madagascar increased as a percentage of central government expenditures during the 1970's as the government undertook a general program to decrease political, economic and military reliance on its former colonial power, France. Major capital investments were made as a result of an agreement with the Soviet Union to improve Malagasy naval and army facilities and to upgrade their weaponry. In addition, Madagascar doubled the size of its uniformed service--to 20,000--over a two-year period.

These expenditures peaked in 1979 and 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. Overall, troop strength has also declined.

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 more advanced Soviet equipment, which required

relatively small outlays. Saudi Arabia, France and the United States 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 been a continuing and serious burden on government finances. A substantial portion of the increased Moroccan defense expenditures has been financed by other countries. 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 were 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 modest way, to preserve conditions under which it could pursue political solution; 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. 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 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, the June 1983 OAU Summit resolved that a referendum should take place no later than the end of 1983. Disagreements within the OAU over the issue of recognition of the SDAR continue to block implementation of the referendum, however.

In terms of economic development, severe strains on Moroccan resources, which were evident in the late 1970's, reached crisis proportions in 1983 when Morocco found itself unable to meet its debt servicing obligations. A rescheduling of official debt was agreed to in autumn 1983 and agreement in principle was similarly reached on rescheduling of commercial debt. An IMF stand-by arrangement was negotiated on the basis of an economic reform program involving a range of policy changes designed to bring

Moroccan spending into closer balance with available resources. The stand-by provides for drawings of $300 million during its 18-month duration. Approximately half of this will have been drawn down by the end of April 1984. An IBRD export promotion loan is providing $150 million of import financing in connection with a program of trade liberalization to be undertaken within the overall reform package. The IBRD is also, at the request of Morocco, organizing a Consultative Group that will serve as a donor forum over the medium term as Morocco continues its efforts to reform the basic structures of various sectors of its economy. During this period of reform, Morocco will be dependent on donors to help fill a large but hopefully decreasing resource gap as it moves through the 1980s.

While defense outlays have contributed to this resource gap, other factors have had 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 2.6% annually, creates mounting demand for expansion of services and consumer goods, and increases the costs of subsidies on basic food-stuffs.

The principal encouraging sign in Morocco is the apparent readiness of the Government to pursue the wide range of reforms that will be required over the next several years to increase efficiency and eliminate budget expenditures of marginal economic value. As one step, the Moroccan 1984 investment budget has been cut in half, forcing closer scrutiny in the selection of investments and a heightened examination of investment priorities. In the trade area, Morocco is commited to greater reliance on market forces to determine trade and production patterns. In the agriculture sector it is embarking on a crop specific study of production incentives as the first step in a program of policy examination. Active and timely pursuit of these economic reforms is not, however, without social costs.

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.

Senegal

Defense expenditures for Senegal have remained fairly constant, in relation to both percentage of the country's GNP and as a percentage of central government expenditures, during the period 1976 to 1980 (1980 is the last year on which comparative figures are available). In 1976, defense expenditures comprised 1.7% of the GNP and 8.5% of the total central government expenditures contrasted, respectively, with 1980 ratios of 2.4% and 11.4%. Senegal, a country in Africa with a demonstrated commitment to democracy and human rights, has, on a selective basis, made its armed forces available for peacekeeping purposes in the region. In 1982, it provided a military unit under OAU auspices to maintain stability in Chad. In July 1981, it provided troops to put down a coup against the Government of the Gambia (GOTG), at the request of the GOTG, and it still maintains a small force in that country. The Senegalese also maintain a battalion under the United Nations International Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in Southern Lebanon. Though the cost of these military expeditions made at the request of the OAU, UN and the GOTG is not known, they do have an upward effect on the level of defense expenditures.

The Government of Senegal (GOS) has, over the past year, taken major steps to stabilize its economy, which has experienced severe problems since 1980. These problems were precipitated by external, natural and domestic factors. Externally, deteriorating terms of trade and the general world recession contributed to the difficulties. Periodic droughts further aggravated the country's difficulties, as did certain domestic policies which featured a predominant role of government through parastatal institutions, in the agricultural sector, the country's primary economic sector. The GOS, in 1980, issued a reform plan, aimed at stabilizing a deteriorating economic environment, through policies aimed, inter alia, at decreasing the role and reforming parastatals and concomitantly expanding the role of the private sector. Both policy and fiscal reforms have been made, particularly in 1983 and through early 1984. These reforms have been made under conditions of financial assistance being provided by the IMF and by Senegal's major donors, the U.S., the French, and the World Bank. Reforms made to date include reduction of government subsidies on basic

food commodities, e.g., rice, sugar; importation of fertilizer through a private firm rather than through a parastatal; and the legislation of greater autonomy for private producer groups in the agricultural sector. Progress in making such reforms has been slow but nonetheless continues.

U.S. assistance strategy takes a two-track approach, one based on long-term objectives, and the second focused on near-term objectives. The long-term objective is to assist Senegal in achieving food self-reliance by the year 2000, through development projects predominantly in the agricultural sector. The short-term objective, which is complementary to the U.S.'s long-term strategy, features non-project assistance, ESF and P.L. 480, and is conditioned on achievement of policy reforms. Aside from contributing to economic stability, which is essential to any long-term development effort, this type of aid provides the U.S. the entree for policy dialogue and the opportunities to encourage policy reform in the agricultural sector.

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

Somalia

Somalia's defense expenditures, as a percentage of central government expenditures, went from 20% in 1976 to 25% in 1978 due to continued conflict and tension in the Ogaden region. This percentage decreased thereafter to 18% in 1980. In 1983, the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic (GSDR) economy underwent a radical deterioration in part because of a ban on exports of livestock to Saudi Arabia. Essential consumer goods, e.g., cereals and other food items, agricultural products, petroleum and related products, medical and pharmaceutical products, accounted for well over half of the country's imports in 1981-82. Under the 1982/1983 IMF-supported stabilization program, expenditures rose only marginally, reflecting a containment of defense expenditures.

More recently, tensions have risen along the disputed Ogaden boundary between Ethiopia and Somalia Somalia continues to face threats posed by the Ethiopian/Soviet alliance, the Libyan supported Somali Democratic Salvation Front (SDSF), and the Somali National Movement. In 1982, Ethiopian and Ethiopian-supported troops seized two Somali border towns on the Ogaden frontier, which they continue to hold. In November 1983, the SDSF was

involved in an abduction of 6-8 contractors along the Ethiopian border south of Garoe. These contractors were later released unharmed. Security related incidents between Ethiopia and Somalia are on the rise. In January 1984, Ethiopian forces made an air strike on the northern Somali town of Borama, killing over 60 civilians and wounding over 100. The escalation of fighting with Ethiopia and the increased activity of guerrilla factions have prompted a renewal of GSDR requests for increases in Somalia's military spending, as well as direct appeals for military assistance.

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. The previous Three Year Plan (1979-1981) placed emphasis on the improvement in the standard of living, the attainment of self-sufficiency in agricultural products, and the provision of better education and health facilities. This has been replaced by a Five Year Plan (1982-1986) and an announced Public Investment Plan. At the Consultative Group meeting held in Paris, October 1983, major western donors and key international financial institutions endorsed Somalia's Public Investment Plan.

Current U.S. bilateral aid to Somalia is assisting, over the long term, to establish an effective institutional base in the agricultural/livestock and health sectors so the country may become more self-sufficient in meeting its food needs and at the same time increase the income of farmers and herdsmen. Because of the extraordinary food demands brought about by the influx of refugees from the Ogaden conflict and the spread of drought into most regions in the country, in FY 84, the U.S. in collaboration with other donors, is covering a major portion of the food deficiency ($10 million emergency and $16 million concessional food aid) which the GSDR is unable to finance from its own meager resources. The on-going 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 GSDR in introducing economic reforms required to encourage growth and support domestic stability. Policy reforms in key sectors of the economy are tied to the Commodity Import Program (CIP), which is providing needed foreign exchange for importing agricultural commodities and equipment. Beginning in FY 1984, ESF will be used for reconstruction of the Kismayo port facility.

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 contributed to 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. Tanzania's military expenditures as a percentage of central government expenditures have declined since then. Uganda is expected to pay reparations to Tanzania but Uganda's own economic difficulties have severely limited these payments.

In August 1982, Tanzanian troops helped 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 following the three day uprising. The Government of Seychelles agreed to pay the costs incurred by the Tanzanian forces.

The GOT's economic program continues to emphasize health and education. Mounting economic problems have encouraged some rethinking of the Government's socialist economic approach. Consideration is being given to restructuring the economy with much greater strengthening of the agricultural sector.

Past U.S. bilateral aid to Tanzania aimed at increasing agricultural production and providing training in skills essential to grass roots rural development and training for middle-level officials. Strengthening of regional governments was another goal of U.S. assistance.

Conclusion: Pursuant to Section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act, the United States is providing $[illegible],190,000 in FY 1984 to phase out an ongoing project.

Zambia

Although the Zambian Government does not publish figures on defense expenditures, it is estimated that all defense spending accounts for about 20 percent of the government's national budget. Available statistics attached to this report indicate that defense expenditures as a percentage of GNP decreased from a high of 14% in 1979 to a lower level of 9% in 1980 (the latest year for which statistics are available).

The Zambian Government is concerned about on-going conflicts and potential insurgencies in neighboring states such as Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zaire. The Zambian defense forces are inadequately trained and equipped to protect the country's extensive frontiers. Zambian defense forces and materiel levels do not pose any arms control problems for the region.

Human rights are constitutionally guaranteed in Zambia. Although the president possesses emergency powers to suspend certain rights in the "interest of the State security", basic human rights are generally observed.

Zambia does not presently receive U.S. military assistance, nor does the Mission plan to request such assistance during the FY 1986-90 period. The United States security assistance program in Zambia is provided by Economic Support Funds (ESF) financing. The FY 1985 proposed assistance levels to Zambia consist of $20 million from the ESF account and $10 million in P.L. 480 to continue to support significant economic policy reforms undertaken by Zambia following the meeting of Zambian and American economic experts in June 1983.

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

Zimbabwe

At independence in 1980, Zimbabwe inherited an oversized military machine and budget. Since then, it has cut the ranks of the Zimbabwe National Army down to approximately 40,000 men. Military expenditures, however, have continued to hover around 20 percent of all government expenditures through the FY 83/84 budget. The Government remains committed to reducing high defense expenditures

as soon as domestic and international conditions permit. However, a continuing insurgency in the southwestern portion of the country, the deployment of troops to Mozambique to protect pipeline and transportation facilities, together with a perceived military threat from South Africa, have necessitated costly military operations and a high state of readiness which have precluded substantial budget cuts on defense items.

Moreover, since the end of 1981, the economy of Zimbabwe has been subjected to severe pressures as a result, not only of the impact of the world recession, but also of three years of the worst drought in the history of the country. As a consequence of these pressures, the level of exports has declined by over 30 percent in real terms since the end of 1981. This has necessitated the taking of painful measures in order to ensure that the country continues to be in a position to meet its external obligations and maintain an adequate level of foreign exchange availability. The level of imports has been severely restricted and, in fact, over the same period, has fallen by almost 60 percent in real terms. In addition, both government and the Reserve Bank have resorted to significant levels of external borrowing.

The effects of these developments have been severe. The economy has experienced a progressive downturn since the beginning of 1982; and in 1983 real gross domestic product is estimated to have declined by about 3 percent. The recession has, of course, resulted in some decline in the levels of employment and it has also meant that certain government policy objectives have not been achieved. In 1982 and 1983, all major sectors of the economy registered poorer performance as the drought severely limited agricultural exports while world recession minimized income from mineral exports.

Recent government 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 as the country continues its policy of spending restraint. The Government of Zimbabwe has attempted to contain the size of the budget and to restrict the growth of the money supply by adopting, in the latter part of 1982, measures to restrain government expenditures by cutting or slowing the rate of implementation of public sector programs. In early 1983, Zimbabwe signed an IMF stand-by agreement totalling approximately $320 million, which limits the expansion of government and domestic credit, limits medium and short-term foreign borrowing, as well as the budget deficit, restrains wages and initiates movement to a positive

interest rate structure. In August 1983, the government slashed consumer subsidies on agricultural products by 71% and announced its intention to eliminate these subsidies altogether in 1984. A series of tax measures have resulted in increased government revenues by increasing corporate, personal income and sales taxes and the surtax on imports.

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 Kampuchea 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 about 200,000 persons. Despite the threat along the country's borders since 1979, FY 1984 expenditures for defense will remain at approximately 21% 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 five year period 1982 to 1986. The nation's economy performed admirably in 1982, achieving a 6% growth rate in real terms vs. 4.2% 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. The Thai Government ran a balance of payments deficit in 1983 following three years of surplus. However, the deficit should not be a cause for concern since Thailand's reserve position remains strong.

The Thai government's new Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-1986) 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 to promote agricultural growth, 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 AND THE CARIBBEAN

Bolivia

When the civilian government of President Hernan Siles-Zuazo took office in October 1982 it faced major economic and financial problems. Inflation had exceeded 100% in 1982 and 330% in 1983, debt service had reached 60% of export revenues, and export performance continued to be poor. Bolivia depends principally on tin exports, although state domination of the tin industry has made it a weak competitor in world markets, and on natural gas sales to Argentina, although Argentina gas payments have run as much as $250 million in arrears. These problems were exacerbated by the country's chronic instability, a history of poor economic management, and corruption under previous governments. Drought and floods resulting from the "El Nino" weather phenomenon only worsened the situation; the country suffered a million-ton food shortfall in 1983, and continued foreign food shipments have been essential to avert widespread hunger.

The government has so far not taken the economic adjustment measures needed to reach agreement with the IMF on an Extended Fund Facility or to reschedule its debts to international banks. Opposition from labor and political groups to austerity measures is strong. Indeed, government agreement to labor demands for a 57% minimum wage increase moved the country in the opposite direction recommended by the Fund and other economic observers.

On the positive side, the Siles government has maintained a strong commitment to democracy and constitutional government. Bolivia has progressed from a country known for human rights abuses to a promoter of democratic institutions and human rights. The U.S. and Bolivian Governments concluded a series of agreements in August 1983 which commit Bolivia to combat illicit narcotics production and trafficking. Bolivia has paid up its arrearages of U.S. debt, and the military has carefully maintained its constitutional, professional role under the present government.

The figures in this report for Bolivian military expenditures cover the years 1976 through 1981, when such expenditures under the military governments were very high. They do not cover

military expenditures of the present government. We have no evidence that military expenditures under President Siles have continued at these high levels. The current state of Bolivian military supplies, equipment and logistics indicate that expenditures are barely at, if not below, the level needed to carry out basic missions and responsibilities.

Conclusion: Considerations under Section 620(s) do not preclude assistance at this time. Military expenditures will be closely observed in accordance with the provision of the Foreign Assistance Act.

El Salvador

El Salvador's defense expenditures are on the rise, increasing from 14.4% of central government expenditures and 2.8% of GNP in 1980 to 15.6% of expenditures and 3.5% of GNP in 1981. 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. Four 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, provide employment to the jobless through labor intensive public works projects, and is expanding rural credit and extension services. Some 23% 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 addition, the Salvadoran economy ceased to decline in 1983, largely due to increased U.S. economic assistance.

Most recently, on March 25, 1984, El Salvador held Presidential elections, continuing the democratic electoral process begun with its 1982 Constituent Assembly elections. Over 1.5 million voters turned out to cast ballots. A run-off was held May 6, 1984.

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

Egypt

Egyptian nominal defense expenditures have declined significantly from their levels in the first half of the 1970's. In terms of the share of GNP, defense expenditures are about one-half earlier levels when they reached a high of 22 percent of GNP in 1972-74. They hit a low point of 7 to 10 percent of GNP during and immediately after Camp David negotiations in 1978-1981. It is estimated that for the previous fiscal year, 1982-83 expenditures were at about 8 percent of estimated GNP. Egypt is ranked below the median level for all regional countries in the share of GNP devoted to defense. Other indicators also reflect the slower growth in domestic resources allocated to defense expenditures. Defense expenditures as a share of central government expenditures are significantly lower than levels a decade earlier and also reflect a large reduction in military manpower with the signing of the 1979 peace treaty.

Military budget expenditures primarily include personnel costs and routine operational expenses. In light of planned levels, it is anticipated that military budget expenditures will remain in the general neighborhood of current levels, 10-12% of total central government budget expenditures. These figures, however, exclude major military purchases abroad. The Government plans extensive replacement and modernization of obsolete and worn out equipment. Data for 1981 show military imports about 5 percent of total imports of goods and services. This percentage is likely to rise in the future due to continued importance the government places upon equipment modernization, rising prices of high technology items, and the likely slow-down in overall economic growth and in non-military imports.

The slow-down in the growth in foreign exchange earnings is likely to continue, and Egypt will continue to experience balance of payments difficulties, due to an overvalued exchange rate and substantial government deficits. Foreign concessional assistance provided about half the resources needed in the last three years to finance the current account deficit and debt service payments.

Egypt's medium and long-term debt rose to over $15 billion by the end of 1982. The debt service ratio for non-military debt is 23 percent in FY 1982-83. FMS debt repayments are a small but rising portion of total debt service payments. Including these

repayments in the total, the debt service ratio rises to 26 percent. These ratios remain substantially below the high point of 33 percent recorded in 1973.

Military imports under the FMS program are only a portion of total military purchases abroad. Continuation of the expansion and diversification in military imports and foreign supplies will greatly increase resources required to service total military debt. The U.S. program is designed to assist Egypt in dealing with these problems in providing financing for developing the economy and assisting in financing these military modernization programs. Economic assistance funds are provided on a grant basis. The Administration is requesting that the FMS program be on an all-grant basis beginning in FY 1985.

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

Israel

Israel's consumption of goods and services for defense averaged 32% of GNP during and immediately after the Yom Kippur War (1973-1975). Subsequently, defense spending gradually declined as a proportion of GNP to 30% in 1979. In 1980, defense spending represented 31% of GNP, 24% in 1982 and 21% in 1983. For the next several years, defense spending is expected to continue to be equivalent to some 20% to 25% of GNP. The relatively large amount of resources devoted to defense reflects Israel's continuing concern over its security situation.

Israel continues to experience balance of payments difficulties and triple-digit inflation. Export earnings fell in 1982 and probably also in 1983, causing a virtual halt to economic growth. The non-defense goods and services deficit expanded from $2.1 billion in 1981 to $4.0 billion in 1983. Over the same period, defense imports declined. As a result, the overall goods and services deficit worsened less dramatically, reaching an estimated $5.2 billion in 1983 compared to $4.3 billion in 1981. High levels of capital inflows (primarily from abroad) have enabled Israel to finance the expanding deficits. Domestic inflation in Israel accelerated, with the consumer price index posting increases of 102% in 1981, 132% in 1982, and 191% in 1983.

Concessional and commercial loan inflows boosted Israel's foreign debt to $20.9 billion in 1982 and $23.1 billion in 1983. Despite this increase, total debt service payments declined in 1983 by $97 million to $3.6 billion.

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 increased in amount. Moreover, an increasing proportion of such assistance has been extended as grants (67% in FY 1984 vs. 47% in FY 1978) with the remainder in long-term loans with extended grace periods on repayment of principal. The Administration has requested that the FMS program be on an all-grant basis beginning in FY 1985.

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

Lebanon

Defense expenditures as a percentage of central government expenditures in Lebanon dropped markedly in 1981 over the 1980 level but remained significant because of the need for the Government of Lebanon to attempt to re-establish effective control over all parts of the country following years of civil strife. Since June 1982, when Israel invaded Lebanon, and during the increased hostilities, which have continued since that time, Lebanon's defense expenditures have grown dramatically while there has been a severe dislocation of economic activity. Consequently, 1983 Lebanese expenditures of about Lebanese Pounds (LL) 2.7 million amount to about 40% of routine government expenditures. These large expenditures have represented an attempt to rebuild and expand the Lebanese Army as a major unifying institution in Lebanon--a multi-confessional force behind the central government's effort to restore security and stability after nine years of fighting. The Army has been one arm of the GOL's policy of trying to extend governmental authority throughout Lebanese territory. Defense expenditures, therefore, largely have resulted from Lebanese Government efforts to re-equip and re-train its army and rebuild damaged or destroyed military facilities.

The expenditure ratios for Lebanon's defense bill are somewhat deceptive because they omit several important elements of economic activity: a) worker remittances (which reached a high of approximately $1.8 billion in 1980-81 but declined to about $1.2 billion in 1983) are not calculated in GNP estimates; b) the central government's historically limited expenditures on social welfare relative to other governments; c) Lebanon's foreign exchange reserve figures do not accurately reflect the real market

value of its relatively large gold holdings since Lebanon calculates the value of its gold at the official rate ($42.22/ounce).

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 almost 50% of the budget (at present military expenditures are approximately 38%). While defense expenditures substantially rose in 1980 and 1981, the greatly augmented level of GNP from higher oil prices during those years and subsequent increases in production to offset recent declines in prices have allowed the proportion of total expenditures to GNP to decline.

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 the southern province of Dhofar, which necessitated a major military response. 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. The threat from Iran and from the potential spreading of the Gulf War has become a major concern to Oman and has, therefore, contributed to Oman's need to develop a credible defense force.

Oman's security relationship with the United States is important to U.S. and Western interests in the Gulf. In 1980, Oman granted American forces access to its military facilities under agreed conditions. The United States continues to provide training assistance and guaranteed loans for United States arms purchased by Oman.

From its almost totally undeveloped state in 1970, Oman has been building its 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 and increased production in the 1980'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.

Pakistan

The threat to Pakistan's security increased dramatically with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. More than three million refugees have fled Afghanistan and settled in the border areas of Pakistan. Soviet pressure upon Pakistan is maintained through air and ground incursions into Pakistan's Northwest Frontier and Baluchistan Provinces. More than 400 incidents have been reported. The situation has been exacerbated by the Iran-Iraq war with its threat to oil flows through the Persian Gulf and continuing cool Indo-Pakistan relations.

Despite the increased threat along the country's borders since 1979, defense expenditures have remained within tolerable limits. Defense expenditures have increased from 21% of the total budget in 1979 to 26.5% in 1984 and from 5.0% to 6.3% of the GDP for the same period. Between 1981 and 1984, Pakistan's major rearmament effort resulted in military imports increasing from 4.25% to 11.1% of total imports and from 18.3% to 38.6% of foreign exchange holdings. Significant levels of U.S. and Saudi financial assistance for rearmament have muted the impact of the build-up upon Pakistan's economy.

In the face of the recent global economic slowdown and its own serious economic difficulties in 1979, Pakistan's economic performance during its Fifth Five Year Plan (1979-1983) is impressive. The GDP grew 6.3% per annum with manufacturing reaching a 9% growth rate. Self-sufficiency in wheat and sugar was attained. Foreign exchange reserves grew from about $400 million to nearly $2 billion. Although many problems remain, measurable progress was made during the Plan period to restructure Pakistan's economy through restraint on expenditures, reduction of subsidies, restrictions on money and credit growth, curtailment of public sector growth, stimulation of private industrial investments, liberalization of imports, devaluation of the rupee, improvement of agricultural production incentives and encouragement of domestic energy production and conservation.

The Pakistani Government's new Sixth Five Year Plan (1984-1988) sets an ambitious target for growth of GDP of 6.5% per annum The Plan presents a pragmatic overall strategy for Pakistan's

development. Recognizing the importance of a dynamic private sector for industrial growth and limitations on public resource mobilization, it proposes a greatly expanded role for the private sector. Acknowledging that insufficient investments in infrastructure and social development could seriously impede the country's long term progress, it proposes major shifts in the allocation of public funds. Realizing the importance of balanced regional growth for national unity, it proposes special development plans for the less developed areas. The implementation of these highly desirable objectives will require significant policy changes and determined efforts to mobilize both domestic and external resources.

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

Yemen

Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) defense expenditures continue to be high in proportion to the total budget. Between 1979 and 1982, Yemeni military capabilities were the key in defeating the National Democratic Front (a Marxist-dominated opposition coalition) insurgency directly supported by South Yemen and Libya and indirectly by the Soviet Union. YAR military successes in mid-1982 and a subsequent political agreement with South Yemen and the NDF have diminished the threat, but the Front will continue to pose a potential challenge for some time to come.

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 an emphasis on commodity producing sectors such as agriculture and industry. In addition, the Yemeni Government continues investment in infrastructure and housing, although at reduced rates, compared to the First Five-Year Plan (7/1/76-6/30/81). Budgetary funding for health, education and municipalities is slightly reduced.

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, a major earthquake disaster, and recent severe drought 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). Also included is a worldwide analysis precisely analogous to the regional methodology outlined above. Countries receiving ten or more points in the worldwide analysis are subject to closer scrutiny to ascertain whether they satisfy 620(s) guidelines for receiving assistance.

It is important to note that the data sources used in preparing this report have changed since last year. Automated data bases maintained by the International Monetary Fund were the main source of data. Gaps were filled with data supplied by Embassies and USAID Missions complying to the IMF definitions. These different sources may affect some of the country rankings compared to last year.

Definition of Data Elements

Gross National Product

Gross National Product (GNP) is the measure of total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country. GNP is the gross domestic product (GDP) plus the net factor income from abroad, defined as payments abroad for factor services rendered by non-residents less the income received from abroad by residents as

compensation for factor services rendered. GDP is measured by final expenditure as the aggregate of final demand expenditures. It is measured at market prices including factor costs components (compensation of employees, operating surplus, and provision for the consumption of fixed capital) and indirect taxes less subsidies to producers. GDP is measured in current values of national currency and varies from year to year because of change in the volume of production and changes in price.

In computing the percent of Central Government and Military Expenditures to GNP, A.I.D. uses current prices in national currencies.

Where possible, A.I.D. uses calendar-year data. If only fiscal year periods are available, A.I.D. includes the data under the calendar year in which the fiscal year period begins.

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.

Total Central Government Expenditures

These figures include net lending and are reported in current prices, millions of local currency. Expenditure includes all nonrepayable payments by the central government, whether requited or unrequited, and whether for current or capital purposes. Net lending comprises government transactions in claims upon others undertaken for purposes of public policy rather than for management of government liquidity or earning a return. In determining a government's deficit, the IMF groups net lending with expenditure as determining the deficit. The primary source of data is the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS data base.

Defense Expenditures

This figure is defined as covering all expenditures, whether by defense or other departments, for the maintenance of military forces, including the purchase of military supplies and equipment, military construction, research, recruiting, training, equipping, moving, feeding, clothing, and housing members of the armed forces, and providing remuneration, medical care, and other

services for them. Military forces also include paramilitary organizations such as gendarmarie, constabulary, security forces, border and customs guards, and others trained, equipped, and available for use as military personnel. Also falling under this category are expenditures for purposes of strengthening the public services to meet wartime emergencies, training civil defense personnel, and acquiring materials and equipment for these purposes. Included also are expenditures for foreign military aid and contributions to international organizations and alliances.

This is reported in current prices, millions of local currency. The primary source is the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS data base.

Total Imports

This figure includes goods and services reported in current prices, millions of U.S. dollars. This figure includes freight, insurance, interest, and dividend payments. The source is the Balance of Payments statistics (sum of merchandise imports (fob) and income of other goods and services, debit).

Military Imports

This figure includes military equipment usually referred to as "conventional", including weapons of war, parts thereof, ammunition, support equipment, and other commodities considered primarily military in nature. Excluded are nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and strategic missile systems. Also excluded are foodstuffs, medical equipment, and other items potentially useful to the military but with alternative civilian uses. U.S. arms transfer figures exclude services such as training, construction, and technical support. The data are estimates of the value of arms-related and other goods actually delivered to governments, in current prices, millions of U.S. dollars. The military imports are compiled by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), as reported in its annual publication, World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1972-1982.

Official International Reserves

This is the total reserve of foreign currency in U.S. dollars including the monetary gold holding at national valuation. Reported in current prices, millions of U.S. dollars, the data is from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS data base.

TABLE

BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(638) ALGERIA						
1976	68.481	20.118*	2.001	6.828	320	1.987
1977	81.253	25.472*	1.956	8.988	480	1.917
1978	99.484	30.106*	2.429	10.592	625	2.232
1979	117.339	33.515*	2.842	12.062	450	2.916
1980	150.816	44.016*	3.416	14.557	470	4.022
1981	176.234	58.800*	.	15.304	1.000	3.923
(680) BENIN (DAHOMEY)						
1976	139.000	20.538	1.750	237	.	.
1977	157.500	23.597	2.133	307	10	21
1978	176.500	29.251	3.384	376	10	16
1979	200.300	31.895	4.031	452	10	15
1980	233.700	33.764	5.175	.	5	9
1981	273.600	.	.	.	30	62
(633) BOTSWANA						
1976	248	106	0	333	.	75
1977	305	120	6	380	10	100
1978	336	168	14	459	10	151
1979	468	222	22	668	5	267
1980	618	308*	26*	954	.	344
1981	692	341*	27*	952	10	.
(695) BURUNDI						
1976	38.474	8.674	946	72	.	49
1977	47.660	10.633	1.195	94	10	96
1978	53.924	12.685	1.525	119	.	83
1979	70.441	16.238	1.767	155	10	99
1980	79.396	17.954	2.048	.	5	104
1981	85.772	21.051	.	.	5	68

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

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)	INTERNATION RESERVES CURRENT PRI (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
(631) CAMEROON						
1976	639.700	125.460	11.430	853	10	
1977	773.300	136.000	11.000	1.104	10	4
1978	929.700	175.000	14.000	1.506	5	5
1979	1.115.100	191.000	17.000	1.845	.	14
1980	1.356.099	224.000	20.000	2.555	5	20
1981	1.665.299	373.000	18.000	2.318	30	9
(655) CAPE VERDE						
1976	1.973	.	.	43	.	3
1977	2.397	1.468	81	49	.	4
1978	2.757	1.421	88	62	20	3
1979	3.149	2.001	95	76	30	4
1980	3.630	1.066	130	.	.	.
1981	4.744	3.306	91	.	10	.
(676) CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC						
1976	104.300	18.900	2.063	135	.	.
1977	120.400	22.900	2.362	177	.	26
1978	133.600	24.900	2.600	210	.	26
1979	147.400	27.900	2.470	254	10	50
1980	164.200	30.500	2.700	330	.	62
1981	184.000	43.836	4.029	243	5	74
(677) CHAD						
1976	118.900	23.140	5.977	216	10	.
1977	131.300	18.200	5.255	250	5	20
1978	150.000	20.100	5.186	295	.	14
1979	118.700	20.310	5.890	328	.	17
1980	106.100	.	.	.	.	12
1981	.	.	.	.	5	12

TABLE

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 PRICE (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(679) CONGO, REP. OF						
1976	170.600	56.951	8.205	530	5	.
1977	178.700	59.952	9.000	535	30	14
1978	185.600	75.160	10.000	600	.	11
1979	235.200	65.590	9.450	679	20	48
1980	335.400	69.800	10.050	1.197	20	92
1981	450.400	.	.	1.655	80	128
(603) DJIBOUTI, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF						
1976	16.273	6.491	1.656	119	.	.
1977	17.541	7.448	766	104	.	.
1978	21.326	9.550	7	161	.	.
1979	25.489	11.402	8	175	.	.
1980	29.284	12.136	274	.	.	.
1981	31.885	.	.	.	.	.
(663) ETHIOPIA						
1976	5.964	1.180	292	482	50	305
1977	6.822	1.328	388	572	440	225
1978	7.220	1.676	345	595	1.100	164
1979	7.962	1.624	693	713	210	184
1980	8.477	1.919	818	872	480	105
1981	8.771	.	.	852	270	290
(678) GABON						
1976	665.000	338.900	3.482	1.403	20	.
1977	637.500	381.000	4.290	1.455	10	11
1978	471.000	190.600	2.210	1.369	10	25
1979	550.200	205.800	2.325	1.666	10	27
1980	721.400	249.600	2.820	1.929	50	115
1981	810.900	.	.	2.076	20	204

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TABLE

BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(635) GAMBIA, THE						
1976	273	54	.	76	5	30*
1977	347	91	.	81	.	29*
1978	342	138	.	117	.	11*
1979	394	121	.	138	.	-6*
1980	390	149	.	182	.	-30*
1981	405	.	.	164	.	-36*
(641) GHANA						
1976	6,478	1,605	92	995	20	103
1977	11,136	2,228	112	1,159	20	163
1978	19,204	3,290	167	1,282	40	288
1979	26,111	4,400	190	1,137	50	300
1980	37,579	4,758	175	1,394	.	216
1981	58,282	.	.	1,150	5	196
(675) GUINEA						
1976	25,400	7,404	.	293*	10	84*
1977	25,100	6,266	.	230*	.	70*
1978	27,100	6,506	.	268*	20	56*
1979	27,600	7,814	.	302*	20	65*
1980	29,700	10,404	.	391*	.	100*
1981	32,700	.	.	427*	.	.
(657) GUINEA-BISSAU						
1976	2,804	.	.	.	.	.
1977	2,753	1,957	198	50*	.	.*
1978	3,385	2,563	201	52*	10	.*
1979	4,414	3,123	232	63*	10	.*
1980	4,706	3,862	292	61*	.	.*
1981	4,879	3,556	270	53*	.	.*

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

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)	INTERNATIO RESERVES CURRENT PR (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
(681) IVORY COAST						
1976	1,072,900	307,200	12,536	1,991	10	
1977	1,488,800	420,900	12,640	2,657	10	16
1978	1,711,199	569,500	19,579	3,514	60	44
1979	1,912,500	699,700	21,854	4,105	70	14
1980	2,116,999	702,200	25,031	4,767	100	2
1981	2,248,199	.	.	2,667	130	3
(615) KENYA						
1976	27,710	7,034	412	1,282	.	
1977	35,624	7,710	858	1,632	10	52
1978	39,352	10,992	1,588	2,293	50	35
1979	44,252	13,117	2,114	2,219	60	63
1980	50,516	14,617	2,237	3,081	70	50
1981	56,236	15,278*	1,[illegible]34*	4,594	130	25
(632) LESOTHO						
1976	269	.	.	199	.	
1977	332	73,131	.	213	.	
1978	406	.	.	263	.	
1979	442	.	.	355	.	
1980	526	.	.	462	.	
1981	632	.	.	501	.	
(669) LIBERIA						
1976	646	180	7	535	.	1
1977	769	205	8	597	.	2
1978	904	253	9	655	.	1
1979	931	365	9	689	.	5
1980	977	513	16	722	5	.
1981	93[illegible]	352	36	658	.	

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY [illegible]ES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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 PRICE (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(670) LIBYA						
1976	4.389	1.751	108	5.851	1.000	3.210
1977	5.250	1.950	142	7.066	1.200	4.890
1978	5.073	2.167	216	8.202	2.000	4.208
1979	6.882	2.387	148	12.109	2.300	6.449
1980	9.041	3.477	155	14.457	2.100	13.231
1981	8.469	.	.	18.099	2.400	9.148
(687) MADAGASCAR						
1976	415.600	84.800	8.270	415	10	42
1977	460.700	95.700	12.229	455	5	69
1978	478.700	127.800	13.775	586	20	59
1979	584.300	176.636	25.251	972	20	5
1980	674.900	206.800	28.000	1.076	30	.
1981	765.500	.	.	.	50	.
(612) MALAWI						
1976	635	135	8	266	.	.
1977	746	171	14	307	.	88
1978	849	244	24	408	5	75
1979	1.015	287	39	526	10	70
1980	1.210	359	45	569	10	69
1981	1.462	356*	22*	483	.	50
(688) MALI						
1976	341.100	54.201	10.456	207	20	7
1977	396.100	69.807	12.751	226	30	6
1978	428.400	78.796	14.080	364	60	9
1979	525.300	89.946	15.331	446	10	7
1980	564.500	154.291	16.295	538	10	15
1981	617.500	140.602	17.217	473	10	.

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE 1

BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

AGE
84-0

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)	INTERNATIO RESERVE CURRENT PR (MILLION OF DOLLAR
(682) MAURITANIA						
1976	22.429	14.381	3.497	414	20	
1977	22.396	11.090	4.350	410	30	
1978	23.300	10.641	3.605	373	30	
1979	25.690	11.127	4.301	411	10	1
1980	29.922	14.300	3.700	492	.	1
1981	34.062	.	.	585	5	1
(642) MAURITIUS						
1976	4.150	1.274	8	383	.	
1977	4.940	1.630	9	498	.	
1978	5.563	1.961	9	580	.	
1979	6.741	2.300	12	674	.	
1980	7.450	2.709	19	717	5	
1981	9.540	3.366	66	674	.	
(608) MOROCCO						
1976	44.124	16.818	2.551	3.625	210	4
1977	51.467	19.980	3.294	4.286	300	5
1978	56.885	19.119	3.219	4.268	460	6
1979	63.878	21.842	3.495	5.168	500	5
1980	71.840	24.686	4.400	5.818	500	4
1981	77.812	31.179	5.047	6.043	320	2
(656) MOZAMBIQUE						
1976	82.900	11.950	.	383	10	
1977	93.150	12.200	1.432	450	30	
1978	104.5[illegible]	12.642	3.650	415	120	
1979	121.3[illegible]	.	.	.	60	
1980	140.4[illegible]	.	.	.	70	
1981	165.9[illegible]	42.624*	5.652*	803*	40	

* DATA REPORTED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(683) NIGER						
1976	170.500	35.957	1.571	315	.	.
1977	216.600	42.916	1.955	331	5	101
1978	275.800	63.011	2.705	486	.	129
1979	329.100	74.664	3.334	622	30	132
1980	381.800	102.677	3.719	722	5	126
1981	447.900	.	.	.	10	110
(620) NIGERIA						
1976	27.465	8.941	1.037	11.125	50	5.205
1977	32.074	10.269	1.280	14.107	10	4.257
1978	33.936	10.679	1.092	15.030	50	1.915
1979	40.205	12.912	1.124	16.076	110	5.582
1980	43.610	13.789	1.288	22.919	110	10.270
1981	43.869	.	.	24.870	400	3.925
(696) RWANDA						
1976	63.293	7.975	999	159	5	.
1977	72.453	9.729	1.541	185	.	83
1978	80.865	10.471	1.288	271	10	88
1979	96.719	14.096	1.702	319	5	.
1980	107.062	12.677	2.027	335	10	.
1981	117.675	.	.	346	.	.
(658) SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE						
1976	669	243	10	10	.	16
1977	1.540	365	24	16	.	20
1978	1.406	465	16	22	.	30
1979	1.717	684	17	23	.	33
1980	1.489	1.045	26	25	.	.
1981	1.248	.	.	21	.	.

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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)	INTERNATIO RESERVE CURRENT PR (MILLION OF DOLLAR
(685) SENEGAL						
1976	453.300	92.090	7.850	904	.	
1977	470.000	104.680	8.900	1.039	10	
1978	449.500	103.600	11.144	1.045	20	
1979	560.600	113.900	13.964	1.406	20	
1980	578.200	123.200	14.050	1.439	10	
1981	634.700	195.000	.	.	20	
(662) SEYCHELLES						
1976	331	130	.	47	.	
1977	420	167	2	58	.	1
1978	560	256	5	77	.	
1979	655	336	24	106	.	
1980	790	436	6	123	.	1
1981		.	.	117	.	55
(636) SIERRA LEONE						
1976	604	148	6	205	.	2
1977	733	169	7	232	.	3
1978	833	241	11	346	.	3
1979	968	290	16	455	.	4
1980	1.101	334	12	505	5	3
1981	1.293	382	.	394	.	
(649) SOMALIA						
1976	5.192	824	165	222	100	8
1977	6.287	1.232	200	245	80	12
1978	7.528	2.053	512	322	240	12
1979	8.495	3.135	533	453	130	5
1980	9.5[illegible]	3.191	588	541	190	2
1981	11.67	.	.	519	50	3

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY [illegible]ES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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 PRICE (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(674) SOUTH AFRICA. REPUBLIC OF						
1976	29.343	8.713	979*	12.036	180	856
1977	32.980	9.693	1.374*	11.807	130	746
1978	37.974	11.096	1.650*	13.818	120	2.354
1979	45.551	12.749	1.554*	17.053	20	4.885
1980	59.662	15.884	1.764*	25.791	.	7.232
1981	71.933	.	2.109*	28.981	.	4.005
(650) SUDAN						
1976	1.830	358	42	905	50	24
1977	2.322	519	62	930	190	23
1978	2.865	555	75	931	120	28
1979	3.192	683	66	1.094	100	67
1980	3.922	1.263*	125*	1.577	100	49
1981	4.334	1.487*	114*	2.348	160	.
(645) SWAZILAND						
1976	190	63	3	200	.	73
1977	224	90	5	227	.	95
1978	258	145	7	359	.	117
1979	273	130	8	446	.	117
1980	354	151*	10	505	.	162
1981	411	181*	.	615	.	.
(621) TANZANIA						
1976	23.192	6.445	780	721	50	162*
1977	29.122	6.863	1.012	845	60	290*
1978	33.535	8.486	1.461	1.272	80	115*
1979	36.734	12.832	3.337	1.214	240	89*
1980	40.323	14.823	2.680	1.406	40	124*
1981	48.381	.	.	1.324	20	117*

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE .

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)	INTERNATIO RESERVE CURRENT PR (MILLION OF DOLLAR
(693) TOGO						
1976	147.400	.	.	251	20	
1977	189.700	86.244	11.837	363	10	
1978	199.000	115.482	10.088	574	10	
1979	188.500	87.950	4.786	628	5	
1980	209.300	77.585	5.155	722	5	
1981	235.600	55.539	6.114	.	40	1
(664) TUNISIA						
1976	1.906	619	27	1.921	10	3
1977	2.183	772	31	2.124	50	3
1978	2.482	889	36	2.384	5	4
1979	2.941	1.092	40	3.243	100	5
1980	3.529	1.230	47	3.824	60	5
1981	3.03[illegible]	1.430	.	4.156	60	5
(617) UGANDA						
1976	26.395	4.027	679	295	30	4
1977	54.316	5.165	992	486	5	4
1978	69.591	6.287	1.187	474	20	5
1979	117.428	4.475	967	388	.	2
1980	234.509	7.960	1.403	450	10	1
1981	269.495	13.071	2.516	1.190	20	
(686) UPPER VOLTA						
1976	165.000	23.037	4.667	261	.	
1977	195.200	27.101	5.627	342	.	5
1978	238.600	31.047	7.305	407	.	3
1979	269.000	11.173	7.301	421	10	6
1980	288.70[illegible]	41.954	7.469	454	10	6
1981	347.70[illegible]	.	.	.	10	7

* - DATA SUPPLIED BY [illegible] OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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)	INTERNATIONA RESERVES CURRENT PRI (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
(660) ZAIRE						
1976	2.699	991	79	2.186	120	6
1977	3.794	1.279	138	2.798	30	14
1978	5.315	1.507	179	.	30	18
1979	10.712	3.005	329	.	30	29
1980	15.875	4.916	424	.	30	35
1981	26.173	7.614	314	.	50	28
(611) ZAMBIA						
1976	1.710	732	54	1.150	40	9
1977	1.821	770	54	1.110	20	7
1978	2.044	779	62	1.206	60	6
1979	2.456	923	128	1.409	30	9
1980	2.771	1.168	106	1.858	190	8
1981	2.736	1.278	.	1.786	40	6
(613) ZIMBABWE						
1976	2.121	487	61	.	.	8
1977	2.169	640	98	1.045	10	7
1978	2.299	762	154	1.014	5	15
1979	2.727	869	171	1.309	20	27
1980	3.484	1.202*	266	1.862	50	28
1981	4.418	1.570*	.	2.247	70	23

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: EAST ASIA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(482) BURMA						
1976	27.354	3.547	975	251	.	126
1977	29.513	4.156	1.069	365	10	113
1978	31.873	4.389*	1.110	542	5	107
1979	35.468	4.671*	1.259	821	30	215
1980	38.927	5.300*	1.342	910	20	272
1981	42.799	.	.	1.008	10	239
(497) INDONESIA						
1976	14.983.999	3.660.199	560.500	9.702	80	1.499
1977	18.354.996	4.026.000	648.000	10.998	60	2.516
1978	21.879.000	5.131.000	770.000	12.992	90	2.663
1979	30.540.992	7.813.199	1.069.000	14.536	180	4.167
1980	43.416.986	11.507.299	1.460.000	19.404	400	6.500
1981	51.653.995	.	1.811.000	24.743	440	6.076
(489) KOREA, REPUBLIC OF						
1976	13.272.599	2.518.899	770.500	10.137	340	1.975
1977	17.021.400	3.274.399	1.008.300	13.298	300	2.973
1978	22.917.593	4.407.999	1.438.099	18.687	525	2.794
1979	29.072.097	5.989.999	1.597.399	24.163	525	2.990
1980	34.321.486	7.682.099	2.252.299	28.424	480	2.956
1981	43.155.295	.	.	32.517	390	2.714
(483) MALAYSIA						
1976	26.988	8.114	1.118	5.247	40	2.472
1977	31.064	10.201	1.570	6.374	60	2.858
1978	34.556	11.164	1.406	8.243	80	3.329
1979	43.092	11.867	1.704	11.367	170	4.013
1980	49.340	17.238	2.255	14.800	150	4.491
1981	55.44[illegible]	24.414	3.333	15.818	80	4.193

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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 PRICE. (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(889) PAPUA NEW GUINEA						
1976	1.158	380	17	686	30	.
1977	1.272	408	18	824	20	430
1978	1.362	453	19	1.008	10	413
1979	1.575	509	21	1.179	10	515
1980	1.668	588	26	1.563	30	438
1981	1.588	658*	26*	1.653	20	470
(492) PHILIPPINES						
1976	132.712	20.652	4.118	4.756	60	1.642
1977	154.300	22.766	4.325	5.244	50	1.524
1978	178.067	26.178	3.552	6.305	50	1.881
1979	220.859	29.668	4.749	8.083	50	2.416
1980	264.973	37.758	4.760	10.333	60	3.140
1981	305.499	.	.	11.161	60	2.707
(484) TAIWAN						
1976	696.100	149.900	.	8.695	160	1.610
1977	811.800	181.473	.	9.954	180	1.447
1978	967.900	227.341	.	12.747	200	1.509
1979	1,164.499	265.749	.	17.967	340	1.585
1980	1,440.799	344.599	.	23.428	320	.
1981	1,703.699	.	.	.	550	.
(493) THAILAND						
1976	336.300	56.776	9.987	4.108	80	1.893
1977	391.000	65.316	12.566	5.312	50	1.915
1978	464.500	80.973	17.367	6.321	120	2.557
1979	546.400	97.168	22.978	8.805	130	3.129
1980	672.400	125.602	27.019	10.860	320	3.026
1981	785.900	140.388	29.143	12.024	340	2.727

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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)
(306) AFGHANISTAN						
1976	117.500	16.125	2.989	375	50	170
1977	135.800	15.632	2.656	465	110	316
1978	151.700	17.380	3.000	519	90	431
1979	162.700	.	.	624	200	484
1980	161.500	.	.	.	10	641
1981	.	.	.	.	.	519
(231) BAHRAIN						
1976	404	223	9	1.792	.	443
1977	544	268	14	2.179	.	510
1978	643	304	40	2.277	.	500
1979	780	282	53	2.539	20	620
1980	1.105	377	59	3.830	20	960
1981	1.290	425	80	4.270	30	1.551
(388) BANGLADESH						
1976	107.933	14.491	1.116	1.002	10	.
1977	106.134	15.703	1.686	1.262	30	235
1978	131.364	17.397	1.729	1.653	5	316
1979	146.616	27.759	2.069	2.165	.	402
1980	175.902	37.689	2.427	2.910	30	321
1981	201.699	.	.	3.011	20	155
(233) CYPRUS						
1976	346	105	7	530	.	290
1977	442	119	10	726	.	330
1978	530	145	8	884	.	365
1979	[illegible]	177	12	1.178	10	374
1980	77[illegible]	226	10	1.417	.	388
1981	87[illegible]	263	17	1.393	10	443

* DATA SUPPLIED BY [illegible] ES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE 1

BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: N.E.S ASIA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(263) EGYPT						
1976	7.074	4.085	337	5.102	150	343
1977	8.802	4.561	342	5.801	250	534
1978	10.759	5.063	389	6.703	380	596
1979	13.509	6.650	411	8.195	625	633
1980	17.557	9.369	947	9.745	500	1.149
1981	22.223	.	.	11.303	575	1.491
(240) GREECE						
1976	849.874	266.760	57.080*	5.943	525	925
1977	994.007	331.000	67.607*	6.831	430	1.020
1978	1.193.832	399.000	77.907*	7.838	310	1.171
1979	1.472.406	483.000	95.102*	10.730	380	1.518
1980	1.767.657	423.115*	109.070*	11.709	250	1.517
1981	2.091.049	733.077*	144.580*	12.909	410	1.179
(386) INDIA						
1976	803.500	138.280	25.620	6.119	490	2.997
1977	899.900	157.600	26.340	7.026	725	5.107
1978	972.800	190.310	28.680	9.464	290	6.688
1979	1.062.200	191.940	33.560	12.426	525	7.716
1980	1.257.500	241.770	38.660	17.457	725	7.228
1981	1.441.799	286.000	42.000	17.930	875	4.941
(265) IRAN						
1976	4.583.000	1.933.299	569.100	22.110	2.000	8.833
1977	5.311.599	2.455.000	562.000	22.895	2.500	12.267
1978	.	2.286.000	592.000	27.018	1.900	12.151
1979	.	2.104.000	316.000	20.755	1.600	15.390
1980	.	2.325.000	377.000	.	220	.
1981	.	2.763.000	330.000	.	800	.

TABLE .

BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: N.E.S ASIA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(266) IRAQ						
1976	4.737	2.176	520	5.810	1.000	4.601
1977	5.532	2.464	593	8.574	1.500	6.996
1978	6.660	4.576	586	9.075	1.600	.
1979	9.875	5.899	788	11.716	2.100	.
1980	10.823	.	.	.	1.600	.
1981	8.068	.	.	.	3.700	.
(271) ISRAEL						
1976	10.586	8.029	3.197	7.496	1.555	1.373
1977	15.020	11.816	4.281	8.124	1.084	1.571
1978	24.511	17.422	5.796	9.788	1.612	2.678
1979	45.478	37.263	13.614	12.083	1.225	3.120
1980	103.613	87.844	32.346	14.212	1.713	3.405
1981	246.612	.	.	15.460	1.100	3.545
(278) JORDAN						
1976	543	259	93	1.324	140	551
1977	628	326	83	1.684	120	724
1978	737	351	89	2.023	170	967
1979	879	502	115	2.785	100	1.248
1980	1.074	539	118	3.289	525	1.245
1981	1.198	629	138	4.420	1.100	.
(267) KUWAIT						
1976	4.281	.	.	4.399	80	1.945
1977	4.571	1.482	248	6.341	310	2.995
1978	4.928	1.916	181	6.476	300	2.617
1979	7.[illegible]	1.894	225	7.552	60	2.986
1980	9.06[illegible]	2.378	262	10.461	50	4.045
1981	9.05[illegible]	3.326	252	10.384	120	4.180

* DATA SUPPLIED BY [illegible] STIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: N.E.S ASIA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(268) LEBANON						
1976	4.200	2.072	327	1.071	10	1.692
1977	8.400	2.134	351	1.631	.	1.958
1978	9.000	2.490	491	1.725	20	2.224
1979	11.250	3.104	738	2.235	20	1.921
1980	14.200	3.757	980	3.235	40	1.978
1981	.	4.346	654	.	50	1.906
(134) MALTA						
1976	222	101	3	482	.	620
1977	259	102	3	597	.	732
1978	295	113	2	683	5	938
1979	339	.	.	926	.	1.025
1980	428	139	2	1.192	.	1.036
1981	506	192*	4*	1.079	.	1.081
(367) NEPAL						
1976	17.671	1.869	135	199	.	133
1977	17.599	2.258	162	212	.	145
1978	20.023	2.571	167	279	.	151
1979	22.542	2.910	192	329	.	165
1980	23.695	3.324	223	419	.	189
1981	29.501	3.961	259	459	.	208
(272) OMAN						
1976	679	560	271	1.397	10	311
1977	750	518	237	1.389	50	431
1978	775	523	264	1.467	270	415
1979	1.034	567	269	1.669	10	605
1980	1.651	820	407	2.388	100	914
1981	1.980	1.077	521	3.441	50	1.209

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: N.E.S ASIA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(391) PAKISTAN						
1976	135.043	31.026	8.103	2.799	190	534
1977	154.932	34.111	8.121	3.191	220	517
1978	184.012	39.500	9.668	4.071	170	740
1979	208.369	48.347	10.440	5.389	190	941
1980	250.650	53.272	12.585	6.674	280	1.684
1981	296.861	64.095	15.221	6.961	300	1.507
(150) PORTUGAL						
1976	468.000	122.400	18.845	4.888	40	1.301
1977	623.500	219.087	22.082	5.593	10	1.391
1978	774.600	210.000	27.354	6.061	50	1.880
1979	982.300	252.500	34.343	7.863	20	1.951
1980	1.189.100	335.600	43.440	10.920	50	6.445
1981	1.390.000	429.800	51.917	11.925	50	.
(273) SAUDI ARABIA						
1976	165.393	89.146	31.617	21.600	440	27.025
1977	207.723	126.171	31.882	29.049	875	30.034
1978	227.181	124.467	36.059	38.942	1.100	19.407
1979	256.179	169.820	46.390	47.785	925	19.484
1980	391.200	210.000	56.146	61.019	1.400	23.641
1981	405.200	.	.	68.793	2.700	32.422
(152) SPAIN						
1976	7.194.199	1.564.299	176.300	20.011	220	5.306
1977	9.116.399	2.282.899	158.600	20.949	300	6.586
1978	11.137.299	2.924.699	189.800	22.218	160	10.725
1979	13.078.400	3.650.499	219.640	30.601	200	13.841
1980	14.962.800	4.401.099	252.790	41.199	270	12.480
1981	17.001.199	.	.	40.727	390	15.158

* DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE 1

BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: N.E.S ASIA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(383) SRI LANKA						
1976	29.921	8.239	179	705	10	92
1977	36.155	8.448	224	845	.	293
1978	42.428	17.196	308	1.114	.	400
1979	52.147	19.848	393	1.594	10	520
1980	66.095	28.221	458	2.281	5	249
1981	83.292	28.605	479	2.184	.	330
(278) SYRIA						
1976	25.133	12.055	3.641	2.609	625	320
1977	27.664	13.348	3.918	2.855	650	512
1978	33.186	13.346	4.763	2.794	900	409
1979	39.639	15.282	6.208	3.739	2.000	610
1980	51.086	24.702	8.844	4.865	2.400	366
1981	61.146	.	9.568	5.731	1.900	.
(277) TURKEY						
1976	675.000	156.970	24.070	5.654	320	1.129
1977	872.900	239.000	32.000	6.499	140	773
1978	1.290.700	346.000	39.000	5.230	220	988
1979	2.199.499	633.620	72.000	6.322	170	926
1980	4.435.200	1.117.419	170.000	9.380	250	1.433
1981	6.564.300	.	231.000	10.528	340	1.444
(279) YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC						
1976	5.790	893	334	580	20	720
1977	7.566	1.478	486	924	30	1.240
1978	9.627	2.469	656	1.201	90	1.460
1979	11.947	4.373	1.705	1.720	450	1.428
1980	14.080	4.998	1.497	2.254	490	1.283
1981	14.528	6.858	2.025	2.137	800	962

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE 1

BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(510) ARGENTINA						
1976	7.474.499	1.471.999	143.000	4.319	50	1.614
1977	20.587.590	3.536.999	380.000	5.978	40	3.331
1978	51.211.999	10.071.999	1.267.000	6.249	370	5.147
1979	137.819.796	27.250.992	3.481.000	11.037	490	9.572
1980	278.668.098	59.053.984	6.385.000	14.704	200	6.904
1981	.	136.428.992	14.030.000	21.709	430	3.453
(534) BARBADOS						
1976	878	289	1	287	.	28*
1977	990	330	2	327	.	35*
1978	1.115	334	2	377	.	58*
1979	1.336	398	5	498	.	65*
1980	1.655	537	19	620	.	81*
1981	1.851	642	21	692	10	101*
(505) BELIZE						
1976	181	56	.	84	.	.
1977	206	62	.	98	.	.
1978	237	67	.	119	.	.
1979	279	83	.	145	.	.
1980	318	91	.	157	.	.
1981	303	.	.	.	.	.
(511) BOLIVIA						
1976	56.987	7.113	1.141	704	5	169
1977	65.239	8.262	1.216	833	5	236
1978	78.498	10.060	1.616	1.062	20	197
1979	98.895	11.814	1.964	1.272	80	207
1980	143.117	21.742	3.192	1.233	40	137
1981	186.281	.	4.814	1.357	60	134

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE 1

BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

YEAR	GNP CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF LOCAL CURRENCY)	TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOODS & SERVICES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	MILITARY IMPORTS CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	INTERNATIONAL RESERVES CURRENT PRICES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)
(512) BRAZIL						
1976	1.655.405	325.000	19.000	18.001	140	6.544
1977	2.482.883	516.000	23.000	18.694	100	7.256
1978	3.645.963	786.000	30.000	21.389	210	11.894
1979	6,076.697	1.400.000	44.000	28.847	240	9.688
1980	12,699.999	3.098.000	87.000	36.687	130	6.912
1981	25.536.198	6.672.000	171.000	40.628	60	7.509
(513) CHILE						
1976	124.472	39.291	5.065	2.398	130	461
1977	280.157	94.733	11.300	3.307	60	484
1978	474.163	157.921	19.932	4.223	60	1.149
1979	747.491	226.262	27.159	6.074	140	2.378
1980	1.035.334	308.893	37.283	8.477	230	4.087
1981	1.226.024	399.558	45.841	11.178	260	3.874
(514) COLOMBIA						
1976	523.480	52.795*	4.975*	2.730	.	1.161
1977	708.737	71.838*	5.120*	3.133	10	1.820
1978	905.185	100.918*	6.582*	3.883	10	2.503
1979	1,184.797	150.159*	9.723*	4.462	20	4.058
1980	1,571.786	193.745*	14.237*	6.193	70	5.356
1981	1.986.813	214.994*	16.082*	7.173	40	5.505
(515) COSTA RICA						
1976	20.049	4.352	140	925	.	98
1977	25.675	5.211	205	1.210	.	202
1978	29.291	7.261	200	1.405	.	209
1979	33.305	8.658	234	1.682	.	155
1980	39.612	10.435	265	1.897	.	199
1981	52.794	.	316	1.804	.	.

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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	3.828	635	64	1.108	.	127
1977	4.415	680	72	1.208	.	184
1978	4.591	768	86	1.310	.	174
1979	5.321	1.065	100	1.704	.	287
1980	6.784	1.140	88	2.171	10	275
1981	7.722	.	104	2.123	.	284
(518) ECUADOR						
1976	129.287	16.813	2.914	1.469	90	494
1977	160.850	21.840	5.116	1.996	160	640
1978	184.962	21.353	4.097	2.483	90	653
1979	227.007	24.598	4.638	3.133	180	739
1980	270.833	41.698	5.213	3.647	180	1.030
1981	314.848	50.846	6.639	4.027	60	650
(519) EL SALVADOR						
1976	5.689	835	45	905	.	*206
1977	7.095	1.242*	94*	1.135	.	232
1978	7.562	1.335*	123*	1.297	5	289
1979	8.701	1.453*	185*	1.386	30	162
1980	8.550	1.645*	237*	1.289	.	99
1981	8.586	1.919*	300*	1.281	10	94
(520) GUATEMALA						
1976	4.292	521	50	1.284	20	512
1977	5.448	641	77	1.499	5	690
1978	6.044	733	73	1.734	10	763
1979	6.991	816	84	1.884	10	718
1980	7.734	1.087	101	2.107	10	467
1981	8.569	.	.	2.196	.	172

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY ASSTS OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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	1.075	712	87	431	.	30*
1977	1.058	513	61	369	.	24*
1978	1.211	533	44	337	.	58*
1979	1.253	713	44	398	.	17*
1980	1.425	954	56	538	5	13*
1981	1.577	.	.	559	.	7*
(521) HAITI						
1976	4.359	816	55	226	.	28
1977	5.049	987	56	278	.	34
1978	5.075	921	67	333	.	39
1979	5.815	1.049	72	346	.	64
1980	7.178	1.268	98	500	.	25
1981	7.864	1.460	139	523	10	31
(522) HONDURAS						
1976	2.475	508*	47	581	40	131
1977	2.965	625*	63	737	5	180
1978	3.481	764*	86	881	5	185
1979	4.094	813*	99	1.071	10	210
1980	4.807	1.146*	.	1.306	.	151
1981	5.196	1.153*	.	1.233	10	102
(532) JAMAICA						
1976	2.646	1.105	27	1.251	.	32*
1977	2.891	1.230	28	1.069	.	48*
1978	3.532	1.643	29	1.300	.	59*
1979	3.985	1.692	33	1.440	.	64*
1980	4.275	2.302	35	1.678	.	105*
1981	4.767	.	.	1.961	.	85*

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

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	1,344.436	233.060	7.630	11.481	20	1.398
1977	1,810.157	302.190	9.000	10,235	10	1.928
1978	2,289.361	385.900	10.000	14,755	5	2,246
1979	2,995.490	540.980	14.000	21.671	10	3.027
1980	4,165.424	808.930	17.000	33.072	20	3.812
1981	5,656.199	.	29.000	44.779	50	4.926
(524) NICARAGUA						
1976	12.444	2.256	260	678	.	147
1977	14.250	3.060	362	926	10	149
1978	13.386	2.730	458	766	20	52
1979	13.396	3.083	449	609	5	.
1980	20.557	6.395	694	1.066	5	.
1981	25.654	8.412*	1.701*	.	30	.
(525) PANAMA						
1976	1.951	643	15	1.403	.	79
1977	2.110	665	15	1.541	5	71
1978	2.409	757	17	1.948	.	150
1979	2.762	1.049	19	2.907	.	122
1980	3.247	.	24	3.931	30	121
1981	3.670	.	.	4,889	5	.
(526) PARAGUAY						
1976	210.599	26.145	3.129	331	5	158
1977	259.042	29.741	3.703	480	.	268
1978	314.929	37.793	4.273	608	10	449
1979	428.188	46.906	5.300	807	10	613
1980	552.742	62.380	7.076	979	40	766
1981	643.767	.	9.947	1.110	5	810

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

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	810.393	146.420	28.070	3.119	260	332
1977	1.108.625	196.410	31.380	3.202	420	399
1978	1.754.521	288.880	37.760	2.720	310	432
1979	3.229.779	487.200	59.700	3.547	90	1.627
1980	5.316.229	1.046.700	130.700	4.967	370	2.260
1981	8.918.099	.	.	6.142	290	1.609
(508) SURINAME						
1976	964	444	.	396	.	116
1977	1.258	541	.	486	.	100
1978	1.502	538	.	513	.	135
1979	1.590	547	.	571	.	172
1980	1.741	586	.	704	.	192
1981	1.905	.	.	726	.	209
(533) TRINIDAD & TOBAGO						
1976	6.051	.	.	1.166	.	.
1977	7.512	2.244	39	1.420	.	1.483
1978	8.676	2.853	56	1.609	.	1.806
1979	11.001	4.179	92	2.216	.	2.140
1980	14.677	5.382	78	2.951	20	2.782
1981	16.311	6.687	102	3.034	.	3.350
(528) URUGUAY						
1976	12.371	3.062	274	795	5	495
1977	19.594	4.802	464	1.002	20	757
1978	30.112	7.203	697	1.075	.	914
1979	54.675	12.186	1.361	1.616	5	836
1980	89.493	20.801	2.362	2.318	30	914
1981	117.314	30.937	3.948	2.321	60	956

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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	135.497	45.749	1.918	9.890	60	8.596
1977	155.520	53.034	2.422	13.842	100	8.213
1978	170.316	54.825	2.673	16.183	30	6.516
1979	209.719	60.578	2.993	15.548	30	7.804
1980	259.422	70.301	3.241	17.064	130	7.088
1981	287.800	105.485	3.264	20.109	290	8.648

* = DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(638) ALGERIA				
1976	2.92	9.95 *	4.69	16.10
1977	2.41	7.68 *	5.34	25.03
1978	2.44	8.07 *	5.90	28.00
1979	2.42	8.48 *	3.73	15.43
1980	2.27	7.76 *	3.23	11.69
1981	.	. *	6.53	25.49
(680) BENIN (DAHOMEY)				
1976	1.26	8.52	.	.
1977	1.35	9.04	3.26	48.54
1978	1.92	11.57	2.66	62.89
1979	2.01	12.64	2.21	68.03
1980	2.21	15.33	.	58.14
1981	.	.	.	48.15
(633) BOTSWANA				
1976	0.06	0.15	.	.
1977	2.06	5.24	2.63	10.00
1978	4.07	8.16	2.18	6.62
1979	4.67	9.87	0.75	1.87
1980	4.21*	8.44**	.	.
1981	3.90*	7.92**	1.05	.
(695) BURUNDI				
1976	2.46	10.91	.	.
1977	2.51	11.24	10.64	10.43
1978	2.83	12.02	.	.
1979	2.51	10.88	6.45	10.12
1980	2.58	11.41	.	4.82
1981	.	.	.	7.35

* OR ** = CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(631) CAMEROON				
1976	1.79	9.11	1.17	.
1977	0.00	8.09	0.91	22.30
1978	0.00	8.00	0.33	9.05
1979	0.00	8.90	.	.
1980	0.00	8.93	0.20	2.42
1981	0.00	4.83	1.29	30.87
(655) CAPE VERDE				
1977	3.38	5.52	.	.
1978	3.19	6.19	32.26	51.28
1979	3.02	4.75	39.47	71.43
1980	3.58	6.61	.	.
1981	1.92	2.75	.	.
(676) CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC				
1976	1.98	10.92	.	.
1977	1.96	10.31	.	.
1978	1.95	10.44	.	.
1979	1.68	8.85	3.93	20.04
1980	1.64	8.85	.	.
1981	2.19	9.19	2.06	6.78
(677) CHAD				
1976	5.03	25.83	4.64	.
1977	4.00	28.87	2.00	25.38
1978	3.46	25.80	.	.
1979	4.96	29.00	.	.
1981	.	.	.	42.52

* OR ** COMPUTATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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	4.81	14.41	0.94	.
1977	5.04	15.01	5.60	207.61
1978	5.39	13.30	.	.
1979	4.02	14.41	2.94	41.65
1980	3.00	14.40	1.67	21.63
1981	.	.	4.83	62.59
(603) DJIBOUTI, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF				
1979	22.40	27.88	.	.
(863) ETHIOPIA				
1976	4.90	24.74	10.38	16.37
1977	5.69	29.22	76.86	195.90
1978	4.78	20.58	185.01	669.91
1979	8.70	42.67	29.46	113.82
1980	9.65	42.63	55.07	458.89
1981	.	.	31.67	93.10
(678) GABON				
1976	0.52	1.03	1.43	.
1977	0.67	1.13	0.69	91.16
1978	0.47	1.16	0.73	40.31
1979	0.42	1.13	0.60	37.30
1980	0.39	1.13	2.59	43.45
1981	.	.	0.96	9.80

* OR ** = CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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	.	.	6.57	16.67*
(641) GHANA				
1976	1.42	5.75	2.01	19.38
1977	1.01	5.04	1.73	12.30
1978	0.87	5.09	3.12	13.91
1979	0.73	4.31	4.40	16.68
1980	0.47	3.67	.	.
1981	.	.	0.43	2.55
(675) GUINEA				
1976	.	.	3.41*	11.90*
1978	.	.	7.46*	35.71*
1979	.	.	6.62*	30.77*
(657) GUINEA-BISSAU				
1977	7.19	10.12	.	.
1978	5.94	7.84	19.23*	0.12*
1979	5.26	7.43	15.87*	0.50*
1980	6.21	7.56	.*	.*
1981	5.53	7.59	.*	.*

* OR ** = CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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	0.50	.
1977	0.85	3.00	0.38	5.38
1978	1.14	3.44	1.71	13.35
1979	1.14	3.12	1.71	46.95
1980	1.18	3.56	2.10	460.83
1981	.	.	4.87	356.16
(615) KENYA				
1976	1.49	5.86	.	.
1977	2.41	11.13	0.61	1.91
1978	4.04	14.45	2.18	13.81
1979	4.78	16.12	2.70	9.41
1980	4.43	15.30	1.95	11.97
1981	3.19*	9.31**	5.01	52.06
(632) LESOTHO				
(669) LIBERIA				
1976	1.11	4.00	.	.
1977	1.04	3.90	.	.
1978	1.12	3.56	.	.
1979	0.97	2.47	.	.
1980	1.64	3.12	0.69	125.00
1981	3.87	10.23	.	.

* OR ** = CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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
(670) LIBYA				
1976	2.46	6.17	17.09	31.16
1977	2.70	7.28	16.98	24.54
1978	4.26	9.97	24.38	47.53
1979	2.15	6.20	18.99	35.66
1980	1.71	4.46	14.53	15.87
1981	.	.	13.26	26.23
(687) MADAGASCAR				
1976	1.99	9.75	2.41	23.81
1977	2.65	12.78	1.10	7.25
1978	2.88	10.78	3.41	33.90
1979	4.32	14.30	2.06	400.00
1980	4.15	13.54	2.79	.
(612) MALAWI				
1976	1.28	5.99	.	.
1977	1.84	8.05	.	.
1978	2.85	9.92	1.22	6.65
1979	3.83	13.53	1.90	14.27
1980	3.69	12.41	1.76	14.50
1981	1.50*	6.18**	.	.
(688) MALI				
1976	3.07	19.29	9.66	205.71
1977	3.22	18.27	13.25	517.24
1978	3.29	17.87	16.48	681.82
1979	2.92	17.04	2.24	144.93
1980	2.89	10.56	1.86	64.94
1981	2.79	12.25	2.11	.

* OR ** = CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(682) MAURITANIA				
1976	15.59	24.32	4.83	.
1977	19.42	39.22	7.32	59.76
1978	15.47	33.88	8.05	37.64
1979	16.74	38.65	2.43	8.67
1980	12.37	25.87	.	.
1981	.	.	0.85	3.01
(642) MAURITIUS				
1976	0.20	0.64	.	.
1977	0.19	0.58	.	.
1978	0.17	0.47	.	.
1979	0.18	0.53	.	.
1980	0.26	0.70	0.70	5.24
1981	0.69	1.96	.	.
(608) MOROCCO				
1976	5.78	15.17	5.79	42.77
1977	6.40	16.49	7.00	56.50
1978	5.66	16.84	10.78	70.88
1979	5.47	16.00	9.67	84.75
1980	6.12	17.82	8.59	116.82
1981	6.49	16.19	5.29	126.48
(656) MOZAMBIQUE				
1976	.	.	2.61	.
1977	1.54	11.74	6.67	.
1978	3.49	28.87	28.92	.
1981	3.41*	13.26**	4.98*	.

* OR ** = CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE 4

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
(683) NIGER				
1976	0.92	4.37	.	.
1977	0.90	4.56	1.51	4.94
1978	0.98	4.29	.	.
1979	1.01	4.47	4.82	22.69
1980	0.97	3.62	0.69	3.96
1981	.	.	.	9.09
(620) NIGERIA				
1976	3.78	11.60	0.45	0.56
1977	3.99	12.46	0.07	0.23
1978	3.22	10.23	0.33	2.61
1979	2.80	8.71	0.68	1.97
1980	2.95	9.34	0.48	1.07
1981	.	.	1.61	10.19
(696) RWANDA				
1976	1.58	12.53	3.14	.
1977	2.13	15.84	.	.
1978	1.59	12.30	3.69	11.39
1979	1.76	12.07	1.57	.
1980	1.89	1.97	2.99	.
(658) SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE				
1976	1.50	4.12	.	.
1977	1.56	6.58	.	.
1978	1.14	3.44	.	.
1979	0.99	2.49	.	.
1980	1.75	2.49	.	.

* OR ** = CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE 4

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	1.73	8.52	.	.
1977	1.89	8.50	0.96	29.15
1978	2.48	10.76	1.91	101.01
1979	2.49	12.26	.	98.04
1980	2.43	11.40	.	106.38
1981	.	.	.	95.69
(662) SEYCHELLES				
1977	0.48	1.20	.	.*
1978	0.89	1.95	.	.*
1979	3.66	7.14	.	.*
1980	3.29	5.96	.	.*
(636) SIERRA LEONE				
1976	0.99	4.05	.	.
1977	0.95	4.14	.	.
1978	1.32	4.56	.	.
1979	1.65	5.52	.	.
1980	1.09	3.59	0.99	16.13
(649) SOMALIA				
1976	3.19	20.07	45.09	117.65
1977	3.18	16.21	32.66	66.39
1978	6.81	24.96	74.47	185.61
1979	6.27	17.00	28.70	255.91
1980	6.16	18.43	35.15	772.36
1981	.	.	9.63	133.33

* OR ** = CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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	3.34*	11.24*	1.50	21.03
1977	4.17*	14.18*	1.10	17.43
1978	4.35*	14.87*	0.87	5.10
1979	3.41*	12.19*	0.12	0.41
1980	2.96*	11.11*	.	.
1981	2.93*	.*	.	.
(650) SUDAN				
1976	2.27	11.63	5.52	208.33
1977	2.69	12.02	20.43	826.09
1978	2.63	13.58	12.89	428.57
1979	2.08	9.72	9.14	149.25
1980	3.19*	9.90**	6.34	204.08
1981	2.63*	7.67**	6.81	.
(645) SWAZILAND				
1976	1.48	4.45	.	.
1977	2.17	5.41	.	.
1978	2.61	4.99	.	.
1979	2.99	6.28	.	.
1980	2.81	6.58 *	.	.
(621) TANZANIA				
1976	3.36	12.10	6.93	30.86*
1977	3.48	14.75	7.10	20.69*
1978	4.36	17.22	6.29	69.57*
1979	9.08	26.01	19.78	269.66*
1980	6.65	18.08	2.84	32.26*
1981	.	..	1.51	17.09*

* CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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	.	.	7.96	.
1977	6.24	13.73	2.75	21.55
1978	5.07	8.74	1.74	14.20
1979	2.54	5.44	0.80	7.56
1980	2.46	6.64	0.69	6.39
1981	2.60	11.01	.	25.51
(664) TUNISIA				
1976	1.42	4.36	0.52	2.69
1977	1.42	4.02	2.35	13.97
1978	1.45	4.05	0.21	1.11
1979	5.00	13.46	3.08	17.03
1980	3.85	11.06	1.57	10.03
1981	2.80	7.85	1.44	11.06
(617) UGANDA				
1976	2.57	16.86	10.18	68.18
1977	1.83	19.21	1.03	10.64
1978	1.71	18.88	4.22	37.74
1979	0.82	21.61	.	.
1980	0.60	17.63	2.22	58.82
1981	0.93	19.25	1.68	.
(686) UPPER VOLTA				
1976	2.83	20.26	.	.
1977	2.88	20.76	.	.
1978	3.06	23.53	.	.
1979	2.71	17.73	2.38	16.10
1980	2.59	17.80	2.20	14.56
1981	.	.	.	13.25

* OR ** = CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: AFRICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(660) ZAIRE				
1976	2.93	7.97	5.49	195.89
1977	3.64	10.79	1.07	20.71
1978	3.37	11.88	.	16.28
1979	3.07	10.95	.	10.06
1980	2.67	8.62	.	8.40
1981	1.20	4.12	.	17.38
(611) ZAMBIA				
1976	3.15	7.38	3.48	40.20
1977	2.97	7.01	1.80	27.25
1978	3.03	7.96	4.97	99.67
1979	5.21	13.87	2.13	33.08
1980	3.83	9.08	10.23	214.45
1981	.	.	2.24	60.88
(613) ZIMBABWE				
1976	2.88	12.53	.	.
1977	4.52	15.31	0.96	12.75
1978	6.70	20.21	0.49	3.25
1979	6.27	19.68	1.53	7.35
1980	7.63	22.13 *	2.69	17.67
1981	.	. *	3.12	30.40

* OR ** = CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE 4

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	3.56	27.49		
1977	3.69	26.20	2.74	8.86
1978	3.48	25.29 *	0.92	4.66
1979	3.55	26.95 *	3.65	13.96
1980	3.45	25.32 *	2.20	7.36
1981			0.99	4.18
(497) INDONESIA				
1976	3.74	15.31	0.82	5.34
1977	0.00	16.10	0.55	2.38
1978	0.00	15.01	0.69	3.38
1979	0.00	0.01	1.24	4.32
1980	0.00	0.01	2.06	6.15
1981	0.00		1.78	7.24
(489) KOREA, REPUBLIC OF				
1976	5.81	30.59	3.35	17.22
1977	5.92	30.79	2.26	10.09
1978	6.28	32.62	2.81	18.79
1979	5.49	26.67	2.17	17.56
1980	6.56	29.32	1.69	16.24
1981			1.20	14.37
(483) MALAYSIA				
1976	4.14	13.78	0.76	1.62
1977	5.05	15.39	0.94	2.10
1978	4.07	12.59	0.97	2.40
1979	3.95	14.36	1.50	4.24
1980	4.57	13.08	1.01	3.34
1981	6.01	13.65	0.51	1.91

* OR ** = CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: EAST ASIA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(889) PAPUA NEW GUINEA				
1976	1.50	4.58	4.38	
1977	1.39	4.32	2.43	4.65
1978	1.43	4.29	0.99	2.42
1979	1.36	4.22	0.85	1.94
1980	1.56	4.43	1.92	6.85
1981	1.64*	3.95**	1.21	4.26
(492) PHILIPPINES				
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	1.80	12.61	0.58	1.91
1981	.	.	0.54	2.22
(484) TAIWAN				
1976	.	.	1.84	9.94
1977	.	.	1.81	12.44
1978	.	.	1.57	13.25
1979	.	.	1.89	21.45
1980	.	.	1.37	.
(493) THAILAND				
1976	2.97	17.59	1.95	4.23
1977	3.21	19.24	0.94	2.61
1978	3.74	21.45	1.90	4.69
1979	4.21	23.65	1.48	4.15
1980	4.02	21.51	2.95	10.58
1981	3.71	20.76	2.83	12.47

* OR ** - CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: N.E.S ASIA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(306) AFGHANISTAN				
1976	2.54	18.54	13.33	29.37
1977	1.96	16.99	23.66	34.86
1978	1.98	17.26	17.34	20.90
1979	.	.	32.05	41.31
1980	.	.	.	1.56
(231) BAHRAIN				
1976	2.30	4.17	.	.
1977	2.57	5.22	.	.
1978	6.22	13.16	.	.
1979	6.79	18.79	0.79	3.22
1980	5.34	15.65	0.52	2.08
1981	6.20	18.82	0.70	1.93
(388) BANGLADESH				
1976	1.03	7.70	1.00	.
1977	1.59	10.74	2.38	12.77
1978	1.32	9.94	0.30	1.58
1980	.	.	1.03	9.34
1981	.	.	0.66	12.88
(233) CYPRUS				
1976	2.17	7.15	.	.
1977	2.26	8.40	.	.
1978	1.51	5.51	.	.
1979	1.84	6.79	0.85	2.67
1980	1.29	4.42	.	.
1981	1.95	6.46	0.72	2.26

* OR ** - CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: N.E.S ASIA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(263) EGYPT				
1976	4.76	8.25	2.94	43.73
1977	3.89	7.50	4.31	46.82
1978	3.62	7.68	5.67	63.76
1979	3.04	6.18	7.63	98.74
1980	5.39	10.11	5.13	43.52
1981	.	.	5.09	38.56
(240) GREECE				
1976	6.72*	21.40*	8.83	56.78
1977	6.80*	20425*	6.29	42.15
1978	6.53*	19526*	3.96	26.47
1979	6.46*	19690*	3.54	25.03
1980	6.17*	25.78**	2.14	16.48
1981	6.91*	19.72**	3.18	34.78
(386) INDIA				
1976	3.02	17.07	8.01	16.35
1977	0.00	15.58	10.32	14.20
1978	0.00	14.75	3.06	4.34
1979	0.19	7.45	4.23	6.80
1980	0.19	6.44	4.15	10.03
1981	0.00	14.69	4.88	17.71
(265) IRAN				
1976	12.42	29.44	9.05	22.64
1977	0.01	22.89	10.92	20.38
1978	.	25.90	7.03	15.64
1979	.	15.02	7.71	10.40
1980	.	16.22	.	.
1981	.	11.94	.	.

* DATA ESTIMATED ** DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: N.E.S ASIA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(266) IRAQ				
1976	10.98	23.90	17.21	21.73
1977	10.72	24.07	17.49	21.44
1978	8.80	12.81	17.63	.
1979	7.98	13.36	17.92	.
(271) ISRAEL				
1976	30.20	39.82	20.75	113.24
1977	28.50	36.23	13.34	69.00
1978	23.65	33.27	16.47	60.18
1979	29.94	36.53	10.14	39.26
1980	31.22	36.82	12.05	50.31
1981	.	.	7.11	31.03
(278) JORDAN				
1976	17.14	35.91	10.57	25.40
1977	13.14	25.33	7.13	16.58
1978	12.08	25.36	8.40	17.59
1979	13.08	22.91	3.59	8.01
1980	10.99	21.89	15.96	.
1981	11.52	21.94	24.89	.
(267) KUWAIT				
1976	.	.	1.82	4.11
1977	5.43	16.73	4.89	10.35
1978	3.67	9.45	4.63	11.46
1979	2.94	11.88	0.79	2.01
1980	2.89	11.02	0.48	1.24
1981	2.78	7.58	1.16	2.87

* OR ** = CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: N.E.S ASIA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(268) LEBANON				
1976	.	.	0.93	0.59
1977	4.18	16.45	.	.
1978	5.46	19.72	1.16	0.90
1979	6.56	23.78	0.89	1.04
1980	6.90	26.08	1.24	2.02
1981	.	15.05	.	2.62
(134) MALTA				
1976	1.25	2.76	.	.
1977	1.16	2.94	.	.
1978	0.68	1.77	0.73	0.53
1980	0.47	1.44	.	.
1981	0.79*	2.08**	.	.
(367) NEPAL				
1976	0.76	7.20	.	.
1977	0.92	7.17	.	.
1978	0.83	6.50	.	.
1979	0.85	6.60	.	.
1980	0.94	6.71	.	.
1981	0.88	6.54	.	.
(272) OMAN				
1976	39.95	48.45	0.72	3.21
1977	31.60	45.75	3.60	11.59
1978	34.06	50.49	18.40	65.06
1979	26.01	47.40	0.60	1.65
1980	24.65	49.63	4.19	10.94
1981	26.31	48.36	1.45	4.14

* OR ** = CALCULATED USI

SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE 4

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: N.E.S ASIA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(391) PAKISTAN				
1976	6.00	26.12	6.79	35.58
1977	5.24	23.81	6.89	42.55
1978	5.25	24.48	4.18	22.97
1979	5.01	21.59	3.53	20.19
1980	5.02	23.62	4.20	16.63
1981	5.13	23.75	4.31	19.91
(150) PORTUGAL				
1976	4.03	15.40	0.82	3.07
1977	3.54	10.08	0.18	0.72
1978	3.53	13.03	0.82	2.66
1979	3.50	13.60	0.25	1.03
1980	3.65	12.94	0.46	0.78
1981	3.74	12.08	0.42	.
(273) SAUDI ARABIA				
1976	19.12	35.47	2.04	1.63
1977	15.35	25.27	3.01	2.91
1978	15.87	28.97	2.82	5.67
1979	18.11	27.32	1.94	4.75
1980	14.35	26.74	2.29	5.92
1981	.	.	3.92	8.33
(152) SPAIN				
1976	1.20	5.50	1.10	4.15
1977	0.00	0.00	1.43	4.56
1978	0.00	0.00	0.72	1.49
1979	0.00	0.00	0.65	1.44
1980	0.00	0.00	0.66	2.16
1981	.	.	0.96	2.57

* OR ** = CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: N.E.S ASIA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(383) SRI LANKA				
1976	0.60	2.17	1.42	10.87
1977	0.62	2.65	.	.
1978	0.73	1.79	.	.
1979	0.75	1.98	0.63	1.92
1980	0.69	1.62	0.22	2.01
1981	0.58	1.67	.	.
(276) SYRIA				
1976	14.49	30.20	23.96	195.31
1977	14.16	29.35	22.77	126.95
1978	14.35	35.69	32.21	220.05
1979	15.66	40.62	53.49	327.87
1980	17.31	35.80	49.33	655.74
1981	15.65	.	33.15	.
(277) TURKEY				
1976	3.57	15.33	5.66	28.34
1977	0.00	13.39	2.15	18.11
1978	0.00	11.27	4.21	22.27
1979	0.00	0.01	2.69	18.36
1980	0.00	0.02	2.67	17.45
1981	0.00	.	3.23	23.55
(279) YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC				
1976	5.76	37.37	3.45	2.78
1977	6.42	32.88	3.25	2.42
1978	6.81	26.57	7.49	6.17
1979	14.27	38.99	26.17	31.52
1980	10.63	29.95	21.74	38.19
1981	13.94	29.53	37.43	83.16

* OR ** = CALCULATED USIN SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE 2

DEFENSE COSTS AS PERCENT OF SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

REGION: LATIN AMERICA

YEAR	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP	DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A % OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	MILITARY IMPORTS AS A % OF INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(510) ARGENTINA				
1976	1.91	9.71	1.16	3.10
1977	0.18	1.07	0.67	1.20
1978	0.25	1.25	5.92	7.19
1979	0.25	1.28	4.44	5.12
1980	0.23	1.08	1.36	2.90
1981	.	.	1.98	12.45
(534) BARBADOS				
1976	0.17	0.52	.	.*
1977	0.20	0.61	.	.*
1978	0.18	0.60	.	.*
1979	0.37	1.26	.	.*
1980	1.15	3.54	.	.*
1981	1.13	3.27	1.45	9.90*
(505) BELIZE				
(511) BOLIVIA				
1976	2.00	16.04	0.71	2.96
1977	1.86	14.72	0.60	2.11
1978	2.06	16.06	1.88	10.15
1979	1.99	16.62	6.29	38.65
1980	2.23	14.68	3.24	29.13
1981	2.58	.	4.42	44.78

* [illegible] CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

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
(512) BRAZIL				
1976	1.15	5.85	0.78	2.14
1977	0.93	4.46	0.53	1.38
1978	0.82	3.82	0.98	1.77
1979	0.72	3.14	0.83	2.46
1980	0.69	2.81	0.35	1.88
1981	0.67	2.56	0.15	0.80
(513) CHILE				
1976	4.07	12.89	5.42	28.17
1977	4.03	11.93	1.81	12.39
1978	4.20	12.62	1.42	5.22
1979	3.63	12.00	2.30	5.89
1980	3.60	12.07	2.71	5.63
1981	3.74	11.47	2.33	6.71
(514) COLOMBIA				
1976	0.95*	9.42**	.	.
1977	0.72*	7.13**	0.32	0.55
1978	0.73*	6.52**	0.26	0.40
1979	0.82*	6.48**	0.45	0.49
1980	0.91*	7.35**	1.13	1.31
1981	0.81*	7.48**	0.56	0.73
(515) COSTA RICA				
1976	0.70	3.22	.	.
1977	0.80	3.93	.	.
1978	0.68	2.75	.	.
1979	0.70	2.70	.	.
1980	0.67	2.54	.	.
1981	0.60	.	.	.

* OR ** = CALCULATED BY [illegible]A SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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
(517) DOMINICAN REPUBLIC				
1976	1.66	10.03	.	.
1977	1.63	10.59	.	.
1978	1.87	11.20	.	.
1979	1.88	9.39	.	.
1980	1.30	7.72	0.46	3.64
1981	1.35	.	.	.
(518) ECUADOR				
1976	2.25	17.33	6.13	18.23
1977	3.18	23.42	8.02	25.00
1978	2.22	19.19	3.63	13.78
1979	2.04	18.86	5.75	24.34
1980	1.92	12.50	4.94	17.47
1981	2.11	13.06	1.49	9.23
(519) EL SALVADOR				
1976	0.78	5.34	.	.
1977	1.32*	7.57**	.	.
1978	1.63*	9.21**	0.39	1.73
1979	2.13*	12.73**	2.17	18.55
1980	2.77*	14.41**	.	.
1981	3.49*	15.63**	0.78	10.67
(520) GUATEMALA				
1976	1.16	9.53	1.56	3.91
1977	1.41	12.02	0.33	0.72
1978	1.21	9.96	0.58	1.31
1979	1.22	10.30	0.53	1.39
1980	1.30	9.29	0.47	2.14

* OR ** = CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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	8.06	12.17	.	.*
1977	5.77	11.89	.	.*
1978	3.63	8.26	.	.*
1979	3.51	6.17	.	.*
1980	3.93	5.87	0.93	38.46*
(521) HAITI				
1976	1.26	6.74	.	.
1977	1.11	5.67	.	.
1978	1.32	7.27	.	.
1979	1.24	6.86	.	.
1980	1.37	7.73	.	.
1981	1.77	9.52	1.91	32.15
(522) HONDURAS				
1976	1.92	9.33 *	6.88	30.54
1977	2.12	10.06 *	0.68	2.77
1978	2.47	11.26 *	0.57	2.70
1979	2.42	12.18 *	0.93	4.76
1981	.	. *	0.81	9.80
(532) JAMAICA				
1976	1.01	2.41	.	.*
1977	0.97	2.28	.	.*
1978	0.82	1.77	.	.*
1979	0.83	1.95	.	.*
1980	0.82	1.52	.	.*

* OR ** = CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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
(523) MEXICO				
1976	0.57	3.27	0.17	1.43
1977	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.52
1978	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.22
1979	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.33
1980	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.52
1981	0.00	.	0.11	1.02
(524) NICARAGUA				
1976	2.09	11.53	.	.
1977	2.54	11.83	1.08	6.69
1978	3.42	16.78	2.61	38.53
1979	3.35	14.57	0.82	.
1980	3.38	10.85	0.47	.
1981	6.63*	20.22**	.	.
(525) PANAMA				
1976	0.77	2.33	.	.
1977	0.71	2.25	0.32	7.04
1978	0.71	2.25	.	.
1979	0.69	1.81	.	.
1980	0.74	.	0.76	24.77
1981	.	.	0.10	.
(526) PARAGUAY				
1976	1.49	11.97	1.51	3.17
1977	1.43	12.45	.	.
1978	1.36	11.31	1.65	2.23
1979	1.24	11.30	1.24	1.63
1980	1.28	11.34	4.08	5.22
1981	1.55	.	0.45	0.62

* OR ** = CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

TABLE

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	3.46	19.17	8.34	78.41
1977	2.83	15.98	13.12	105.24
1978	2.15	13.07	11.40	71.74
1979	1.85	12.25	2.54	5.53
1980	2.46	12.49	7.45	16.37
1981	.	.	4.72	18.02
(508) SURINAME				
(533) TRINIDAD & TOBAGO				
1977	0.52	1.74	.	.
1978	0.65	1.96	.	.
1979	0.84	2.20	.	.
1980	0.53	1.45	0.68	0.72
1981	0.63	1.53	.	.
(528) URUGUAY				
1976	2.21	8.95	0.63	1.01
1977	2.37	9.66	2.00	2.64
1978	2.31	9.68	.	.
1979	2.49	11.17	0.31	0.60
1980	2.64	11.36	1.29	3.28
1981	3.37	12.76	2.59	6.28

* OR ** = CALCULATED USI DATA SUPPLIED BY EMBASSIES OR USAID MISSIONS

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
(529) VENEZUELA				
1976	1.42	4.19	0.61	0.70
1977	1.56	4.57	0.72	1.22
1978	1.57	4.88	0.19	0.46
1979	1.43	4.94	0.19	0.38
1980	1.25	4.61	0.76	1.83
1981	1.13	3.09	1.44	3.35

* OR ** - CALCULATED USING DATA SUPPLIED BY USAID MISSION

AFRICA RANKING TABLES

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:

MEDIAN 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 + ONE STANDARD ERROR 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 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 AFRICA
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEFENSE EXPENDITURES TO GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

MAURITANIA	14.55	
ETHIOPIA	9.18	
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	7.87	
ZIMBABWE(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)	6.95	
MOROCCO	6.31	
SOMALIA	6.21	
GUINEA-BISSAU	5.87	
ZAMBIA	4.52	
MADAGASCAR	4.24	
CHAD	4.21	
BOTSWANA	4.06	
KENYA	3.81	
CONGO, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	3.51	
SEYCHELLES	3.48	
TUNISIA	3.33	
SOUTH AFRICA	2.94	
SUDAN	2.91	
SWAZILAND	2.90	
NIGERIA	2.87	
MALI	2.84	
LIBERIA	2.75	
		MEDIAN
CAPE VERDE	2.75	
UPPER VOLTA	2.65	
MALAWI	2.60	
BURUNDI	2.54	
TOGO	2.53	
SENEGAL	2.46	
ALGERIA	2.34	
BENIN	2.11	
ZAIRE	1.94	
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	1.93	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	1.92	
RWANDA	1.83	
SIERRA LEONE	1.37	
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	1.37	
IVORY COAST	1.16	
NIGER	0.99	
UGANDA	0.77	
GHANA	0.60	
MAURITIUS	0.47	
GABON	0.41	
CAMEROON	0.00	
DJIBOUTI	NA	
LESOTHO	NA	
GAMBIA	NA	
MOZAMBIQUE	NA	
GUINEA	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 3.33 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 3.75 MEDIAN = 2.75

TABLE 4

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEFENSE EXP TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

ETHIOPIA	42.65	
MAURITANIA	32.26	
CHAD	27.40	
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	22.04	
ZIMBABWE(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)	20.90	
UGANDA	18.44	
UPPER VOLTA	17.77	
SOMALIA	17.71	
MOROCCO	17.01	
CONGO PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	14.40	
BENIN	13.98	
MADAGASCAR	13.92	
KENYA	12.31	
SENEGAL	11.83	
SOUTH AFRICA	11.65	
ZAMBIA	11.47	
MALI	11.40	
BURUNDI	11.14	
TUNISIA	9.45	
MALAWI	9.30	
NIGERIA	9.02	
		MEDIAN
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	9.02	
TOGO	8.83	
SUDAN	8.78	
BOTSWANA	8.18	
ALGERIA	8.12	
GUINEA-BISSAU	7.58	
RWANDA	7.02	
CAMEROON	6.88	
LIBERIA	6.67	
SEYCHELLES	6.55	
SWAZILAND	6.43	
ZAIRE	6.37	
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	5.33	
CAPE VERDE	4.68	
SIERRA LEONE	4.56	
NIGER	4.04	
GHANA	3.99	
IVORY COAST	3.34	
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	2.49	
MAURITIUS	1.33	
GABON	1.13	
DJIBOUTI	NA	
LESOTHO	NA	
GAMBIA	NA	
MOZAMBIQUE	NA	
GUINEA	NA	

MEAN [illegible] = 11.37 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 12.65 MEDIAN = 9.02

TABLE 5

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA
RANKED BY RATIO OF MILITARY IMPORTS TO TOTAL IMPORTS
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

ETHIOPIA	43.37	
CAPE VERDE	35.87	
SOMALIA	22.39	
GUINEA-BISSAU	17.55	
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	13.89	
BURUNDI	8.54	
GUINEA	7.04	
MOROCCO	6.94	
SUDAN	6.58	
ZAMBIA	6.23	
ALGERIA	4.88	
IVORY COAST	3.49	
KENYA	3.48	
CHAD	3.32	
ZAIRE	3.28	
CONGO. PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	3.25	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	3.00	
ZIMBABWE(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)	2.90	
NIGER	2.76	
		MEDIAN
BENIN	2.44	
MADAGASCAR	2.42	
GHANA	2.42	
UPPER VOLTA	2.29	
RWANDA	2.28	
TANZANIA. UNITED REPUBLIC OF	2.18	
MALI	1.99	
UGANDA	1.95	
MALAWI	1.83	
GABON	1.78	
MAURITANIA	1.64	
TUNISIA	1.51	
SENEGAL	1.44	
NIGERIA	1.04	
BOTSWANA	0.90	
CAMEROON	0.74	
TOGO	0.74	
SOUTH AFRICA	0.49	
LIBERIA	NA	
SEYCHELLES	NA	
SWAZILAND	NA	
SIERRA LEONE	NA	
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	NA	
MAURITIUS	NA	
DJIBOUTI	NA	
LESOTHO	NA	
GAMBIA	NA	
MOZAMBIQUE	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 6.19 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 7.73 MEDIAN = 2.76

TABLE 6

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA
RANKED BY RATIO OF MILITARY IMPORTS TO INTL RESERVES
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

SOMALIA	452.85	
IVORY COAST	408.50	
ETHIOPIA	276.00	
MADAGASCAR	216.95	
SUDAN	176.67	
ZAMBIA	137.66	
MOROCCO	121.65	
MALI	104.93	
SENEGAL	101.04	
CAPE VERDE	61.36	
BENIN	53.15	
UGANDA	48.28	
CONGO, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	42.11	
GUINEA	33.24	
KENYA	32.02	
GABON	26.63	
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	24.68	
ZIMBABWE(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)	24.14	
		MEDIAN
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	21.05	
ALGERIA	18.59	
CAMEROON	16.65	
TOGO	15.95	
MALAWI	14.38	
UPPER VOLTA	13.90	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	13.41	
ZAIRE	12.89	
TUNISIA	10.54	
GHANA	9.62	
NIGER	6.52	
BURUNDI	6.08	
MAURITANIA	5.84	
NIGERIA	5.63	
BOTSWANA	4.25	
SOUTH AFRICA	2.75	
GUINEA-BISSAU	0.31	
CHAD	NA	
RWANDA	NA	
LIBERIA	NA	
SEYCHELLES	NA	
SWAZILAND	NA	
SIERRA LEONE	NA	
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	NA	
MAURITIUS	NA	
DJIBOUTI	NA	
LESOTHO	NA	
GAMBIA	NA	
MOZAMBIQUE	NA	

MEAN = 72.01 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 90.73 MEDIAN = 24.14

TABLE 7

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF DEFENSE EXPENDITURES TO GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

SEYCHELLES	72.39**	
BOTSWANA	65.11**	
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	23.23**	
ZIMBABWE(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)	22.80**	
TUNISIA	21.85**	
LIBERIA	21.25**	
MAURITIUS	20.77**	
SOMALIA	19.98**	
MADAGASCAR	19.57**	
ETHIOPIA	17.83**	
KENYA	16.61**	
SWAZILAND	16.06**	
BENIN	15.25**	
MOZAMBIQUE	15.11**	
ZAMBIA	9.55**	
SENEGAL	9.52**	
MALAWI	9.14**	
SIERRA LEONE	7.33**	
IVORY COAST	3.21**	
SUDAN	2.88**	
NIGER	2.27*	
RWANDA	1.74*	
		MEDIAN
MOROCCO	1.17	
BURUNDI	0.96	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-0.49	
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	-1.44	
CHAD	-1.85	
UPPER VOLTA	-2.39	
MALI	-2.63	
GUINEA-BISSAU	-4.81	
ALGERIA	-5.03	
SOUTH AFRICA	-5.48	
MAURITANIA	-6.12	
NIGERIA	-8.47	
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	-9.52	
CAPE VERDE	-10.18	
GABON	-10.50	
CONGO, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	-11.72	
ZAIRE	-15.65	
TOGO	-24.77	
GHANA	-25.64	
UGANDA	-26.12	
CAMEROON	-105.52	
GUINEA	NA	
DJIBOUTI	NA	
LESOTHO	NA	
GAMBIA	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 3.13 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 7.11 MEDIAN = 1.74

TABLE 8

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF DEF EXP TO CENT GOVT EXP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

BOTSWANA	61.15**	
SEYCHELLES	61.13**	
TUNISIA	20.50**	
MAURITIUS	18.04**	
BENIN	15.09**	
ETHIOPIA	14.67**	
ZIMBABWE(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)	13.89**	
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	13.70**	
ZAMBIA	10.96**	
LIBERIA	10.43**	
KENYA	9.66**	
SENEGAL	9.48**	
SWAZILAND	9.32**	
MADAGASCAR	7.68**	
MALAWI	5.03**	
CHAD	2.35*	
GABON	1.93*	
UGANDA	1.55	
MOROCCO	1.45	
MAURITANIA	1.09	
BURUNDI	0.58	
SIERRA LEONE	0.45	
		MEDIAN
CONGO PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	-0.42	
SOMALIA	-1.23	
SOUTH AFRICA	-1.74	
IVORY COAST	-2.31	
MOZAMBIQUE	-3.64	
NIGER	-3.95	
ALGERIA	-3.97	
UPPER VOLTA	-4.16	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-4.24	
GUINEA-BISSAU	-6.11	
TOGO	-7.15	
NIGERIA	-7.92	
CAMEROON	-7.93	
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	-8.10	
SUDAN	-8.57	
GHANA	-10.50	
MALI	-11.32	
ZAIRE	-11.57	
CAPE VERDE	-13.25	
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	-19.79	
RWANDA	-39.67	
GUINEA	NA	
DJIBOUTI	NA	
LESOTHO	NA	
GAMBIA	NA	

MEAN = 2.62 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 5.23 MEDIAN = 0.45

TABLE 9

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

SENEGAL	58.81**	
IVORY COAST	47.19**	
KENYA	40.91**	
ZIMBABWE(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)	40.55**	
NIGERIA	36.67**	
GUINEA	24.53**	
CAPE VERDE	20.19**	
TUNISIA	18.78**	
MALAWI	18.08**	
CONGO PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	13.53**	
MADAGASCAR	9.20**	
ETHIOPIA	7.83**	
MOZAMBIQUE	7.15**	
ZAMBIA	6.17**	
GABON	5.22**	
MOROCCO	0.17	
ALGERIA	-0.88	
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	-5.68	
RWANDA	-7.43	
		MEDIAN
UPPER VOLTA	-7.55	
SUDAN	-8.01	
CAMEROON	-10.14	
NIGER	-13.99	
GUINEA-BISSAU	-19.19	
BENIN	-19.33	
UGANDA	-20.69	
GHANA	-24.09	
SOMALIA	-24.15	
BURUNDI	-25.01	
BOTSWANA	-25.60	
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	-26.34	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-32.32	
MAURITANIA	-40.56	
MALI	-44.24	
TOGO	-61.23	
SOUTH AFRICA	-78.74	
CHAD	-83.96	
ZAIRE	-163.30	
SEYCHELLES	NA	
MAURITIUS	NA	
LIBERIA	NA	
SWAZILAND	NA	
SIERRA LEONE	NA	
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	NA	
DJIBOUTI	NA	
LESOTHO	NA	
GAMBIA	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -9.93 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = -3.23 MEDIAN = -7.49

TABLE 10

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF MIL IMPORTS TO INTL RESERVES
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

GUINEA-BISSAU	140.68**	
IVORY COAST	119.26**	
MADAGASCAR	100.07**	
KENYA	64.67**	
NIGERIA	45.94**	
MALAWI	39.02**	
GUINEA	34.98**	
ZIMBABWE(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)	34.44**	
CAPE VERDE	33.14**	
ETHIOPIA	27.07**	
TUNISIA	25.13**	
SENEGAL	24.29**	
SOMALIA	23.74**	
MOROCCO	22.23**	
ZAMBIA	20.46**	
CHAD	12.90**	
UGANDA	10.44**	
NIGER	5.96**	
		MEDIAN
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	-0.76	
BENIN	-0.95	
ALGERIA	-1.67	
TOGO	-4.61	
CAMEROON	-6.68	
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	-7.01	
UPPER VOLTA	-9.77	
BURUNDI	-13.53	
SUDAN	-17.52	
GHANA	-35.06	
CONGO, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	-38.78	
MALI	-42.35	
ZAIRE	-43.71	
GABON	-43.84	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-54.17	
MAURITANIA	-78.43	
BOTSWANA	-83.76	
SOUTH AFRICA	-130.46	
MOZAMBIQUE	NA	
RWANDA	NA	
SEYCHELLES	NA	
MAURITIUS	NA	
LIBERIA	NA	
SWAZILAND	NA	
SIERRA LEONE	NA	
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	NA	
DJIBOUTI	NA	
LESOTHO	NA	
GAMBIA	NA	

MEAN = 4.76 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 13.69 MEDIAN = 2.60

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

CALCULATION OF SCORES: M=1, S=2

LEVEL MEASURES DEF/ GNP (3)	DEF/ CGE (4)	MIL/ TIM (5)	MIL/ IRS (6)	TOTAL LEVEL S + M SCORES	TREND MEASURES DEF/ GNP (7)	DEF/ CGE (8)	MIL/ TIM (9)	MIL/ IRS (10)	TOTAL TREND S + M SCORES	TOTAL LEVEL+ TREND SCORES	COUNTRY
S		S		4				S	2	6	GUINEA-BISSAU
		M	S	3	M		S	S	5	8	IVORY COAST
S	S		S	6	S	S	S	S	8	14	MADAGASCAR
S	M	M	M	5	S	S	S	S	8	13	KENYA
M	M			2			S	S	4	6	NIGERIA
	M			1	S	M	S	S	7	8	MALAWI
NA	NA	M	M	2	NA	NA	S	S	4	6	GUINEA
S	S	M	M	6	S		S	S	8	14	ZIMBABWE
		S	M	3			S	S	4	7	CAPE VERDE
S	S	S	S	8	S	S	S	S	8	16	ETHIOPIA
M	M			2	S	S	S	S	8	10	TUNISIA
	M		S	3	S	S	S	S	8	11	SENEGAL
S	S	S	S	8	S			S	4	12	SOMALIA
S	S	M	S	7		M	S	S	5	12	MOROCCO
S	M	M	S	6	S	S	S	S	8	14	ZAMBIA
S	S	M	NA	5		M		M	2	7	CHAD
	S		M	3		M		M	2	5	UGANDA
		M		1	M			M	2	3	NIGER
S	S		M	5	S	S			4	9	TANZANIA
	S		M	3	S	S			4	7	BENIN (DAHOMEY)
		M		1			S		2	3	ALGERIA
				0					0	0	TOGO
				0					0	0	CAMEROON
		S		2			M		1	3	LIBYA
	S			2					0	2	UPPER VOLTA
	M	S		3					1	4	BURUNDI
M		M	S	4	M				1	5	SUDAN
				0					0	0	GHANA
M	S	M	M	5			S		2	7	CONGO, REP. OF
M	M		S	4					0	4	MALI
		M		1					0	1	ZAIRE
			M	1		M	S		3	4	GABON
		M		1					0	1	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
S	S			4		M			1	5	MAURITANIA
S				2	S	S			4	6	BOTSWANA
M	M			2					0	2	SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF
NA	NA	NA	NA	0	S		S	NA	4	4	MOZAMBIQUE
			NA	0	M		M	NA	2	2	RWANDA
M		NA	NA	1	S	S	NA	NA	4	5	SEYCHELLES
		NA	NA	0	S	S	NA	NA	4	4	MAURITIUS
M		NA	NA	1	S	S	NA	NA	4	5	LIBERIA
M		NA	NA	1	S	S	NA	NA	4	5	SWAZILAND
		NA	NA	0	S	M	NA	NA	3	3	SIERRA LEONE
		NA	NA	0			NA	NA	0	0	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	DJIBOUTI, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	LESOTHO
NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	GAMBIA, THE

EAST ASIA RANKING TABLES

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:

MEDIAN 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 + ONE STANDARD ERROR 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 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 DEFENSE EXPENDITURES TO GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	6.03	
MALAYSIA	5.29	
THAILAND	3.86	
BURMA	3.50	
		MEDIAN
PHILIPPINES	1.97	
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1.60	
INDONESIA	0.00	
TAIWAN	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 3.18 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 3.98 MEDIAN = 3.50

TABLE 4

COUNTRIES OF EAST ASIA
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEFENSE EXP TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

KOREA. REPUBLIC OF	27.99	
BURMA	26.14	
THAILAND	21.14	
PHILIPPINES	14.31	
		MEDIAN
MALAYSIA	13.37	
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	4.19	
INDONESIA	0.01	
TAIWAN	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 15.31 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 19.31 MEDIAN = 14.31

TABLE 5

COUNTRIES OF EAST ASIA
RANKED BY RATIO OF MILITARY IMPORTS TO TOTAL IMPORTS
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

THAILAND	2.89	
INDONESIA	1.92	
TAIWAN	1.63	
BURMA	1.60	
		MEDIAN
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1.56	
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	1.44	
MALAYSIA	0.76	
PHILIPPINES	0.56	

MEAN VALUE = 1.54 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 1.80 MEDIAN = 1.58

TABLE 6

COUNTRIES OF EAST ASIA
RANKED BY RATIO OF MILITARY IMPORTS TO INTL RESERVES
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

TAIWAN	17.35	
KOREA REPUBLIC OF	15.31	
THAILAND	11.52	
INDONESIA	6.70	
		MEDIAN
BURMA	5.77	
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	5.55	
MALAYSIA	2.62	
PHILIPPINES	2.06	

MEAN VALUE = 8.36 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 10.38 MEDIAN = 6.23

TABLE 7

COUNTRIES OF EAST ASIA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF DEFENSE EXPENDITURES TO GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

THAILAND	5.42**	
MALAYSIA	4.37**	
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	2.09*	
KOREA. REPUBLIC OF	1.70	
		MEDIAN
BURMA	-1.05	
PHILIPPINES	-13.58	
INDONESIA	-100.04	
TAIWAN	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -14.44 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 0.02 MEDIAN = 1.70

TABLE 8

COUNTRIES OF EAST ASIA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF DEF EXP TO CENT GOVT EXP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

THAILAND	3.60**	
MALAYSIA	-1.15	
BURMA	-1.36	
		MEDIAN
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	-1.95	
KOREA. REPUBLIC OF	-2.29	
PHILIPPINES	-10.88	
INDONESIA	-212.62	
TAIWAN	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -32.38 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = -2.29 MEDIAN = -1.95

TABLE 9

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

INDONESIA	24.03**	
THAILAND	14.39**	
MALAYSIA	-3.99	
TAIWAN	-5.51	
		MEDIAN
BURMA	-11.64	
PHILIPPINES	-17.15	
KOREA. REPUBLIC OF	-17.91	
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	-20.82	

MEAN VALUE = -4.82 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 0.89 MEDIAN = -8.57

TABLE 10

COUNTRIES OF EAST ASIA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF MIL IMPORTS TO INTL RESERVES
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

THAILAND	27.10**	
TAIWAN	23.72**	
INDONESIA	13.19**	
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	8.64**	
		MEDIAN
MALAYSIA	7.95**	
KOREA. REPUBLIC OF	1.30	
BURMA	-10.45	
PHILIPPINES	-12.49	

MEAN VALUE = 7.37 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 12.44 MEDIAN = 8.29

TABLE 11 -- EAST ASIA SUMMARY STATISTICS FROM RANKING TABLES 3-10

KEY: M = RANKED VALUE ABOVE GROUP MEDIAN S = RANKED VALUE GREATER THAN MEAN PLUS ONE STANDARD ERROR

CALCULATION OF SCORES: M=1, S=2

LEVEL MEASURES DEF/ GNP (3)	DEF/ CGE (4)	MIL/ TIM (5)	MIL/ IRS (6)	TOTAL LEVEL S + M SCORES	TREND MEASURES DEF/ GNP (7)	DEF/ CGE (8)	MIL/ TIM (9)	MIL/ IRS (10)	TOTAL TREND S + M SCORES	TOTAL LEVEL+ TREND SCORES	COUNTRY
M	S	S	S	7	S	S	S	S	8	15	THAILAND
NA	NA	M	S	3	NA	NA	M	S	3	6	TAIWAN
		S	M	3			S	S	4	7	INDONESIA
				0	S	S		M	5	5	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
S				2	S	S	M		5	7	MALAYSIA
S	S		S	6	S	S			4	10	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
M	S	M		4		S			2	6	BURMA
	M			1					0	1	PHILIPPINES

N.E.S. ASIA RANKING TABLES

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:

MEDIAN 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 + ONE STANDARD ERROR 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 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 N.E.S. ASIA
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEFENSE EXPENDITURES TO GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

ISRAEL	30.58	
OMAN	25.48	
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	16.48	
SAUDI ARABIA	16.23	
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC OF	12.29	
JORDAN	11.25	
IRAQ	8.39	
LEBANON	6.73	
GREECE	6.54	
IRAN	6.21	
BAHRAIN	5.77	
PAKISTAN	5.07	
		MEDIAN
EGYPT ARAB REPUBLIC OF	4.22	
PORTUGAL	3.69	
KUWAIT	2.84	
AFGHANISTAN	1.97	
CYPRUS	1.62	
BANGLADESH	1.45	
NEPAL	0.91	
SRI LANKA	0.63	
MALTA	0.63	
INDIA	0.10	
TURKEY	0.00	
SPAIN	0.00	

MEAN VALUE = 7.05 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 8.70 MEDIAN = 4.65

TABLE 4

COUNTRIES OF N.E.S. ASIA
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEFENSE EXP TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

OMAN	49.00	
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	38.21	
ISRAEL	36.68	
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC OF	29.74	
SAUDI ARABIA	27.03	
PAKISTAN	23.69	
GREECE	22.75	
JORDAN	21.92	
LEBANON	20.57	
BAHRAIN	17.24	
AFGHANISTAN	17.13	
IRAN	14.08	
		MEDIAN
IRAQ	13.08	
PORTUGAL	12.51	
INDIA	10.56	
BANGLADESH	10.34	
KUWAIT	9.30	
EGYPT ARAB REPUBLIC OF	8.14	
NEPAL	6.62	
CYPRUS	5.44	
MALTA	1.76	
SRI LANKA	1.65	
TURKEY	0.01	
SPAIN	0.00	

MEAN VALUE = 16.56 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 19.18 MEDIAN = 13.58

TABLE 5

COUNTRIES OF N.E.S. ASIA
RANKED BY RATIO OF MILITARY IMPORTS TO TOTAL IMPORTS
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	41.24	
YEMEN. ARAB REPUBLIC OF	29.59	
AFGHANISTAN	24.70	
JORDAN	20.42	
IRAQ	17.78	
ISRAEL	9.58	
IRAN	7.37	
EGYPT. ARAB REPUBLIC OF	5.11	
INDIA	4.52	
PAKISTAN	4.25	
SAUDI ARABIA	3.11	
		MEDIAN
TURKEY	2.95	
OMAN	2.82	
GREECE	2.66	
LEBANON	1.07	
BANGLADESH	0.85	
KUWAIT	0.82	
SPAIN	0.81	
CYPRUS	0.78	
BAHRAIN	0.61	
PORTUGAL	0.44	
SRI LANKA	0.42	
NEPAL	NA	
MALTA	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 8.27 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 10.67 MEDIAN = 3.03

TABLE 6

COUNTRIES OF N.E.S. ASIA
RANKED BY RATIO OF MILITARY IMPORTS TO INTL RESERVES
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	491.80	
YEMEN. ARAB REPUBLIC OF	60.68	
EGYPT. ARAB REPUBLIC OF	41.04	
ISRAEL	40.67	
GREECE	25.63	
IRAQ	21.59	
AFGHANISTAN	21.43	
TURKEY	20.50	
PAKISTAN	18.27	
INDIA	13.87	
IRAN	13.02	
		MEDIAN
JORDAN	12.80	
BANGLADESH	11.11	
OMAN	7.54	
SAUDI ARABIA	7.12	
CYPRUS	2.47	
SPAIN	2.37	
LEBANON	2.32	
KUWAIT	2.05	
BAHRAIN	2.01	
SRI LANKA	1.97	
PORTUGAL	0.90	
NEPAL	NA	
MALTA	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 37.32 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 59.21 MEDIAN = 12.91

Table 7

COUNTRIES OF N.E.S. ASIA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF DEFENSE EXPENDITURES TO GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

BAHRAIN	20.67**	
YEMEN, ARAB REPUBLIC OF	19.05**	
LEBANON	16.90**	
BANGLADESH	12.08**	
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	3.07**	
NEPAL	2.28*	
ISRAEL	1.15	
SRI LANKA	0.50	
EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF	0.04	
GREECE	-0.45	
PORTUGAL	-0.84	
PAKISTAN	-2.75	
		MEDIAN
SAUDI ARABIA	-4.08	
CYPRUS	-5.75	
JORDAN	-6.99	
OMAN	-8.87	
IRAQ	-11.55	
AFGHANISTAN	-12.59	
MALTA	-14.08	
KUWAIT	-15.74	
INDIA	-50.35	
TURKEY	-98.26	
SPAIN	-136.32	
IRAN	-706.78	

MEAN VALUE = -41.65 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = -11.83 MEDIAN = -3.41

TABLE 8

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

BAHRAIN	31.95**	
BANGLADESH	12.76**	
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	6.65**	
EGYPT. ARAB REPUBLIC OF	2.14*	
LEBANON	1.02	
OMAN	0.49	
PORTUGAL	-1.20	
ISRAEL	-1.48	
PAKISTAN	-1.78	
NEPAL	-1.91	
YEMEN. ARAB REPUBLIC OF	-3.07	
AFGHANISTAN	-3.56	
		MEDIAN
SAUDI ARABIA	-4.87	
CYPRUS	-6.34	
SRI LANKA	-7.64	
JORDAN	-8.58	
MALTA	-9.81	
INDIA	-11.68	
KUWAIT	-14.31	
IRAN	-17.40	
IRAQ	-23.76	
GREECE	-58.35	
SPAIN	-143.44	
TURKEY	-209.03	

MEAN VALUE = -19.72 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = -9.20 MEDIAN = -4.22

TABLE 9

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

YEMEN. ARAB REPUBLIC OF	53.92**	
AFGHANISTAN	23.21**	
JORDAN	16.71**	
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	12.72**	
EGYPT. ARAB REPUBLIC OF	10.18**	
SAUDI ARABIA	5.96**	
LEBANON	4.63**	
OMAN	1.63	
IRAQ	1.29	
PORTUGAL	-4.85	
BAHRAIN	-5.72	
		MEDIAN
TURKEY	-7.47	
CYPRUS	-8.39	
SPAIN	-8.95	
IRAN	-9.20	
BANGLADESH	-10.15	
PAKISTAN	-11.23	
INDIA	-13.96	
ISRAEL	-17.55	
GREECE	-24.20	
KUWAIT	-31.44	
SRI LANKA	-42.19	
NEPAL	NA	
MALTA	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -2.96 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 1.28 MEDIAN = -6.59

TABLE 10

COUNTRIES OF N.E.S. ASIA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF MIL IMPORTS TO INTL RESERVES
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

YEMEN. ARAB REPUBLIC OF	76.87**	
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	33.71**	
LEBANON	30.62**	
SAUDI ARABIA	28.89**	
BANGLADESH	17.95**	
INDIA	-0.55	
EGYPT. ARAB REPUBLIC OF	-1.17	
IRAQ	-1.36	
TURKEY	-3.52	
OMAN	-7.36	
CYPRUS	-8.49	
		MEDIAN
SPAIN	-13.29	
GREECE	-15.22	
PAKISTAN	-16.72	
ISRAEL	-22.42	
PORTUGAL	-23.99	
BAHRAIN	-25.52	
IRAN	-26.00	
KUWAIT	-28.33	
JORDAN	-34.02	
SRI LANKA	-45.80	
AFGHANISTAN	-57.02	
NEPAL	NA	
MALTA	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -6.49 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = -0.12 MEDIAN = -10.89

TABLE 11 -- N.E.S. ASIA SUMMARY STATISTICS FROM RANKING TABLES 3-10

KEY: M = RANKED VALUE ABOVE GROUP MEDIAN S = RANKED VALUE GREATER THAN MEAN PLUS ONE STANDARD ERROR

CALCULATION OF SCORES: M=1, S=2

LEVEL MEASURES DEF/ GNP (3)	DEF/ CGE (4)	MIL/ TIM (5)	MIL/ IRS (6)	TOTAL LEVEL S + M SCORES	TREND MEASURES DEF/ GNP (7)	DEF/ CGE (8)	MIL/ TIM (9)	MIL/ IRS (10)	TOTAL TREND S + M SCORES	TOTAL LEVEL+ TREND SCORES	COUNTRY
S	S	S	S	8	S	S	S	S	8	16	YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
S	S	S	S	8	S	S	S	S	8	16	SYRIA
M	S			3	S	S	S	S	8	11	LEBANON
S	S	M		5	S	S	S	S	8	13	SAUDI ARABIA
				0	S	S		S	6	6	BANGLADESH
		M	M	2				M	1	3	INDIA
		M	M	2	S	S	S	M	7	9	EGYPT
M		S	M	4	S		S	M	5	9	IRAQ
			M	1				M	1	2	TURKEY
S	S			4	S	S	S	M	7	11	OMAN
				0	S	S		M	5	5	CYPRUS
				0					0	0	SPAIN
M	S		M	4	S				2	6	GREECE
M	S	M	M	5	S	S			4	9	PAKISTAN
S	S	M	M	6	S	S			4	10	ISRAEL
				0	S	S	M		5	5	PORTUGAL
M	M			2	S	S	M		5	7	BAHRAIN
M	M	M	M	4					0	4	IRAN
				0					0	0	KUWAIT
S	S	S		6	S	S	S		6	12	JORDAN
				0	S	S			4	4	SRI LANKA
	M	S	M	4		S	S		4	8	AFGHANISTAN
		NA	NA	0	S	S	NA	NA	4	4	NEPAL
		NA	NA	0			NA	NA	0	0	MALTA

LATIN AMERICA RANKING TABLES

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:

MEDIAN 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 + ONE STANDARD ERROR 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 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 LATIN AMERICA
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEFENSE EXPENDITURES TO GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

NICARAGUA	5.00	
GUYANA	3.72	
CHILE	3.67	
EL SALVADOR	3.13	
URUGUAY	3.00	
HONDURAS	2.44	
BOLIVIA	2.41	
PERU	2.15	
ECUADOR	2.02	
HAITI	1.57	
PARAGUAY	1.41	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1.32	
		MEDIAN
GUATEMALA	1.26	
VENEZUELA	1.19	
BARBADOS	1.14	
COLOMBIA	0.86	
JAMAICA	0.82	
PANAMA	0.71	
BRAZIL	0.68	
COSTA RICA	0.63	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	0.58	
ARGENTINA	0.24	
MEXICO	0.00	
BELIZE	NA	
SURINAME	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 1.74 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 2.00 MEDIAN = 1.32

TABLE 4

COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEFENSE EXP TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

BOLIVIA	15.65	
NICARAGUA	15.54	
EL SALVADOR	15.02	
ECUADOR	12.78	
PERU	12.37	
URUGUAY	12.06	
CHILE	11.77	
HONDURAS	11.72	
PARAGUAY	11.32	
GUATEMALA	9.79	
HAITI	8.62	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	8.55	
		MEDIAN
COLOMBIA	7.41	
GUYANA	6.02	
VENEZUELA	3.85	
BARBADOS	3.40	
BRAZIL	2.69	
COSTA RICA	2.62	
PANAMA	2.03	
JAMAICA	1.74	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1.49	
ARGENTINA	1.18	
MEXICO	0.00	
BELIZE	NA	
SURINAME	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 7.72 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 8.80 MEDIAN = 8.55

TABLE 5

COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA
RANKED BY RATIO OF MILITARY IMPORTS TO TOTAL IMPORTS
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

PERU	6.09	
BOLIVIA	3.83	
ECUADOR	3.21	
CHILE	2.52	
PARAGUAY	2.27	
URUGUAY	1.94	
ARGENTINA	1.67	
EL SALVADOR	1.47	
		MEDIAN
VENEZUELA	1.10	
HONDURAS	0.87	
COLOMBIA	0.84	
NICARAGUA	0.64	
GUATEMALA	0.50	
PANAMA	0.43	
BRAZIL	0.25	
MEXICO	0.09	
HAITI	NA	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NA	
GUYANA	NA	
BARBADOS	NA	
COSTA RICA	NA	
JAMAICA	NA	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	NA	
BELIZE	NA	
SURINAME	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 1.73 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 2.13 MEDIAN = 1.29

TABLE 6

COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA
RANKED BY RATIO OF MILITARY IMPORTS TO INTL RESERVES
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

BOLIVIA	36.95	
NICARAGUA	22.61	
PERU	17.20	
EL SALVADOR	14.61	
ECUADOR	13.35	
ARGENTINA	7.67	
HONDURAS	7.28	
CHILE	6.17	
		MEDIAN
URUGUAY	4.78	
PARAGUAY	2.92	
VENEZUELA	2.59	
GUATEMALA	1.77	
BRAZIL	1.34	
COLOMBIA	1.02	
MEXICO	0.77	
PANAMA	NA	
HAITI	NA	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NA	
GUYANA	NA	
BARBADOS	NA	
COSTA RICA	NA	
JAMAICA	NA	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	NA	
BELIZE	NA	
SURINAME	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 9.40 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 12.01 MEDIAN = 6.17

TABLE 7

COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF DEFENSE EXPENDITURES TO GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

BARBADOS	44.05**	
EL SALVADOR	28.44**	
NICARAGUA	18.86**	
HONDURAS	8.50**	
URUGUAY	7.11**	
HAITI	6.41**	
BOLIVIA	5.08**	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1.78*	
GUATEMALA	0.79	
COLOMBIA	-0.01	
PARAGUAY	-0.65	
		MEDIAN
PANAMA	-1.12	
CHILE	-2.60	
COSTA RICA	-3.67	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	-4.97	
VENEZUELA	-5.33	
ECUADOR	-5.49	
JAMAICA	-5.68	
BRAZIL	-10.65	
PERU	-11.12	
GUYANA	-19.34	
ARGENTINA	-39.33	
MEXICO	-101.63	
BELIZE	NA	
SURINAME	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -3.94 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 1.61 MEDIAN = -1.12

TABLE 8

COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF DEF EXP TO CENT GOVT EXP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

BARBADOS	43.53**	
EL SALVADOR	21.79**	
HONDURAS	9.11**	
HAITI	7.42**	
NICARAGUA	6.88**	
URUGUAY	6.86**	
BOLIVIA	-0.55	
CHILE	-1.71	
PARAGUAY	-2.04	
GUATEMALA	-2.06	
COLOMBIA	-3.06	
		MEDIAN
VENEZUELA	-4.22	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	-5.64	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	-6.14	
PANAMA	-7.64	
COSTA RICA	-8.53	
ECUADOR	-9.48	
JAMAICA	-10.74	
PERU	-11.23	
BRAZIL	-16.30	
GUYANA	-21.15	
ARGENTINA	-42.20	
MEXICO	-148.43	
BELIZE	NA	
SURINAME	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -8.95 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = -1.80 MEDIAN = -4.22

TABLE 9

COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF MIL IMPORTS TO TOTAL IMPORTS
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

BOLIVIA	44.03**	
COLOMBIA	25.95**	
URUGUAY	13.20**	
VENEZUELA	12.94**	
ARGENTINA	12.93**	
EL SALVADOR	12.86**	
CHILE	-7.26	
MEXICO	-9.58	
		MEDIAN
PARAGUAY	-10.68	
PANAMA	-15.62	
PERU	-17.26	
GUATEMALA	-19.12	
ECUADOR	-23.04	
BRAZIL	-27.74	
HONDURAS	-29.10	
NICARAGUA	-36.59	
BARBADOS	NA	
HAITI	NA	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	NA	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NA	
COSTA RICA	NA	
JAMAICA	NA	
GUYANA	NA	
BELIZE	NA	
SURINAME	NA	

MEAN VALUE = -4.63 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 1.00 MEDIAN = -10.13

TABLE 10

COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF MIL IMPORTS TO INTL RESERVES
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

NICARAGUA	175.05**	
BOLIVIA	65.09**	
EL SALVADOR	48.06**	
PANAMA	41.93**	
ARGENTINA	26.45**	
VENEZUELA	25.42**	
URUGUAY	24.93**	
COLOMBIA	17.44**	
		MEDIAN
MEXICO	-3.68	
GUATEMALA	-5.49	
HONDURAS	-8.82	
BRAZIL	-10.44	
ECUADOR	-11.17	
PARAGUAY	-19.28	
CHILE	-26.91	
PERU	-44.27	
BARBADOS	NA	
HAITI	NA	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	NA	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NA	
COSTA RICA	NA	
JAMAICA	NA	
GUYANA	NA	
BELIZE	NA	
SURINAME	NA	

MEAN VALUE = 18.39 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 31.18 MEDIAN = 6.88

TABLE 11 -- LATIN AMERICA SUMMARY STATISTICS FROM RANKING TABLES 3-10

KEY: M = RANKED VALUE ABOVE GROUP MEDIAN S = RANKED VALUE GREATER THAN MEAN PLUS ONE STANDARD ERROR

CALCULATION OF SCORES: M=1, S=2

LEVEL MEASURES DEF/ GNP (3)	DEF/ CGE (4)	MIL/ TIM (5)	MIL/ IRS (6)	TOTAL LEVEL S + M SCORES	TREND MEASURES DEF/ GNP (7)	DEF/ CGE (8)	MIL/ TIM (9)	MIL/ IRS (10)	TOTAL TREND S + M SCORES	TOTAL LEVEL+ TREND SCORES	COUNTRY
S	S		S	6	S	S		S	6	12	NICARAGUA
S	S	S	S	8	S	S	S	S	8	16	BOLIVIA
S	S	M	S	7	S	S	S	S	8	15	EL SALVADOR
			NA	0				S	2	2	PANAMA
		M	M	2			S	M	3	5	ARGENTINA
				0			S	M	3	3	VENEZUELA
S	S	M		5	S	S	S	M	7	12	URUGUAY
				0	M	M	S	M	5	5	COLOMBIA
				0			M		1	1	MEXICO
	S			2	M	M			2	4	GUATEMALA
S	S		M	5	S	S			4	9	HONDURAS
				0					0	0	BRAZIL
S	S	S	S	8					0	8	ECUADOR
M	S	S		5	M	M			2	7	PARAGUAY
S	S	S	M	7		S	M		3	10	CHILE
S	S	S	S	8					0	8	PERU
		NA	NA	0	S	S	NA	NA	4	4	BARBADOS
M	M	NA	NA	2	S	S	NA	NA	4	6	HAITI
		NA	NA	0	S		NA	NA	2	2	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
M	M	NA	NA	2			NA	NA	0	2	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
		NA	NA	0			NA	NA	0	0	COSTA RICA
		NA	NA	0			NA	NA	0	0	JAMAICA
S		NA	NA	2			NA	NA	0	2	GUYANA
NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	BELIZE
NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	SURINAME

WORLD-WIDE RANKING TABLES

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:

MEDIAN 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 + ONE STANDARD ERROR 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 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

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEFENSE EXPENDITURES TO GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

ISRAEL	30.58	
OMAN	25.48	
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	16.48	
SAUDI ARABIA	16.23	
MAURITANIA	14.55	
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC OF	12.29	
JORDAN	11.25	
ETHIOPIA	9.18	
IRAQ	8.39	
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	7.87	
ZIMBABWE(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)	6.95	
LEBANON	6.73	
GREECE	6.54	
MOROCCO	6.31	
SOMALIA	6.21	
IRAN	6.21	
KOREA REPUBLIC OF	6.03	
GUINEA-BISSAU	5.87	
BAHRAIN	5.77	
MALAYSIA	5.29	
PAKISTAN	5.07	
NICARAGUA	5.00	
ZAMBIA	4.52	
MADAGASCAR	4.24	
EGYPT ARAB REPUBLIC OF	4.22	
CHAD	4.21	
BOTSWANA	4.06	
THAILAND	3.86	
KENYA	3.81	
GUYANA	3.72	
PORTUGAL	3.69	
CHILE	3.67	
CONGO PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	3.51	
BURMA	3.50	
SEYCHELLES	3.48	
TUNISIA	3.33	
EL SALVADOR	3.13	
URUGUAY	3.00	
SOUTH AFRICA	2.94	
SUDAN	2.91	
SWAZILAND	2.90	
NIGERIA	2.87	
MALI	2.84	
KUWAIT	2.84	
LIBERIA	2.75	
CAPE VERDE	2.75	
UPPER VOLTA	2.65	
MALAWI	2.60	
		MEDIAN
BURUNDI	2.54	
TOGO	2.53	
SENEGAL	2.46	
HONDURAS	2.44	

TABLE 3

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEFENSE EXPENDITURES TO GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

BOLIVIA	2.41
ALGERIA	2.34
PERU	2.15
BENIN	2.11
ECUADOR	2.02
PHILIPPINES	1.97
AFGHANISTAN	1.97
ZAIRE	1.94
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	1.93
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	1.92
RWANDA	1.83
CYPRUS	1.62
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1.60
HAITI	1.57
BANGLADESH	1.45
PARAGUAY	1.41
SIERRA LEONE	1.37
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	1.37
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1.32
GUATEMALA	1.26
VENEZUELA	1.19
IVORY COAST	1.16
BARBADOS	1.14
NIGER	0.99
NEPAL	0.91
COLOMBIA	0.86
JAMAICA	0.82
UGANDA	0.77
PANAMA	0.71
BRAZIL	0.68
SRI LANKA	0.63
COSTA RICA	0.63
MALTA	0.63
GHANA	0.60
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	0.58
MAURITIUS	0.47
GABON	0.41
ARGENTINA	0.24
INDIA	0.10
TURKEY	0.00
INDONESIA	0.00
CAMEROON	0.00
SPAIN	0.00
MEXICO	0.00
DJIBOUTI	NA
LESOTHO	NA
GAMBIA	NA
MOZAMBIQUE	NA
GUINEA	NA
TAIWAN	NA
BELIZE	NA
SURINAME	NA

TABLE 3

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEFENSE EXPENDITURES TO GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

MEAN VALUE = 3.87 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 4.36 MEDIAN = 2.57

TABLE 4

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEFENSE EXP TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

OMAN	49.00	
ETHIOPIA	42.65	
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	38.21	
ISRAEL	36.68	
MAURITANIA	32.26	
YEMEN. ARAB REPUBLIC OF	29.74	
KOREA. REPUBLIC OF	27.99	
CHAD	27.40	
SAUDI ARABIA	27.03	
BURMA	26.14	
PAKISTAN	23.69	
GREECE	22.75	
TANZANIA. UNITED REPUBLIC OF	22.04	
JORDAN	21.92	
THAILAND	21.14	
ZIMBABWE(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)	20.90	
LEBANON	20.57	
UGANDA	18.44	
UPPER VOLTA	17.77	
SOMALIA	17.71	
BAHRAIN	17.24	
AFGHANISTAN	17.13	
MOROCCO	17.01	
BOLIVIA	15.65	
NICARAGUA	15.54	
EL SALVADOR	15.02	
CONGO. PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	14.40	
PHILIPPINES	14.31	
IRAN	14.08	
BENIN	13.98	
MADAGASCAR	13.92	
MALAYSIA	13.37	
IRAQ	13.08	
ECUADOR	12.78	
PORTUGAL	12.51	
PERU	12.37	
KENYA	12.31	
URUGUAY	12.06	
SENEGAL	11.83	
CHILE	11.77	
HONDURAS	11.72	
SOUTH AFRICA	11.65	
ZAMBIA	11.47	
MALI	11.40	
PARAGUAY	11.32	
BURUNDI	11.14	
INDIA	10.56	
BANGLADESH	10.34	
		MEDIAN
GUATEMALA	9.79	
TUNISIA	9.45	
KUWAIT	9.30	
MALAWI	9.30	

TABLE 4

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEFENSE EXP TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

NIGERIA	9.02
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	9.02
TOGO	8.83
SUDAN	8.78
HAITI	8.62
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	8.55
BOTSWANA	8.18
EGYPT. ARAB REPUBLIC OF	8.14
ALGERIA	8.12
GUINEA-BISSAU	7.58
COLOMBIA	7.41
RWANDA	7.02
CAMEROON	6.88
LIBERIA	6.67
NEPAL	6.62
SEYCHELLES	6.55
SWAZILAND	6.43
ZAIRE	6.37
GUYANA	6.02
CYPRUS	5.44
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	5.33
CAPE VERDE	4.68
SIERRA LEONE	4.56
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	4.19
NIGER	4.04
GHANA	3.99
VENEZUELA	3.85
BARBADOS	3.40
IVORY COAST	3.34
BRAZIL	2.69
COSTA RICA	2.62
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	2.49
PANAMA	2.03
MALTA	1.76
JAMAICA	1.74
SRI LANKA	1.65
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1.49
MAURITIUS	1.33
ARGENTINA	1.18
GABON	1.13
TURKEY	0.01
INDONESIA	0.01
SPAIN	0.00
MEXICO	0.00
DJIBOUTI	NA
LESOTHO	NA
GAMBIA	NA
MOZAMBIQUE	NA
GUINEA	NA
TAIWAN	NA
BELIZE	NA
SURINAME	NA

TAb_ 4

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY RATIO OF DEFENSE EXP TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

MEAN VALUE =	12.08	MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR =	13.07	MEDIAN =	10.07

TABLE 5

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY RATIO OF MILITARY IMPORTS TO TOTAL IMPORTS
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

ETHIOPIA	43.37	
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	41.24	
CAPE VERDE	35.87	
YEMEN. ARAB REPUBLIC OF	29.59	
AFGHANISTAN	24.70	
SOMALIA	22.39	
JORDAN	20.42	
IRAQ	17.78	
GUINEA-BISSAU	17.55	
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	13.89	
ISRAEL	9.58	
BURUNDI	8.54	
IRAN	7.37	
GUINEA	7.04	
MOROCCO	6.94	
SUDAN	6.58	
ZAMBIA	6.23	
PERU	6.09	
EGYPT. ARAB REPUBLIC OF	5.11	
ALGERIA	4.88	
INDIA	4.52	
PAKISTAN	4.25	
BOLIVIA	3.83	
IVORY COAST	3.49	
KENYA	3.48	
CHAD	3.32	
ZAIRE	3.28	
CONGO PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	3.25	
ECUADOR	3.21	
SAUDI ARABIA	3.11	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	3.00	
TURKEY	2.95	
ZIMBABWE(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)	2.90	
THAILAND	2.89	
OMAN	2.82	
NIGER	2.76	
GREECE	2.66	
CHILE	2.52	
BENIN	2.44	
MADAGASCAR	2.42	
GHANA	2.42	
UPPER VOLTA	2.29	
		MEDIAN
RWANDA	2.28	
PARAGUAY	2.27	
TANZANIA. UNITED REPUBLIC OF	2.18	
MALI	1.99	
UGANDA	1.95	
URUGUAY	1.94	
INDONESIA	1.92	
MALAWI	1.83	
GABON	1.78	
ARGENTINA	1.67	

TABLE 5

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY RATIO OF MILITARY IMPORTS TO TOTAL IMPORTS
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

MAURITANIA	1.64
TAIWAN	1.63
BURMA	1.60
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1.56
TUNISIA	1.51
EL SALVADOR	1.47
KOREA. REPUBLIC OF	1.44
SENEGAL	1.44
VENEZUELA	1.10
LEBANON	1.07
NIGERIA	1.04
BOTSWANA	0.90
HONDURAS	0.87
BANGLADESH	0.85
COLOMBIA	0.84
KUWAIT	0.82
SPAIN	0.81
CYPRUS	0.78
MALAYSIA	0.76
CAMEROON	0.74
TOGO	0.74
NICARAGUA	0.64
BAHRAIN	0.61
PHILIPPINES	0.56
GUATEMALA	0.50
SOUTH AFRICA	0.49
PORTUGAL	0.44
PANAMA	0.43
SRI LANKA	0.42
BRAZIL	0.25
MEXICO	0.09
HAITI	NA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NA
LIBERIA	NA
NEPAL	NA
SEYCHELLES	NA
SWAZILAND	NA
GUYANA	NA
SIERRA LEONE	NA
BARBADOS	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	NA
MALTA	NA
JAMAICA	NA
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	NA
MAURITIUS	NA
DJIBOUTI	NA
LESOTHO	NA
GAMBIA	NA
MOZAMBIQUE	NA
BELIZE	NA
SURINAME	NA

TABLE 5

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY RATIO OF MILITARY IMPORTS TO TOTAL IMPORTS
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

MEAN VALUE = 5.43 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 6.40 MEDIAN = 2.29

TABLE 6

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY RATIO OF MILITARY IMPORTS TO INTL RESERVES
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	491.80	
SOMALIA	452.85	
IVORY COAST	408.50	
ETHIOPIA	276.00	
MADAGASCAR	216.95	
SUDAN	176.67	
ZAMBIA	137.66	
MOROCCO	121.65	
MALI	104.93	
SENEGAL	101.04	
CAPE VERDE	61.36	
YEMEN. ARAB REPUBLIC OF	60.68	
BENIN	53.15	
UGANDA	48.28	
CONGO. PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	42.11	
EGYPT. ARAB REPUBLIC OF	41.04	
ISRAEL	40.67	
BOLIVIA	36.95	
GUINEA	33.24	
KENYA	32.02	
GABON	26.63	
GREECE	25.63	
TANZANIA. UNITED REPUBLIC OF	24.68	
ZIMBABWE(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)	24.14	
NICARAGUA	22.61	
IRAQ	21.59	
AFGHANISTAN	21.43	
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	21.05	
TURKEY	20.50	
ALGERIA	18.59	
PAKISTAN	18.27	
TAIWAN	17.35	
PERU	17.20	
CAMEROON	16.65	
TOGO	15.95	
KOREA. REPUBLIC OF	15.31	
EL SALVADOR	14.61	
MALAWI	14.38	
UPPER VOLTA	13.90	
INDIA	13.87	
		MEDIAN
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	13.41	
ECUADOR	13.35	
IRAN	13.02	
ZAIRE	12.89	
JORDAN	12.80	
THAILAND	11.52	
BANGLADESH	11.11	
TUNISIA	10.54	
GHANA	9.62	
ARGENTINA	7.67	
OMAN	7.54	
HONDURAS	7.28	

TABLE 6

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY RATIO OF MILITARY IMPORTS TO INTL RESERVES
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

SAUDI ARABIA	7.12
INDONESIA	6.70
NIGER	6.52
CHILE	6.17
BURUNDI	6.08
MAURITANIA	5.84
BURMA	5.77
NIGERIA	5.63
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	5.55
URUGUAY	4.78
BOTSWANA	4.25
PARAGUAY	2.92
SOUTH AFRICA	2.75
MALAYSIA	2.62
VENEZUELA	2.59
CYPRUS	2.47
SPAIN	2.37
LEBANON	2.32
PHILIPPINES	2.05
KUWAIT	2.05
BAHRAIN	2.01
SRI LANKA	1.97
GUATEMALA	1.77
BRAZIL	1.34
COLOMBIA	1.02
PORTUGAL	0.90
MEXICO	0.77
GUINEA-BISSAU	0.31
CHAD	NA
RWANDA	NA
PANAMA	NA
HAITI	NA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NA
LIBERIA	NA
NEPAL	NA
SEYCHELLES	NA
SWAZILAND	NA
GUYANA	NA
SIERRA LEONE	NA
BARBADOS	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	NA
MALTA	NA
JAMAICA	NA
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	NA
MAURITIUS	NA
DJIBOUTI	NA
LESOTHO	NA
GAMBIA	NA
MOZAMBIQUE	NA
BELIZE	NA
SURINAME	NA

TABLE 6

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY RATIO OF MILITARY IMPORTS TO INTL RESERVES
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

MEAN VALUE = 44.37 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = 54.86 MEDIAN = 13.64

TABLE 7

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF DEFENSE EXPENDITURES TO GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

SEYCHELLES	72.09**	
BOTSWANA	65.11**	
BARBADOS	44.05**	
EL SALVADOR	28.44**	
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	23.23**	
ZIMBABWE(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)	22.80**	
TUNISIA	21.85**	
LIBERIA	21.25**	
MAURITIUS	20.77**	
BAHRAIN	20.67**	
SOMALIA	19.98**	
MADAGASCAR	19.57**	
YEMEN, ARAB REPUBLIC OF	19.05**	
NICARAGUA	18.86**	
ETHIOPIA	17.83**	
LEBANON	16.90**	
KENYA	16.61**	
SWAZILAND	16.06**	
BENIN	15.25**	
MOZAMBIQUE	15.11**	
BANGLADESH	12.08**	
ZAMBIA	9.55**	
SENEGAL	9.52**	
MALAWI	9.14**	
HONDURAS	8.50**	
SIERRA LEONE	7.33**	
URUGUAY	7.11**	
HAITI	6.41**	
THAILAND	5.42**	
BOLIVIA	5.08**	
MALAYSIA	4.37**	
IVORY COAST	3.21**	
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	3.07**	
SUDAN	2.88**	
NEPAL	2.28*	
NIGER	2.27*	
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	2.09*	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1.78*	
RWANDA	1.74*	
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	1.70*	
MOROCCO	1.17	
ISRAEL	1.15	
BURUNDI	0.96	
GUATEMALA	0.79	
SRI LANKA	0.50	
EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF	0.04	
COLOMBIA	-0.01	
GREECE	-0.45	
		MEDIAN
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-0.49	
PARAGUAY	-0.65	
PORTUGAL	-0.84	
BURMA	-1.05	

TABLE 7

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF DEFENSE EXPENDITURES TO GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

PANAMA	-1.12
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	-1.44
CHAD	-1.85
UPPER VOLTA	-2.39
CHILE	-2.60
MALI	-2.63
PAKISTAN	-2.75
COSTA RICA	-3.67
SAUDI ARABIA	-4.08
GUINEA-BISSAU	-4.81
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	-4.97
ALGERIA	-5.03
VENEZUELA	-5.33
SOUTH AFRICA	-5.48
ECUADOR	-5.49
JAMAICA	-5.68
CYPRUS	-5.75
MAURITANIA	-6.12
JORDAN	-6.99
NIGERIA	-8.47
OMAN	-8.87
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	-9.52
CAPE VERDE	-10.18
GABON	-10.50
BRAZIL	-10.65
PERU	-11.12
IRAQ	-11.55
CONGO PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	-11.72
AFGHANISTAN	-12.59
PHILIPPINES	-13.58
MALTA	-14.08
ZAIRE	-15.65
KUWAIT	-15.74
GUYANA	-19.34
TOGO	-24.77
GHANA	-25.64
UGANDA	-26.12
ARGENTINA	-39.33
INDIA	-50.35
TURKEY	-98.26
INDONESIA	-100.04
MEXICO	-101.63
CAMEROON	-105.52
SPAIN	-136.32
IRAN	-706.78
GUINEA	NA
TAIWAN	NA
DJIBOUTI	NA
LESOTHO	NA
GAMBIA	NA
BELIZE	NA
SURINAME	NA

TABLE 7

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF DEFENSE EXPENDITURES TO GNP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

MEAN VALUE = -10.87 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = -3.01 , MEDIAN = -0.49

TABLE 8

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF DEF EXP TO CENT GOVT EXP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

BOTSWANA	61.15**	
SEYCHELLES	61.13**	
BARBADOS	43.53**	
BAHRAIN	31.95**	
EL SALVADOR	21.79**	
TUNISIA	20.50**	
MAURITIUS	18.04**	
BENIN	15.09**	
ETHIOPIA	14.67**	
ZIMBABWE(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)	13.89**	
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	13.70**	
BANGLADESH	12.76**	
ZAMBIA	10.96**	
LIBERIA	10.43**	
KENYA	9.66**	
SENEGAL	9.48**	
SWAZILAND	9.32**	
HONDURAS	9.11**	
MADAGASCAR	7.68**	
HAITI	7.42**	
NICARAGUA	6.88**	
URUGUAY	6.86**	
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	6.65**	
MALAWI	5.03**	
THAILAND	3.60**	
CHAD	2.35*	
EGYPT ARAB REPUBLIC OF	2.14*	
GABON	1.93*	
UGANDA	1.55	
MOROCCO	1.45	
MAURITANIA	1.09	
LEBANON	1.02	
BURUNDI	0.58	
OMAN	0.49	
SIERRA LEONE	0.45	
CONGO PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	-0.42	
BOLIVIA	-0.55	
MALAYSIA	-1.15	
PORTUGAL	-1.20	
SOMALIA	-1.23	
BURMA	-1.36	
ISRAEL	-1.48	
CHILE	-1.71	
SOUTH AFRICA	-1.74	
PAKISTAN	-1.78	
NEPAL	-1.91	
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	-1.95	
PARAGUAY	-2.04	
		MEDIAN
GUATEMALA	-2.06	
KOREA REPUBLIC OF	-2.29	
IVORY COAST	-2.31	
COLOMBIA	-3.06	

TABLE 8

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF DEF EXP TO CENT GOVT EXP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC OF	-3.07
AFGHANISTAN	-3.56
MOZAMBIQUE	-3.64
NIGER	-3.95
ALGERIA	-3.97
UPPER VOLTA	-4.16
VENEZUELA	-4.22
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-4.24
SAUDI ARABIA	-4.87
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	-5.64
GUINEA-BISSAU	-6.11
CYPRUS	-6.34
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	-6.44
TOGO	-7.15
SRI LANKA	-7.64
PANAMA	-7.64
NIGERIA	-7.92
CAMEROON	-7.93
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	-8.10
COSTA RICA	-8.53
SUDAN	-8.57
JORDAN	-8.58
ECUADOR	-9.48
MALTA	-9.81
GHANA	-10.50
JAMAICA	-10.74
PHILIPPINES	-10.88
PERU	-11.23
MALI	-11.32
ZAIRE	-11.57
INDIA	-11.68
CAPE VERDE	-13.25
KUWAIT	-14.31
BRAZIL	-16.30
IRAN	-17.40
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	-19.79
GUYANA	-21.15
IRAQ	-23.76
RWANDA	-39.67
ARGENTINA	-42.20
GREECE	-58.35
SPAIN	-143.44
MEXICO	-148.43
TURKEY	-209.03
INDONESIA	-212.62
GUINEA	NA
TAIWAN	NA
DJIBOUTI	NA
LESOTHO	NA
GAMBIA	NA
BELIZE	NA
SURINAME	NA

TABLE 8

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF DEF EXP TO CENT GOVT EXP
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

MEAN VALUE =	-8.18	MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR =	-4.17	MEDIAN =	-2.06

TABLE 9

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF MIL IMPORTS TO TOTAL IMPORTS
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

SENEGAL	68.81**	
YEMEN, ARAB REPUBLIC OF	53.92**	
IVORY COAST	47.19**	
BOLIVIA	44.03**	
KENYA	40.91**	
ZIMBABWE(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)	40.55**	
NIGERIA	36.67**	
COLOMBIA	25.95**	
GUINEA	24.53**	
INDONESIA	24.03**	
AFGHANISTAN	23.21**	
CAPE VERDE	20.19**	
TUNISIA	18.78**	
MALAWI	18.08**	
JORDAN	16.71**	
THAILAND	14.39**	
CONGO, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	13.53**	
URUGUAY	13.30**	
VENEZUELA	12.94**	
ARGENTINA	12.93**	
EL SALVADOR	12.86**	
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	12.72**	
EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF	10.18**	
MADAGASCAR	9.20**	
ETHIOPIA	7.83**	
MOZAMBIQUE	7.15**	
ZAMBIA	6.17**	
SAUDI ARABIA	5.96**	
GABON	5.22**	
LEBANON	4.63**	
OMAN	1.63	
IRAQ	1.29	
MOROCCO	0.17	
ALGERIA	-0.88	
MALAYSIA	-3.99	
PORTUGAL	-4.85	
TAIWAN	-5.51	
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	-5.68	
BAHRAIN	-5.72	
CHILE	-7.26	
RWANDA	-7.43	
TURKEY	-7.47	
		MEDIAN
UPPER VOLTA	-7.55	
SUDAN	-8.01	
CYPRUS	-8.39	
SPAIN	-8.95	
IRAN	-9.20	
MEXICO	-9.58	
CAMEROON	-10.14	
BANGLADESH	-10.15	
PARAGUAY	-10.68	
PAKISTAN	-11.23	

TABLE 9

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF MIL IMPORTS TO TOTAL IMPORTS
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

BURMA	-11.64
INDIA	-13.96
NIGER	-13.99
PANAMA	-15.62
PHILIPPINES	-17.15
PERU	-17.26
ISRAEL	-17.55
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	-17.91
GUATEMALA	-19.12
GUINEA-BISSAU	-19.19
BENIN	-19.33
UGANDA	-20.69
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	-20.82
ECUADOR	-23.04
GHANA	-24.09
SOMALIA	-24.15
GREECE	-24.20
BURUNDI	-25.01
BOTSWANA	-25.60
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	-26.34
BRAZIL	-27.74
HONDURAS	-29.10
KUWAIT	-31.44
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-32.32
NICARAGUA	-36.59
MAURITANIA	-40.56
SRI LANKA	-42.19
MALI	-44.24
TOGO	-61.23
SOUTH AFRICA	-78.74
CHAD	-83.96
ZAIRE	-163.30
SEYCHELLES	NA
BARBADOS	NA
MAURITIUS	NA
LIBERIA	NA
SWAZILAND	NA
HAITI	NA
SIERRA LEONE	NA
NEPAL	NA
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	NA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
MALTA	NA
JAMAICA	NA
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	NA
GUYANA	NA
DJIBOUTI	NA
LESOTHO	NA
GAMBIA	NA
BELIZE	NA
SURINAME	NA

TABLE 9

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF MIL IMPORTS TO TOTAL IMPORTS
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

MEAN VALUE = -6.61 MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR = -3.19 MEDIAN = -7.51

TABLE 10

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF MIL IMPORTS TO INTL RESERVES
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

NICARAGUA	175.05	
GUINEA-BISSAU	140.68	
IVORY COAST	119.26**	
MADAGASCAR	100.07**	
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC OF	76.87**	
BOLIVIA	65.09**	
KENYA	64.67**	
EL SALVADOR	48.06**	
NIGERIA	45.94**	
PANAMA	41.93	
MALAWI	39.02**	
GUINEA	34.98**	
ZIMBABWE(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)	34.44**	
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	33.71**	
CAPE VERDE	33.14**	
LEBANON	30.62**	
SAUDI ARABIA	28.89**	
THAILAND	27.10**	
ETHIOPIA	27.07**	
ARGENTINA	26.45**	
VENEZUELA	25.42**	
TUNISIA	25.13**	
URUGUAY	24.93**	
SENEGAL	24.29**	
SOMALIA	23.74	
TAIWAN	23.72	
MOROCCO	22.23	
ZAMBIA	20.46**	
BANGLADESH	17.95	
COLOMBIA	17.44**	
INDONESIA	13.19**	
CHAD	12.90	
UGANDA	10.44	
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	8.64	
MALAYSIA	7.95	
NIGER	5.96	
KOREA REPUBLIC OF	1.30	
INDIA	-0.55	
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	-0.76	
BENIN	-0.95	
EGYPT ARAB REPUBLIC OF	-1.17**	
		MEDIAN
IRAQ	-1.36	
ALGERIA	-1.67	
TURKEY	-3.52	
MEXICO	-3.68	
TOGO	-4.61	
GUATEMALA	-5.49	
CAMEROON	-6.68	
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC	-7.01	
OMAN	-7.36	
CYPRUS	-8.49	
HONDURAS	-8.82	

TABLE 10

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF MIL IMPORTS TO INTL RESERVES
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

UPPER VOLTA	-9.77
BRAZIL	-10.44
BURMA	-10.45
ECUADOR	-11.17
PHILIPPINES	-12.49
SPAIN	-13.29
BURUNDI	-13.53
GREECE	-15.22
PAKISTAN	-16.72
SUDAN	-17.52
PARAGUAY	-19.28
ISRAEL	-22.42
PORTUGAL	-23.99
BAHRAIN	-25.52
IRAN	-26.00
CHILE	-26.91
KUWAIT	-28.33
JORDAN	-34.02**
GHANA	-35.06
CONGO PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	-38.78**
MALI	-42.35
ZAIRE	-43.71
GABON	-43.84**
PERU	-44.27
SRI LANKA	-45.80
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-54.17
AFGHANISTAN	-57.02**
MAURITANIA	-78.43
BOTSWANA	-83.76
SOUTH AFRICA	-130.46
MOZAMBIQUE	NA**
RWANDA	NA
SEYCHELLES	NA
BARBADOS	NA
MAURITIUS	NA
LIBERIA	NA
SWAZILAND	NA
HAITI	NA
SIERRA LEONE	NA
NEPAL	NA
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	NA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NA
COSTA RICA	NA
MALTA	NA
JAMAICA	NA
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	NA
GUYANA	NA
DJIBOUTI	NA
LESOTHO	NA
GAMBIA	NA
BELIZE	NA
SURINAME	NA

TABLE 10

ALL COUNTRIES
RANKED BY CHANGE IN RATIO OF MIL IMPORTS TO INTL RESERVES
(DERIVED FROM TABLE 2)

MEAN VALUE =	4.66	MEAN + 1 STANDARD ERROR =	9.65	MEDIAN =	-1.27

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

CALCULATION OF SCORES: M=1, S=2

LEVEL MEASURES DEF/ GNP (3)	DEF/ CGE (4)	MIL/ TIM (5)	MIL/ IRS (6)	TOTAL LEVEL S + M SCORES	TREND MEASURES DEF/ GNP (7)	DEF/ CGE (8)	MIL/ TIM (9)	MIL/ IRS (10)	TOTAL TREND S + M SCORES	TOTAL LEVEL+ TREND SCORES	COUNTRY
		M	M	2		S	S		4	6	ALGERIA
	S	M	M	4	S	S		M	5	9	BENIN (DAHOMEY)
M				1	S	S			4	5	BOTSWANA
	M	S		3	S	S			4	7	BURUNDI
			M	1					0	1	CAMEROON
M		S	S	5			S	S	4	9	CAPE VERDE
		M		1	S				2	3	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
M	S	M	NA	4	S	S		S	6	10	CHAD
M	S	M	M	5		S	S		4	9	CONGO, REP. OF
NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	DJIBOUTI, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
S	S	S	S	8	S	S	S	S	8	16	ETHIOPIA
			M	1		S	S		4	5	GABON
NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	GAMBIA, THE
		M		1					0	1	GHANA
NA	NA	S	M	3	NA	NA	S	S	4	7	GUINEA
S		S		4				S	2	6	GUINEA-BISSAU
		M	S	3	S	S	S	S	8	11	IVORY COAST
M	M	M	M	4	S	S	S	S	8	12	KENYA
NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	LESOTHO
M		NA	NA	1	S	S	NA	NA	4	5	LIBERIA
		S	M	3			M		1	4	LIBYA
M	S	M	S	6	S	S	S	S	8	14	MADAGASCAR
M			M	2	S	S	S	S	8	10	MALAWI
M	M		S	4	S				2	6	MALI
S	S			4		S			2	6	MAURITANIA
		NA	NA	0	S	S	NA	NA	4	4	MAURITIUS
S	S	S	S	8	S	S	S	S	8	16	MOROCCO
NA	NA	NA	NA	0	S	S	S	NA	6	6	MOZAMBIQUE
		M		1	S	S		M	5	6	NIGER
M				1			S	S	4	5	NIGERIA
			NA	0	S		M	NA	3	3	RWANDA
		NA	NA	0	S		NA	NA	2	2	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
	M		S	3	S	S	S	S	8	11	SENEGAL
M		NA	NA	1	S	S	NA	NA	4	5	SEYCHELLES
		NA	NA	0	S	S	NA	NA	4	4	SIERRA LEONE
S	S	S	S	8	S	S		S	6	14	SOMALIA
M	M			2		S			2	4	SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF
M		S	S	5	S				2	7	SUDAN
M		NA	NA	1	S	S	NA	NA	4	5	SWAZILAND
S	S		M	5	S	S		M	5	10	TANZANIA
			M	1					0	1	TOGO
M				1	S	S	S	S	8	9	TUNISIA
	S		M	3		S		S	4	7	UGANDA
M	S	M	M	5	S	S			4	9	UPPER VOLTA
		M		1					0	1	ZAIRE
S	M	M	S	6	S	S	S	S	8	14	ZAMBIA
S	S	M	M	6	S	S	S	S	8	14	ZIMBABWE
M	S			3	S	S			4	7	BURMA
				0			S	S	4	4	INDONESIA

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CALCULATION OF SCORES: M=1, S=2

LEVEL MEASURES DEF/ GNP (3)	DEF/ CGE (4)	MIL/ TIM (5)	MIL/ IRS (6)	TOTAL LEVEL S + M SCORES	TREND MEASURES DEF/ GNP (7)	DEF/ CGE (8)	MIL/ TIM (9)	MIL/ IRS (10)	TOTAL TREND S + M SCORES	TOTAL LEVEL+ TREND SCORES	COUNTRY
S	S		M	5	S	S		M	5	10	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
S	S			4	S	S	M	M	6	10	MALAYSIA
				0	S	S		M	5	5	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
	S			2					0	2	PHILIPPINES
NA	NA		M	1	NA	NA	M	S	3	4	TAIWAN
M	S	M		4	S	S	S	S	8	12	THAILAND
	S	S	M	5		S	S		4	9	AFGHANISTAN
S	S			4	S	S	M		5	9	BAHRAIN
	M			1	S	S		S	6	7	BANGLADESH
				0					0	0	CYPRUS
M		M	M	3	S	S	S	M	7	10	EGYPT
S	S	M	M	6	S				2	8	GREECE
	M	M	M	3				M	1	4	INDIA
S	S	S		6					0	6	IRAN
S	S	S	M	7			S		2	9	IRAQ
S	S	S	M	7	S	S			4	11	ISRAEL
S	S	S		6			S		2	8	JORDAN
M				1					0	1	KUWAIT
S	S			4	S	S	S	S	8	12	LEBANON
		NA	NA	0			NA	NA	0	0	MALTA
		NA	NA	0	S	S	NA	NA	4	4	NEPAL
S	S	M		5		S	S		4	9	OMAN
S	S	M	M	6	S	S			4	10	PAKISTAN
M	M			2	S	S	M		5	7	PORTUGAL
S	S	M		5			S	S	4	9	SAUDI ARABIA
				0					0	0	SPAIN
				0	S				2	2	SRI LANKA
S	S	S	S	8	S	S	S	S	8	16	SYRIA
		M	M	2			M		1	3	TURKEY
S	S	S	S	8	S	S	S	S	8	16	YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
				0			S	S	4	4	ARGENTINA
		NA	NA	0	S	S	NA	NA	4	4	BARBADOS
NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	BELIZE
	S	M	M	4	S	S	S	S	8	12	BOLIVIA
				0					0	0	BRAZIL
M	M	M		3	S	S	M		5	8	CHILE
				0	S	S	S	S	8	8	COLOMBIA
		NA	NA	0			NA	NA	0	0	COSTA RICA
		NA	NA	0			NA	NA	0	0	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
	M	M		2					0	2	ECUADOR
M	S		M	4	S	S	S	S	8	12	EL SALVADOR
				0	S	S			4	4	GUATEMALA
M		NA	NA	1			NA	NA	0	1	GUYANA
		NA	NA	0	S	S	NA	NA	4	4	HAITI
	M			1	S	S			4	5	HONDURAS
		NA	NA	0			NA	NA	0	0	JAMAICA
				0					0	0	MEXICO
S	S		M	5	S	S		S	6	11	NICARAGUA

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LEVEL MEASURES DEF/ GNP (3)	DEF/ CGE (4)	MIL/ TIM (5)	MIL/ IRS (6)	TOTAL LEVEL S + M SCORES	TREND MEASURES DEF/ GNP (7)	DEF/ CGE (8)	MIL/ TIM (9)	MIL/ IRS (10)	TOTAL TREND S + M SCORES	TOTAL LEVEL+ TREND SCORES	COUNTRY
			NA	0	S			S	4	4	PANAMA
	M			1	S	S			4	5	PARAGUAY
	M	M	M	3					0	3	PERU
NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	SURINAME
		NA	NA	0	S		NA	NA	2	2	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
M	M			2	S	S	S	S	8	10	URUGUAY
				0			S	S	4	4	VENEZUELA