



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/271
11 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/
RUSSIAN/SPANISH

Forty-eighth session
Item 58 (a) of the provisional agenda*

REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

Military expenditures in standardized form reported by States

Report of the Secretary-General

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Explanatory note

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.

The replies from States are available at the Office for Disarmament Affairs, United Nations Headquarters.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 12 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted resolution 40/91 B, in which, inter alia, it reiterated its recommendation that all Member States should report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General, using the reporting instrument (see annex), their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available. By paragraph 8 of that resolution, the Assembly once again stressed the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems.

2. Pursuant to the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, in a note verbale dated 18 February 1993, requested all Member States to submit their reports not later than 30 April 1993.

3. In reply to his note verbale, the Secretary-General has, to date, received reports from 24 countries, all of which had used the reporting instrument. These reports are reproduced in section II of the present report. Further replies will be issued as addenda to the present report.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]

[10 May 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Australia

Fiscal year: 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992

National currency and unit of measure: Australian dollar (millions)

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

(offset)

(offset)

AUSTRIA

[Original: English]

[10 March 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Austria

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1993

National currency and unit of measure: Austrian shilling (millions)

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

(offset)

(offset)

BELGIUM

[Original: French]

[27 May 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Belgium

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1991

National currency and unit of measure: Belgian franc (millions)

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

(offset)

(offset)

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: BF 48,950 (gross) 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 cost.

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

Answer: In 1991: 11 months in Belgium; 9 months in Germany.

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:

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.

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

BRAZIL

[Original: Spanish]

[2 July 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Brazil

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1992

National currency and unit of measure: Cruzeiro (millions)

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

(offset)

(offset)

BULGARIA

[Original: English]

[12 April 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Bulgaria

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1992

National currency and unit of measure: Lev (hundred thousands)

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

(offset)

(offset)

CHILE

[Original: Spanish]

[15 April 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Chile

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1993

National currency and unit of measure: Chilean peso (thousands)

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

(offset)

(offset)

CROATIA

[Original: English]

[30 April 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Croatia

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1992

National currency and unit of measure: Croatian dinar (thousands)

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

(offset)

(offset)

Notes

The Republic of Croatia wishes to indicate facts important for understanding the information provided, as follows:

1. Previous to the independence of the Republic of Croatia, the territory and its defence forces formed part of another State;
2. The Republic of Croatia was attacked immediately following its independence, after the previously existing and legal defence forces, (so called "Territorial Defence") had been disarmed by the forces of the "Yugoslav People's Army";
3. The existing arms embargo that remains in effect for the territory of the Republic of Croatia, thus depriving the procurement of the equipment necessary for defence.

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: 33,340 Croatian dinars 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 cost.

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

Answer:

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.

	<u>Available</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Not available</u>
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			
(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.

Answer: 1992 average exchange rate DEM = HRD 171 0178.

FINLAND

[Original: English]

[21 April 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Finland

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1992

1 January to 31 December 1993

National currency and unit of measure: Finnish markka (millions)

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

offset

offset

offset

offset

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: 80,066 Fmk/year.

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 cost.

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

Answer: 22,697.

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:

Sales from the military sector of:

- (a) Land
- (b) Real estate other than land
- (c) Equipment: 2.8 million Fmk.
- (d) Services: 0.9 million Fmk.
- (e) Other: 1.5 million Fmk

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

	<u>Available</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Not available</u>
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]

[30 June 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: France

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1993

National currency and unit of measure: Franc (millions)

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

offset

offset

Notes

I. Budget of the Ministry of Defence

The figures supplied are for France's military budget for 1993 excluding pensions. The currency unit and terminology used meet the requirements of the United Nations. These figures invite the following comments:

- a. The item "strategic forces" covers nuclear deterrent resources;
- b. The gendarmerie budget has been included in the "paramilitary forces" column;
- c. The items "military assistance" and "civil defence" are not included because the data required for military assistance do not appear in unclassified budget documents and "civil defence" is not under the Ministry of Defence.

The information required to respond to Part II of the United Nations questionnaire either are not available (questions 1, 2 and 3) or are classified (questions 4 and 5).

II. Military assistance resources allocated under the budgets of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Cooperation.

These resources amount to F 988 million.

GERMANY

[Original: English]

[5 April 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Germany

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1992

National currency and unit of measure: Deutsche mark (millions)

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

offset

offset

Notes

1.1 Personnel

Excludes service pensions.

1.2.1 Materials for current use

This item contains petrol, oil, and lubrication, communal messing and procurement of replacement clothing, medicine and bandages.

1.2.3 Purchased services

This item includes postage, cargo and transport costs, telecommunication charges and general clerical expenses. Under the Federal Armed Forces accounting system, travel expenses are staff costs and are included in items 1.1.1 to 1.1.3. Division of these figures into their component parts would require considerable time and resources.

1.2.4 Rent costs

Rent from immovable property are, with the exception of column 14, included in the maintenance and repair cost for immovable property under item 1.2.2.

2.1.2 Missiles

Expenditures on missiles is included under item 2.1.1.

2.1.6 Artillery/2.1.7 Other ordnance

Separate figures for artillery and other ordnance cannot be given. The total sum is contained under item 2.1.6.

GREECE

[Original: English]

[29 April 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Greece

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1992

National currency and unit of measure: Drachma (millions)

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

offset

offset

HUNGARY

[Original: English]

[19 March 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Hungary

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1993

National currency and unit of measure: Forint (thousands)

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

offset

offset

IRELAND

[Original: English]

[11 June 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Ireland

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1992

National currency and unit of measure: Irish pound (thousands)

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

offset

offset

ITALY

[Original: English]

[16 July 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Italy

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1992

National currency and unit of measure: Italian lira (billion)

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

offset

offset

MALTA

[Original: English]

[24 March 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Malta

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1992

National currency and unit of measure: Maltese lira (thousands)

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

offset

offset

Notes

Brief outline of the armed forces of Malta

The armed forces of Malta consist of approximately 1,650 all ranks, all of whom are regular personnel. The force includes a maritime and an air unit. The majority of personnel carry out normal military duties common to most armies, but on a much reduced scale. Command and control of all forces is exercised by a headquarter and staff. A small civilian element in the armed forces of Malta is employed as tradesmen in civilian trades or on administrative duties.

Reporting instruments (explanatory notes)

1.1 Personnel

The amount of LM 6,584 represents all emoluments of military and civilian personnel, and includes:

- (1) Pay
- (2) Social security contributions
- (3) Bonuses
- (4) Allowances

1.2.1 Materials for current use

The amount of LM 340 represents purchases of rations, clothing, petroleum products, medical materials, office supplies, contractual services and similar items for the entire force.

1.2.2 Maintenance and repairs

LM 97 and LM 160 represent respectively amounts spent on maintenance and repair in the maritime and air squadron. LM 70 represents the amount in respect of the remainder of the force. LM 12 (column 14) was spent on civil protection requirements.

1.2.4 Rent costs

LM 151 is the annual rent payable by the armed forces in respect of all barracks and military premises.

1.2.5 Other

Other expenditures on operation and maintenance not falling under previous headings have been included here and amounts to LM 369. Under column 10, LM 50 represents the value of military assistance received from abroad by way of courses overseas.

2.1.1 Aircraft and engines

LM 546 is the amount spent on overhauling and rehabilitating two Alouette III helicopters which had been idle for a number of years. LM 100 is the estimated cost of two Nardi Hughes helicopters donated by Italy.

2.1.4 Ships and boats

LM 107 is the price paid for acquiring two KONDOR and two BREMSE patrol craft from Germany. LM 60 is the estimated cost of three Guardia di Finanza patrol craft donated by Italy.

2.1.9 Electronics

LM 11 represents radio equipment procured in 1992.

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:

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 cost.

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

Answer:

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: Maltese lira 210 thousands: LM 50 is the value of courses of instruction attended by members of the armed forces of Malta abroad; LM 100 is the estimated cost of two Nardi Hughes helicopters donated by Italy; and LM 60 is the estimated cost of three patrol craft also donated by Italy.

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: N.

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.

	<u>Available</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Not available</u>
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.

MAURITIUS

[Original: English]

[25 May 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Mauritius

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1992

National currency and unit of measure:

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

No information is available on military expenditures as the Republic of
Mauritius does not have a military force.

NAMIBIA

[Original: English]

[5 May 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Namibia

Fiscal year: 1 April 1992 to 31 March 1993

National currency and unit of measure: South African rand (thousands)

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

(offset)

(offset)

Notes

The permanent mission of Namibia would like to further inform the Secretary-General of the following:

(a) Expenditure in this report is shown at current prices, in South African rand.

(b) All figures shown in the report are in thousands of rand.

(c) The total out-turn for 1992/93 was R 191,592,129.

(d) The Namibian Army is an extremely young and small defensive force of some 7,000 servicemen and women.

(e) Some 83 per cent of the defence budget is absorbed by personnel-related costs.

(f) Expenditure indicated under resources costs, subitem 2.1.9 and 2.1.10 on electronics and communications, and non-armoured vehicles is not separately identified for columns 7, and it is therefore shown together with expenditures under column 2.

NETHERLANDS

[Original: English]

[30 April 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Netherlands

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1991

National currency and unit of measure: Netherlands guilders (thousands)

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

(offset)

(offset)

Notes

1. 1.1.2. Military pensions are included in total under "Support" (6) at the amount of 1,458,710,000 guilders, as a "surrogate" of pensions fees.
2. 1.2.2. Major overhauls and modifications are included in the appropriate "procurement" items.
3. 1.2.4. Rent costs are not available.
4. Some of the amounts for research and development are for technical reasons included in the appropriate "procurement" items.
5. The Netherlands Royal "Marechaussee" (charged with external as well as internal security tasks) is represented under (5) "Other Combat Forces". Additional expenditures concerning the "Marechaussee" forces are included in the figures presented under (2), (3) and (4).
6. Figures concerning "Civil Defence" are included in the Netherlands reply.

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: 25,700 Netherlands guilders a year.

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 cost.

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

Answer: 45,673.

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: 114,100,000 guilders.
- (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.

	<u>Answer</u>	
	<u>Available</u>	<u>Not available</u>
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.

PANAMA

[Original: Spanish]

[23 June 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Panama

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1992

National currency and unit of measure:

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

The Republic of Panama has no army or other armed forces of a military nature. In accordance with the provisions of Decree 38 of 10 February 1990, there is only a police force, which carries out strictly law-enforcement functions. Accordingly, Panama does not have a military budget.

PHILIPPINES

[Original: English]

[20 May 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Philippines

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1992

National currency and unit of measure: Peso

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

Please note that the Philippines has nothing to report.

PORTUGAL

[Original: English]

[17 March 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Portugal

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1992

National currency and unit of measure: Escudos (millions)

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

(offset)

(offset)

ROMANIA

[Original: English]

[1 July 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Romania

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1992

National currency and unit of measure: Leu (thousands)

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

(offset)

(offset)

SPAIN

[Original: Spanish]

[28 April 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Spain

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1992

National currency and unit of measure: Peseta (millions)

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

(offset)

(offset)

TURKEY

[Original: English]

[15 April 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Turkey

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1992

National currency and unit of measure: Turkish lira (millions)

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

(offset)

(offset)

UKRAINE

[Original: Russian]

[29 April 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Ukraine

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1992

National currency and unit of measure: Karbovanets (millions)

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

(No report on military expenditures)

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: Since this information is not available, we suggest as a reasonable measure of opportunity cost for this reporting year, the average civilian wage rate of 2,500 Karbovanets a 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 cost.

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

Answer:

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 column 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.

	<u>Available</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Not available</u>
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 KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

[Original: English]

[29 April 1993]

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 1991 to 31 March 1992

National currency and unit of measure: Pound sterling (millions)

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

offset

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:

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 cost.

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

Answer:

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 column 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: £102.3 millions.
- (c) Equipment: £32.8 millions.
- (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.

	<u>Available</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Not available</u>
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			
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.

YUGOSLAVIA

[Original: English]

[3 May 1993]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Yugoslavia

Fiscal year: 1 January to 31 December 1993

National currency and unit of measure: Dinars (billions)

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

offset

offset

ANNEX

Reporting instrument and accompanying instructions

Instrument for standardized international reporting of
military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: _____ Fiscal year: _____
day month year/day month year

National currency and unit of measure: _____

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

