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### Reduction of military budgets: objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

## Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

### Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 53/72 of 4 December 1998, *inter alia*, called upon all Member States to report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data was available, using, preferably and to the extent possible, the reporting instrument as recommended in its resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980. The General Assembly, in resolution 53/72, also made the following requests:

“6. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

“(a) To resume the practice of sending an annual note verbale to Member States requesting the submission of data to the reporting system, together with the reporting format and related instructions, and to publish in a timely fashion in appropriate United Nations media the due date for transmitting data on military expenditures;

“(b) To promote international and regional symposia and training seminars to explain the purpose of the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and to give relevant technical instructions;

“(c) To circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States;

“7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with relevant international bodies, within existing resources, with a view to ascertaining the requirements for adjusting the present instrument to encourage wider participation, with emphasis on examining possibilities for enhancing complementarity among international and regional reporting systems and to exchange related information with those bodies;

“8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to make recommendations, based on the outcome of those consultations and taking into account the views of Member States, on necessary changes to the content and structure of the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures in order to strengthen and broaden participation, and to submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session;”.

2. Actions taken by the Secretariat pursuant to paragraph 6 of the resolution are contained in section II of the present report. The Secretary-General, through a note verbale, also requested all Member States to submit data to the reporting system no later than 30 April 1999. The replies received from

Member States are reproduced in section IV of the present report.

3. Pursuant to the request contained in paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 53/72, the Secretary-General, on 18 March 1999, sent a note verbale to all Member States requesting their views on the analysis and the recommendations contained in his report and further suggestions to strengthen and broaden participation in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, including necessary changes to its content and structure. The response from Member States and the outcome of consultations with relevant international and regional organizations are contained in section III of the present report.

## II. Actions taken by the Secretariat

4. In pursuance of the request by the General Assembly in paragraph 6 of resolution 53/72, the Secretariat has undertaken the following actions. On 18 March 1999, the Secretariat sent a note verbale to Member States requesting them to submit data to the reporting instrument by 30 April 1999, and seeking their views on the recommendations derived from the consultations held on 23 April 1998 and further suggestions.

5. With regard to the General Assembly's request to the Secretary-General to promote international and regional symposia and training seminars to explain the purpose of the United Nations standardized reporting system on military expenditures and to give relevant technical instructions, it should be noted that such symposia could only be held at the request of Member States. To date, no such request has been received by the Secretariat. However, given the increasing interest in this issue, the Department for Disarmament Affairs intends to organize such symposia in the coming biennium.

6. The United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and in Latin America and the Caribbean will also be encouraged to assist Member States in their regions in enhancing their knowledge of the standardized reporting system.

7. The Secretariat has continued to annually circulate the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States. These replies are reproduced in section IV of the present report. In addition, the Department for Disarmament Affairs maintains a Web site where it has posted the annual reports of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (the latest report being A/53/218 of 4 August 1998), as well as General Assembly resolutions and any other

relevant information on the subject. The page is accessible through the Department's home page at [www.un.org/Depts/dda](http://www.un.org/Depts/dda).

### **III. Recommendations deriving from further consultations with representatives of international and regional organizations**

8. The Department for Disarmament Affairs has continued consultations with international and regional organizations receiving reporting on military expenditures and has received their views and comments on the recommendations contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/53/218) deriving from the consultations held on 23 April 1998. Among the views and comments received, some suggested that, where possible, the agencies receiving similar reports should exchange information on a regular basis. Some expressed the wish to avoid the use of the term "matrix" and preferred to keep the term "reporting instrument".

9. Also, the Department for Disarmament Affairs briefed the Organization of American States (OAS) in December 1998 on the United Nations standardized instrument for reporting of military expenditures, its operations and the outcome of the Secretary-General's consultations with international and regional organizations conducted in April 1998. The Department will continue to provide similar information to other regional organizations as requested.

10. Germany, on behalf of the European Union and associated countries, submitted a common reply, as per the request of the General Assembly contained in paragraph 9 of resolution 53/72. These views are reproduced below:

#### **Common reply by the Member States of the European Union to General Assembly resolution 53/72 on "Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures"**

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, the associated country Cyprus and the European Free Trade Association countries members of the European Economic Area, Iceland and Norway, align themselves

with the reply of the Member States of the European Union on General Assembly resolution 53/72 on "Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures".

1. The members of the European Union have supported the consensus on General Assembly resolution 53/72 on "Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures". The European Union wishes to provide the following common reply to paragraph 9 of the resolution, which called upon Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the analysis and the recommendations contained in his report (A/53/218 of 4 August 1998) and with further suggestions to strengthen and broaden participation in the United Nations system for standardized reporting of military expenditures, including necessary changes to its content and structure.

2. The European Union continues to attach high importance to the United Nations system for standardized reporting of military expenditures, as instituted through the adoption of General Assembly resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980.

3. Regrettably, although this measure of transparency and confidence-building has been in effect for 18 years, in 1997 reports were obtained from 33 Member States only. While this is an increase over the previous years, participation continues to be very low. Statistics for the participation in 1998 are not available at this moment. However, the increasing number of co-sponsors of this resolution, which amounted to 47 in 1998, is encouraging.

4. The European Union welcomes the resumption, on 23 April 1998, by the Secretary-General of consultations with relevant international bodies with a view to ascertain the requirements for adjusting the present instrument to encourage wider participation. It expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing Member States with a report on the outcome of those consultations (A/53/218). The European Union fully supports the analysis contained in the report and, in particular, the recommendations on ways and means to enhance the participation in the standardized reporting instrument.

5. The European Union notes with interest that:

(a) Organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), including partners in the framework of its Partnership for Peace programme, have considerably higher response rates with respect to their own reporting systems on military expenditures;

(b) OAS is contemplating the adoption of its own reporting system on military expenditures;

(c) A number of countries in Africa and Asia that have never reported to the United Nations system are nonetheless publishing budgetary or public accounts documents containing disaggregated data on military expenditures;

(d) A number of countries might lack the capacity to fill in the United Nations matrix at the required level of disaggregation, or might need some technical assistance to adjust their information to the United Nations categories;

(e) A number of countries might not be aware of the importance of participating in the United Nations reporting systems, which should be seen as one of the elements of "good governance" and of a "culture of transparency".

6. For these reasons the European Union wishes to underline the following specific recommendations:

(a) Relevant international bodies and regional organizations should be encouraged to promote transparency of military expenditures and to enhance complementarity among reporting systems. To that end, the Secretary-General should continue consultations with emphasis on examining possibilities for enhancing complementarity among international and regional reporting systems and for exchanging related information between those bodies and the United Nations;

(b) Member States, when annually reporting their information on military expenditures should use, to the extent and to the level of disaggregation possible, the United Nations standardized reporting system or, as appropriate, any other format developed in conjunction with similar reporting on military expenditures to other international or regional organizations;

(c) The Secretary-General should:

(i) Resume the practice of sending an annual note verbale to Member States requesting the submission of data to the United Nations reporting on military expenditures, together with the reporting format and related instructions;

(ii) Publish in a timely fashion, in appropriate United Nations media, the due date for transmitting that information;

(iii) Promote international and regional symposia and training seminars to explain the purpose of the United Nations standardized reporting system on military expenditures;

(iv) Annually circulate the reports on military expenditures as received by Member States together with a list of States that have not participated in the annual reporting.

7. The European Union calls upon all States Members of the United Nations:

(a) To report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available;

(b) To provide the Secretary-General with their views on the analysis and the recommendations contained in his report (A/53/218 of 4 August 1998) and with further suggestions to strengthen and broaden participation in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting on military expenditures.

#### IV. Replies received from Governments

11. The Secretary-General has, to date, received reports from 35 Governments, all of which have used the reporting instrument.

12. Figures in the tables presented below have been reported by participating States on the basis of the standard instrument for international reporting of military expenditures. For analytical purposes, the information on military expenditures received has been computerized, with minor adjustments, to conform to standard statistical practices.

13. The originals of the replies from States are available through the Department for Disarmament Affairs at Headquarters.

## **Australia**

[Original: English]  
[5 May 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Australia

Fiscal year: 1 July 1997-30 June 1998

National currency and unit of measure: Australian dollar (100,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## **Austria**

[Original: English]  
[23 April 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Austria

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: Austrian schilling (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## **Belgium**

[Original: French]  
[24 June 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Belgium

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: Belgian franc (10,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## **Brazil**

[Original: English]  
[6 May 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Brazil

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: real (1,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## **Bulgaria**

[Original: English]  
[25 May 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Bulgaria

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: lev (1,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Bulgaria

### Part II

1. In order to approximate the opportunity costs of using conscripts in the military sector, the following information is requested:

(a) The average civilian wage rate that the conscripts would have been likely to obtain during the reporting year if they had not been occupied in the military sector.

Answer: 180,461 BG leva per month

If such an estimate is not available, respondents are requested to suggest an average civilian wage rate that may be readily available and that the respondents believe might serve as a reasonable measure of opportunity costs.

(b) The number of man-years devoted by conscripts to military service during the reporting year concerned.

Answer: 1 year

2. With reference to point (d) of the specific guidelines above, respondents are requested to give below the total amount of military assistance received from abroad during the reporting year. The amount should be given in the same denomination and currency as used in the matrix, preferably converted from foreign currencies to national currency at average annual market or par value exchange rate as reported by the International Monetary Fund.

Answer: Nil

3. With reference to points (n) and (o) above, the requested information should be reported here in the same value terms as used in the matrix. It is requested that total expenditures, at least, and preferably detailed by type of force group as in columns 1 to 12 of the matrix, be reported for the following items:

Depletion of ammunition: NA

Sales from the military sector of:

- (a) Land
- (b) Real estate other than land
- (c) Equipment
- (d) Services
- (e) Other

4. Respondents are requested to submit information as to whether statistics of the following kinds would be readily available for the reporting year.

*Available*     *Answer*     *Not available*

Price index of specific relevance  
to the military sector

Exports of military equipment

Such exports divided by:

(i) Countries

(ii) Regions

Imports of military equipment

Such imports divided by:

(i) Countries

(ii) Regions

5. If a regularly published exchange rate is unavailable, or considered unsuitable for converting military expenditures, respondents are requested to comment on other possible ways for comparing the military expenditures of the responding country with those of other countries.

## Canada

[Original: English]  
[22 October 1998]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Canada

Fiscal year: 1996-1997

National currency and unit of measure: Canadian dollar (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Canada

[Original: English]  
[29 April 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Canada

Fiscal year: 1997-1998

National currency and unit of measure: Canadian dollar (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Chile

[Original: Spanish]  
[23 March 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Chile

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: Chilean peso (1,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Costa Rica

[Original: Spanish]  
[9 April 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Costa Rica

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: nil report

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)

## **Croatia**

[Original: English]  
[17 December 1998]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Croatia

Fiscal year: 1997

National currency and unit of measure: kuna (1,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Croatia

[Original: English]  
[30 June 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Croatia

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: kuna (1,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Denmark

[Original: English]  
[22 July 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Denmark

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: krone (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Estonia

[Original: English]  
[19 May 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Estonia

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: kroon (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## **Finland**

[Original: English]  
[18 May 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Finland

Fiscal year: 1997

National currency and unit of measure: Finnish markka (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## **Finland**

### **Part II**

1. In order to approximate the opportunity costs of using conscripts in the military sector, the following information is requested:

(a) The average civilian wage rate that the conscripts would have been likely to obtain during the reporting year if they had not been occupied in the military sector.

Answer: 8,772 FIM/month, 22.7% of conscripts would have been employed during their conscription.

If such an estimate is not available, respondents are requested to suggest an average civilian wage rate that may be readily available and that the respondents believe might serve as a reasonable measure of opportunity costs.

(b) The number of man-years devoted by conscripts to military service during the reporting year concerned.

Answer: 21,000

2. With reference to point (d) of the specific guidelines above, respondents are requested to give below the total amount of military assistance received from abroad during the reporting year. The amount should be given in the same denomination and currency as used in the matrix, preferably converted from foreign currencies to national currency at average annual market or par value exchange rate as reported by the International Monetary Fund.

Answer: No military assistance received

3. With reference to points (n) and (o) above, the requested information should be reported here in the same value terms as used in the matrix. It is requested that total expenditures, at least, and preferably detailed by type of force group as in columns 1 to 12 of the matrix, be reported for the following items:

Depletion of ammunition:

Sales from the military sector of:

- (a) Land
- (b) Real estate other than land: 60,000,000 FIM
- (c) Equipment: 13,100,000 FIM
- (d) Services
- (e) Other

4. Respondents are requested to submit information as to whether statistics of the following kinds would be readily available for the reporting year.

	<i>Available</i>	<i>Answer</i>	<i>Not available</i>
Price index of specific relevance to the military sector	X		
Exports of military equipment	X		
Such exports divided by:			
(i) Countries	X		
(ii) Regions	X		
Imports of military equipment	X		
Such imports divided by:			
(i) Countries	X		
(ii) Regions	X		

5. If a regularly published exchange rate is unavailable, or considered unsuitable for converting military expenditures, respondents are requested to comment on other possible ways for comparing the military expenditures of the responding country with those of other countries.

## France

[Original: French]  
[5 May 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: France

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: French franc (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Germany

[Original: English]  
[27 April 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Germany

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: deutsche mark (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Greece

[Original: English]  
[17 May 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Greece

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: drachma (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## **Hungary**

[Original: English]  
[31 May 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Hungary

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: forint (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Japan

[Original: English]  
[14 May 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Japan

Fiscal year: 1 April 1998-31 March 1999

National currency and unit of measure: yen (100,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Japan

### Part II

1. In order to approximate the opportunity costs of using conscripts in the military sector, the following information is requested:

(a) The average civilian wage rate that the conscripts would have been likely to obtain during the reporting year if they had not been occupied in the military sector.

Answer: Not applicable

If such an estimate is not available, respondents are requested to suggest an average civilian wage rate that may be readily available and that the respondents believe might serve as a reasonable measure of opportunity costs.

(b) The number of man-years devoted by conscripts to military service during the reporting year concerned.

Answer: Not applicable

2. With reference to point (d) of the specific guidelines above, respondents are requested to give below the total amount of military assistance received from abroad during the reporting year. The amount should be given in the same denomination and currency as used in the matrix, preferably converted from foreign currencies to national currency at average annual market or par value exchange rate as reported by the International Monetary Fund.

Answer: None

3. With reference to points (n) and (o) above, the requested information should be reported here in the same value terms as used in the matrix. It is requested that total expenditures, at least, and preferably detailed by type of force group as in columns 1 to 12 of the matrix, be reported for the following items:

Depletion of ammunition: Not available

Sales from the military sector of:

(a) Land: Not available

(b) Real estate other than land: Not available

(c) Equipment: Not available

(d) Services: Not available

(e) Other: Not available

4. Respondents are requested to submit information as to whether statistics of the following kinds would be readily available for the reporting year.

	<i>Available</i>	<i>Answer</i>	<i>Not available</i>
Price index of specific relevance to the military sector			X
Exports of military equipment			X
Such exports divided by:			
(i) Countries			X
(ii) Regions			X
Imports of military equipment	X		
Such imports divided by:			
(i) Countries	X		
(ii) Regions			X

5. If a regularly published exchange rate is unavailable, or considered unsuitable for converting military expenditures, respondents are requested to comment on other possible ways for comparing the military expenditures of the responding country with those of other countries.

None

## **Lithuania**

[Original: English]  
[9 April 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Lithuania

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: litas (1,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Malta

[Original: English]  
[26 April 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Malta

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: Maltese lira

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Mexico

[Original: Spanish]  
[28 August 1998]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Mexico

Fiscal year: 1997

National currency and unit of measure: peso (100,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Monaco

[Original: French]  
[12 May 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Monaco

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: French franc (nil report)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)

## Netherlands

[Original: English]  
[29 April 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Netherlands

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: guilder (1,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Netherlands

### Part II

1. In order to approximate the opportunity costs of using conscripts in the military sector, the following information is requested:

(a) The average civilian wage rate that the conscripts would have been likely to obtain during the reporting year if they had not been occupied in the military sector.

Answer: There are no conscripts in the Netherlands armed forces anymore.

If such an estimate is not available, respondents are requested to suggest an average civilian wage rate that may be readily available and that the respondents believe might serve as a reasonable measure of opportunity costs.

(b) The number of man-years devoted by conscripts to military service during the reporting year concerned.

Answer: There are no conscripts in the Netherlands armed forces anymore.

2. With reference to point (d) of the specific guidelines above, respondents are requested to give below the total amount of military assistance received from abroad during the reporting year. The amount should be given in the same denomination and currency as used in the matrix, preferably converted from foreign currencies to national currency at average annual market or par value exchange rate as reported by the International Monetary Fund.

Answer: None

3. With reference to points (n) and (o) above, the requested information should be reported here in the same value terms as used in the matrix. It is requested that total expenditures, at least, and preferably detailed by type of force group as in columns 1 to 12 of the matrix, be reported for the following items:

Depletion of ammunition:

Sales from the military sector of:

(a) Land:

(b) Real estate other than land:

(c) Equipment:

(d) Services:

(e) Other:

Total: (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)+(e) NLG 362,744,000

4. Respondents are requested to submit information as to whether statistics of the following kinds would be readily available for the reporting year.

	<i>Available</i>	<i>Answer</i>	<i>Not available</i>
Price index of specific relevance to the military sector	X		
Exports of military equipment			X
Such exports divided by:			
(i) Countries			X
(ii) Regions			X
Imports of military equipment	X		
Such imports divided by:			
(i) Countries	X		
(ii) Regions	X		

5. If a regularly published exchange rate is unavailable, or considered unsuitable for converting military expenditures, respondents are requested to comment on other possible ways for comparing the military expenditures of the responding country with those of other countries.

The rate of exchange for the euro is: 1 euro = NLG 2.20371

## **New Zealand**

[Original: English]  
[14 May 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: New Zealand Fiscal year: 1 July 1997-30 June 1998

National currency and unit of measure: New Zealand dollar (1,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## **Paraguay**

[Original: Spanish]  
[19 July 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Paraguay

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: guarani (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Poland

[Original: English]  
[6 May 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Poland

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: zloty (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Romania

[Original: English]  
[22 October 1998]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Romania

Fiscal year: 1997

National currency and unit of measure: leu (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## **Slovakia**

[Original: English]  
[24 May 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Slovakia

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: koruna (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## **Slovenia**

[Original: English]  
[9 May 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Slovenia

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: tolar (1,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Spain

[Original: Spanish]  
[3 May 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Spain

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: peseta (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Switzerland

[Original: English]  
[3 August 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Switzerland

Fiscal year: 1997

National currency and unit of measure: Swiss franc (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Thailand

[Original: English]  
[11 May 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Thailand

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: baht (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Turkey

[Original: English]  
[22 July 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Turkey

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: Turkish lira (1,000,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Turkey

### Part II

1. In order to approximate the opportunity costs of using conscripts in the military sector, the following information is requested:

(a) The average civilian wage rate that the conscripts would have been likely to obtain during the reporting year if they had not been occupied in the military sector.

Answer: 160,000,000 Turkish liras

If such an estimate is not available, respondents are requested to suggest an average civilian wage rate that may be readily available and that the respondents believe might serve as a reasonable measure of opportunity costs.

(b) The number of man-years devoted by conscripts to military service during the reporting year concerned.

Answer: 563,018 man-years

2. With reference to point (d) of the specific guidelines above, respondents are requested to give below the total amount of military assistance received from abroad during the reporting year. The amount should be given in the same denomination and currency as used in the matrix, preferably converted from foreign currencies to national currency at average annual market or par value exchange rate as reported by the International Monetary Fund.

Answer:

3. With reference to points (n) and (o) above, the requested information should be reported here in the same value terms as used in the matrix. It is requested that total expenditures, at least, and preferably detailed by type of force group as in columns 1 to 12 of the matrix, be reported for the following items:

Depletion of ammunition:

Sales from the military sector of:

- (a) Land
- (b) Real estate other than land
- (c) Equipment
- (d) Services
- (e) Other

4. Respondents are requested to submit information as to whether statistics of the following kinds would be readily available for the reporting year.

*Available*     *Answer*     *Not available*

Price index of specific relevance  
to the military sector

Exports of military equipment

Such exports divided by:

(i) Countries

(ii) Regions

Imports of military equipment

Such imports divided by:

(i) Countries

(ii) Regions

5. If a regularly published exchange rate is unavailable, or considered unsuitable for converting military expenditures, respondents are requested to comment on other possible ways for comparing the military expenditures of the responding country with those of other countries.

Exchange rate for 1998: 1 US\$ = 260.039 Turkish liras

Price index increasing of specific relevance to the military sector (for 1998): 86.5%

Imports of military equipment for 1998: 437,957 thousand million Turkish liras

## **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

[Original: English]  
[17 May 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland      Fiscal year: 1 April 1997-31 March 1998

National currency and unit of measure: pound sterling (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## United Kingdom

### Part II

1. In order to approximate the opportunity costs of using conscripts in the military sector, the following information is requested:

(a) The average civilian wage rate that the conscripts would have been likely to obtain during the reporting year if they had not been occupied in the military sector.

Answer: Not applicable

If such an estimate is not available, respondents are requested to suggest an average civilian wage rate that may be readily available and that the respondents believe might serve as a reasonable measure of opportunity costs.

(b) The number of man-years devoted by conscripts to military service during the reporting year concerned.

Answer: Not applicable

2. With reference to point (d) of the specific guidelines above, respondents are requested to give below the total amount of military assistance received from abroad during the reporting year. The amount should be given in the same denomination and currency as used in the matrix, preferably converted from foreign currencies to national currency at average annual market or par value exchange rate as reported by the International Monetary Fund.

Answer: Not applicable

3. With reference to points (n) and (o) above, the requested information should be reported here in the same value terms as used in the matrix. It is requested that total expenditures, at least, and preferably detailed by type of force group as in columns 1 to 12 of the matrix, be reported for the following items:

Depletion of ammunition:

Sales from the military sector of:

- (a) Land: 140.0
- (b) Real estate other than land
- (c) Equipment: 77.5
- (d) Services
- (e) Other

4. Respondents are requested to submit information as to whether statistics of the following kinds would be readily available for the reporting year.

	<i>Available</i>	<i>Answer</i>	<i>Not available</i>
Price index of specific relevance to the military sector	X		
Exports of military equipment	X		
Such exports divided by:			
(i) Countries	X		
(ii) Regions	X		
Imports of military equipment	X		
Such imports divided by:			
(i) Countries			X
(ii) Regions	X		

5. If a regularly published exchange rate is unavailable, or considered unsuitable for converting military expenditures, respondents are requested to comment on other possible ways for comparing the military expenditures of the responding country with those of other countries.

## **United States of America**

[Original: English]  
[12 July 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: United States of America      Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: United States dollar (1,000,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)





## Uruguay

[Original: Spanish]  
[1 June 1999]

### **Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures**

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Uruguay

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: Uruguayan peso (10,000)

(The unit of measure should not exceed one ten thousandth of the total military expenditures.)



