



# General Assembly

Distr.: General  
28 July 2000

Original: English

## Fifty-fifth session

Item 66 of the provisional agenda\*

### Reduction of military budgets

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

### Report of the Secretary-General\*\*

## Contents

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction . . . . .	1–2	3
II. Replies received from Governments . . . . .	3–5	3
Argentina . . . . .		4
Belgium . . . . .		7
Brazil . . . . .		10
Canada . . . . .		13
Czech Republic . . . . .		14
Denmark . . . . .		17
Ecuador . . . . .		20
Estonia . . . . .		30
Finland . . . . .		33
Germany . . . . .		38
Greece . . . . .		41
Hungary . . . . .		44

\* A/55/150.

\*\* The present report is prepared on the basis of replies received from Member States.

Italy . . . . .	47
Jordan . . . . .	50
Lithuania . . . . .	53
Luxembourg . . . . .	56
Madagascar . . . . .	59
Mexico . . . . .	62
Monaco . . . . .	68
Nepal . . . . .	69
Netherlands . . . . .	74
New Zealand . . . . .	79
Poland . . . . .	82
Republic of Moldova . . . . .	85
Romania . . . . .	88
Slovakia . . . . .	91
Slovenia . . . . .	94
Sweden . . . . .	97
Switzerland . . . . .	100
Thailand . . . . .	103
United States of America . . . . .	106
Uzbekistan . . . . .	109

## **I. Introduction**

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 54/43 of 1 December 1999, *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 were available, using, preferably and to the extent possible, the reporting instrument as recommended in its resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980.

2. On 24 March 2000, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale to Member States requesting them to submit their reports no later than 30 April 2000. The replies received are reproduced in section II below. Any additional replies received from Member States will be issued as addenda to the present report.

## **II. Replies received from Governments**

### **Explanatory note**

3. The Secretary-General has, to date, received reports from 32 Governments, all of which used the reporting instrument.

4. Figures in the tables presented below have been reported by Governments 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.

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

## Argentina

[Original: Spanish]  
[5 January 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Argentina

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: Argentine peso

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





## **Belgium**

[Original: French]  
[19 June 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Belgium

Fiscal year: 1999

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]  
[19 April 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Brazil

Fiscal year: 1999

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

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





## Canada

[Original: English]  
[12 June 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Canada

Fiscal year: 1999

National currency and unit of measure: nil report

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

## **Czech Republic**

[Original: English]  
[13 January 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Czech Republic

Fiscal year: 1998

National currency and unit of measure: Czech koruna (10,000)

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







## Denmark

[Original: English]  
[27 April 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Denmark

Fiscal year: 1999

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

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





## **Ecuador**

[Original: Spanish]  
[7 September 1999]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Ecuador

Fiscal year: 1998

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

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





---

## Ecuador

### 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: 10,683,084 sucres (minimum wage and complementary remunerations).

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: 23,663 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: No foreign military assistance.

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.

	<i>Answer</i>	
	<i>Available</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.



## **Ecuador**

[Original: Spanish]  
[19 June 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Ecuador

Fiscal year: 1999

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

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





## Ecuador

### 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: 12,300,404 sucres (minimum wage and complementary remunerations).

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: 9,626 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: No foreign military assistance.

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.

	<i>Answer</i>	
	<i>Available</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.

## Estonia

[Original: English]  
[28 April 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Estonia

Fiscal year: 1999

National currency and unit of measure: Estonian kroon (10,000)

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







## **Finland**

[Original: English]  
[24 May 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Finland

Fiscal year: 1999

National currency and unit of measure: 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: 8,450 Fmk/month, 66.7 per cent of conscripts would have been employed during their conscription (1/99).

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: 19,500 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: 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: 47,000,000 Fmk
- (c) Equipment: 94,000,000 Fmk
- (d) Services: 48,000,000 Fmk
- (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>Answer</i>	
	<i>Available</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.

Regularly published exchange rate of Finland's markka (Fmk) is available.

## Germany

[Original: English]  
[20 April 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Germany

Fiscal year: 1999

National currency and unit of measure: deutsche mark (10,000)

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







## Greece

[Original: English]  
[26 April 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Greece

Fiscal year: 1999

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]  
[15 May 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Hungary

Fiscal year: 1999

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.)





## Italy

[Original: English]  
[2 May 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Italy

Fiscal year: 1998

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

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







## **Jordan**

[Original: English]  
[9 June 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Jordan

Fiscal year: 1999

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

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





## Lithuania

[Original: English]  
[7 April 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Lithuania

Fiscal year: 1999

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

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





## **Luxembourg**

[Original: French]  
[7 June 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Luxembourg

Fiscal year: 1999

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

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







## **Madagascar**

[Original: French]  
[9 June 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Madagascar

Fiscal year: 1999

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

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





## Mexico

[Original: Spanish]  
[29 September 1999]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Mexico

Fiscal year: 1998

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

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







## **Mexico**

[Original: Spanish]  
[12 May 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Mexico

Fiscal year: 1999

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

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





## Monaco

[Original: French]  
[4 April 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Monaco

Fiscal year: 1999

National currency and unit of measure: nil report

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

## **Nepal**

[Original: English]  
[10 May 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Nepal

Fiscal year: 1999

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

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





## Nepal

### 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: Conscripts are not used.

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: Conscripts are not used.

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: 37 million rupees.

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: 443 million rupees

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.



	<i>Answer</i>	
	<i>Available</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		
(ii) Regions		
Imports of military equipment	X	
Such imports divided by:		
(i) Countries	X	
(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.

## Netherlands

[Original: English]  
[15 May 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Netherlands

Fiscal year: 1999

National currency and unit of measure: Netherlands 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) = 304,835,000 guilders

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

	<i>Answer</i>	
	<i>Available</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.

Answer: The rate of exchange for the euro is: 1 euro = 2.20371 guilders.

## **New Zealand**

[Original: English]  
[9 June 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: New Zealand

Fiscal year: 1 July 1998-30 June 1999

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

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







## Poland

[Original: English]  
[3 May 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Poland

Fiscal year: 1999

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.)





## Republic of Moldova

[Original: English]  
[11 May 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Republic of Moldova

Fiscal year: 1999

National currency and unit of measure: leu

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





## Romania

[Original: English]  
[3 May 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Romania

Fiscal year: 1999

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

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







## **Slovakia**

[Original: English]  
[28 April 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Slovakia

Fiscal year: 1999

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

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





## **Slovenia**

[Original: English]  
[12 May 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Slovenia

Fiscal year: 1999

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

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







## Sweden

[Original: English]  
[16 June 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Sweden

Fiscal year: 1999

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

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





## Switzerland

[Original: English]  
[2 June 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Switzerland

Fiscal year: military budget 2000

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]  
[28 April 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Thailand

Fiscal year: 2000

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.)







## United States of America

[Original: English]  
[13 June 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: United States of America      Fiscal year: 1999

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

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





## Uzbekistan

[Original: Russian]  
[26 June 2000]

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

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Uzbekistan

Fiscal year: 1999

National currency and unit of measure: sum

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



