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#### REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

#### Report of the Secretary-General

- 1. At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 33/67 of 14 December 1978 entitled "Reduction of military budgets", in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting:
- (a) To carry out a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument with the voluntary co-operation of States:
  - (b) To assess the results of the practical test:
- (c) To develop recommendations for further refinement and implementation of the reporting instrument;

and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution.

2. In pursuance of resolution 33/67 the Secretary General appointed the members of the Ad Hoc Panel on Military Budgeting. 1/ By a letter dated 9 August 1980, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Panel transmitted to the Secretary General the report which is hereby submitted to the General Assembly.

<sup>1/</sup> For the names of the experts, see the letter of transmittal below.

#### ANNEX

# Report of the Ad Hoc Panel on Military Budgeting

# The practical test of the proposed standard instrument for international reporting of military expenditures

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#### FOREWORD BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

By its resolution 33/67 of 14 December 1978, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an <u>ad hoc</u> panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting: (a) to carry out a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument with the voluntary co-operation of States; (b) to assess the results of the practical test; (c) to develop recommendations for further refinement and implementation of the reporting instrument; it also requested him to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution.

In pursuance of resolution 33/67, the members of the Ad Hoc Panel on Military Budgeting were appointed after consultation with Member States. In September 1979, the Secretary-General circulated the document entitled "Proposed reporting matrix and instructions", which had been submitted by the Ad Hoc Panel, to all Member States and requested them to return the completed reporting instrument.

The Ad Hoc Panel assessed the responses to the reporting instrument from 14 Member States participating in the test, developed recommendations for further refinement and implementation of the reporting instrument, and prepared and submitted to the Secretary-General a unanimous report.

The Secretary-General wishes to thank the members of the Ad Hoc Panel for their unanimous report, which he hereby submits to the General Assembly for its consideration. It should be noted that the observations and recommendations contained in the report are those of the members of the Ad Hoc Panel. In this connexion, the Secretary-General would like to point out that, in the complex field of disarmament matters, in many instances he is not in a position to pass judgement on all aspects of the work accomplished by experts.

#### LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

29 August 1980

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Ad Hoc Panel on Military Budgeting, appointed by you, which was requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 1 of its resolution 33/67 of 14 December 1978.

The members of the Ad Hoc Panel were:

Mr. Hans Christian Cars Head of Division, Planning and Budget Secretariat Ministry of Defence Stockholm, Sweden

Mr. José A. Encinas del Pando Director of the Centre for Economic and Social Research University of Lima Lima, Peru

Mr. Daniel Gallik Senior Economist U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Washington, D.C., United States of America

Mr. Traian Grozea Colonel Doctor, Principal Scientific Researcher Centre for Studies and Research of History and Military Theory Bucharest, Romania

Mr. Akira Kumagai Director, Planning and Co-ordination Division National Defence College Tokyo, Japan

Mr. Victor O. Odeka Commandant Nigerian Army Pay Corps Training School Lagos, Nigeria

Mr. Benjamin Parwoto First Marshal TNI, Deputy Assistant for Planning Department of Defence and Security Jakarta, Indonesia

His Excellency
Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General of the
United Nations

The Ad Hoc Panel held five sessions: from 14 to 18 May 1979, from 27 to 31 August 1979, from 21 to 25 January 1980, from 23 June to 3 July 1980, and from 25 to 29 August 1980. At the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Panel, I had the honour of being elected as its Chairman. Mr. V. O. Odeka of Nigeria participated only in the second session of the Panel.

During its first two sessions, held in 1979, the Ad Hoc Panel completed preparations for the practical test of the instrument for standardized reporting on military expenditures of Member States. At its three sessions held in 1980, the Ad Hoc Panel analysed and assessed the responses to the reporting instrument from 14 Member States participating in the test, prepared the present report and adopted it on the basis of consensus.

The Ad Hoc Panel wishes to acknowledge with appreciation the assistance it received from the Centre for Disarmament and the Statistical Office of the Inited Nations Secretariat. Mr. Pal Csillag, Director and Chief of the Committee and Conference Services Section of the Centre for Disarmament, served as Secretary of the Ad Hoc Panel for its sessions in 1979, and Mr. H. Matsumoto, Senior Political Affairs Officer in charge of data research and documentation in the Centre, for its sessions in 1980. Mr. G. Martinsson, Chief of the National Accounts and Special Projects Section of the Statistical Office, assisted the Panel in statistical matters during its first three sessions and Irs. I. Tsao, Statistical Officer, continued the assistance in its last two sessions.

I have been requested by the  $\underline{\text{Ad Hoc}}$  Panel, as its Chairman, to submit its report to you on its behalf.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) J. A. ENCINAS DEL PANDO
Chairman of the
Ad Hoc Panel on Military Budgeting

#### I. INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background

- 1. On numerous occasions throughout the years, the General Assembly has expressed its deep concern over the continued increase in global military expenditures and its detrimental effects on international security and on economic and social developments. The Assembly has also called upon the Member States of the United Nations to take concrete steps, as an important disarmament measure, to reduce military expenditures and to reallocate human and financial resources from military to economic and social development purposes, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.
- 2. To this end, the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session considered the question of the reduction of military budgets for the first time under a separate agenda item and adopted resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973 on the subject.
- 3. Under resolution 3093 A (XXVIII), a Special Committee on the Distribution of the Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets was established, but the Committee was never convened due to differing views among the nuclear-weapon States.
- In pursuance of resolution 3093 B (XXVIII), the Secretary-General appointed a group of experts, which prepared a report (A/9770/Rev.1) entitled Reduction of the Military Budgets of States Permanent Members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and Utilization of Part of the Funds Thus Saved to Provide Assistance to Developing Countries. a/
- 5. It was noted in the report that a prerequisite for negotiating the reduction of military expenditures was agreement on the scope and content of such expenditures. The questions of developing a standardized system for defining and reporting military expenditures and of verifying compliance with agreements to reduce such expenditures were also discussed.
- 6. In its resolution 3254 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, the General Assembly, inter alia, invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, their views and suggestions on the matters covered in the report.
- 7. At the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, a compilation of the views and suggestions of a number of States (A/10165 and Add.1 and 2) regarding some of the issues raised in the 1974 report was submitted to the Assembly. In its resolution 3463 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, the Assembly inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, assisted by a group of qualified experts appointed by him

a/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.I. 10.

after consultations with Member States, to prepare a report containing an in-depth analysis and examination in concrete terms of four issues:

- (a) The definition and scope of the military sector and of military expenditures, as well as the classification and structuring of expenditures within the military budgets;
- (b) The valuation of resources in the military sector, considering different economic systems and different structures of production within the military sector;
- (c) The deflation for price change in military production in different countries:
- (d) The international value comparison and exchange rates relevant to military production.
- 8. In pursuance of resolution 3463 (XXX), the Secretary-General appointed a group of qualified experts, which prepared a report (A/31/222/Rev.1) entitled:
  Reduction of Military Budgets: Measurement and international reporting of military expenditures. b/ One of the major recommendations of the report was the implementation of an international reporting system for military expenditures, while other technical issues concerning the agreed reduction of military budgets remained to be solved. In the substantive sections of the report, the experts formulated a definition of the scope and content of military expenditures, and designed a reporting matrix as an instrument for standardized reporting.
- 9. At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, after considering the report, adopted resolution 31/87 of 14 December 1976, by which it, inter alia, invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their comments on the proposed standardized reporting instrument, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of an intergovernmental group of budgetary experts appointed by him, a report containing an analysis of those comments.
- 10. In their report (A/32/194 and Add.1), which was considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, the experts analysed the comments provided by 14 States, considered the further development of the reporting instrument, examined practical problems which would face budgetary experts in completing the recommended format and submitted their conclusions and recommendations.
- 11. After considering the report, the General Assembly, on 12 December 1977, adopted resolution 32/85, by which the Secretary-General was requested to ascertain which States would be prepared to participate in a pilot test of the reporting instrument, to report thereon to the Assembly at its special session

b/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.I. 6.

devoted to disarmament and to prepare a background report for that same session, compiling the proposals and recommendations put forward by the groups of experts appointed by him under resolutions 3463 (XXX) and 31/87.

- 12. In pursuance of resolution 32/85, the Secretary-General submitted his report (A/S-10/6 and Add.1) to the General Assembly at its tenth special session, at which a Final Document resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978 was adopted reflecting, inter alia, the consensus achieved on the question of reducing military budgets. On this point, the Final Document contains the following two paragraphs:
  - "89. Gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage points, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States would be a measure that would contribute to the curbing of the arms race, and would increase the possibilities of reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries. The basis for implementing this measure will have to be agreed by all participating States and will require ways and means of its implementation acceptable to all of them, taking account of the problems involved in assessing the relative significance of reductions as among different States and with due regard to the proposals of States on all the aspects of reduction of military budgets.
  - "90. The General Assembly should continue to consider what concrete steps should be taken to facilitate the reduction of military budgets, bearing in mind the relevant proposals and documents of the United Nations on this question."
- 13. At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 33/67 of 14 December 1978, in which, inter alia, it requested the Secretary-General with the assistance of an ad hoc panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting:
- (a) To carry out a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument with the voluntary co-operation of States from different regions and representing different budgeting and accounting systems;
  - (b) To assess the results of the practical test;
- (c) To develop recommendations for further refinement and implementation of the reporting instrument.

The test has been completed and the Ad Hoc Panel's assessment and recommendations are submitted in the present report.

14. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/83 F of 11 December 1979, in which, recognizing the need for the availability of a

satisfactory instrument for standardized reporting on the military expenditures of Member States, such as the one tested being tested within the framework of the United Nations, it considered, inter alia, that a new impetus should be given to endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures, including adequate measures of verification satistactory to all parties concerned; and to this end, requested the Disarmament Commission to undertake during 1980 to examine and identify effective ways and means of achieving such agreements.

15. In response to this request, the Disarmament Commission dealt extensively with this question at its session in 1980. As a result of its deliberations, the Disarmament Commission in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, c/recommended, inter alia, that the General Assembly should request the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of matters concerning reduction of military budgets, taking into account the provisions of resolution 34/83 F, and, in particular, to identify and elaborate the principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures, keeping in mind the possibility of embodying such principles into a suitable document at an appropriate stage.

# B. Aims of the utilization of the reporting instrument and purposes of the test

- 16. The standardized reporting of military expenditures is a part of a broad effort to develop a set of specific measures for the purpose of facilitating the reduction of military expenditures.
- 17. As stated in previous expert reports and in resolution 33/67, referred to in paragraph 12 above, the implementation of a satisfactory instrument for standardized reporting on military expenditures of Member States would be an important first objective in the move towards agreed and balanced reductions in military expenditures. Such reductions could be carried out without affecting the military balance to the detriment of the national security of any country. They would also increase the possibilities of reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries. At the same time, a standardized reporting instrument, once applied, would serve as a means of increasing confidence between States.
- 18. Beyond the aims listed in the preceding paragraph, the following ones have also been taken into account by the designers of the proposed reporting instrument:
- (a) The instrument should be a set of standard accounts which would encourage the publication of military expenditures, facilitate international

c/ Official Records of the General Assembly, thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/35/42), para. 21.

comparison of military expenditures and help overcome the great diversity among existing national military budget accounting systems.

- (b) The structure and composition of military expenditures to be reported should facilitate international military force capability comparisons and ease of verification.
- (c) The instrument should, where properly used, be capable of supplying basic information on military expenditures that will help to create an important basis for fruitful disarmement negotiations.
- 19. The purposes of the test are to examine the applicability of the proposed reporting instrument presented in document A/31/222/Rev.1 and to assess the qualities and possible short-comings of this instrument as a tool for collecting standardized data from Member States on military expenditures. The comments and suggestions received from participating countries in the course of this test should be conducive to further refinement of the reporting instrument.
- 20. The aims of the test as defined in resolution 33/67 also included the making of recommendations for the implementation of the reporting instrument.

#### C. Procedure

- 21. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/67, the Secretary-General, after consultation with Member States, appointed an Ad Hoc Panel on Military Budgeting composed of experts from seven countries, namely, Indonesia, Japan, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Sweden and the United States of America. The Ad Hoc Panel held five sessions, (the first from 14 to 18 May, the second from 27 to 31 August 1979, the third from 21 to 25 January, the fourth from 23 June to 3 July and the fifth from 25 to 29 August 1980). At the outset of its first session, the Ad Hoc Panel elected the expert from Peru as its Chairman.
- 22. During its first two sessions, the Panel completed preparations for the practical test of the instrument for standardized reporting on military expenditures by Member States.
- 23. On 31 August 1979, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Panel submitted to the Secretary-General a document entitled "Proposed reporting matrix and instructions". This document, shown as appendix III, was subsequently circulated by the Secretary-General to all Member States, together with an invitation to participate on a voluntary basis in the test by completing and returning the reporting instrument to the United Nations Secretariat and the Ad Hoc Panel.
- 24. Fourteen Member States submitted their replies to the reporting instrument and these are attached to the present report as appendix I. At its three sessions held in 1980, the Ad Hoc Panel studied all replies and supplementary information to test and assess the proposed reporting instrument and to develop recommendations for further refinement and implementation.
- 25. On August 1980, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Panel submitted the report of the Panel to the Secretary-General.

#### II. ANALYSIS OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM PARTICIPATING STATES

#### A. Overview of replies

26. By the conclusion of the present report (29 August 1980), the following 14 Member States had submitted their replies to the reporting instrument: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and United States of America (see appendix I). India, Philippines and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland communicated their views on the testing without participating in it (see appendix II).

27. The geographical distribution of the 14 States which replied is as follows:

Asia	1
Latin America	1
North America	2
Oceania	2
Western Europe	8

- 28. Nine of the 14 States, namely, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United States completed part II of the reporting instrument together with the matrix. The other 5 States also provided supplementary information either in introductory remarks or in foot-notes to the matrix.
- 29. The Panel had recommended that the reporting period should be the fiscal year most closely coinciding with the calendar year 1978 and that the data presented should be actual outlays. Three of the reporting States, however, presented only budget plan data. The reporting periods and types of data actually used are as follows:

			1977	1978	1979	1980
Australia	(actual outlay)				· ·	
Austria	(actual outlay)					
Belgium	(actual outlay)		i			m.
Canada	(actual outlay)					
France	(budget plan data)					
Germany, Federal Republic of	(actual outlay)					
Indonesia	(actual outlay)					
Italy	(budget plan data)					
Mexico	(budget plan data)					
Netherlands	(actual outlay)	}				
New Zealand	(actual outlay)			7		
Norway	(actual outlay)					
Sweden	(actual outlay)					
United States	(actual outlay and budget plan data)		<u></u>			

<sup>30.</sup> The 14 States provided figures which generally conformed to the matrix. France, Mexico and the United States reported their data in formats somewhat different from the recommended matrix. France and the United States used their own categories, aggregated in the case of France. Mexico added military industry as a new column.

<sup>31.</sup> Although the number of replies was rather limited, the Ad Hoc Panel noted with satisfaction that answers were submitted by countries from several geographical regions and having different accounting and budgeting systems, different degrees of economic development and different dimensions of military establishment. In view of this, the Panel feels that the replies received created a sufficient basis for the Panel's conclusions and recommendations. The Panel noted, however, that, owing to the limited number of replies received, suggestions and comments from additional States would appear to be useful for its further refinement at a later state. Such comments may be expected from States whose replies may yet be forthcoming and from the subsequent process of implementation of the tested reporting instrument.

#### B. Qualitative analysis of replies

#### Purposes and criteria for evaluating the reporting instrument

- 32. In this section, the suitability of the proposed reporting instrument is examined in the light of the replies as they refer to the content, structure and interpretation of the reporting instrument. The layout of the main table is shown in figure 1 below.
- 33. In considering the suitability of the proposed instrument and the comments on it, the purposes that guided its design should be kept in mind. Of the purposes noted above, in section I B, dealing with arms limitation and disarmament aims, those having the most direct relevance to the structure of the matrix are: to define and detail military expenditures so as to reflect military force capability with reasonable clarity; to ease verification; and to facilitate implementation as soon as practically possible. The Panel recognizes that these purposes tend to have divergent influences on the matrix - the first tends to call for new categories and special detail; the second, for considerable detail and connectability to other national statistics; while the last requires the use of traditional categories and little detail. Furthermore, it is recognized that requirements in the matrix, when used in a confidence-building role such as voluntary reporting, will differ from requirements when the instrument has a function in expenditure limitation agreements. The Panel considers, as the previous groups of experts did in their reports, that the matrix, in its current stage in the process of implementation, must necessarily represent a compromise among these different tendencies and roles.
- 34. The criteria in designing the proposed instrument are of interest to the current test of its suitability. Three criteria for evaluating the standard format were suggested in section II, paragraph 62, of the 1976 report (A/31/222/Rev.1):
- (a) Structure and scope of information needed for comparisons of military expenditures;
- (b) Technical feasibility: what kind of data can States present for statistical purposes?
  - (c) Ease of verification.
- 35. These criteria are kept in mind in the analysis that follows, which takes up in turn, several aspects of the standard accounts, including the over-all coundaries or scope of military expenditures, the general nature of each of the two dimensions in the double-entry system; the major categories in each limension and, finally, the detailed categories.

Figure 1. The matrix as tested

$ \overline{}$	Force groups						Central	support			Milita	ry assista	nce: d/	
Resource	e costs	Stra- tegic forces (1)	Iand forces (2)	Naval forces	Air forces (4)	Other combat forces (5)	administ and comm Support (6)	ration	Paramil- itary forces b/ (8)	Civil defence c/ (9)	Home territory (10)	Abroad	UN Peace keeping (12)	Total (1-12) (13)
1.	OPERATING COSTS								-					
1.1	Personnel e/	<u></u>				- n-1		<b></b>					<del> </del>	
1.1.1	Civilian							<u> </u>						
1.1.2	Conscripts f/							ļ						
1,1,3	Other military, incl. reserves													
1.2	Operations and maintenance							ļ					<del></del>	
1.2.1	Materials for current use g/						ļ							
1.2.2	Maintenance and repair h/													
1.2.3	Travel expenses etc. 1/													
1.2.4	Real estate rents i/													
1.2.5	Other													
2.	PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION	_												
2,1	Procurement							1						
	Aircraft and engines													
	Missiles incl. conv. warheads													
2.1.3	Muclear warheads and bombs													
2,1,4	Ships and boats													
.1.5	Armoured vehicles 1/										· _ ·			
	Artillery		· · ·						•					
	Other ground force weapons													
	Ordnance and ammunition m/													
	Electronics and communications													
	Non-armoured vehicles													
2.1.11	Other													
2.2	Construction n/													
	Air bases, airfields													
	Missile sites													
.2.3	Naval bases and facilities													
	Electronics, etc. o/													
	Personnel facilities													
.2.6	Medical facilities													
	Training facilities p/													
	Warehouses, depots, etc. q/													
	Command and adm. facilities													
	Fortifications											,		
.2.11	Shelters r/													
	Land s/				1									
.2.13	- r													
-	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT t/													
-1	Basic and applied research													
3.2	Development, testing and evaluation													
	TOTAL (1+2+3)				,									

/...

#### Scope and level of detail of military expenditures in the proposed system

- 36. The boundaries of military expenditures should first of all be defined in such a way as best to facilitate arms limitation and disarmament measures. Therefore, the aim is military capability rather than total cost or economic burden. The main interest being current and future force potential, expenditures related to past activities are generally excluded. For the present purpose, boundaries of military expenditures include those "activities whose object is the research, development, provision, assembly, maintenance and deployment of current and future force potential intended for application mainly against external forces" (A/31/222/Rev.1, executive summary, para, 11).
- 37. There were some areas of uncertainties recognized by previous expert groups regarding these boundaries, namely:
  - (a) Paramilitary forces;
  - (b) Civil defence;
  - (c) Military assistance;
  - (d) Stockpiling of strategic commodities;
  - (e) Mothballed or reserve arms production facilities.

he proposed format includes the first three mentioned above, while the last wo were excluded.

3. Considering existing differences in national budgeting and accounting ractices, previous experts were of the opinion that a detailed presentation f resource costs was needed to facilitate consistent measuring of military expenditures and to render such expenditures reasonably comparable between tates  $(\Lambda/31/222/\text{Rev.l}, \text{sect. II}, \text{para. } 67)$ .

#### (a) Respondents' comments

). No country raised any general objections to the scope of military conditures as it has been conceived in the tested reporting instrument. Incerning the degree of detail, France stated explicitly that it regarded the strix as being "presented in too detailed a form for it to be possible ...) provide / the Panel / at this stage, with a reply in this form. It has serefore, seemed preferable to prepare a double-entry matrix corresponding the budgetary categories in use in France." Norway stated that "the impletion of the matrix has proved to be a time-consuming task. This is imarily due to the fact that the subdivision of the Norwegian Defence tablishment follows a pattern based on other criteria than the matrix drawn by the Ad Hoc Panel. ... If the matrix were to be altered to enable the quired information to be obtained directly from Norwegian accounts, this uld entail changes which would presumably be unacceptable and serve little rpose otherwise."

- 40. Sweden, on the other hand, declared that it had "encountered no great difficulties when filling in the matrix". Measures for its improvement should, therefore, "not change the main structure and content of the proposed reporting instrument which the Swedish Government regards as an appropriate, viable and recommendable means of reporting military expenditures".
- 41. The <u>United States</u> stated that "United States data that can be inserted directly to complete the proposed matrix in its entirety is not readily available at present ... accounting of actual outlays follows the appropriation categories used by the Congress of the United States in granting budget authority to United States government agencies .... Outlays, which are not the main financial measure used in United States budgetary planning and accounting, are readily available only in this format."

#### (b) Panel's comments

42. It lies in the nature of standardization that a standardized format tends to be more suitable for some countries and less so for others. Mevertheless, it was possible also for all countries to structure their military expenditures in approximate accordance, at least, with the main categories in the matrix.

#### (c) Panel's assessment

43. In view of the fact that no countries bad any objections concerning the general scope of military expenditures as defined by the matrix and that only France and two other countries did not at the time of replying report their figures on a very detailed level, the Panel considers that the current scope and detail of information requested by the matrix are generally appropriate. This does not, of course, preclude certain minor modifications with the view of further improving and simplifying the matrix. Such questions will be discussed below.

# Force groups (column headings)

14. The classification of column headings in the matrix represents a compromise between functional categorization by mission or programme (Strategic forces, Support) and the traditional organization or agency categories (Army, Navy, Air Force).

# Strategic forces (column 1)

# (a) Respondents comments

- 45. Among the respondents, France and the United States have strategic forces. Under this column, France reported its expenditures on both strategic nuclear forces and tactical nuclear arms. The reason for this, however, was not explained
- M6. The <u>United States</u> aid not fill in the columns for strategic forces in its main table, which reflects military organizations, but did provide supplementary data showing obligational authority for the strategic forces programme by resourc cost category. Strategic forces are said to include offensive and defensive aircraft and missile units.

#### (b) Panel's comments

47. While there is no universally accepted definition of strategic forces, generally speaking, the term implies weapons of mass destruction with long or intercontinental range. For example, the SALT II Treaty covers intercontinental ballistic missiles with a range of over 5,500 kilometres, submarine-launched ballistic missiles and heavy bombers. Another question that needs to be settled is the extent to which delivery systems such as aircraft and submarines should be included under the heading of strategic forces.

#### (c) Panel's assessment

- 48. Concerning strategic nuclear weapons, the Panel recommends that respondents should apply, if appropriate, the definitions elaborated in the SALT II Treaty. Should this not be done, respondents are requested to explain the definition used. In addition to this, they should also, under this column, report their expenditures on all such forces or units that are specifically equipped and trained to operate systems for carrying and delivering strategic nuclear arms.
- 49. Expenditures on other nuclear arms and forces should be reported elsewhere in the matrix.

#### Central support, administration and command (columns 6 and 7)

#### (a) Respondents' comments

50. <u>Morway</u> suggested that central support administration and command be viewed as a single heading.

#### (b) Panel's assessment

51. Since the majority of respondents did submit data in both columns, the Panel considers that no change is called for.

# Paramilitary forces (column 8)

# (a) Respondents' comments

52. Six countries reported expenditures on paramilitary forces. Belgium declared that its gendarmerie was a public force established to ensure the maintenance of order and law enforcement; it participated in the preparation of moblization operations. France also defined its gendarmerie as a paramilitary force. The Federal Republic of Germany stated that it did not dispose of forces which fall under this heading and that the "Bundesgrenzschutz" was by law strictly limited to police functions. Indonesia noted that its police force was part of the Armed Services, and thus organized under the Department of Defence. Italy annotated column 8 with the abbreviation "G.F./P.S." which stands for "Guards Finances" and "Police" of the Ministry of Interior. The Metherlands reported no figures under column 8 but presented the expenditures on its "Marechaussee" forces instead under column 5 (Other combat forces). It was explained that the "Marechaussee" forces were charged with external as well as internal security tasks.

53. In spite of the problems of definition involved, no changes were suggested by any respondent concerning the column for paramilitary forces.

#### (b) Panel's comments

54. As noted in the Panel's instructions for filling in the matrix, those forces that are organized, equipped and able to function similarly to the regular armed forces should be regarded as paramilitary and expenditures reported accordingly. The information received by the respondents concerning the forces in question has not been sufficient to enable the Panel to analyse the interpretations of its instructions. In any future reporting, further clarifying descriptions of the forces would be helpful.

#### (c) Panel's assessment

55. No change is called for.

#### Civil defence (column 9)

#### (a) Respondents comments

- 56. About half of the respondents supplied data on civil defence. Some of them submitted special comments, raising, inter alia, the question whether civil defence should be included within the bounds of military expenditures or be excluded from the matrix.
- 57. Australia pointed out that although an amount had been included under Civil Defence, Australian Civil Defence did not fall within the terms of the United Mations definition in that it was more oriented to national disaster than conflicts. The Federal Republic of Germany stated that "the task of civil defence is to protect the civilian population, homes and places of work. ... Due to its intrinsic non-military character, it would be the preference of the Federal German Government not to include these data in a military expenditure framework although they have been reproduced in the current matrix for reasons of transparency". Indonesia stated that its civil defence was organized by the Department of Interior, while technical guidance and support was given by the armed services. The Metherlands stressed that the figures reported on civil defence originated from the budget of the Ministry of the Interior and only represented estimates. The Dutch Government also expressed the opinion that if a reporting State considered it to be unsuitable to report on civil defence expenditures, such a view should be expressed by that State in its reply. stated that civil defence expenditures were not covered by the Defence Budget and therefore not included in the matrix. Sweden argued that the main purpose of a country's civil defence is to protect the civilian population and not to contribute to the military strength of the country. It was therefore doubtful whether such expenditures should be treated like military expenditures. In view of this, the Swedish Government said it would prefer to have the column for civil defence removed from the matrix. The United States included all outlays of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, since reorganized into the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

#### (b) Panel's assessment

58. In view of this, the Panel suggests that the reporting of civil defence is a question primarily for countries with strategic forces and that figures concerning civil defence should be requested as supplementary information in the reporting instrument but outside the total for military expenditures in the matrix proper.

#### Resource costs (row headings)

- 59. The structure of the resource cost classification was intended first of all to help assure that the expenditures reported for each force group (column headings) be of uniform content. Furthermore, the classification was designed to reflect the broad time-stages in which the military capability being purchased would be realized. Thus, current operating expenditures are relevant to immediate capabilities; equipment procurement and construction expenditures to intermediate-term capabilities; and research and development expenditures to long-term capabilities. It was also intended that the resource breakdown of expenditure would assist in the assurance and verification aspects.
- 60. Most respondents used the major resource headings, without apparent difficulty. One country said, in its reply, that it employed its own national categories, instead of the major row and column headings, but these appear to conform closely to those in the proposed matrix and alternative standard headings were not suggested.
- 61. Some of the detailed headings presented problems to some countries, as could be expected with any standard classification. For a number of detailed categories some countries presented no data, usually without indication as to whether this was owing to difficulties or preference.
- 62. The Panel has found reason to consider specifically the following detailed resource categories.

# Personnel (row 1.1)

# (a) Respondents comments

63. Austria explained that it reported its expenditures on both military and civilian personnel on active duty on one single row. Canada changed the item 1.1.2, "Conscripts", to "Regular forces" and reserved the following item strictly for expenditures on reserve forces. Indonesia declared that it reported salaries and allowances for all military personnel, regular and draft under item 1.1.2, "Conscripts". It also stated that the figures did not include pension funds, while the Netherlands stated that military pensions were reported under column 6, "Support". The United States indicated that rows 1.1.2-3 covered all military personnel compensation and the entry in column 7 was military retirement pay.

#### (b) Panel's comments

64. Since several countries have evidently encountered some difficulties in reporting their expenditures on personnel, the structure of subitems under "Personnel" ought to be made more suitable for reporting regardless of whether a country has voluntary or conscripted forces.

#### (c) Panel's assessment

- 65. Military categories should come first and civilian last. A category for voluntary military personnel should be included (see revised matrix in subsection D below).
- 66. The aim should be to exclude payments for past services, but to include payments for current and future services, such as payments into pension funds or the liability incurred for such payments. If data on the latter is unavailable, the former might serve as a surrogate, particularly if the numbers of personnel remain at the same level. In any event, an explanation of the nature of the data submitted should accompany the reports.

# Operation and maintenance (row 1.2)

#### (a) Respondents' comments

- 67. Concerning subitem 1.2.2, "Maintenance and repair", respondents were requested not to report major modifications and repairs containing substantial investment elements under this item, but instead to report such expenditures under their respective procurement or construction items. The <u>Netherlands</u> and <u>Sweden</u> declared explicitly that they had done so. Nor does any other respondent seem to have had any trouble in this regard.
- 68. Concerning subitem 1.2.3, "Travel expenses etc.", Norway proposed that the subitem be confined to travel expenses only. Sweden suggested that it should be renamed "Purchased services" with the following explanatory lines inserted in the guidelines: "This item should include expenditures for various kinds of purchased services such as travel expenses, postal charges, printing expenses and other."
- 69. Concerning subitem 1.2.4, "Real estate rents", <u>Indonesia</u> stated that its expenditures reported under this item were confined to the use of electricity, telephone, water and gas and that there were no rents, because almost all facilities, including lands used by military units for establishments, were government properties. <u>Sweden</u> pointed to the fact that expenditures for the use of buildings and other facilities could be reported in the tested matrix under several subitems and suggested that respondents should be requested to report all kinds of rent costs under one single item.

#### (b) Panel's assessment

70. Concerning subitems 1.2.2 and 1.2.4, no change seems to be called for. Subitem 1.2.3, with its related guidelines, ought to be modified according to the Swedish proposition as described above.

#### Procurement (row 2.1)

#### (a) Respondents' comments

- 71. In the Panel's guidelines to the matrix, respondents were requested to submit information concerning retirement and average-length-of-service rates for various kinds of equipment. Only one country did in fact supply such information. Canada explicitly stated that as a result of deferrals in most re-equipment programmes over the past several years, average-length-of-service rates would not be particularly meaningful.
- 72. Italy suggested that respondents should be requested also to report the unit costs of the largest items of equipment (missiles, tanks and combat aircraft), in order to make it easier to compare individual military budgets.
- 73. The <u>United States</u> noted that outlays under official United States procurement appropriation accounts, except for their personnel compensation component, were assigned in their entirety to the most applicable cells of the matrix.

#### (b) Panel's assessment

- 7h. In spite of the obvious difficulties in obtaining relevant information about average-length-of-service rates, the Panel feels that the reporting instrument should still contain a request for such information.
- 75. Concerning the Italian proposal that unit costs also should be reported, it is the Panel's opinion that although such information would be valuable, to equest it would raise complex new issues going beyond the present scope of the eporting instrument.

# Ordnance and ammunition (row 2.1.8)

# (a) Respondents' comments

5. Indonesia stated that its figures under this subitem only reflected apenditures for the procurements of ammunition. Sweden did the same thing and added that it had not found the definition of ordnance quite clear.

#### (b) Panel's assessment

7. The ambiguity surrounding the terms "Ordnance" contained in subitem 2.1.8 and the two preceding subitems, "Artillery" and "Other ground force weapons", would be clarified. The Panel's solution is to omit "Ordnance" from 2.1.8 and to make subitem 2.1.7 "Other ordnance and ground force weapons".

## Construction (row 2.2)

#### (a) Respondents comments

78. Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands, all of whom presented detailed information under other resource categories, did not, however, report any figures under the subitems of "Construction". Norway noted that expenditures for military assistance under "Construction" were those in connexion with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) infrastructure programmes, and that they were included only in the aggregate for "Construction" since it had not been considered feasible to split up those expenditures into different resource costs. The United States noted that Marine Corps construction was included in Navy construction, and also stated that for separate and distinct projects, particularly major procurement and construction projects, budget authority provided full funding, that is, the entire cost to complete the project regardless of the expected time of completion. On the other hand, seven of the other respondents reported figures under the subitems of "Construction". No suggestions were made, either to remove or to modify the structure of subitems under the cost category (row 2.2).

#### (b) Panel's assessment

79. The fact that a number of countries did not submit detailed data under "Construction" is not in the Panel's opinion a sufficient reason to remove any of the subitems in question. The Panel recommends therefore that this part of the matrix be kept as it is.

## Research and development (row 3)

# (a) Respondents comments

80. The Netherlands reported the total amount for "Research and development" but explained that "for technical reasons" these expenditures had been included in the appropriate "procurement" items. Sweden expressed concern at the fact that basic research would probably be identified and reported according to very different principles by different countries. The United States stated that research and development covered the support for R and D activities and projects not related to items approved for procurement or deployment.

## (b) Panel's assessment

81. The Panel recognizes that some difficulties may arise in providing data under categories 3.1 and 3.2. In order to help provide a basis for further improvements in this part of the matrix, the Panel considers further reporting, while continuing to employ the aggregate category 3, should provide data or suggest definitions for such alternative categories as may be available and useful.

#### C. Quantitative analysis of replies

- 82. The matrix has a pyramidal structure which allows countries to report their military expenditures on three levels of aggregation. This possibility was explicitly recognized in the guidelines for filling in the matrix. Nevertheless, a majority of the participating countries did submit information at the most detailed of the three levels of aggregation. Four of the remaining countries have done so with regard to all cost categories except for item 2.2, "Construction". Only one of the 14 respondents did not use the most detailed level at all.
- 83. All figures were reported in terms of the respective country's national currency. For aggregation and comparison purposes, these figures were converted to United States dollars and special drawing rights (SDR) by means of the average exchange rates published by the International Monetary Fund for the relevant time periods. The question of conversion is discussed in section III A.
- 84. The total value of the military expenditures reported by the 14 participating countries amounts to \$US 176 billion (for reporting years that varied somewhat, as noted in section II A). This amount can be taken to represent roughly as much as 35 to 40 per cent of world military expenditures in 1978. d/ The expenditures reported are shown in table 1.

Table 1. Total military expenditures reported by participating countries (in millions of US dollars and SDR of the reporting period)

Country	Reporting period	Millions of US dollars	Millions of SDR
Australia	1/7/1978-30/6/1979	3 064	2 391
Austria	1/1/1979-31/12/1979	882	683
Belgium	1/1/1978-31/12/1978	2 664	2 128
Canada	1/4/1978-31/3/1979	3 733	2 941
France	1/1/1980-31/12/1980	21 679	16 368
Germany, Federal		,	
Republic of	1/1/1978-31/12/1978	19 417	<b>1</b> 5 <b>51</b> 0
Indonesia	1/4/1978-31/3/1979	1 405	1 107
Italy	1/1/1980-31/12/1980	6 966	5 260
Mexico	1/1/1980-31/12/1980	515	389
Netherlands	1/1/1978-31/12/1978	4 508	3 601
New Zealand	1/4/1978-31/3/1979	313	247
Norway	1/1/1978-31/12/1978	1 361	1 087
Sweden	1/7/1978-30/6/1979	3 242	2 530
United States	1/10/1977-30/9/1978	106 354	86 891

d/ According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Yearbook of World Armaments and Disarmament of 1980, world military expenditures amounted to \$US 440 billion in 1978. Other sources show somewhat higher estimates for that year.

85. For most of the items appearing under resource costs, total figures have been reported by a majority of respondents. This is also true concerning the columns of the force groups. The number of answers under each specific heading, either explicitly or implicitly by adding together the more detailed data received, is shown in tables 2 and 3.

Table 2. Number of entries in the total column of each item

		Nu	mber of entries
	Resource costs	Explicit	Explicit and Implicit
1.	OPERATING COSTS	11	14
1.1	Personnel	14	14
1.1.1	Civilian	12	12
1.1.2	Conscripts	9	10
1.1.3	Other military, incl. reserves	1.1	12
1,2	Operations and maintenance	10	14
1.2.1	Materials for current use	12	12
1.2.2	Maintenance and repair	12	12
1.2.3	Travel expenses etc.	11	11
1.2.4	Real estate rents	10	10
1.2.5	Other	13	13
2.	PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION	11	14
2.1	Procurement	11	14
2.1.1	Aircraft and engines	13	13
2.1.2	Missiles incl. conv. warheads	7	7
2.1.3	Nuclear warheads and bombs	7	9
2.1.4	Ships and boats	11	11
2.1.5	Armoured vehicles	10	10
2.1.6	Artillery	10	10
2.1.7	Other ground force weapons	9	9
2.1.8	Ordnance and ammunition	13	13
2.1.9	Electronics and communications	9	9
2.1.10	O Non-armoured vehicles	11	11
2.1.1	l Other	13	13

Table 2. (continued)

		Num	ber of entries
	Resource costs	Explicit	Explicit and Implicit
2.2	Construction	12	14
2.2.1	Airbases, airfields	7	7
2.2.2	Missile sites	5	5
2.2.3	Naval bases and facilities	6	6
2.2.4	Electronics etc.	7	7
2.2.5	Personnel facilities	8	8 -
2.2.6	Medical facilities	7	7
2.2.7	Training facilities	6	6
2.2.8	Warehouses, depots etc.	7	7
2.2.9	Command and adm. facilities	6	6
2.2.10	Fortifications	6	6
2.2.11	Shelters	7	7
2.2.12	Land	8	8
2.2.13	Other	9	9
3.	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	11	13
3.1	Basic and applied research	6	6
3.2	Development, testing and evaluation	7	7
1,	Total	14	14

Table 3. Number of entries in the total row of each force group

Column No.	Force groups	Number of entries explicitly stated
1.	Strategic forces	7
2.	Land forces	13
3.	Naval forces	11
14.	Air forces	12
5.	Other combat forces	10
6.	Support	10
7.	Command	12
8.	Paramilitary forces	8
9.	Civil defence	7
10.	Home territory	7
11.	Abroad	9
12.	United Nations peace-keeping	8
13.	Total	14

- 86. As shown by table 2, all respondents have been able to supply their figures concerning "Operating costs" and "Procurement and construction" both at that level and the next lower level of aggregation. Regarding the cost category "Research and development", only one country has failed to supply any figures at all. The subitems under this category have, however, presented some difficulties of interpretation for a number of the respondents. No country has suggested that these items ought to be modified or deleted.
- 87. Concerning the structure of force groups, table 3 shows that the main columns 1 to 7 are generally applicable. The low number of answers under "Strategi forces" is naturally due to the fact that only two of the participating countries possess such armaments and that most of the other respondents found it superfluous to state explicitly that they do not.
- 88. Although the number of replies under columns 8 to 12 is rather limited, no changes seem to be indicated except for the column of "Civil defence", which was discussed above (paras. 56-58).
- 89. A majority of participating countries provided answers to the questions in part II of the instructions of the reporting instrument.

- 90. In view of the preceding paragraphs, the Panel has arrived at the conclusion that its quantitative analysis gives no reason to suggest any substantial changes in the structure of the matrix. Some limited modifications may, however, seem to be indicated in the light of this analysis. The reporting instrument, including the matrix as revised and recommended by the Panel, is presented in section II D below.
- 91. The matrix is constructed in such a way as to give ample opportunities for various analytical calculations and comparisons which would help in assessing information needed for future disarmament negotiations. In the following paragraphs, some examples are given of the types of calculations that are possible.
- 92. The matrix allows for the distribution of military expenditures between different cost categories such as operating costs, procurement and construction as well as research and development. It is also possible to simultaneously distribute the expenditures according to different force groups both in absolute figures and in percentages, which are shown in tables 4 to 6 in which the military expenditures of the participating countries have been aggregated.

Table 4. Distribution of military expenditures according to cost categories and force groups

(Total expenditures in millions of US dollars)

7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				1						Milita	ry assi	stance	
Res	Force groups	Stra- tegic forces		Naval forces	Air	Other combat forces	Central administ and ec Support	ration	Para- military forces	Civil defence	Home terri- tory	Abroad	UN Peace keep- ing	Total (1-12)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Operating costs	1 333	36 128	23 555	25 579	4 109	11 047	12 621	4 987	339	6	80	77	122 197
2.	Procurement and construction	3 266	9 322	12 106	11 880	433	1 562	481	333	120	116	79	0	40 325
3.	Research and development	1 621	2 028	3 438	3 814	300	1 556	125	0	12	0	0	0	12 973
4.	Total	6 220	47 4 <b>7</b> 8	39 098	41 274	4 843	14 165	13 132	5 318	534	122	643	139	176 104

Note: Components do not always add up to the total due to undistributed expenditures and statistical discrepancy. This note applies also to tables 5 to 13.

Table 5. Distribution of military expenditures according to cost categories and force groups

(Total expenditures in millions of special drawing rights)

Res	Force groups	Stra- tegic forces		Naval forces	Air forces	Other combat forces	Central administ and co	ration	Para- military forces	Civil defence	Home terri-	ry assi Abroad	UN Peace keep-	Total (1-12)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Operating costs	1 007	28 905	19 031	20 590	3 275	8 754	10 226	3 947	270	. 5	63	61	97 956
2.	Procurement and construction	2 594	7 415	9 767	9 550	346	1 239	380	259	95	93	63	0	32 286
3.	Research and development	1 224	1 643	2 794	3 079	227	1 255	97	0	10	٥	0	0	10 391
4.	Total	4 825	37 963	31 591	33 219	3 849	11 248	10 629	4 204	426	97	522	112	141 132

Table 6. Distribution of military expenditures according to cost categories and force groups

(Total expenditures, percentages)

	Force groups	Stra-				Other	Central	support	Paramil-		Milita	ry essi	stance	
		tegic forces		Naval forces	Air forces		- memeritand OT CLOTOI		itary forces	Civil defence		Abroad	UN Peace keep- ing	Total (1-12)
Res	ource costs	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Operating costs	0.8	.20.5	13.4	14.5	2.3	6.3	7.2	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4
2.	Procurement and construction	1.9	5•3	6.9	6.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.9
3.	Research and development	0.9	1.2	2.0	2.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4
4.	Total	3•5	27.0	22.2	23.4	2.8	8.0	7.5	3.0	0.3	0,1	0.4	0.1	100.0

<sup>93.</sup> The data received may also be assembled in such a way as to show the percentage distribution of each cost category over the various force groups. This is shown in table 7. The same thing may also be shown for each force group according to the various cost categories. This is shown in table 8.

Table 7. Distribution of military expenditures according to cost categories and force groups

(Percentage of row totals)

	Force groups	Stra-				Other	Central	support	Paramil-		Milita	ry assi	stance	
		tegic forces	egic   Land   Nava orces forces forc			combat forces			itary forces	Civil defence	Home		UN Peace	Total (1-12)
							Support	Command	Ţ		terri- tory	Abroad	keep-	
Res	ource costs	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	·(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Operating costs	1.1	29.6	19.3	.20•9	3.4	9.0	10.3	4.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
2.	Procurement and construction	8.1	23.1	30.0	29•5	1.1	3.9	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
3.	Research and development	12.5	15.6	26.5	29.4	2.3	12.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4.	Total	3.5	27.0	22.2	23.4	2.8	8.0	7.5	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0

Table 8. Distribution of military expenditures according to cost categories and force groups

(Percentage of column totals)

_	Force groups Stra- tegic Land forces		Naval forces	Air	Other combat forces			Paramil- itary Civil forces defence				UN Peace	Total (1-12)	
					. •		pupporc	Command			terri- tory	Abroad	keep-	
Res	ource costs	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Operating costs	21.4	76.1	60.2	62.0	84.9	78.0	94.7	93.7	63.5	4.7	12.5	55.4	69.4
2.	Procurement and construction	52.5	19,6	31.0	28.8	8.9	11.0	3.6	6.3	22.5	95.3	12.3	0.2	22.9
3.	Research and development	26.1	4.3	8.8	9.2	6.2	11.0	0.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4
4.	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

94. On a lower level of aggregation, the distribution of military expenditures, is shown within each cost category, both in absolute figures and in percentage points. This is shown in tables 9 and 11. It should be noted that the amount and percentage shown here for the detailed levels are often understated since countries did not fully distribute aggregated amounts into their detailed components.

Table 9. Distribution of military expenditures within the cost category "Operating costs"

<b></b>	Cost category	Millions of US dollars	Percentage		
1.	OPERATING COSTS	122 197	100.0		
1.1	Personnel	82 536	67.5		
1.1.1	Civilian	25 212	20.6		
1.1.2	Conscripts	3 567	2.9		
1.1.3	Other military, incl. reserves	45 090	36.9		
1.2	Operations and maintenance	39 650	32.4		
1.2.1	Materials for current use	3 184	2.6		
1.2.2	Maintenance and repair	4 827	4.0		
1.2.3	Travel expenses etc.	1 029	0.8		
1.2.4	Real estate rents	352	0.3		
1.2.5	Other	2 701	2.2		

Table 10. Distribution of military expenditure within the cost category "Procurement and construction"

	construction"	y - 100 the date of the terms	
Cost c	ategory	Millions of US dollars	Percentage
2.	PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION	40 325	100.0
2.1	Procurement	34 927	86.6
2.1.1	Aircraft and engines	12 350	30.6
2.1.2	Missiles incl. conv. warheads	271	0.7
2.1.3	Nuclear warheads and bombs	2 070	5.1
2.1.4	Ships and boats	4 242	10.5
2.1.5	Armoured vehicles	2 107	5.2
2.1.6	Artillery	251	0.6
2.1.7	Other ground force weapons	112	0.3
2.1.8	Ordnance and ammunition	1 791	4.4
2.1.9	Electronics and communications	888	2.2
2.1.10	Non-armoured vehicles	593	1.5
2.1.11	Other	5 688	14.1
2.2	Construction	5 352	13.3
2.2.1	Air bases, airfields	91	0.2
2.2.2	Missile sites	16	0.0
2.2.3	Naval bases and facilities	30	0.1
2.2.4	Electronics etc.	46	0.1
2.2.5	Personnel facilities	390	1.0
.2.6	Medical facilities	48	0.1

Table 10 (continued)

Cost ca	itegory	Millions of US dollars	Percentage		
2.2.7	Training facilities	268	0.7		
2.2.8	Warehouses, depots, etc.	159	0.4		
2.2.9	Command and adm. facilities	114	0.3		
2.2.10	Fortifications	4 <u>1</u>	0.1		
2.2.11	Shelters	42	0.1		
2.2.12	Land	51	0.1		
2.2.13	Other	674	1.7		

Table 11. Distribution of military expenditures within the cost category "Research and development"

Cost	category	Millions of US dollars	Percentage
3.	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	12 973	100.0
3.1	Basic and applied research	174	1,3
3.2	Development, testing and evaluation	954	7.4

<sup>95.</sup> The percentage distribution of military expenditures can be easily calculated either by force groups or by resource costs as shown in tables 12 and 13.

Table 12. Percentage distribution of military expenditures by force groups

$\overline{}$	force					Other			Parami	_	Military assistance			
		Strategic forces	Land forces	Naval forces	Air forces	combat	Support	Command	litary	Civil	Home territory	Abroad	UN Peace- keeping	Total (1 - 12)
ountry		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
ustralia	a				:									100.0
ustria			93.8					3.9		1.3			1,1	100.0
elgium			42.9	5.3	26.8		3.7	7.3	13.3	0.4		0.2		100.0
anada			21.2	17.1	25.5	• •	16.6	17.6		0.1	0.0	1.3	0,6	100.0
rance		19.1	25.1	13.8	15.8	3.3	10,1	3.8	9.1					100.0
ermany, Rep. of			39.8	9.1	18.7		29.5	0.8	-	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
ndonesia	в.		40.3	15 <b>.7</b>	12.3		10.4	2.5	18.7	• • •		••		100.0
taly			32.5	15.6	24.9	14.4	9.0	2.5	1.1					100.0
[exico			89.2		6.6									100.0
[etherlar	nds		40.6	19.5	20.8	1.9	14.4	0.0		1.8	0.4	0.6	<u> </u>	100.0
lew Zeals	and		36.4	22.0	30.2		0.1	11.2				0.2	0.0	100.0
lorway		••	28.8	20.9	27.8		18	.1 <u>a/</u>	••	• • •	2.0	0.8	1.7	100.0
weden			33.4	14.2	34.7	••	9.2	3.9	•••	2.6			0,6	100.0
Inited St	tates	1.9 b/		28.7	26.4	2.9	3.6	10.0	2.5	0.1		0.5	0.1	100.0

a/ This figure applies to columns 6 and 7 jointly.

b/ Partial data only.

Table 13. Percentage distribution of military expenditures by resource costs

Resource	Operating costs				rement and struction		Re			
	Personnel	Operations and maintenance	Total	Procurement	Construction	on Total	Research	De <b>vel</b> opmen	t Total	Total milita expenditure
Australia	50.4	26.2	76.6	16.7	3.6	20.3			3.1	100.0
Austria	47.9	20.2	68.1	23.6	8.3	31.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
Belgium	55.4	19.5	74.8	18.7	6.4	25.1	•••	•••	0.0	100.0
Canada	55.1	28.7	83.8	12.9	2.5	15,4	••	••	0.8	100.0
France	36.8	27.1	63.9	18.8	4.3	23.1			13.0	100.0
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	41.4	28.2	69.6	19.0	7.0	26.0	0.6	3.8	<b>4.</b> 4	100.0
Indonesia	47.9	27.7	76.6	14.0	7.8	23.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
Italy	49.0	23.9	72.9	24.0	1.8	25.8	0.1	1.2	1.3	100.0
Mexico	78.0	13.8	91.8	2.4	1.4	8.0				100.0
Netherlands	56.7	19.4	76.1	19.6	3.4	23.0			0.9	100.0
New Zealand	59.4	29.3	88.7	7.4	3.1	10.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	100.0
Norway	45.7	27.4	73.1	21.0	5.1	26.1			0.8	100.0
Sweden	40.4	19.2	59.6	29.3	5,6	34.8	1.5	4.0	5.6	100.0
United States	48.8	20.3	69.1	20.2	1,8	22.0			8.3	100.0

96. The above tables should be regarded as examples of such analytical calculations as could be made on the basis of the supplied data. The reader is referred for further study to annexes I and IV containing the data as received from the participating countries.

# D. Revised and recommended reporting instrument

- 97. Having examined the replies received from participating countries and assessed their comments, the Panel has come to the conclusion that some minor modifications of the matrix and its accompanying instructions should be made. Such changes, which in most cases were suggested by the respondents, have been described and discussed above.
- 98. For the sake of clarity, the complete instrument is presented below in its new form as revised and recommended by the Panel.

# Instrument for standardized international reporting of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

year .............. month year Fiscal year: month day

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

Force groups Resource costs	Stra- tegic forces a/ (1)	Land forces	Naval forces	Air forces (4)	Other combat forces (5)	adminis	tration	Paramil- itary forces <u>c</u> /	Milita Nome terri- tory	Abroad	d/ tance UN Pcaco kecp- ing (11)	Undistri- buted (12)	Total military expendi- tures (1-12)	Civil defence e/
1. OFFICITING COSTS														
1.1 <u>Personnel</u> <u>f</u> /		 												
1,1,1 Conscripts g/														
1.1.2 Other military personnel incl.														
1.1.3 Civilian personnel														
1.2 Operations and maintenance			<u> </u>											·
1.2.1 Materials for current use $\underline{h}/$						<del></del>								
1.2.2 Maintenance and repair $\underline{i}/$										· ·				
1.2.3 Purchased services 1/								 						
1.2.4 Rent costs k/														
1.2.5 Other														
2. PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION		·										·		
2.1 <u>Procurement</u> 1/														
2.1.1 Aircraft and engines												<del></del>		
2.1.2 Missiles incl. conv. warheads														
2.1.3 Nuclear varheads and bombs														
2.1.4 Ships and boats	<b></b>											l		
2.1.5 Armoured vehicles m/														
2.1.6 Artillery														
								]					į	
•	i 1		1	1 1	. 1	i			1	l		ļ		

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Force groups Resource costs	Stra- tegic forces a/	Land forces	Naval forces	Air	Other combat forces	adminis and com		Paromil- itary forces c/	Home terri- tory	Abroad	VN Peaco keep-	Undistri- buted	Total military expendi- tures (1-12)	Civil defence <u>e</u> /
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(ac)	(H)	(12)	(13)	(14)
2.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons														
2.1.8 Ammunition n/														
2,1.9 Electronics and communications														
2.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles														
2.1.11 Other														
2.2 Construction o/													,	
2.2.1 Airbases, airfields								-					, , , ,	
2.2.2 Missile sites														
2.2.3 Naval bases and facilities														}
2.2.4 Electronics etc. p/														
2.2.5 Personnel facilities														
2.2.6 Medical facilities														
2.2.7 Training facilities g/														
2.2.8 Warchouses, depots etc. <u>r</u> /														
2.2.9 Command and adm, facilities														
.2.10 Fortifications														-
.2.11 Shelters s/														
.2.12 Land <u>t</u> /											<del></del> [+			
.2.13 Other											_	<del></del>		
											<del></del> - -			·

_		Force groups	Stra- tegic	Land forces	Naval forces	forces	combat	adminis	tration	Paramil- itary		uy assis		   Undistri-   buted		Civil
1	Resource costs		forces a/	j			forces	and com	mand b/	forces c/	llome terri- tory	Abroad	Peace	buteu	militory expendi- tures	defence <u>e</u> /
	<del></del>		(1)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(00)	keep-	(12)	(1-12) (13)	(14)
3.	RESEARCH AND	DEVELOPMENT u/														
3.1	Basic and a	pplied research										~		-		
3.2	Development evaluation	, testing and														
4.	TOTAL (1+2+)	5)												international design of the 12 cm		

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### INSTRUCTIONS

### Part I

### General guidelines

The purpose of this inquiry is to collect data on military expenditure in order to test the applicability of the proposed reporting instrument and to obtain information that would be of value in the process of further refinement and implementation of this instrument.

The proposed reporting instrument is in the form of a matrix whose vertical axis details expenditures by type of resource costs and whose horizontal axis details expenditures by type of force groups. Concerning the resource costs, the matrix has a pyramidal structure in order to permit reporting on different levels of aggregation. The vertical axis consists of three main cost categories, namely (1) operating costs; (2) procurement and construction; (3) research and development. Each of these categories is then disaggregated into different subcategories and most of the subcategories into sub-subcategories. The figure given for each main category should be equal to the sum of its respective subcategories and for each subcategory equal to the sum of its respective sub-subcategories.

Whenever applicable, expenditure data are of course highly desirable on all levels of aggregation. If, however, respondents find it possible to supply data only on higher but not on lower levels of aggregation, they are urged not to refrain from participating in the test but to present their figures on the level of aggregation that they find appropriate.

The figures to be reported shall show actual military expenditures for the fiscal year most closely coinciding with calendar year 1978, or for the nearest fiscal year available. The amounts shall be reported in the respondent's national currency and in current prices - that is, in prices prevailing in the reporting year. The unit of measure in which expenditures are reported may be the standard currency unit itself - that is, pound, rial, etc. - or a commonly used multiple number of units. This number, however, should not be larger than one ten-thousand of the total amount of the country's military expenditures. For example, if total military expenditures are 78,453,296 national currency units, the reported amounts may be expressed in units as large as  $\frac{1}{10,000}$  x 78,453,296 (=7,845). That is, the reporting unit of measure may be thousands of currency units, but not tens of thousands of currency units.

For the sake of uniformity and clarity of presentation, only the following conventional symbols should be used as required:

- 0 (zero) = Nil or negligible (or less than half of the unit employed)
- .. (two dots) = not applicable
- () (brackets) = provisional figure
- ... (three dots) = figure not available

With a view to further refinement of the reporting instrument, respondents are requested to comment upon any technical or other difficulties that they may encounter when filling in the matrix and to recommend such changes of the matrix as they may find advisable. Such comments should be attached to the completed matrix.

### Specific guidelines

The following comments and interpretations are related to those items in the matrix that seem to need some special clarifications. The small letters denoting paragraphs correspond to the notes in the matrix. As has already been pointed out in the introduction, respondents are requested to describe the nature of problems of interpretation that may arise when filling in the matrix.

### Force groups (column headings)

### (a) Strategic forces

Respondents are requested to report their expenditures on strategic nuclear arms by applying the definitions elaborated in the SALT II Treaty. Should these definitions not be applicable, respondents are requested to explain their definition used. Reported data should include expenditures on all forces or units which are specifically equipped and trained to operate systems for carrying and delivering such arms. Expenditures on other nuclear arms and forces should be reported under the respective branch of the armed forces.

### (b) Central support, administration and command (columns 6 and 7)

Columns 6 and 7 should include supporting activities that are common to more than one of the types of forces covered by columns 1 to 5. Column 6 should include all support activities which, in many cases, may be carried out by special common agencies, while expenditures associated with central command and direction of the military forces should be placed in column 7. The latter would include central and regional military staff with authority over more than one type of force, including the Ministry of Defense administrative function.

### (c) Paramilitary forces (column 8)

The term paramilitary can apply to a variety of forces. Such forces may be intended to guard the national frontiers, mainly against such activities as illegal migration, smuggling or guerrilla infiltration. In other cases, their chief mission

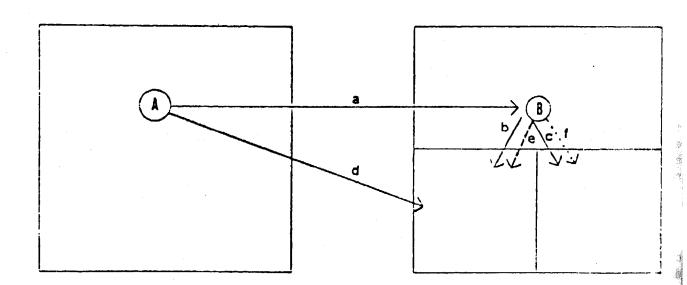
is the maintenance of internal security. Such forces may also be usable against an external armed enemy.

For present purposes, it is necessary to identify those elements that should be included in the military sector and those which should not. It seems reasonable to include in paramilitary forces those units, formations, etc., that are organized, equipped and behave in a similar way to the armed forces, and which could carry out combat actions of the same nature in terms of goal, area and results as those performed by the armed forces.

If respondents present figures under this heading, it is requested that a short description of the functions of these forces by attached to the matrix.

### (d) Military assistance (columns 9, 10 and 11)

Figure showing the ways along which military assistance can be granted



### Explanations

Military assistance may be given from one country A to another B (flow a) and channelled through the State budget of the receiving country, either to allied forces stationed on this country's territory (flow b) or to the military sector of the receiving country (flow c).

Military assistance may also be given directly to allied forces stationed on another country's territory without passing through any other country's budget (flow d). (A country's support of its own military forces abroad shall not be reported as military assistance. Such expenditures shall instead be reported in columns 1 to 7.)

Military assistance may finally be given by a country to allied forces stationed on the country's own territory (flow e). Expenditures of country B for its own military forces from its own resources are designated as flow f.

### Conclusions

Respondents such as country A are requested to report the sum of the flows a and d, i.e., all their military assistance granted to recipients abroad. This should be done in column 10. Respondents such as country B are requested to report the sum of the flows b and e, i.e., all their military assistance to allied forces stationed on their own territory. This should be done in column 9. The flows c and f, i.e., expenditure for the country's own military forces should accordingly be reported in columns 1 to 7.

There is a risk of double counting in so far as b and c are part of the same flow as a. The same money may thus be reported twice, both by country A and country B. In order to avoid such double counting, all respondents are requested below to report the total amount of military assistance received from abroad, i.e., the sum of the flow a. In cases where a country is both a donor and a recipient of military assistance, it is requested that both columns 9 and 10 be filled in.

Respondents are also requested to report any additional expenditures made in the reporting year by the country specifically for the purpose of supplying troops and equipment for United Nations peace-keeping activities. These expenditures should be shown in column 11 of the matrix, net of any compensation from external sources.

### (e) <u>Civil defence (column 14)</u>

This requirement is intended to apply to expenditures for the protection, by ther than customary military means, of civilian populations and facilities against langer of hostilities and disasters. Examples are expenditures on shelters and on lans and preparations for the evacuation and subsequent maintenance of civilians from areas under threat of attack. For an exhaustive definition of civil defence, espondents are referred to article 61 of the Additional Protocol of 1977 to the eneva Convention of 1949. Reporting on civil defence is a question primarily for ountries with strategic forces.

### Resource costs (row headings)

### (f) Personnel (row 1.1)

As the aim should be to exclude payments for past services, but to include the tyments for current and future services, the figures should include the direct tyments made to personnel as well as other personnel compensation expenditures

made by the employer such as taxes, pension fees and other contributions. If such data are unavailable, expenditures on past services like pensions might serve as a surrogate, particularly if numbers of personnel remain level. In any event, an explanation of the nature of the data submitted should accompany the report.

### (g) Conscripts (row 1.1.2)

The costs of conscripts should be valued in terms of actual payments. In order to approximate the opportunity costs of using conscripts in the military sector, respondents are requested to provide in part II below, information on appropriate average civilian wage rates as well as information on the quantity of civilian labour foregone by the use of conscripts.

### (h) Materials for current use (row 1.2.1)

This item should include purchases of food, clothing, petroleum products, training materials, (excluding ordnance and ammunition) medical materials, office supplies and the like.

### (i) Maintenance and repair (row 1.2.2)

This item should include both contract services for repair and maintenance of equipment and facilities and purchases of parts, materials and tools for repair and maintenance of equipment and facilities.

In some cases, repairs may be intended not only to restore the quality and performance of equipment and facilities, but also to improve the quality or modify the performance. Such activities are to some extent to be regarded as investments. These major modifications and major repairs containing substantial investment elements should be reported under the cost categories 2.1 (Procurement) or 2.2 (Construction).

In any case, respondents are requested to describe the procedure chosen and to explain their current accounting practices or rules concerning the possible investment elements in major modification and repair activities. Such comments should be attached to the completed matrix.

### (j) Purchased services (row 1.2.3)

This item should include expenditures for various kinds of purchased services such as travel expenses, postal charges, printing expenses and other.

### (k) Rent costs (row 1.2.4)

If capital costs for real estate belonging to the military sector do not result in actual payments, it is desirable that the rent costs to be reported be augmented by adding imputed capital costs. Such capital costs may be estimated by means of appropriate interest rates or rates of depreciation for the reporting year.

### (1) Procurement (row 2.1)

A country's military potential depends not only on its procurement of military equipment but also on the rates of depreciation, depletion and retirement. Information of the latter type may not be readily available. It would, however, be highly desirable to obtain such information as is available concerning retirement and average-length-of-service rates for various kinds of equipment. Such information should be attached to the completed matrix. See also note (i) above.

### (m) Armoured vehicles (row 2.1.5)

This item should include tanks, armoured personnel carriers and other armoured vehicles.

### (n) Ammunition (row 2.1.8)

For the same reasons as mentioned under (1) above, it would be desirable to be able to compare the procurement figures for ammunition with corresponding consumption figures. In order to make this possible, respondents are requested in part II below to supply the latter type of information.

### (o) Construction (row 2.2)

The construction of new facilities may often be connected with the acquisition of land. The expenditures of the military sector for the acquisition of land should be reported separately under 2.2.12 (Land).

### (p) Electronics etc. (row 2.2.4)

This item should also include communications and related structures and facilities.

### (q) Training facilities (row 2.2.7)

This item should include expenditures for construction of fixed installations for training purposes, such as firing ranges, obstacle courses and others.

### (r) Warehouses, depots etc. (row 2.2.8)

This item should also include repair and maintenance facilities.

### (s) <u>Shelters (row 2.2.11)</u>

Since it may not be possible to distinguish between fortifications and shelters for military personnel, respondents are requested to report all such costs under 2.2.10 (Fortifications), and to reserve item 2.2.11 (Shelters) for shelters that are constructed mainly for the purpose of protecting the civilian population.

### (t) Land (row 2.2.12)

the reporting year concerned.

Information on sales of land by the military sector is requested in part II below.

### (u) Research and development (row 3

A distinction between the two subdivisions of this item could be made according to the degree to which research activities are object-oriented, i.e., connected with the creation of a concrete product such as a specific weapon system. Basic and applied but not object-oriented research may accordingly fall under the subdivision 3.1, while mainly object-oriented research would come under the subdivision 3.2 together with the development activities which are regarded as always object-destinated.

Where the respondents find difficulties in dealing with the subcategories, they are requested to make comments along these lines and to attach such comments to the completed matrix.

### Part II

1. In	order to	appı	coximate	the	opportunit	cy ·	costs	Οſ	using	conscripts	ın	the
military	sector,	tlie	following	ng i	nformation	is	requ	este	ed:			

	(a)	The	ave	rage	e civilian	wage	rat	te tha	at t	he c	onscri	pts	would	ha	ave '	been	likely
to	obtain	duri	ing	the	reporting	year	if	they	had	not	been	occi	upied	in	the	mil:	itary
se	ctor.																

(wage per perroa or time, carreitly anno)	
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 respondent	S
believe might serve as a reasonable measure of opportunity costs.	
(b) The number of man-years devoted by conscripts to military service duri	ng

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.

SOLA	l expendit	rence to points (n) and (in the same value terms aures, at least, and prefe 2 of the matrix, be repor	erably detailed by type	It is requested that
	Depletion	of ammunition:		
	Sales fro	m the military sector of:		
	(a)	Land	• • • • • • • • • • • •	
	(b)	Real estate other than 1	and	
	(c)			
	(a)		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	(e)	Other		
,110	Respondent owing kinds	ts are requested to submis would be readily availab	t information as to whe	ether statistics of the rear.
			Available Answ	Not available
		ex of specific relevance military sector		
	Exports of	? military equipment		
	Such expor	rts divided by		
	(i)	Countries		
.*	(ii)	Regions		
	Imports of	military equipment	<u> </u>	$\mathcal{I}$
	Such impor	ts divided by		
	(i)	Countries		$\Box$
	(ii)	Regions	/7	/7

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

### III. RELATED PROBLEMS AND ASPECTS

### A. Problems of comparability

### Background

- 99. Implementation of the revised standard reporting instrument, calling for data in national currencies and established prices, would in itself be a major achievement that should yield benefits through an increase in openness on military matters and in the degree of confidence existing among States. However, the ultimate aim of establishing a system for international reporting of military expenditures is to provide a necessary basis for negotiating reductions of such expenditures. Without generally accepted procedures for comparing military expenditures of different countries at different periods of time, it would probably be very difficult to arrive at any long-lasting and substantial agreements in this respect. This is why it is so important to deal with the problems of international and intertemporal comparisons and to find acceptable and practical solutions to both these types of problems.
- 100. The report of the group of experts in 1974 had already clearly recognized the need to address the problems of intertemporal and international comparisons, on the basis of a standard model of the scope and content of military expenditures (A/9770/Rev.1, paras. 27-30).
- 101. Resolution 3463 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, which put in train the current exercise dealing with the scope and content of military expenditures, also called for attention to the problems of valuation of resources, the deflation for price change and the conversion of currencies. The report of the group of experts in 1976 likewise noted that these major technical issues, as well as the problems of verification, should be ready for international attention upon completion of the operational development of the standardized instrument for reporting in national currencies and established prices (A/31/222/Rev.1). This report also noted that, at the appropriate time, further consideration should be given to utilizing part of the resources released from the reduction of military expenditures for social and economic development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.
- 102. In calling for the gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, the General Assembly at its tenth special session noted among other things, that an agreed basis for implementation of such reductions will require ways and means which take account of problems involved in assessing the relative significance of reductions as among different States (see resolution S-10/2, para. 89 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly).
- 103. Attention to these related problems of international comparison is also encouraged by United Nations decisions taken since the report of the Group of Experts in 1977 (A/32/194 and Add.1). New United Nations groups of experts have been established, for whom the availability of means to make valid international comparisons of military expenditures is important, namely, the Group of Experts on

the Relationship between Disarmament and International Security and the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development. Resolution 34/83 F, concerning the examination of the freezing and reduction of military budgets, also calls attention to the above-mentioned paragraph in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session as well as to the need for the availability of a satisfactory reporting instrument.

### International comparisons

- 104. In order to allow comparisons of expenditure data presented in different national currencies, these data have to be converted to a common currency by some set of exchange rates or parities. Practices in this field can be quite different. One usual method is to convert the national figures into United States dollars, using some variant of exchange rates.
- 105. Such rates may apply to a particular point in time or to the average values prevailing during a certain period. Well-known institutions have in this respect preferred to choose different approaches. The International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) has picked the set of official exchange rates prevailing at the end of the first quarter of the relevant year. The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) has instead in its latest publication selected the average market exchange rates for the year 1976. The same principle of using average rates for specific years is also adopted by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).
- 106. The kind of exchange rates most commonly used are the ones regularly reported to and published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These exchange rates are calculated on the basis of daily data for all countries members of IMF. For the countries not members of IMF, a set of so-called operational rates of exchange are communicated by the Governments of these countries to the United Nations for accounting purposes.
- LO7. Thus, the operational rates here described and the par or market exchange rates published by IMF, form together a complete set of exchange rates which embraces all States Members of the United Nations.
- .08. The main problem in using exchange rates for comparisons of domestic expenditure of different countries is that such rates are based on the prices of only those goods and services that are internationally traded. In most cases, uch products represent only a small part of all services and commodities that are produced within each country. Thus, exchange rates established by international rade can only be regarded as approximations to the rates that would prevail if all ypes of goods and services were taken into account, or if only military goods and ervices were considered.
- O9. This problem of using exchange rates for international comparisons does not pply only to the case of military expenditures but to Other domestically accounted expenditure categories as well. The United Nations Committee on Contributions is, or instance, faced with the same problem.

- 110. The Committee on Contributions stated in one of its reports that "the price relationship of goods and services not internationally traded may indeed depart greatly from exchange rates. e/ The Committee also stated that, thus, the real value to each inhabitant of his share of the national income may be quite different from the purchasing power which the same amount would represent in another country after conversion at the current exchange rate.
- lll. This had led the Statistical Office of the United Nations to initiate a study aiming at the elaboration of a set of purchasing power parities (PPPs) that could be used instead of exchange rates for comparisons of data on "real" gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. Such parities may prove to be more suitable than exchange rates to use for the purpose of comparing military expenditures. This study was carried out under the International Comparison Project (ICP), which represents a joint undertaking of the Statistical Office, the World Bank and the International Comparison Unit of the University of Pennsylvania.
- 112. Begun in 1968, this project has calculated detailed and aggregated PPPs for about 34 countries. These PPPs are at a level which recognizes as many as 153 detailed categories of GDP. Although the military sector is not specifically recognized, PPPs are derived for government expenditures in some detail. The PPPs have been calculated for selected benchmark years 1970, 1973 and 1975 but according to the ICP, the PPPs may be extrapolated by application of price indexes so as to apply to expenditures in other years.
- 113. The results of the ICP have shown that the distorting effects of using exchange rates to compare certain expenditures among countries can be very large. The extent of distortion tends to increase with two factors (and primarily the first) namely, the relative income per capita, and indexes of exposure to international trade. f/ The extent of distortion can be illustrated by the data from the ICP (table 14 below) for selected countries in 1970 on GDP after conversion to a common currency. g/

e/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 11 (A/33/11 and Corr.1), para. 11.

f/ Irving B. Kravis, Alan W. Heston, and Robert Summers, "Real GDP Per Capita For More Than One Hundred Countries," The Economic Journal, June 1978.

g/ Irving B. Kravis et al., International Comparisons of Real Product and Purchasing Power (United Nations International Comparison Project: Phase II (Baltimore and London, The John Hopkins University Press, 1978), p. 22.

Table 14. Comparison of exchange rate and PPP for selected countries

Country	Per capita GDP in 1970 US dollars (at PPPs)	Ratio of real GDP at PPPs to nominal GDP at exchange rates	Ratio of PPPs to exchange rates
Kenya	303	2.12	.473
India	331	3.35	.300
Malaysia	915	2.36	.422
Hungary	2 043	1.97	.507
Italy	2 356	1.37	.730
Japan	2 835	1.49	.673
Germany, Federal Republic of	3 747	1.22	.820

114. Use of an average PPP (i.e., for GDP as a whole) is one alternative to the use of exchange-rate conversions. The effect this would have is illustrated in table 15 below, showing total military expenditures for selected countries converted to dollars at prevailing exchange rates (as in sect. II C above) and at extrapolated ICP PPPs.

Table 15. Alternative conversion of total military expenditures (millions of US dollars)

	Reporting period		rted at exchange rates	Converted at extrapolated PPPs
Belgium	1/1/1978-31/12/1978	2	664	2 034
France	1/1/1980-31/12/1980	21	679	17 545
Germany, Federal Republic of	1/1/1978-31/12/1978	19	417	14 231
Italy	1/1/1980-31/12/1980	6	966	7 347
Netherlands	1/1/1978-31/12/1978	14	508	3 236

115. An advantage claimed for the ICP PPPs is that they can be based on average prices in a group of countries. Thus the results are expressed in what are termed international units - any currency can be used as the basis. (The results of the ICP are expressed in international dollars).

116. An advantage of specially-calculated military PPPs, if adequate price data were available, is that their use would minimize the effects of radically different pricing practices in countries being compared, such as minimal pay to conscripts versus competitive pay to voluntary enlisters, or subsidized

prices for weapons versus unsubsidized prices. PPPs can show the equivalence in purchasing power of disparate types of prices. Although the ICP has not calculated military sector PPPs, a proposal for research on means to estimate such rates has been made to the United Nations group of experts studying the relationship between disarmament and development. Such estimates would be made on the basis of the detailed categories for which PPPs have already been estimated and on other data.

117. Although a full solution to the conversion problem may not be imminent, the complexity of the problem, the length of time likely to be required for a solution, and the existence of the related ICP research, suggest that the time is at hand to initiate an international effort to resolve the problem of currency conversion as applied to military expenditures.

### Intertemporal comparisons

- 118. In view of the tendency for prices to change, comparisons of military expenditures over time require appropriate price indexes for the things purchased. Indexes calculated specifically for military goods are, in most countries, generally unavailable. Recourse may be had to surrogate indexes for other goods, but the resulting estimates of "real" expenditures suffer to the extent such surrogates diverge from what a true index would be.
- 119. In the report of the group of experts in 1976 (A/31/222/Rev.1), this question is discussed at some length. Possible ways of constructing a military price index are described together with the difficulties of finding accurate statistical data. It is recognized that the issue is not purely technical but has a strong political nature, as the kind of index chosen or composed will have an important impact on the actual rate at which agreed reductions of military expenditures will have to be carried out.
- 120. The outline for constructing a weighted price index for the military sector as proposed in the 1976 report is very ambitious. Nevertheless, as it represents a serious attempt to provide a well-elaborated model for the construction of military price indexes, it deserves further attention.
- 121. As stated above, very few countries have developed price indexes with particular relevance to the military sector. For practical reasons, one may, therefore, in the foreseeable future have to rely on price indexes of a more general nature. There are several such indexes to consider.
- 122. For instance, when calculating time series of military expenditures in constant prices, both SIPRI and ILSS use the consumer price index of each country, while ACDA instead has chosen to work with the gross national product (GNP) deflator. According to the findings of SIPRI, the use of a general index such as a GNP deflator instead of a consumer price index does not make much difference for its purposes, as the two series normally develop in a rather similar fashion. A number of other surrogate price indexes taken from the civilian sector might also be adapted for application to the military sector.

in 123. The difficulties of intertemporal comparisons apply not only to single countries but affect comparisons among countries as well. As noted above, we military price indexes would be useful for extrapolating purchasing power parities or other conversion rates that may apply to a single point in time.

### B. Other aspects of military expenditure measurement, comparison and reduction

124. In addition to the development of satisfactory means for conversion among currencies and adjustment for price change, a number of other issues of military expenditure measurement, comparison and limitation warrant serious attention from the international community upon the implementation of an international instrument for standardized reporting of military expenditures. These issues which have been touched upon by previous expert groups dealing with the reduction of military budgets, will be briefly recalled in this chapter.

### Valuation of resources

125. The report of the group of experts in 1974 (A/9770/Rev.1) noted that pricing practices vary from country to country, and that questions arise as to the extent to which prices for military goods and services fully reflect their real worth either in the sense of military capability or in the economic sense of opportunities foregone. Improved means for dealing with these questions would significantly enhance the value of an international system for standardized reporting of military expenditures, particularly in respect to potential agreements for their reduction and limitation.

126. One approach for measuring economic worth was considered viable by the group of experts in their report in 1976 (A/31/222/Rev.1), namely, use of an "adjusted factor cost" valuation. In this approach standard elements of price, to consist of average charges for factors of production, would be established to provide a consistent and feasible set of rules of valuation. Where actual costs in domestic currencies diverge from the standards, an adjustment of the expenditures would be called for. In part II of the instructions of the recommended reporting instrument (see sect. II D above), certain information is requested, which would facilitate an evaluation of opportunity costs for the use of conscripts.

### Stocks of military capital

127. The measurement of military capability is an important aim of standardized reporting. In this regard, it has been noted in previous reports of groups of experts that annual military expenditures represent only a part of a country's military potential, much of which results from past expenditures. However, the proposed matrix distinguishes investment-type expenditures by type of weapon, equipment or facility and by type of force group. This information, if available for a series of years, is potentially useful for measuring the quantities of military capital acquired by a country, and thus serving as a better indicator of military capability.

- 128. A number of additional problems arise in such a form of analysis. For one, procurement and construction expenditures, representing additions to the stock of military capital, need to be offset by some measures of depreciation and subtractions from that stock. In order to facilitate such an analysis, the Panel decided to incorporate in the recommended reporting instrument a request for information concerning average—length—of—service rates for main items of equipment, the depletion of ammunition and sales from the military sector of different kinds of resources.
- 129. Further examination of these and other problems associated with comparisons of the stock of military capital would be desirable in order to develop more fully the potential uses of an international reporting system. Such an analysis should begin as soon as possible on a conceptual basis and would probably be considerably enhanced by the implementation of the reporting instrument.

### Some aspects of military expenditures limitation and reduction agreements

- 130. With the prospects of the implementation of an international reporting system, renewed international attention should be given to the features which agreements to constrain and reduce military expenditure might have. The report of the group of experts in 1974 (A/9770/Rev.1) presents a brief taxonomy of the various features of such agreements. This work could usefully be extended and deepened to consider further various technical and practical aspects.
- 131. In addition to the features that such agreements might have, futher study would address, <u>inter alia</u>, such aspects as their effect on force postures and international security; kinds of linkage to other non-expenditure limitations; and over-all versus component limitations.

### Verification of agreements on reduction of military expenditures

- 132. As repeatedly stated in relevant United Nations documents, including resolution 34/83 F, agreements concerning reduction of military expenditures should include "adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned". Little attention beyond a brief introduction in the 1974 report (<u>ibid</u>.) has been given to this important issue thus far. Although an examination in concrete terms may not yet be appropriate, in conceptual or prospective terms it could help clarify and advance prospects for successful negotiations on agreements.
- 133. It should be noted that the use of the reporting instrument in itself would enhance prospects for verifiability of agreements due to the detail, the cross-classification of expenditures by forces and costs, and the standardized definition of categories. At the same time, a major approach to verification rests on the consistency between reported military expenditures and data on other aspects of a national economy. Thus, converting data from national to international accounts introduces a new difficulty in this approach, unless the relationship between the standard and national accounting systems is clarified.
- 134. Some approaches to verification of agreements that might warrant further examination include among others: the relationship between expenditure and

related economic information and information obtainable by national technical means; the notion of a graduated ladder of increasing disclosure cited in the 1974 report of the gruop of experts (<u>ibid</u>., annex II, para. 131) and the potentials of various types of national accounting systems and of calculations based on the use of input-output tables, particularly if specially designed to serve the puttose of verification.

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### IV. ASSESSMENT, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### A. Assessment and conclusions

- 135. While the number of countries participating in the test has been rather limited, these countries are from different geographical regions and have different budgeting and accounting systems. The Panel, therefore, considers that the participation in the test has been sufficient to meet the conditions set out in resolution 33/67.
- 136. It is the opinion of the Panel that the data and other information submitted for the test by participating countries constitute a satisfactory basis for the Panel's assessment concerning the viability of the reporting instrument and for its recommendations for further refinement and implementation of this instrument.
- 137. In view of the above, the Panel considers that with the present report, including the revised reporting instrument, the practical test of the instrument as called for in resolution 33/67 has been completed and that under the present circumstances, no further testing is necessary. This does not exclude the possibility that the instrument may be further refined in the light of experience gained in the course of its implementation and with a broader participation of countries.
- 138. Although certain minor parts of the instrument may call for some further consideration, the results of the test have shown that it represents a viable and practical means for international reporting of military expenditures. After the modifications proposed by the Panel in the present report, the reporting instrument should be even better suited to its purpose.
- 139. The present report deals extensively with the technical problems involved in the test and touches only briefly upon related problems of comparison and verification, as discussed in section III above. Therefore, the Panel has not attempted to find a solution to the latter problems, but it felt that they deserve some consideration at this time and much attention in the future.
- 140. In view of the assessment of the test given above, the Panel is of the opinion that a solid and practical basis now exists for appropriate decisions to implement a system of international standardized reporting on military expenditures. At the same time, this may help to create conditions that may facilitate the negotiation of agreements for the reduction of military budgets and the reallocation of the funds thus saved for the purpose of economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.
- 141. The Panel wishes to underline the close relationship between building confidence among States and increased openness in matters of military expenditures by way of standardized reporting. Progress toward either of those two goals would have positive effects on the other.

### B. Recommendations

142. Considering the reports prepared by the successive groups of experts since 1974 (A/9770/Rev.1, A/31/222/Rev.1 and A/32/194 and Add.1), which have led to the elaboration of the reporting instrument, and in view of the results of the test carried out by the Panel, the Panel recommends that steps should be taken by the General Assembly leading to the early implementation of the revised reporting instrument in a general and regular system for the international reporting of military expenditures.

143. Such steps could include a specific call for the reporting, by all States Members of the United Nations, of their military expenditures in accordance with the revised reporting instrument on a general and regular basis. This reporting would entail the comments of States with a view to further refinement of the reporting instrument. These comments would be particularly valuable when coming from a widening set of countries beyond those that participated in the practical test under report. Such expanded reporting would strengthen the basis for an international system for collecting, assembling and reporting military expenditure information.

144. Further steps should also be taken to ensure an increasing participation with a view to universal reporting by an ever-widening set of States. The importance of this matter should be brought to the attention of all Member States and to international organizations and other bodies concerned with global and regional disarmament. Another step may be to provide information in as many ways as possible, including the mass media, about the recommended reporting instrument, the outline of the international system of reporting and other recommendations contained in the present report.

145. In order to ensure such general and regular implementation of the reporting instrument, a special international body, assisted by the United Nations Secretariat, may be needed to collect, assemble and report on a general and regular basis, the data of military expenditures received from Member States. The Panel suggests that this body may also be entrusted with the task of further refining the reporting instrument on the basis of future comments and suggestions received from States during the general and regular implementation of the reporting instrument.

146. The Panel also recommends that, together with the general and regular implementation of the reporting instrument, further study should be undertaken of the problems of comparing military expenditures among different States and in different years as well as the problems of verification that will arise in connexion with agreements on reduction of military expenditures. The Panel considers this study to be important and therefore deserving of being carried out, as soon as possible by the United Nations and Member States.

### APPENDIX I

### Replies received from participating States

		Page
AUSTRALIA	 •	2
AUSTRIA		5
BELGIUM		9
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### AUSTRALIA

/Original: English/ /16 July 1980/

The Australian Mission wishes to point out that although an amount has been included under Civil Defence, Australian Civil Defence does not fall within the terms of the United Nations definition in that it is more oriented to national disaster than conflicts.

## UNITED NATIONS HILITARY EXPENDITURE MATRIX FILLED OUT FOR 1976-79 USING APPROPRIATION BILL NO. 1 AND THE 1979 DEFENCE REPORT

(Millions of Australian dollars)

Strategic Land Naval Air Combat Act Forces Forces (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (5) (4) (5)	Administration and Command Support (7) (6)	Para- Military Forces (B)	Civil Defence (9) 0.757	Military Military Military Terri- tory (10)	Military Assistance Home Vome Vor Terri- Abroad Reeping (10) (11) (12)	TOTAL (1-13) (5m) 2.064.362 2.064.362 1,358.396 282.158 1.076.238 236.923 236.923
Forces Forces (2) (4) (5) (5) (4) (5) (6) (6) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7		(B)	0.757			TOTAL. (1-13) (13) (5m) 2.064.362 282.15H 282.15H 705.966 236.923
			0.757			1,358.396 282.15H 1.076.238 205.966 236.923
			0.757			1,958.396 282.158 1.076.238 236.923 236.923
			0.757			282.15H 282.15H 1.076.238 205.966 236.923 146.386
						1.076.238 705.966 236.923 146.386
						1.076.238 236.923 146.386
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						146.386
						146.386
					-	185.109
						46.230
-				7	24.600	91.338
						!
						547.354
60 60				·		449.611
						87.501
159,685						3
						159.685
43.983						
						700.00
						063.60
						70.01
	-					25.

10   10   10   10   10   10   10   10	Force Groups					Other	Central Support Administration	Support	Para-	1	Militar Home	Military Assiglance Home UN	ance	TOTAL
84.768	# 2				Air Forces (4)	Combat Forces (5)	and Comm Support (6)	Command (7)	Military Forces (8)	CIVII Defence (9)	Terri- tory (10)	Abroad (11)	Peace Keeping (12)	(1-13) (13) \$m
36-768													-	97.743
64.760														
94.76														
94.76														
84.760														
84.760														
84.769														
84.76B														
94.76B														
84.76														
84.76					•			· .		1	,			
														9.845
94.76														87.898
								84.768				1 %		84.768
			<del></del>											2,496.45
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### AUSTRIA

Original: English/
24 March 1980/

### Proposed matrix for international reporting on military expenditure

(Actual outlays, current prices)

(Table A of United Nations document A/31/222/Rev.1)

Country:	AUSTRIA	Fiscal vear	1	1	1979 //	31	12	1979
_				month			month	year
	1. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(The reporti calendar ye		fiscal year: 8 for which				r <b>it</b> h
National	currency and unit of measure:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••	1,000,000 0	S		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
	of measure should not exceed							

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Force groups		T /	1	/	$\overline{7}$	1 /	Central support				Militar	y assistan	ice d/	
		Stra- tegic	Land	Neval	par	Other combat	and com	and a/	Paremil- itary forces b/	Civil defence c/	Home territory	Abyond	UN Peace keeping	Total (1-12)
Resource	e costs	tegic forces (1)	forces*	forces (3)	forces (4)	forces (5)	Support	Command (7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	OPERATING COSTS	ř		ř										8.032.2
1.1	Personnel e/\(\chi_{**}\)	2	3 564.0				1	365.4		1,8				3 922.2
1.1.1	Civilian J	J					. د							1 503.3
1.1.2	Conscripts f/		1 492.7					10,6						1 303.3
1.1.3	Other military, incl.		40,1					56.1					124.2	220.4
1.2	Operations and maintenance													1, 208,6
1.2.1	Materials for current use g/		1 201.5					7.1						
1.2.2	Maintenance and repair h/		598.5					0.9						599.4
1.2.3	Travel expenses etc. i/		214.9					19.3						234,2
1.2.4	Real estate rents 1/		91,6					1.4						93.0
1.2.5	Other		242.9					8.2						251.1
s.	PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							<del></del>		3 756, 5
2.1	Procurement													145,4
	Aircraft and engines		145.4											
2.1.2	Missiles incl. conv. warheads													
2.1.3	Nuclear warheads and bombs													
2.1.4	Ships and boats	<b></b>	/											99.8
2.1.5	Armoured vehicles 1/		99,8						<del>-</del> -					9,3
2.1.6	Artillery		9.3											522.2
	Other ground force weapons		522.2								-			805,4
2.1.8	Ordnance and ammunition m/		865,4											801.7
2.1.9	Electronics and communications		775.1							26.6				225.5
	Non-armoured vehicles		225.5											172,1
2.1.11			172.1											115,1
5.5	Construction n/													1,2
	Air bases, airfields		1.2											1,2
	Missile sites		<del></del>											<del></del>
5.2.3	Navel bases and facilities		1											96.2
2.2.4	Electronics, etc. o/		96,2											317.0
2.2.5	Personnel facilities		317.0											
2.2.6	Medical facilities		19.0											19.0
2.2.7	Training facilities p/		27.7											27.7
	Warehouses, depots, etc. g/		33.3											33.3
2.2.9	Command and adm. facilities	-	3.5						<u> </u>					3,5
	Fortifications		90.0											90.0
	Shelters r/		<u> </u>							104.8				104.8
	Land s/		15.1											15,1
2.2.13	Other		253.0							14.8				267.8
3.	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT t/													8.0
3.1	Basic and applied research													
3.2	Development, testing and evaluation		8.0		-									8.0
4.	TOTAL (1+2+3)		11 064.5					460.0		148.0			142.2	11 796.7

<sup>\*</sup> Including army aviation.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Military and civilian personnel on active duty.

### Part II

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: approximately 3,820 millions OS per year (1979)
(wage per period of time, currency unit)
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: approximately 33,450 man-years
(number of man-years)
With reference to the specific guidelines in section C, point (d), 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 (section B), preferably converted from foreign currencies to national currency at average annual market or par value exchange rates as reported by the International Monetary Fund.
Answer:
(amount)
With reference to section C, points (m) and (n), the requested information should be reported here in the same value terms as used in the matrix (section B). It is requested that total expenditures, at least, and preferably detailed by type of force group as in columns (1) through (12) of the matrix, be reported for the following items:
Depletion of ordnance and ammunition:
Sales from the military sector of:
(a) land
(b) real estate other than land
(c) equipment
(d) services

(e) other.....

Respondents are requested to inform the Panel as to whether statistics of the following kinds would be readily available for the reporting year.

	,	Answer
	Available	Not available
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	4	х
(ii) regions		х

Possibilities for converting national military expenditures into a common currency for comparison purposes will be considered by the Ad Hoc Panel in drawing up its recommendations. 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 expenditure of the responding country with those of other countries.

<u>/Original: French/</u> /1 July 1980/

# Proposed matrix for international reporting on military expenditure

(Actual outlays, current prices)

(Table A of United Nations document A/31/222/Rev.1)

Fiscal year: 1 January 1978 // 31 December 1978 with calendar year 1978 for which data are available) (The reporting or fiscal year most closely coinciding day month year day month year Country:

National currency and unit of measure: .... Felgian franc - 1 million

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

Force groups							Central support				Militer			
		Stra-				Other	and comm		Paramil-	_, .,			UN .	
esouro	ce costs	tegic forces	Land forces	Naval forces	Air forces	forces	Support	Command	forces b/	defence c/	Home territory	Abroad	Peace keeping	Total (1-12)
		(1)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	OPERATING COSTS		27 467	2 307	14 488	••	2 312	4 729	10 811	305	<u></u>	505		65 651
.1	Personnel e/		17 819	1 636	8 157	••	1 138	2 848	9 372	0		172		41 142
1.1	Civilian		1 840	85	278		380	1 065	380	273		••		4 301
1.2	Conscripts f/		593	30	94		55	39	••	٥				811
1,3	Other military, incl.		64	4	9		0	o		0		••		77
.2	Operations and maintenance		7 151.	552	5 950	••	739	777	1 059	32		30	••	16 890
2,1	Materials for current use g/		2 930	178	2 460		382	218	•••	•••		***		6 168
5.2	Maintenance and repair h/		2 618	274	2 855		59	108						5 914
2.3	Travel expenses etc. i/		85	7	26		9	103	***			•••	l	230
2,4	Real estate rents j/		601	0	141		0	16	•••					758
2.5	Other		917	93	468		289	332	***			30		2 129
2.0	PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION		8 421	2 135	7 932		796	1 362	311	63				21 020
ı	Procurement		5 589	1 918	7 547		124	129	311				<u> </u>	15 618
1.1	Aircraft and engines		3	٥	6 857				0					6 860
1.2	Missiles incl. conv. warheads		1						0					
1.3	Muclear warheads and bombs		1						••					
L.4	Ships and boats		0	1 835	0		0	0	0					1 835
.5	Armoured vehicles 1/		2 829	0	0		0	0	0					2 829
.6	Artillery		0	0	0		0	0	0					٥
1.7	Other ground force weapons		2	0	0	T	0	0	17					19
1.8	Ordnance and ammunition m/		958	55	394	T	1	0	26					1 401
1.9	Electronics and communications		284	16	141	1	0	31.	87					559
1,10			703	23	66	T	8	3	94					897
1.11			810	55	89	T	115	95	87					1 218
5	Construction n/		2 832	217	385		672	1 233	0			••		5 339
2,1	Air bases, sirfields		1			T-	1		0					
5.2	Missile sites	-	<b>-</b>		1	1	1		0					
2.2	Naval bases and facilities		1			1			0					
2,4	Electronics, etc. o/					1			0					
2.5	Personnel facilities		***				•••		0					
2.6	Medical facilities			1		1			0					
2.7	Training facilities p/		1			1			0					
2.8	Warehouses, depots, etc. g/		•••						0					
2.9	Command and adm. facilities								0					
2,10			·			1			0					
2.11			·	1					0					
2.12			1		110				0					<u> </u>
2.13	-	1		•••		1			0					<u> </u>
	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT t/	T.,	1					38					,, <u> </u>	, 38
.1	Basic and applied research			1	1	1	1							
5	Development, testing and evaluation			1										
	TOTAL (1+2+3)		35 888	4 442	22 420	1	3 108	6 129	11 122	368		202		83 679

### II. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

- 1. A breakdown of expenditures for construction and operations and for the maintenance of paramilitary forces the gendarmerie is not possible.
- 2. The gendarmerie is a public force established to ensure the maintenance of order and law enforcement; it participates in the preparation of mobilization operations.
- 3. a. Taking account of the economic situation in 1978, we suggest an <u>average</u> gross annual income of 275,000 Belgian francs as the opportunity cost of using conscripts.
  - b. 37,454 conscripts did their military service in 1978.
- 4. The number of months of military service done by conscripts in 1978 is:
  - a. Ten months in the case of forces stationed in Belgium;
- b. Eight months in the case of units stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany.
- 5. Belgium did not receive any military assistance from abroad during the year under consideration.
- 6. There is no sale of goods and equipment by the military sector properly speaking. After retirement, military goods and equipment are handed over:
- a. To the Administration of Property, under the authority of the Ministry of Finance, for sale;
- b. To the United States authorities in the case of equipment received -under the Mutual Assistance Programme;
- c. To the German authorities in the case of equipment received under the head of post-war reparations credits.

### 7. Available statistics

	Available	Not available
Price index of specific relevance to the military sector		X
Exports of military equipment		X
- by country		X
- by region		X
Imports of military equipment	X	
- by country	X	
- by region		X

<u>/Original: English/</u> <u>/22 April 1980/</u>

### Proposed matrix for international reporting on military expenditure μ'n

(Actual outlays, current prices)

(Table A of United Nations document A/31/222/Rev.1)

1 ... April .. 1978 // .31 ... March ... 1979 with calendar year 1978 for which data are available) (The reporting or fiscal year most closely coinciding month day year month day Fiscal year: CANADA Country:

Dollar (\$) Canadian - Millions National currency and unit of measure:

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

	Force groups	1					Central administ	support			Milita	ry assists	nce d/	
Resour	ce costs	Stra- tegic forces (1)	Land forces (2)	Mayal forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Other combat forces (5)	Support		Paramil- itary forces <u>b</u> / (8)	Civil defence c/ (9)	Home territory (10)	Abroad (11)	Peace keeping (12)	Total (1-12) (13)
1.	OPERATING COSTS		658.9	494.2	1 031.6		601.8	750.6		4.9	0.3	58.3	27.2	3 627.4
1.1	Personnel e/		421.5	317.9	527.9		436.7	658.9		1.7		0	21.1	2 385.7
1.1.1	Civilian		81.2	128,3	121.0		190.0	148.9		1.7		0 .	0	671.1
1.1.2	Regular forces	<u> </u>	304 · 7	176.9	401.5	••	240.3	509-8		0		0	21.1	1 654.3
1.1.3	Reserve forces		35.6	12.7	5.4		6.4	0.2		0			.,	60.3
1.2	Operations and maintenance	.,	237.4	176.3	503.7	.,	165.1	91.7	:	3.2	0.3	58.3	6.1	1 241.7
1.2.1	Materials for current use g/	•	135.0	100.0	241.8		65.8	1.7.1	•••	0.8		0	1.8	542.3
1.2.2	Maintenance and repair h/		38.5	41.3	158.8	· · ·	18.0	10.8		0.3		0	0.2	267.9
1.2.3	Travel expenses etc. i/		34.4	17.2	40.4		21.9	14.0		0.2	٠.	0	2.1	130.2
1.2.4	Real estate rents 1/	•	3.0	2.3	6.9		0.1	0.1		0		0	0	12.4
1.2.5	Other	.,	46.5	15.5	55.8		59.3	49.7		1.9	0.3	58.3	2.0	288.9
2.	PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION		250.2	236.8	69.4		100.5	9.0						665.7
2.1	Procurement		227.1	223.5	43.7		56.5	6.1	<del>- ;.</del> -		::	<del>-:-</del>	<del>:-</del>	556.9
2.1.1	Aircraft and engines	· · · ·		158.1	25.8		0.2	1.				<del>- ::</del>		184.1
2.1.2	Missiles incl. conv. warheads	<del>:-</del> -	<del>::</del>					··-		···		<del>:-</del>	<del>- :</del>	104.1
2.1.3	Nuclear warheads and bombs			···						-:	- 12	- :-	<del>-:-</del>	<del>::</del>
2.1.4	Ships and boats	· · · ·	.,	10.4						-:-				10.4
2.1.5	Armoured vehicles 1/		121.3		<del></del>		15.3			<del></del>	7.	<del></del> -	- :-	136.6
2.1.6	Artillery					••				.,				
2.1.7	Other ground force weapons		1.8	• • •			0.1	7.						1.9
2.1.8	Ordnance and ammunition m/		73.4	9.4		-	11.3	- : · · ·			7.			94,1
2.1.9	Electronics and communications	-:-	8.9	26.7	7.7	.,	11.2	5.1					••	59.6
2.1.10	Non-armoured vehicles		3.4	1.5	2.4		3.1	7.						10.4
2.1.11	Other		18.3	17.4	7.8		15.3	1.0						59.8
2.2	Construction n/	•••	23.1	13.3	25.7		43.8	2,9			••			108.8
5.5.1	Air bases, airfields				9.5									9.5
2.2.2	Missile cites										••			
2.2.3	Naval bases and facilities		- ;	3.6	,,	.,			••					3.6
2.2.4	Electronics, etc. o/			3,0			0.8	2.1						2.9
2.2,5	Personnel facilities	-:	2.6	4,3	2.1	, ,,	8,0	0.8		- i.		• • •	•••	17.8
2.2.6	Medical facilities						0.4							0.4
2.2.7	Training facilities p/		9.1	0.7		,	28.5		. ,,			,,		38.3
2.2.8	Warehouses, depots, etc. g/		·				5.2	<del> </del>						5.2
2.2.9	Command and adm. facilities		0.2	0.7								• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		0.9
2.2.10	Fortifications								.,		,,	•••		
2.2.11	Shelters r/			<del>-::-</del> -			••							.,
2.2.12	Land s/	-:	-:											
2.2.13	Other -		11.2	4.0	14.1		0.9			<del></del>				30.2
							16.0							33.4
3.	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT t/		6.7	8.4	2.3		<del></del>	•••			•••			
3.1	Basic and applied research				:	<u> </u>			-:-			**	<u> </u>	
3.2	Development, testing and evaluation	••			••									
4.	TOTAL (1+2+3)		915.8	739.4	1 103.3	••	718.1	759.6		4.9	0.3	58.3	27.2	4 326.9

NOTES: (k) As a result of deferrals in most re-equipment programmes over the past several years, average-length-of-service rates would not be particularly meaningful.

<sup>(</sup>m) Annual ammunition consumption in the order of \$100.0 million per year.

### Part II

In	order	to	appı	roximate	the	opportunit	y ,	costs	of	using	conscripts	in	the
military	, secto	or,	the	following	ng i	nformation	is	reque	este	ed:			

	(a)	The	ave	erage	civilian	wage	rat	te tha	at ti	he c	onscr:	ipts	would	hε	ave '	been	likely
to	obtain	duri	ng	the	reporting	year	if	they	had	not	been	occi	pied	in	the	mil:	itary
sec	ctor.				•												

so obtain during the reporting year if they had not been occupied in the military sector.
Answer: Not applicable
(wage per period of time, currency unit)
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
(number of man-years)
With reference to the specific guidelines in section C, point (d), 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 (sect. B), preferably converted from foreign currencies to national currency at average annual market or par value exchange rates as reported by the International Monetary Fund.
Answer: Nil
(amount)
With reference to section C, points (m) and (n), the requested information should be reported here in the same value terms as used in the matrix (sect. B). It is requested that total expenditures, at least, and preferably detailed by type of force group as in columns (1) through (12) of the matrix, be reported for the following items:
Depletion of ordnance and ammunition: \$100 million per annum
Sales from the military sector of:
(a) land
(b) real estate other than land)Sales from the military
(c) equipment
(d) services

### Canada's amendment

Respondents are requested to inform the Panel as to whether statistics of the following kinds would be readily available for the reporting year.

	Ans	wer
	Available	Not available
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	400-100-100-100-100-100-100-100-100-100-
Such imports divided by		
(i) countries	*	*
(ii) regions	- A:	*

Possibilities for converting national military expenditures into a common currency for comparison purposes will be considered by the Ad Hoc Panel in drawing up its recommendations. 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.

<sup>\*</sup> These questions are under consideration.

#### FRANCE.

<u>/Original: French/</u> /20 May 1980/

This contribution requires several observations:

- (1) The matrix conceived by the Ad Hoc Panel on Military Budgeting is presented in too detailed a form for it to be possible, particularly in the case of a country not included in the sample used by the Panel, to provide it, at this stage, with a reply in this form. It has therefore seemed preferable to prepare a double-entry matrix corresponding to the budgetary categories in use in France;
- (2) The data in the attached matrix constitute a synthesis of the national budgetary documents publicly available;
- (3) The terms "FNS-ANT" appearing in the matrix correspond to expenditures relating to nuclear forces.

(Millions of French francs) DEFENCE BUDGET (exoluding pensions)

YEAR 1980

GROUPS	SNF + TNA	LAND	AIR FORCES	NAVAL	COMMON	SUPPORT AND COMMAND	T AND AND	GENDAR-	CIVIL DEFENCE	MIL	MILITARY ASSISTANCE		TOTAL	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(1)	(8)	(6)	(01)	(11)	(12)	(13)	COMMENTS
Pay and social insurance contributions	1 531	9 014	3 808	3 360	781	5 702	5 702 2 235	6 165	1	ı	ı	ı	32 596	(a) Programmed maintenance of personnel + food +
Current living expenses (a)	774	3 985	1 113	843	614	2 194	674	1 075	l	1	t	1	11 137	11 137 (b) Programmed maintenance
Activities (b)	3 144	2 938	3 088	3 371	ı	151	₹.	120	ı	ı	,	ı	12 866	of equipment + oper- ating fuel + ammunition
Manufactures	4 247	<b>I</b> 273	3 656	3 498	159	991	149	224	1	ı	'	1	16 672	
Infrastructure	641	1 260	350	204	589	393	231	458	ì	ı	ı	1	3 836	
3 RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT	6 626	191	1 973	106	1 228	ı	1	ı		ı	1	1	11 495	
	16 963	22 231 13 988	13 988	12 183 2 946	2 946	8 906 3 343	3 343	8 oh2	•		,	ı	88 602	į
											1	1		

(1) Strategic nuclear forces + tactical nuclear arms.

<sup>(6)</sup> Personnel and material support agencies.(7) General administration,

## Proposed matrix for international reporting on military expenditure

(Actual outlays, current prices)

(Table A of United Nations document A/31/222/Rev.1)

Country: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
Fiscal year: 01 01 1978 // 31 12 1978

day month year day month year

(The reporting or fiscal year most closely coinciding with calendar year 1978 for which data are available)

National currency and unit of measure: Deutsche mark Millions (1 000 000)

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

10

## Comments to Reporting Matrix of Federal Republic of Germany

## - Paramilitary forces (8)

The Federal Republic of Germany does not dispose of forces which fall under this heading. The "Bundesgrenzschutz" (BGS) is by law strictly limited to police functions. It is not "a unit, formation etc. which is organized, equipped and behave(s) in a similar way as the armed forces, and which could carry out combat actions of the same nature in terms of goal, area and results as those performed by the armed forces."

## - Civil defence (9)

In view of the Federal German Government, it is the task of civil defence to protect the civilian population, homes and places of work, vital civilian factories, services (public departments) and installations as well as cultural property against the effects of war and to repair or mitigate any damage caused by non-military measures.

Due to its intrinsic non-military character it would be the preference of the Federal German Government not to include these data in a military expenditure framework although they have been reproduced in the current matrix for reasons of transparency. The figures originate from the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

	Force groups						Central administ	support			Milita	ry assists		
Resourc	e caste	Stra- tegic forces (1)	Land forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Other combat forces (5)	and comm Support (6)	and a/	Paramil- itary forces b/ (8)	Civil defence c/ (9)	Home territory (10)	Abroad (11)	Peace keeping (12)	Total (1-12) (13)
1.	OPEFATING COSTS	-:-	10 982	2 134	5.326	<del></del>	8 261	392		357	10.7	30	7	27 151.7
1.1	Personnel e/		7 251	1 188	3 340	<b></b>	4 066	275		136.6				16 149.6
1.1.1	Civilian		1 437	31.7	725		3 664	171		136.6			··	6 446.6
1.1.2	Conscripts f/		2 115	194	442		8	С	<u></u>				T	2 749.0
1.1.3	Other military, incl.		3 699	691	2 063		307	16h		.,				6 954.0
1.2	Operations and maintenance		3 691	446	3.00%		3.998	17		220.4	10.7		7	10 972.1
1.2.1	Materials for current use g/		1 574	177	443		116			17.9	1.3	50		1.849.2
1.2.2	Maintenance and repair h/		8 45I	750	1 60 <sup>h</sup>		488	114		63.1	4.2	10		5 384,3
1.2.3	Travel expenses etc. i/		156	19	51		318	_ 3		1.8			<u></u>	548.8
1.2.4	heal estate rents 1/						72	•••		20.3	0.1		<u> </u>	92.4
1.2.5	Other		G	Q.	0		2 998			117.3	5,1		7	3 127.4
2.	PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTIONE		4 612	1.469	1.980		1.747	10		137.8	143.8	100		10 138,6
2.1	Procurement		3 624	1 350	1 68:	·	644	1		52.8	41.4			7 397.2
2.1.1	Aircraft and engines	<del></del>	177	334	591		49	0		1.7				1 152.7
			<del></del>		363	<del> </del>								363.0
5.1.5	Missiles incl. conv. warheads Nuclear warheads and bombs		<del>  ;.</del>	<del></del> -		<del> </del>	<b>::</b> -					,,		7-2-1
5.1.3			0	664	. 0		7	0			1.8			672.8
2.1.4	Ships and boats		1 360	G C	G		<del> :-</del>	0			+19	24		1 384.0
2.1.5	Armoured vehicles 1/ Artillery		33	0	C	<del> </del>	0	0		<u> </u>				33.0
	•					<del>                                     </del>						21		21.0
2.1.7	Other ground force weapons Ordnance and summunition m/	<u> </u>	767	203	427	- :-		0						1 403.0
2.1.0	Electronics and communications		289	60	170	· · · ·	103	1			28.6			591,6
2.1.10	Non-armoured vehicles	<del> </del>	583	10	65	:-	1/1	0		31.5		15		745.5
	Other	<del> </del>	47-1	18	69	-: <u>:</u> -	428	0		19.6	11.0			1.030.6
2.2	Construction n/	<del></del>	<b>Q</b> (3)	119	295		1 103	9		85.0	102,4	40		2 741.4
2.2.1	Air bases, airfields		27	17	96		0	ő						136.0
2.2.2	Missile cites	<b></b>	0	0	31		0	0					1	31,0
2.2.1	Naval bases and facilities		G	39	0	· · · · · ·	0	0						39.0
2.2.4	Electronics, etc. o/		5	16	25	· · · · · ·	2	0		6.2	5.9			58.1
2.2.5	Fersonnel facilities		342	1	<b>*</b> 6	1	141	0		4.2				524.2
2.2.6	Medical facilities	l	6	C	G		56	0		19.3				75.3
2.2.7	Training facilities p/		77	15	24	<u> </u>	252	D						365.0
2.2.8	Warehouses, depots, etc. q/		116	г	34	·	71	0		23.4	1.2			347.6
2.2.9	Command and adm. facilities	1	30	2	12	<del> </del>	89	9	1					132.0
2.2.10	Fortifications		·		.,	1		1	<b> </b>	,,		]		
2.2.11	Shelters r/		<b> </b>		•••			,		31.5	14.0			45.3
2.2.12	Land s/		·	1		1	68						T	68.0
2.2.13	_		401	34	39	1	424	0		0.4	81.3			979.7
			T	<b> </b>		<b></b>	1 719	6		6.1			1	1 718.1
3.	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT L		<del> </del>	···	<del></del>	<del> </del>	237	0			••	<del> </del>	+	
3.1	Basic and applied research		<del>  '''</del>	1			= 21		<del> </del>	··-		<del> </del>	<del>                                     </del>	237.0
3.2	Development, testing and evaluation	ļ					1 475	0		6.1			<del> </del> -	1 481.1
4.	TOTAL (1+2+3)		15 544	3 542	7 30H		11 520	302		500.9	154.5	130	7	39 008.4

II	n order	to :	approximate	the	opportunity	costs	of	using	conscripts	in	the
military	sector	, th	e following	info	ormation is	reques	ted	:	<b>.</b>		

(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:  (wage per period of time, currency unit)
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: 236,000 (number of man-years)
With reference to the specific guidelines in section C, point (d), 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 (sect. B), preferably converted from foreign currencies to national currency at average annual market or par value exchange rates as reported by the International Monetary Fund.
Answer: 0 (amount)
With reference to section C, points (m) and (n), the requested information should be reported here in the same value terms as used in the matrix (sect. B). It is requested that total expenditures, at least, and preferably detailed by type of force group as in columns (1) through (12) of the matrix, be reported for the following items:
Depletion of ordnance and ammunition: ordnance:; ammo: 416
Sales from the military sector of:
(a) land
(b) real estate other than land )
(c) equipment )
(d) services )

(e)

Respondents are requested to inform the Panel as to whether statistics of the following kinds would be readily available for the reporting year.

	Answ	er
	Available	Not available
Price index of specific relevance to the military sector		X
Exports of military equipment		X
Such exports divided by		
<ul><li>(i) countries</li><li>(ii) regions</li></ul>		X
Imports of military equipment	X	
Such imports divided by		
(i) countries	X	
(ii) regions	X	

Possibilities for converting national military expenditures into a common currency for comparison purposes will be considered by the Ad Hoc Panel in drawing up its recommendations. 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.

#### INDONESIA

/Original: English/ /Il April 1980/

B. Proposed matrix for international reporting on military expenditure

(Actual outlays, current prices)

(Table A of United Nations document A/31/222/Rev.1)

Country: INDONESIA Fiscal year: 1 April 1978 // 31 March 1979

day month year day month year

(The reporting or fiscal year most closely coinciding with calendar year 1978 for which data are available)

National currency in unit of measure: 10 million Indonesian rupiah

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

-23-

$\overline{}$	Force groups						Central	aupport			Militar	y assista	nce <u>d</u> /	
		Stra-				Other	administ		Paramil-				UN	Total
Resource	e costs	tegic forces (1)	Isnd forces (2)	Maval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	forces (5)	Support (6)	Command (7)	itary forces b/ (8)	Civil defence g/ (9)	Home territory (10)	Abroad (11)	keeping (12)	(1-12) (13)
1.	OPERATING COSTS		23 928	6 892	5 000		4 952	634	11 467					52 693
1.1	Personnel e/	٠.	16 503	ls 113	2 d/15		2 080		7 469					33 107
2.1.1	Civilian		3 635	1 289	687		312		346					6 369
1.1.2	Conscripts f	-:-	12 868	2 825	ត 255		1 768		7 122	.,,				26 838
1.1.3	Other military, incl. reserves		0	0	0		0		0					0
1.2	Operations and maintenance		7 425	2 778	2 058		à 872		4 019					19 152
1.2.1	Materials for current use g/		5 371	1 462	1 296	<u></u>	1 278		3 176					12 SE
1.2.2	Maintenance and repair h/		879	957	417		445		285					2 9E3
1.2.3	Travel expenses etc. i/		5կկ	115	3.56		574		258					1 647
1.2.4	Real estate rents 1/		630	244	187		575		300					1 936
1.2.5	Other		0	0	0				0				111	0
2.	PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION		3.928	3 930	3 522		2 220	1 064	1 455					16 129
2.1	Procurement		1 366	3.436	3 009		1.352		1489					9 652
	Aircraft and engines		0	36	2 740				63	.,.				2 559
	Missiles incl. conv. warheads	•••	0	0	0				Ç	.,.				Ü
2.1.3	Muclear warheads and bombs		0	c	0				0		.,			0
.1.4	Shine and boats		. P4	3 188	0				F.O					3 . 59
.1.5	Armoured vehicles 1/		206	0	0				0					80%
.1.6	Artillery		79	0	0				0					79
2.1.7	Other ground force weapons		255	52	0	.,,			92					369
2.1.8	Ordnance and ammunition m/-		1.69_	0	72				23					264
2-1-9	Electronics and communications		231	0	37		485		121					674
2.1.10	Mon-armoured vehicles		258	0	1,35				89					1:02
2.1.11	Other		24	160	25		867		0					1 076
2.2	Construction n/		2 561	495	513		868		976					5 413
2.2.1	Air bases, airfields		0	19	818				0					231
2.2.2	Missile sites		0	0	٥		· · ·		. 0					0
2.2.3	Naval bases and facilities		0	302	0	<u></u>			٥					302
2.2.4	Electronics, etc. o/		145	0	53	<u> </u>			99				***	197
2,2,5	Personnel facilities		1 774	5	37		<u></u>		1.C4				<u> </u>	1 975
2.2.6	Redical facilities		0	0	0		25		0					25
2.2.7	Training facilities p/		669	0	7		357		303					1.176
2.2.8	Warehouses, depots, etc. g/	<u> </u>	0	104	69	<del></del>		ļ					<del></del>	175
2,2,9	Command and adm. facilities		0	70	107		58.6		423					1 174
2.2.10	Fortifications		0	٥	0	<u> </u>			0					٥
2.2.11	Shelters r/		٧	0		<u> </u>							<del></del>	
2.2.12	Land s/	<u> </u>	0	0	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				···	<u></u>			0
2.2.15	Other		134	0	27	<del></del> -		···-	0	···			····	161
3.	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT t/	<del></del>	50	6	2	<del> </del>	45	<del> </del> _		<del></del>		<del></del>	<del> </del>	714
3.1	Basic and applied research	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	0	0	0	-0-		. 0		<del>:-</del>	- 144-	<u> </u>
3.2	Development, testing and evaluation	ļ <del></del>	50	6	2	<u> </u>	45	ļ	1					74
4.	TOTAL (1+2+3)		27 875	TO 958	£ 524		7 217	1 698	12 954					69 096

### Foot-notes to the matrix

- 1/ Figures reported under 1.1.2 on "Conscripts" are salaries and allowances for all military personnel, regular and draft. But defence budget does not include pension funds which are taken care of by the Department of Finance, as for all the other retired government civil servants.
- 2/ Item 1.2.4 are expenditures for electricity, telephone, water and gas. Almost all facilities, including lands used by military units or establishments, are government properties, therefore no rents.
  - 3/ Only for the procurements of ammunitions.
- 4/2.2.1 and 2.2.3 are mostly not for new constructions, but more for the maintenance of those facilities.
- 5/ By paramilitary forces (column 8) are meant the police force of the country. Police is part of the armed services, and thus organized under the Department of Defence.
- 6/ Civil defence is organized by the Department of Interior, while technical guidance and support is given by the armed services.
- 7/ Expenditures for the United Nations peace-keeping force are included in columns 6 and 7.

## Part II

In	order	to	appı	coximate	the	opportunit	У	costs	of	using	conscripts	in	the
military	secto	or,	the	following	ng i	nformation	is	reque	este	ed:			

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: Rp. 192.000, - per year (wage per period of time, currency unit)	
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.	ıg
Answer: 25.500 (number of man-years)	
With reference to the specific guidelines in section C, point (d), 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 (sect. B), preferably converted from foreign currencies to national currency at average annual market or par value exchange rates as reported by the International Monetary Fund.  Answer: 57	he
(amount)	
With reference to section C, points (m) and (n), the requested information should be reported here in the same value terms as used in the matrix (sect. B). It is requested that total expenditures, at least, and preferably detailed by type of force group as in columns (1) through (12) of the matrix, be reported for the following items:	
Depletion of ordnance and ammunition: Not available	
Sales from the military sector of:	
(a) land None	
(b) real estate other than land None	
(c) equipment None	
(d) services None	
(e) other -	

Respondents are requested to inform the Panel as to whether statistics of the following kinds would be readily available for the reporting year.

	Answe	<u>r</u>
	Available	Not available
Price index of specific relevance to the military sector		<u>/x/</u>
Exports of military equipment		$\sqrt{X}$
Such exports divided by		
(i) countries		<u>/X/</u>
(ii) regions		$\frac{\overline{x}}{\sqrt{x}}$
Imports of military equipment	<u>/x</u> /	
Such imports divided by		
(i) countries	<u>/x/</u>	
(ii) regions	$\sqrt{X}$	

Possibilities for converting national military expenditures into a common currency for comparison purposes will be considered by the Ad Hoc Panel in drawing up its recommendations. 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.

#### ITALY

<u>√</u>0riginal: French/ <u>/</u>28 March 1980/

In view of Italy's interest in the question of reducing military budgets and of the importance in that connexion of the Ad Hoc Panel's study, the Permanent Representative of Italy has the honour to transmit herewith the above-mentioned reporting instrument with the entries completed for Italy's defence budget for the year 1980.

With regard to category 2.2 "Construction", the technical organization of the Italian budget estimates is such that only over-all data can be stated and not the details sought in items 2.2.1-2.2.13. Moreover, the Italian Government considered it useful to add to the categories contained in the proposed standardized reporting instrument an additional category covering "daily average remuneration of armed forces personnel", in the belief that this datum will make a thorough assessment of military budgets easier. Finally, it would, in Italy's view, be desirable to have the standardized reporting instrument specify the unit costs of the largest items of equipment (missiles, tanks and combat aircraft), in order to make it easier to compare individual military budgets.

## 1

# PROPOSED MATRIX FOR INTERNATIONAL REPORTING ON MILITARY EXPENDITURE (Billions of lire)

## Italy - 1980 Defence Budget

\	Force groups	Strategic forces	Land forces	Naval forces	Air forces	Other	Central adminis		Paramilitary forces	Civil defence	Milita	ry assi	tance	Total
						forces (State	1	ommand	(G.P./P.S.)	detence	Home	Abroad	UN Peace	(1-12)
. 1	Resource costs					police)	Support (USG)	Command (SMD)			tory		keep-	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	OPERATING COSTS													
1.1	Personnel		464.8	114.1	267.2	682.8	64.2	15.2	5.2		-		-	1 613.5
1.1.1	Civilian		128.8	62.0	57.4	1.0	184.9	3.9	-	<u></u>	-		-	438.0
1.1.2	Conscripts		442.4	86.7	161.8		29.7	5.3	-	-		_	-	809.8
1.1.3	Other military, incl. reserves		13.5	-	-	70.4	-	-	_					-
1.2	Operations and maintenance		<del></del>											1
1.2.1	Materials for current use		108.2	40.2	76.7	22.0	35.5	1.2	12.6					296.4
1.2.2	Maintenance and repair	-	274.2	124.1	239.3	37.9	36.0	4.4	5.4					721.3
1.2.3	Travel expenses etc.	-	56.6	16.5	25.5	в.6	21.1	3.2	-					131.9
1.2.4	Real estate rents	-	1.3	0.1	0.3	1.3	43.3	2.0	-					48.3
1.2.5	Other	-	12.4	23.7	58.0	7.7	51.2	31.3	16.կ					200.7
2.	PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION													
2.1	Procurement													
2,1,1	Aircraft and engines	-	17.1	8.9	413.6	-	28.0	•	-					467.6
2.1.2	Missiles incl. conv. warheads	_	6.8	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	-				12.2
2.1.3	Muclear warheads and bombs	-	_	-		-	-	_	_					-
2.1.4	Ships and boats	-	-	280.9	_	-	9.8	-	-					290.7
2,1,5	Armoured vehicles	-	195.7		_	0.9		-	-					196.6
2.1.6	Artillery	-	64.7	60.2	-	-		_	-					124.9

Force groups	Strategic forces	Land forces	Maval forces	Air forces	Other	Central	support	Paramilitary forces	Civil defence	Milita	ry assi	stance	Total
voter Broaks	lorees	10100	10.000	Torces	forces (State		ommand	(G.P./P.S.)	derence	Home terri-	Abroad	UN Peace	(1-12)
					police)	Support (USG)	Command (SMD)			tory		keep-	
Resource costs	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2.1.7 Other ground force weapons	_	0.4	-		1.5	-	-	-					1.9
2.1.8 Ordnance and ammunition	-	1.0	3.2	-	-	-	-	1.0					5.2
2.1.9 Electronics and communications	-	38.0	66.0	62.8	1.6	3.8	18.3	17.2					207.7
2.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles	-	12.7	-	18.3	1.3	-	-	-					32.3
2.1.11 Other	-	23.6	5.4	26.8	1.0	6.3		-					63.1
2.2 Construction		30.5	16.1		2.2	10.0	43.6	4.5					106.9
2.2.1 Airbases, airfields													
2.2.2 Missile sites													
2.2.3 Naval bases and facilities													
2.2.4 Electronics etc.													
2.2.5 Personnel facilities													
2.2.6 Medical facilities													
2.2.7 Training facilities													
2.2.8 Warehouses, depots etc.													
2.2.9 Command and adm. facilities													
2.2.10 Fortifications													
2.2.11 Shelters					-								
2.2.12 Land													
2.2.13 Other													

	Force groups	Strategic forces	Land forces	Naval forces	Air forces	Other combat		support tration	Paramilitary forces	Civil defence	Milita	ry assi	stance	Total
		!	}	{		forces (State	and c	ommand	(G.P./P.S.)			Abroad		(1-12)
	Resource costs					police)	Support (USG)	Command (SMD)			terri- tory		Peace keep- ing	1
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
3.	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT													
3.1	Basic and applied research		0,9	0.9	-	1	-	2.8	-					4.6
3.2	Development, testing and evaluation		7.3	1.2	43.4	•	-	17.2	-					69.1
<u>ب</u>	TOTAL (1+2+3)		1 900.9	910.2	1 456.5	840.2	523.8	148.4	62,3					5 842.3

## Average daily remuneration of armed forces personnel (by rank)

- Officers

: 30 450 lire

- Non-commissioned officers: 22 190 "

- Conscripts

: 1 000 "

#### PROPOSED MATRIX FOR INTERNATIONAL REPORTING ON MILITARY EXPENDITURE

#### 1. Operating costs

				·			(Pesos)				·				
	Force groups	Stra- tegic	Land	Naval	Air	Other combat	Military Industry		support tration	Para-	Civil defence		Military ssistand		Total
Pagang	ce costs	forces	forces	forces	forces	forces	_		ommand	tary forces		Home terri-	Abroad	UN Peace-	TOTAL
MEBOUI.	ce costs	. (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	<b>{*</b> }	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	tory 10)	(11)	keeping (12)	(13)
1. OP	ERATING COSTS														
1.1	Personnel		8 690 641 000		526 359 000		82 176 000	<u> </u>							9 299 176 000
1.1.1	Civilian		15 769 000		1 831 000		214 385 000								231 985 000
1.1.2	Conscripts												:		
1.1.3	Other military, incl. reserves														
1.2 <u>O</u>	perations and maintenance														
1.2.1	Materials for current use		977 649 000		52 446 000		100 293 000				:				1 130 388 000
1.2,2	Maintenance and repair		148 926 000		118 195 000	·	100 293 000			-					367 414 000
1.2.3	Travel expenses etc.		16 500 000				170 000								16 670 000
1.2.4	Real estate rents		10 000 000						-						10 000 000
1.2.5	Other		310 197 000		276 000		9 749 000								320 222 000

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## PROPOSED MATRIX FOR INTERNATIONAL REPORTING ON MILITARY EXPENDITURE

### 2. Procurement and construction

	Force groups	Stra- tegic forces	Land forces	Naval forces	Air forces	Other combat forces	Military Industry Depart- ment	adminis and c	support stration command Command	Para- mili- tary forces	1	а	Militar ssistan Abroad	ce	Total
Kesour	ce costs	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(*)	(6)	(7)	(8)		tory (10)		keeping (12)	(13)
	OCUREMENT AND INSTRUCTION														
2.1 <u>P</u> 1	ocur ement														<del></del>
2.1.1	Aircraft and engines		<del></del>		80 962 000										80 962 000
2.1.2	Missiles incl. conv. warheads														
2.1,3	Nuclear warheads and bombs							-							
2.1.4	Ships and boats														
2.1.5	Armoured vehicles												-		
2.1.6	Artillery														
2.1.7	Other ground force weapons		51 502 000					7							51 502 000
2.1.8	Ordinance and ammunition		850 000				66 000								916 000
2.1.9	Electronics and communications														
	Non-armoured vehicles		80 000 000				1 750 000								81 750 000
2.1.11	Other		70 691 000				60 750 000								131 441 000

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#### PROPOSED MATRIX FOR INTERNATIONAL REPORTING ON MILITARY EXPENDITURE

#### 2. Procurement and construction (continued)

Force groups	Stra- tegic	Land	Naval	Alr	Other	Military Industry	Central adminis	support tration	Para- mili-	Civil defence	а	Military ssistanc	:e	Total
Resource costs	forces	forces	forces	forces	forces	Depart- ment	and c Support	Command Command	tary forces		terri- tory	1	peace- keeping	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(+)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2.2 Construction														
2.2.1 Airbases, airfields														
2.2.2 Missile sites														
2.2.3 Naval bases and facilities														
2.2.4 Electronics etc.		37 546 000												37 546 000
2.2.5 Personnel facilities		132 421 000												132 421 000
2.2.6 Medical facilities														
2.2.7 Training facilities p/														
2.2.8 Warehouses, depots, etc. g						10 000 000								10 000 000
2.2.9 Command and adm. facilities														
2.2.10 Fortifications														
2.2.11 Shelters <u>r</u> /														
2.2.12 Land <u>B</u> /														
2.2.13 Other														

#### PROPOSED MATRIX FOR INTERNATIONAL REPORTING ON MILITARY EXPENDITURE

- 3. Research and Development
- 4. Total

	Force groups	Stra- tegic forces	Land forces	Naval forces	Air forces	Other combat forces	Military Industry Depart-	adminis	support tration command	 Civil defence	a	Milltary saistan Abroad	ce	Total
Resou	arce costs	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	ment (*)		Command (7)		terri- tory (10)		peace- keeping (12)	(13)
3.	Research and Development t/											,		
3.1	Basic and applied research													
3.2	Development, testing and evaluation													
4.	TOTAL (1+2+3)		10,542,692,000		780,069,000		491,839,000							11,814,600,000

<sup>\*</sup> Additional column taking account of the structure of the Mexican Army and Air Force (SDN).

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#### NETHERLANDS

 $\sqrt{0}$ riginal: English $\sqrt{15}$  April 1980 $\sqrt{7}$ 

This memorandum shall have to be considered as an integral part of the Netherlands' reply to the note of the Secretary-General. Conversely the document entitled "Proposed Reporting Matrix and Instructions" as filled in by and for the Netherlands should not be used independently from this memorandum.

### Reporting matrix

- re: 1.1.3. Military pensions are headed in total under "Support" (6) at the amount of 942,462 thousands of guilders.
- re: 1.2.2. Major overhauls and modifications are included in the appropriate "procurement" items.
- re: 1.2.3. The amounts between brackets only concern "travel expenses". An amount of 2,895 thousands of guilders under "Support" (6) represents the expenditure for periodicals.
- re: 2.2. The specification asked is not available.
- re: 3. The amounts for Research and Development are for technical reasons included in the appropriate "procurement" items, for the total amount of 89,538 thousands of guilders.
- re: (8) 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).
- re: (9) Figures concerning "Civil Defence" are included in the Netherlands' reply. It is stressed that these figures originate from the budget of the Ministry of the Interior. (For technical reasons it was found necessary to present budgetary figures instead of real expenditures. Therefore these figures represent estimates and are put between brackets.)

If a reporting State would consider it to be unsuitable to report on civil defence expenditures, such a view should in the opinion of the Netherlands be expressed in that State's reply concerning the reporting instrument and should form integral part of that reply.

## B. Proposed matrix for international reporting on military expenditure

(Actual outlays, current prices)

(Table A of United Nations document A/31/222/Rev.1)

Country: Netherlands Fiscal year: 1 January 1978 // 31 December 1978

day month year day month year

(The reporting or fiscal year most closely coinciding with calendar year 1978 for which data are available)

National currency and unit of measure: Thousands of Dutch guilders

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

_	Force groups						Central administr	support	,		Milita	y mesistar	ice d/	
Resource	costs	Stra- tegic forces (1)	Land forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Other combat forces (5)	and commu		Paramil- itary forces b/ (8)	Civil defence c/ (9)	Home territory (10)	Abroad (11)	UN Peace keeping (12)	Total (1-12) (13)
	OPERATING COSTS	<u> </u>	3 055 675		1 322 744	171 907	1 404 791	3 118	**	(159 996)	<del></del>	17 300	••	7 417 079
1.			2 332 119	975 560	891 070	143 503	1 157 326	3 118		( 25 178)				5 525 874
1.1.1	Personnel e/ Civilian		611, 023	323 205	176 028	6 705	183 968	2 631	• •	(11 921)		••		1 315 481
1.1.2	Conscripts f/	••	629 986	18 258	57 062	4 638	1 023	]		( 2 478)	••		•	713 449
	Other military, incl.		1 091 110	632 097	657 <del>9</del> 80	132 160	972 335	487		( 10 779)		.,		3 496 948
1.2	Operations and maintenance		723 556	307 988	431 674	28 404	247 465			(134 818)		17 300		1 891 205
1.2.1	Materials for current use g/	•	330 723	113 944	200 936	9 303	112 238		••	(14 185)			••	781 329
1.2.2	Maintenance and repair h/		222 660	146 009	153 808	5 750		:-	<u> </u>	(14 367)				542 594
1.2.3	Travel expenses etc. i/		66 320	19 218	20 775	3 008	7 742			L				117 063
1.2.4	Real estate rents 1/	••	•••	.,.				-::-						
1.2.5	Other		103 853	28 817	56 155	10 343	127 485		·	(106 266)		17 300		450 219
2.	PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION	·	901 345	621 776	701 510	10 800				( 19 952)	37 000	41 645		2 334 028
2.1	Procurement	••	786 070	574 776	637 750	3 700				( 2 902)		••	• •	2 005 198
	Aircraft and engines		2 070	53 700	455 565	, , ,	,.		:	• •			• • •	511 335
2.1.1	Missiles incl. conv. warheads			• • •				.,	:					
2.1.2	Muclear warheads and bombs	-:-												
2.1.4	Ships and boats			440 50D					.1.7		.,			440 500
2.1.5	Armoured vehicles 1/	- <del></del>	316 000									,.		316 000
2.1.6	Artillery	<del></del>	7							,.				
2.1.7	Other ground force weapons						••				••			
2.1.8	Ordnance and ammunition m/		189 000	10 000	18 280	330								217 610
2.1.9	Electronics and communications	•••	33 000	55 000	44 153	1 060			••	(2080)				102 293
2.1.10	Non-armoured Vehicles	••	164 000	1 000	10 353	2 140	••				••			177 493
2,1,11	Other	• • •	85 000	47 576	109 399	170	•			( 822)				239 967
2.2	Construction n/	• •	115 275	47 000	63 760	7 100	•			(17 050)	37 000	41 645		328 830
2.2.1	Air bases, airfields	••						••		•••	***			
2.2.2	Missile sites		· · · · · ·	,		••,				••				
2.2.3	Naval bases and facilities	:	,			•••	••			••			4.	
2.2.4	Electronics, etc. o/									,,,				
2.2.5	Personnel facilities					• • •			••					
2.2.6	Medical facilities	••								( 11 118)				11 118
2.2.7	Training facilities p/									•••				
2.2.8	Warehouses, depots, etc. q/		.,.				,,						<u> </u>	<del></del>
2.2.9	Command and adm. facilities	.,											<u></u>	<u> </u>
2.2.10	Fortifications													<del></del>
2.2.11	Shelters r/				1 + 1					( 4 606)			<u> </u>	4 606
2.2.12	Land s/	.,		•••	•••	.,,							··-	
2.2.13	Other									( 1 326)			<u> </u>	1 326
3.	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT t/											·		<u> </u>
3.1	Basic and applied research													<del></del>
3.2	Development, testing and evaluation													
4.	TOTAL (1+2+3)		3 957 020	1903 324	2 024 254	182 707	1 404 791	3 118		179 948	37 000	58 945	 	9 751 107

## Part II

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 nilitary sector.
Answer: 21,000 guilders a year.
(wage per period of time, currency unit)
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:
(number of man-years)
With reference to the specific guidelines in section C, point (d), 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 (sect. B), preferably converted from foreign currencies to national currency at average annual market par value exchange rates as reported by the International Monetary Fund.
Answer: none (amount)
With reference to section C, points (m) and (n), the requested information should be reported here in the same value terms as used in the matrix (sect. B). It is requested that total expenditures, at least, and preferably detailed by type of force group as in columns (1) through (12) of the matrix, be reported for the following items:

Consumption of ordnance and ammunition:

Respondents are requested to inform the Panel as to whether statistics of the following kinds would be readily available for the reporting year.

	<u>An</u>	swer
	Available	Not available
Price index of specific relevance to the military sector		<u>/</u> x/
Exports of military equipment		<u>/x</u> /
Such exports divided by  (i) countries		<u>/x</u> /
(ii) regions	$\Box$	<u>/x/</u>
Imports of military equipment		<u>/X</u> /
Such imports divided by  (i) countries		<u>/x</u> /
(ii) regions	$\Box$	<u>/X</u> /

Possibilities for converting national military expenditures into a common currency for comparison purposes will be considered by the Ad Hoc Panel in drawing up its recommendations. 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.

#### NEW ZEALAND

 $\sqrt{0}$ riginal: English $\sqrt{18}$  June 1980 $\sqrt{1}$ 

The New Zealand Ministry of Defence has requested that attention be drawn to the fact that their figures do not include war pensions nor superannuation payments for ex-servicemen or civilian employees of the Ministry. In compiling the figures on research and development, the Ministry has aggregated all expenditure, including personnel costs, under that heading.

# Proposed matrix for international reporting on military expenditure

(Actual outlays, current prices)

(Table A of United Nations document A/31/222/Rev.1)

#### (Thousands of New Zealand dollars)

	Force groups						Central	support ration			Militar	ry assiste	nce d/	
Resour	ce costs	Stra- tegic forces (1)	Land forces (2)	Naval forces	Air forces (4)	Other combat forces (5)	Support	mand a/	Paramil- itary forces b/ (8)	Civil defence c/ (9)	Home territory (10)	Abroad (11)	Peace keeping (12)	Total (1-12) (13)
1.	OPERATING COSTS		98 581	56 014	78 491			32 000				534	112	_265 732
31	Personnel e/	<u> </u>	69 544	39 173	45 143			23 715				501	_112	177 686
1.1.1	Civilian		6 049	13 136	2 367			9 885						32 037
J -7.5	Conscripts <u>f</u> /													
1.1.3	Other military, incl. reserves		63 495	26 037	42 176			13 830				201	112	145 851
1.2	Operations and maintenance		29 037	16 841	33 348			8 285				333		87 Elds
1.2.1	Materials for current use g/		8 672	8 412	11, 988			625				116		29 813
1.2.2	Maintenance and repair h/		13 612	5 484	16 598			1 317				2		37.013
1.2.3	Travel expenses etc. i/		4 919	1 645	3 016			3 070				214		12 864
1.2.4	Real estate rents 1/		9	_ 25	56			463						553
1.2.5	Other		1 825	1 275	1 690			2 810				1		7 601
2.	PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION		10 341	8 571	11 057			1 375						31, 344
2.1	Procurement		5.789	7 584	7 896			842						22 111
2.1.1	Aircraft and engines	<u> </u>	2.103	1.204	4 379			. 042					<del> </del>	22 111 4 379
2.1.2	Missiles incl. conv. warheads				7.719									4 3 79
2.1.3	Nuclear warheads and bombs												<b>-</b>	
2.1.4	Ships and boats			5 684										5 684
2.1.5	Armoured vehicles 1/			2 004										3 004
2.1.6	Artillery								•					
2-1.7	Other ground force weapons													
2.1.8	Ordnance and ammunition m/		983	177	1 258			398						2 816
2.1.9	Electronics and communications			***										2 010
2.1.10	Non-armoured vehicles		598	251	283									1.112
2.1.11	Other		4 208	1 492	1 976			14/414						8 120
2.2	Construction n/		4 552	987	3 161		-	533						9 233
2.2.1	Air bases, airfields			751	3 085									3 085
2-2.2	Missile sites													
2.2.3	Naval bases and facilities			729										723
2.2.4	Electronics, etc. o/													
2-2.5	Personnel facilities		683	258	76									1.017
2.2.6	Medical facilities													
2.2.7	Training facilities p/			,										
2.2.8	Warehouses, depots, etc. q/													
2.2.9	Command and adm. facilities													
2.2.10	Fortifications													
2.2.11	Shelters r/													
.2.12	Land B/		17											17
.2.13	Other		3 852					533						4 385
٠.	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT t/		65	1 450	750		165							2 430
i.1	Basic and applied research			1 170	290		30							1 490
2	Development, testing and evaluation		65	280	460		135							940
	TOTAL (1+2+3)		108 987	66 035	90 298		165	33, 375				534	112	299.506

/Original: English/ /7 August 1980/

# B. Proposed matrix for international reporting on military expenditure

(Actual outlays, current prices)

(Table A of United Nations document A/31/222/Rev.1)

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	Force groups		T	<u> </u>		T	Central	aupport		T	Wildter	ry assista	-TO- 4/	T
		Stra-	}	1		Other	administ	ration	Paramil-	1	ALLICA	,	T ux	-
Resource	ce costs	tegic forces (1)	forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	combat forces (5)	Support (6)	Command (7)	itary forces b/ (8)	Civil defence c/ (9)	Home territory (10)	Abroad (11)	Peace keeping (12)	Total (1-12) (13)
1.	OPERATING COSTS		1 643	1 071	1 205			1. 222	4.		0	0	120	5 261
1.1	Personnel e/	·	1 184	601	767			672			0	0	80	3 304
1.1.1	Civilian		304	195	550			<b>2</b> 89	•	41.6	0	0	0	1 008
1.1.2	Conscripts <u>f</u> /	<u> </u>	164	57	51			1	•		0	0	0	273
1.1.3	Other military, incl. reserves		716	349	496	.,		382	••	•••	0	0	80	2 023
1.2	Operations and maintenance	<u> </u>	459	470	438	••		550			0	0	. 40	1 957
1.2.1	Materials for current use g/		151	108	140			9		***	0	0		408
1.2.2	Maintenance and repair h/		183	245	204			59			0	0		691
1.2.3	Travel expenses etc. i/		\	}	)			}		•••				)
1.2.4	Real estate rents 1/							3						_
1.2.5	Other		) 125	) 117	) 94			) 482			0	0		5 818
2.	PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION	••	409	422	778			55		•••	142	54	0	1 860
5.1	Procurement		355	378	729	•••		55			0	0	0	1 495
2.1.1	Aircraft and engines		٥	0	643			0			0	0	1,0	643
5.1.2	Missiles incl. conv. warheads		0	0	0			0		•••	0, .	٥	0	0
2.1.3	Nuclear warheads and bombs		0	0	0			٥	··-	•••	0	0	0	c
2.1.4	Ships and boats	••	0	219	0	••		0			0	0	0	219
2.1.5	Armoured vehicles 1/	••	0	0	0	•••		٥			0	0	0	٥
2.1.6	Artillery	••	10	29	12	**		٥			٥	0	0	40
2.1.7	Other ground force weapons	••	53 142	0		••		D	:_		0	0	0	65
2.1.8	Ordnance and ammunition m/			98	25			٥			0	٥	0	265
2.1.9	Electronics and communications		28 96	28	33			14	:		_ 0	0	0	103
2.1.10	Non-armoured vehicles		96 4	3	<u></u>			3			0	.0	- 0	113
-	Other	••	76	1 44				38	••		0	0	0	47
2.2	Construction n/	:-	0	94	49			0			142	54	0	365
2.2.1	Air bases, airfields		0	0	1 2	• ••		0				•••	0	(1)
2.2.2	Missile sites		0	2				. 0					0	(2)
2.3	Naval bases and facilities		2	2	0 			0		_ ::-			0	(2)
:.2.4	Electronics, e+c. o/		16	5	4	••							0	(12)
1.2.5	Personnel facilities		5 TO							• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			0	(25)
2.6	Medical facilities	:	16	2	1 2			0			•••	•••	0 '	(4)
2.7	Training facilities p/		50			- :-			- "-		•••		0	(20)
2.8	Warehouses, depots, etc. q/		3	5	9			. 0				<u> </u>	0	(34)
.2.9	Command and adm. facilities		***************************************	18	3	··-		0		***		•••	0	(7)
	Fortifications		5					0	***				0	(24)
.2.11	Shelters r/			0	0			0		***		•••	0	(0)
	Land s/	:-	2 12	1	9			- 0		•••		•••	0	(12)
. 2.13	Other			5	7	•••		- 0						(24)
•	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT t/	••	٥	0	0			15		•••	0	0	- °	15
.1	Basic and applied research	••		0	. 0				···		. 0	. 0	0	
.2	Development, testing and evaluation	••	0	0	0					•••	0 .	0	0	
	TOTAL (1+2+3)		2 052	1 493	1 983			1 292		,	142	54	120	7 136

## Part II

In	order	to	appı	coximate	the	opportunit	У	costs	of	using	conscripts	in	the
military	secto	or,	the	following	ng i	nformation	is	reque	este	eđ:			

(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: 28.000 N Kr
(wage per period of time, currency unit)
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: 25.000 (number of man-years)
With reference to the specific guidelines in section C, point (d), respondent 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 (section B), preferably converted from foreign currencies to national currency at average annual market or par value exchange rates as reported by the International Monetary Fund.
96 mill Norwegian kroner
(amount)
With reference to section C, points (m) and (n), the requested information should be reported here in the same value terms as used in the matrix (section B) It is requested that total expenditures, at least, and preferably detailed by typ of force group as in columns (1) through (12) of the matrix, be reported for the following items:
Depletion of ordnance and ammunition:
Sales from the military sector of:
(a) land
(b) real estate other than land
(c) equipment
(d) services

Respondents are requested to inform the Panel as to whether statistics of the following kinds would be readily available for the reporting year.

		Ans	wer
	20 m	<u>Available</u>	Not available
Price index of specific relevance to the military sector		<u>/ x/</u>	
Exports of military equipment			<u>/ X/</u>
Such exports divided by			
(i) countries			//
(ii) regions			
Imports of military equipment			<u>/X/</u>
Such imports divided by			
(i) countries			<u>//</u>
(ii) regions			

Possibilities for converting national military expenditures into a common currency for comparison purposes will be considered by the Ad Hoc Panel in drawing up its recommendations. 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.

#### Comments

The completion of the matrix has proved to be a time-consuming task. This is primarily due to the fact that the subdivision of the Norwegian Defence establishment follows a pattern based on other criteria than the matrix drawn up by the Ad Hoc Panel. As a result it is impossible, without a considerable rearrangement of the Norwegian statements of account, to arrive at the expenditure for the various "Force groups" according to "Resource costs". If the matrix were to be altered to enable the required information to be obtained directly from the Norwegian accounts, this would entail changes which would presumably be unacceptable and serve little purpose otherwise. To facilitate the work somewhat, the following changes are however proposed:

- 1. "Central support administration and command" be viewed as a single heading.
- 2. "Travel expenses etc." (1.2.3) be confined to travel expenses only.

Attention is also drawn to the following points:

## Under "Force groups":

Item (7) includes expenditure both for "Support" (6) and "Command" (7). In total, the expenditures here are estimated at Nkr 1,150 million for "Support" and Nkr 250 million for "Command".

Civil defence expenditures (9) are not covered by the Defence Budget. These expenditures are therefore not included in the calculations.

## Under "Resource costs":

Items 1.2.3 and 1.2.4 have been taken together and entered under item 1.2.5.

Under 2.2 "Construction", expenditures for military assistance, "Home territory" (10) and "Abroad" (11) have been entered as respectively Nkr 142 million and Nkr 54 million. These are expenditures in connexion with NATO infrastructure programmes. It has not been considered feasible to split up these amounts into the different "resource costs". The amounts are therefore only included in the aggregate for "Construction". Items 2.2.1 to 2.2.15 have been placed in parenthesis, since the sum of these amounts does not tally with the aggregate sum "Construction", 2.2.

Expenditures on pay, approximately Nkr 45 million to "Research and development", item 3, are not included in calculating this sum, since these have been entered under item 1.1.

<u>/</u> Original:	English7
/21 January	19807

## Proposed matrix for international reporting on military expenditure

(Actual outlays, current prices)

(Table A of United Nations document A/31/222/Rev.1)

Country:	Sweden	Fiscal vear:	l July		1978	30 June		1979
	·	•			year	day	month	year
		(The reportin with calenda						
National	currency and unit of mea	sure:		Millior	n Swedish 1	ronor		
(The unit	of measure should not e	xceed one ten	thous	andth o	of the tota	al mil	itary e	expenditures)

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Force groups Resource costs							Central support administration and command a/ Paramil-				Militar			
		Stra- tegic	Land forces (2)	Nevel forces	Air forces (4)	Other			Paramil- itary	Civil	Home		UN Peace	Total
		forces (1)				forces (5)	Support (6)	Command (7)	forces b/	defence c/	territory (10)	Abroad (11)	keeping (12)	(1-12) (13)
1.	OPERATING COSTS		3 255	1 266	. 1 911		1 243	498		224			79	8 476
1.1	Personnel e/	آ سنا	2 323	872	999		963	362		165		1.	66	5 750
1.1.1	Civilian		740	314	416		879	<b>1</b> 81		129			0	2 659
1.1.2	Conscripts f/		510	110	74		5_	0		36			0	735
1.1.3	Other military, incl. reserves		1 073	8448	509		79	181		0			66 -	2 356
1.2	Operations and maintenance		932	394	912		280	136		59			13	2 726
1.2.1	Materials for current use g/		155	80	5/15		55	14		3			0	506
1.2.2	Maintenance and repair h	<u></u>	172	1.02	405		15	15		3			0	712
1.2.3	Travel expenses etc. i/		225	91	109		1,36	75		17			5	658
1.2.4	Real estate rents 1/1/		231	78	117		18	32		22				498
1.2.5	Other		149	43	39		89	10		14			8	352
2.	PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION	,	(1 365)	(689)	(2.560)		(60)	(51)		129			1	4_955
2.1	Procurement		1 020	642	2 411		0	45		43			1	4 162
2.1.1	Aircraft and engines		4	19	1 735	1,	_ 0	0_		0			0	1 758
2.1.2	Missiles incl. conv. warheads		92	21	218		0	0		0			0	331
2.1.3	Muclear warheads and bombs			1										
2.1.4	Ships and boats		0	215	0		0	0		0			0	215
2.1.5	Armoured vehicles 1/		297	0	0		0	0 -		0			0	297
2.1.6	Artillery		62	52	0		0	0		0			0	1.14
2.1.7	Other ground force weapons	•••	156	0	0		0	0		0			0	156
2.1.8	Ordnance and ammunition m/2/		117	118	31		0	0		0		<del></del>	0	266
2.1.9	Electronics and communications		128	146	256		0	45		5				580
2.1.10	Non-armoured vehicles		43	٥			0							147
2.1.11	Other		122	72	171		0	0		35				400
2.2	Construction n/		(345)	(47)	(149)		(60)	(6)		86			0	793
2.2.1	Air bases, airfields		0	0	31		0	٥		0			-	31
2.2.2	Missile sites		0	0	0	<u> </u>	0	0		0			0	0
2.2.3	Naval bases and facilities		0	0	0		0	0		, 0			0	0
2.2,4	Electronics, etc. o/		0	0	0		0	0		0			0	0
2.2.5	Personnel facilities	••	139	6	55		0	0		0			-	167
5.2.6	Medical facilities		1.5	0	0		0	0		0		<u></u>	0 1	13
2.2.7	Training facilities p/		53	15	28		0	0		7			0	103
8,5,5	Warehouses, depots, etc. g/	···	56	1	55	<u> </u>	٥	0		2		<u> </u>	0	81
2.2.9	Command and adm. facilities		46	0	0	<u> </u>	49	0		0		<del></del> :	0	95
2.2.10	Fortifications	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				1	<u> </u>	32 3/		<u> </u>	-	132
2.2.11	Shelters r/	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	40	••	<u> </u>	0	40
2.2.12	Land s/	<u></u>	9	1	0			0		0	<u></u>	<u> </u>	0	10
2.2.13	Other		29	24	46		ц	6		5		··-	0	191
3.	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT t/4/		(123)	(67)	(462)		(0)	(2)	1	(11)		L	(0)	790
3.1	Basic and applied research		(28)	(17)	(35)	1	(0)	(0)	1 ::	. (10)	7.		(0)	215
3.2	Development, testing and evaluation		95	50	427	1	0	5	T	1			0	575
4.	TOTAL (1+2+3)	<u> </u>	(4 743)	(5 055)	(4 933)	<u> </u>	(1 303)	(551)	<u> </u>	(364)		<u> </u>	89 5/	14 221

### Foot-notes to the filled-in matrix

- 1/ The figures given under item "1.2.4 Real estate rents" include capital costs and costs of maintenance for military establishments and all costs (including heating) for such buildings that are rented but not owned by the military sector. This refers to columns 2-4.
  - 2/ Ammunition exclusively. The definition of "ordinance" is not quite clear.
- 3/ This figure shows expenditure on fortifications for the protection of the commanding and administrative centres of the civil defence.
  - 4/ See explanations under foot-note (t) in the annexed "Comments".
- 5/ The total extra outlays for Swedish United Nations peace-keeping forces amounted to 160 million kroner. It is, however, estimated that half of it will be reimbursed by the United Nations.

#### Part II

In	order	to:	appr	oximate 1	the	opportunity	r co	osts	of	using	conscripts	in	the
military	secto	or,	the	following	ng :	information	is	requ	ıest	sed:			

(a)	The	average	civil	ian wage	rate	that	the	cons	cript	s wot	uld have	beer	1
likely to	obta	ain duri	ng the	reporti	ng yea	ar if	they	r had	not	been	occupied	lin	the
military s	secto	or.					123				4.0	. 2,	

Answer: In the range between 6,000 and 6,500 SW kroner

(wage per period of time, currency unit)

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: 37,049

(number of man-years)

With reference to the specific guidelines in section C, point (d), 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 (sect. B), preferably converted from foreign currencies to national currency at average annual market or par value exchange rates as reported by the International Monetary Fund.

Answer: None (amount)

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

wing items:

(2) (3) (4) (6) (7) (13)

Depletion of ordnance and ammunition: 184 28 24 0 0 236

Sales from the military sector of:

- 1

3

Respondents are requested to inform the Panel as to whether statistics of the following kinds would be readily available for the reporting year.

#### Answer

	Available	Not available
Price index of specific relevance to the military sector		<u>/ x /</u>
Exports of military equipment	<u>/ x /</u>	
Such exports divided by  (i) countries  (ii) regions  Imports of military equipment		<u>/ x /</u>
Such imports divided by  (i) countries  (ii) regions	<u>/</u> /	<u>/ x /</u>

Possibilities for converting national military expenditures into a common currency for comparison purposes will be considered by the Ad Hoc Panel in drawing ap its recommendations. 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.

Annex

Estimation of average civilian wage rate for employees in the age of 20-24 years

Sector selection	Monthly pay (mid-78)	Social costs (2)	Total (1)+(2) (3)	Number of full-time employees (4)	Weights	Weighted pay (3)x(5) (6)
Manufacturing ind						
Salaried employees	4 467	1 742	6 209	4 276	0.080	496.7
Workers	5 541	2 161	7 702	8 552	0.159	1 224.6
Prade						
Salaried employees	4 351	1 697	6 048	2 416	0.045	272.2
Vorkers .	4 137	1 613	5 750	12 770	0.238	1 368.5
Public sector						
Central government	4 319	1 684	6 003	16 947	0.316	1 896.9
Local government	4 053	1 581	5 634	8 709	0.162	912.7
						6 172 <u>1</u> /

<sup>1/</sup> This figure, which must be regarded as very approximate, should be raised by about 5 per cent to account for wage increases during the fiscal year 1978/79. The impact of unemployment should also be considered.

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#### Comments

- 1. With reference to page 8 in the reporting instrument, the Swedish Government would like to declare that it has encountered no great difficulties when filling in the matrix. Some improvements may still be made with regard to the composition of the matrix and the formulation of its accompanying instructions and guidelines. Such measures should, however, not change the main structure and content of the proposed reporting instrument which the Swedish Government regards as an appropriate, viable and recommendable means of reporting military expenditures.
- 2. The following comments are made with reference to the respective foot-notes in part I of the instructions for the filling-in of the matrix.
  - Foot-note (c): The Swedish Government is still of the opinion earlier expressed to the Secretary-General that the main purpose of a country's civil defence is to protect the civilian population and not to contribute to the military strength of the country. It is therefore doubtful whether expenditure on civil defence should be treated like military expenditure and reported together with such expenditure. The preference of the Swedish Government is that the column for civil defence be removed from the matrix.
  - Foot-note (h): According to Swedish accounting practices, major modification and repair activities are budgeted and accounted for under different headings. The figures shown in the matrix have consequently been reported accordingly and no particular problems have been encountered on this point.
  - Foot-note (i): The heading of item 1.2.3 seems to be somewhat misleading. It is suggested that it be reformulated to read "1.2.3. Purchased services" with the following explanatory lines: "This item should include expenditures for various kinds of purchased services such as travel expenses, postal charges, printing expenses and other".
  - Foot-note (j): In the Swedish accounting system the military sector has to pay capital costs also for such buildings and facilities that belong to the military sector itself. It has therefore not been difficult to find and report the desired figures. This accounting practice will, however, be abandoned after the fiscal year 1979/30.

One problem that seems to call for some consideration is the fact that costs for the use of buildings are reported under several items. Item 1.2.1 "Materials for current use" includes for instance the costs for heating (petroleum products) in case the military sector pays for these costs separately. In other cases, when they are paid for as an integral part of the rent costs, they will normally appear under 1.2.4 "Real estate rents". It is the same thing with the costs of maintenance, which may be reported separately under 1.2.3 "Maintenance and repair" but also fall under item 1.2.4.

Considering this rather confusing pattern it may be preferable to instruct the respondents to report all kinds of rent costs under one single item. Foot-note (k): Concerning such major weapons systems that were procured by Swedish forces in the reporting year their average-length-of-service rates could be roughly estimated as follows.

2.1.1	Aircraft (system 37 Viggen)	15	years
2.1.2	Missiles etc. (mainly air defence and air-to-air missiles)	15	Ħ÷
2.1.4	Ships and boats (patrol-boats)	25	11
2.1.5	Armoured vehicles (light tanks)	25	11

During the same year equivalent equipment of the same order and magnitude has been taken out of service so in no case has the procurement of new systems led to an increase of military equipment within the armed forces.

Foot-note (t): One problem has been to distribute such research costs which could not be referred to any particular force group. As a consequence of this, the figures reported in the different columns under items 3 and 3.1 do not add up to the total figure given in column 13. A way of eliminating this inconsistency could be to insert an extra column for this type of expenditure.

The distinction between basic research for military purposes and other basic research has been made by the Swedish Government on a purely institutional basis. The basic research reported in the matrix has been limited to such basic research that has been identified and carried out by the National Defence Research Institute.

It seems most probable that basic research will be identified and reported according to very different principles by different countries. This seems to call for further attention when refining the matrix.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

/Original: English///
/27 August 1980/

# Proposed matrix for international reporting on military expenditure

(Actual outlays, current prices)

(Table A of United Nations document A/31/222/Rev.1)

Country: United States of America

Fiscal year: 1 October 1977 / 30 September 1978

day month year day month year

(The reporting or fiscal year most closely coinciding with calendar year 1978 for which data are available)

National currency and unit of measure: US dollar: million

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

Table 1. Outlays (By Agency and Service)

<u></u>	Component		<del>,</del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ent of Defe ury Function					Milit			
Resource	Resource costs		Army (2)	Navy	Air Force (4)	Marine Corps (5)	Defence Agencies	Defence wide* (7)	National Guards (8)	Defence Civil Prepar- edness Agency* (9)	Dept. of Energy (Nuclear Mater- ials+ (10)	Abroad (11)	UN Peace keeping (12)	Total (1-12) (13)
		$\rightarrow$	19 495	18 298	17 068	2 730	2 884	10 444	2 561	(22)	1 670			75 172
	OPERATING COSTS				11 039	2 188	1 525	9 432	1 881	22		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		51, 862
-	Personnel e/	<u></u>	14 176 5 755	11 599 5 833	4 164	336	1 525	261	980	22	<del> </del>			18 876
	Civilian		2 177	3 000	4 204									70.090
1.1.2	Conscripts 1/		8 421	5 766	6 875	1 852		9 171*	901	0				32 987
1.1.3	Other military, incl. reserves	-J											L	
1.2	Operations and maintenance		5.319	6 699	6 029	542	1 359	1 012	680	<del>} ···</del>				21 641
1.2.1	Materials for current use g/							•••		+				
1.2.2	Maintenance and repair h/								.,,	4	<b> </b>		<del> </del>	
1.2.3	Travel expenses etc. i/		,,,								-		<del>  </del>	
	Real estate rents 1/		1			•••		<u> </u>		<del> </del>	<del></del>			62
	Other								•••	y 62	<u> </u>		<del>  </del>	
	PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION		3 540	9 088	7 831	306	243	213	99	···	400	•••		21 720
	Procurement		2 995	8 520	7 335	306	220	0	0		.,,			19 376
	Aircraft and engines		380	(	3 989			-					<u> </u>	9 905
	Missiles incl. conv. warheads		406	3 754	1 376	•••	•••						/	
	Muclear warheads and bombs		1	•••	••			••	••	••	<u>[2 070]</u>	•••		[5 010]
	Ships and boats		· · ·	2 943										2 943
	Armoured vehicles 1/.	7					•••						<u> </u>	748
-	Artillery		748	•										
	Other ground force weapons						•••							
2.1.7 2.1.8	Ordnance and ammunition m/		652	•••	•••									652
2.1.0	Electronics and communications													
	Non-armoured vehicles									T				1.00
2.1.10	Other		808	1 825	1 969		•••	•••		7				4 600
5.2	Construction n/		545	568	497	*	23	213	99	0		<u> </u>		1 944
	Air bases, airfields		1											
5.2.2	Missile sites						•••						<u> </u>	
2.2.3	Naval bases and facilities												L	
2.2.4	Electronics, etc. o/						1	•••						***
2.2.5	Personnel facilities							•••						***
2.2.5	Medical facilities			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		***	,	•••	•••			<u> </u>		
2.2.7	Training facilities p/				***	•••							<del></del>	
2.2.8	Warehouses, depots, etc. q/				•••	•••		···						***
2.2.9	Command and adm. facilities												<u> </u>	
2.2.10	Fortifications													
2.2.11	Shelters r/		•••			***			•••			L	<u> </u>	
2.2.12	Land s/													
2.2.13	_											<u> </u>		<u> </u>
3.	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT t/		1 797	3 189	3 171	. 0	689	0	0	7				8 853
3.1	Basic and applied research		<del></del>	1		<del>                                     </del>								
3.2	Development, testing and evaluation													
4.	TOTAL (1+2+3)		24 832	30 575	28 071.	3 036	3 815	10 65	2 659	91	2 070	484	62	106 354

O Nil or 1/2 unit.

<sup>..</sup> Not Applicable.

<sup>...</sup> Not Available.

<sup>( )</sup> Provisional Data.

[ ] Reference Data (non-additive).

<sup>\*</sup> See Notes.

#### Notes to table 1

(Totals may not agree with sums of components due to independent rounding.)

### Columns

- 6: Includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense.
- 9: Includes all outlays of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, since reorganized into the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- 10: Includes all atomic energy defence-related outlays. Entries in row 2.1.3 are for reference only they are not additive in columns 10 and 13. Row 3 is included in rows 1 and 2.

#### Rows

- 1.1.2-3: All military personnel compensation. The entry in column 7 is military retirement pay.
- 2.1 : Outlays under official United States procurement appropriation accounts, except for their personnel compensation component, are assigned in their entirety to the most applicable cells of the United Nations matrix.
- 2.2 : Marine Corps (column 5) is included in Navy construction.

#### Part II

In	order	to	appı	coximate	the	opportunit	y,	costs	of	using	conscripts	in	the
military	r secto	or,	the	following	ng i	nformation	is	reque	este	∍đ:			

(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, in the absence of conscription. Military compensation is designed to compete with civilian.

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: None (Conscription has not been in practice since 1973.) . (number of man-years)

With reference to the specific guidelines in section C, point (d), 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 (section B), preferably converted from foreign currencies to national currency at average annual market or par value exchange rates as reported by the International Monetary Fund.

Answer:		No:	ne																									
WITD MCT.	•	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	(a			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
												•																

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

Depletion of ordnance and ammunition:

Sales	from the military sector of:
(a)	land
(b)	real estate other than land
(c)	equipment
(a)	services

Respondents are requested to inform the Panel as to whether statistics of the following kinds would be readily available for the reporting year.

	Answer					
	<u>Available</u>	Not available				
Price index of specific relevance to the military sector	<u>/X/</u>					
Exports of military equipment	<u>/x/</u>					
Such exports divided by						
(i) countries	<u>/X/</u>					
(ii) regions	<u>/X/</u>					
Imports of military equipment	<u>/x/</u>					
Such imports divided by						
(i) countries	<u>/x/</u>					
(ii) regions	$\underline{/\overline{X}/}$	<u> </u>				

Possibilities for converting national military expenditures into a common currency for comparison purposes will be considered by the Ad Hoc Panel in drawing up its recommendations. 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.

Official or market exchange rates can be very unsuitable, particularly where woluntary versus conscription personnel compensation is involved. Purchasing power partities, where available, should be more accurate. They should be calculated specifically for the military sector, at least for personnel pay, in order to achieve maximum accuracy.

#### Explanatory note

This note is intended to assist the United Nations Ad Hoc Panel on Military Sudgeting in carrying out its practical test of the proposed matrix for reporting on military expenditures. As the United States Government has already observed A/32/194, 14 September 1977) and as explained further below, United States data that can be inserted directly to complete the proposed matrix in its entirety is not readily available at present.

The instructions call for actual outlays. In United States practice, formal accounting of actual outlays follows the appropriation categories used by the

Congress of the United States in granting budget authority to United States Government agencies giving them the right to enter into obligations resulting in outlays (payments by the United States Treasury).

For military expenditures, these appropriation categories indicate the general function of the outlays (that is, military personnel, operations and maintenance, procurement, research and development, etc.) and the military service or agency to which they are assigned.\* Outlays, which are not the main financial measure used in United States budgetary planning and accounting, are readily available only in this format. They are shown as such in table 1 above, in which column headings reflect United States Armed Forces service branches, and other defence agencies, and defence-wide expenditures. The appropriation titles have been arranged to conform as far as possible to the vertical tab of the United Nations format. In doing so, the personnel compensation component has been removed from each appropriation account and consolidated in accordance with the standard matrix.

Besides "outlays", United States defence budget accounting is also done in terms of "budget authority" (BA) and its variant, "total obligational authority" (TOA). In FY 1978, the three measures for major Department of Defense appropriation categories differed as follows (in millions):

Appropriation Account	<u>Outlays</u>	BA	TOA
Military personnel	27 075	27 246	27 184
Retired pay	9 173	9 180	9 172
Operations and maintenance	33 578	34 732	34 902
Procurement	19 976	29 529	30 3½6
Military construction	1 932	1 641	1 860
RDT and E	10 508	11 371	10 508
• • • •			
Total DOD (military)	103 042	115 322	116 494

With steady programme levels, outlays and budget authority are approximately equal, but with changing levels, a disparity arises. For activities whose cost depends on the level planned for a fiscal year, such as operations and maintenance, the budget authority amount covers the obligations expected to be incurred during the year. Annual outlays and budget authority are therefore close to equal. For separate and distinct projects, particularly major procurment and construction projects, budget authority provides full funding; that is, it covers the entire cost to complete the project regardless of the expected time of completion. In these cases, therefore, annual outlays in categories encompassing such projects relate to budget authority granted in several preceding years, and conversely, authority granted in one year will be reflected in outlays of several succeeding years.

A description of each appropriation account may be found in the appendix volume of the annual Budget of the United States, (Part I, Detailed Budget Estimates).

In recent years, approximately 70 per cent of total outlays for military functions is on the budget authority enacted by the Congress in the given year. the total new budget authority, approximately 65 per cent results in outlays in the same year, with the rest in succeeding years. This over-all picture varies by type of expenditure, as seen in the following data for FY 1979.

Of

	Per cent	of Total
Appropriation Type	New BA going to current outlays	Current outlays based on new BA
Military personnel	98.0	97.1
Operations and maintenance	84.5	82.2
Research, development, test, and evaluation	64.7	60.1
Procurement	17.7	13.6
Military construction	6.1	4.9
Total DOD (military)	71.3	65 <b>.</b> 4

TOA is the value of the direct programme of activity under a given appropriation account. In FY 1973, it differed from BA by including prior-year budget authority transferred by the Congress and certain stock sales receipts applied to direct programmes, and by excluding lapsed BA. In total, TOA exceeded BA in FY 1978 by only one per cent, and is even closer since FY 1979 when the first difference was eliminated.

TOA is used more extensively than outlays of BA for programming DOD activities. Within procurement appropriation accounts, subaccounts for "activities" - that is, for types of weapons, equipment, or related service procured - are valued in terms of TOA. These data permit a closer fit to the standard matrix and are shown in table 2, below. It should be noted that the TOA data in this table and elsewhere in the explanatory note include the civilian personnel compensation component of each appropriations account, which was removed and consolidated in table 1.

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Table 2. Allocation of U.S. Agency Procurement Activity Accounts To Standard Matrix Rows (TOA)

		Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps	Defense Agencies	Dept. of Energy	Total
2.1	Procurement	<u>5_347</u>	13 788	10 438	446	<u>357</u>	2 514	32 889
2.1.1	Aircraft and engines	551	2 744	4 514	-	•••	-	7 909
2.1.2	Missiles incl. con. warheads	439	1 877	735	83	<b>-</b>	-	3 134
2.1.3	Nuclear warheads and bombs	<u></u>	. –			_	2 514	2 514
2.1.4	Ships and boats	· <u>-</u>	5 780	-	_	-	-	5 780
2.1.5	Armoured vehicles	1 409	-	-	77	-	_	1 485
2.1.6	Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
2.1.7	Other ground force weapons		·	· <u>-</u>	-	<del>-</del>	-	-
2.1.8	Ordnance and ammunition	876	414	291	89	-	-	1 669
2.1.9	Electronic and communications	706	775	502	73	-	-	2 057
2.1.10	Non-armoured vehicles	375	· <b>_</b>	114	57			546
2.1.11	Other*	991	2 199	4 182	67	357	<u>.</u>	7 794

<sup>\*</sup> Mainly spare and repair parts and support equipment.

Note: Components may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

In addition to accounting by agency organization component, the Department of Defense conducts programming and accounting in terms of primary activity units, known as "programme elements". However, the main form of accounting is TOA rather than outlays. Programme elements are combined into summary groupings. The main classification is into 10 "major programmes" which consist of the following:

- 1. Strategic forces Offensive and defensive aircraft and missile units.
- 2. General purpose forces Unified commands, tactical Army combat and support forces, Navy ship and air forces, the Marine Corps fleet forces, including aviation, and Air Force combat and support aircraft units. It also includes related logistics and support units.
- 3. Intelligence and communications Missions and activities related to combat forces and centrally directed activities for intelligence, security, and communications.
- 4. Airlift and Sealift Airlift, sealift, and other transportation, including logistic and support units.
- 5. Guard and reserve Support for National Guard and Reserve training units.
- 6. Research and development Support for R and D activities and projects not related to items approved for procurement or deployment.
- 7. Central supply and maintenance Non-deployable supply and maintenance depots, and supply and maintenance activities not organic to mission units.
- 8. Training, medical, and other general personnel activities These activities associated with military personnel.
- 9. Administration and associated activities The administrative support of departmental and major administration headquarters, field commands, and administrative activities.
  - 10. Support of other nations Activities for the support of allies.

Table 3 below shows FY 1978 TOA by these major programmes and by appropriation account. (All rows after 1.1 contain a civilian personnel compensation component, data for which are presently unavailable for consolidation as in table 1.)

Table 3. TOA BY MAJOR PROGRAMME (DOD) AND MATRIX ROW

\	jor programme	Strate- gic forces	General purpose forces	Intel- ligence and com- munica- tions	Airlift and Sealift	Guard and reserve	Research and develop- ment	Central supply and main- tenance	Training, medical, and other	Admin- istrat- ion and associ- ated activi- ties (9)	Support of other nations	TOTAL (11)
1.	OPERATING COSTS	4 183	21 880	4 007	1 308	5 013	434	10 559	21 855	1 857	160	71 259
1.1	Personnel	4 103	21 000	4 001	1 300	7 013	434	10 ))9	21 0))	1 0)(	100	12 2//
1.01	(military only)	1 763	11 951	1 283	720	2 297	434	413	16 936*	479	81	36 357
1,2	Operations and maintenance	2 420	9 929	2 724	588	2 716	0	10 146	<u>ዛ</u> 919	1 378	<b>7</b> 9	34 902
2.	PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION	4 523	19 668	3 295	281	1 873	74	1 399	672	321	98	32 204
2.1	Procurement	4 305	19 146	3 273	25 <b>7</b>	1 697	0	1 161	470	. 36	0	30 344
2.2	Construction	218	522	22	24	176	74	238	202	285	98	1 860
3.	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	470	724	645	31.	0	9 628	3	1	0	1	11 503
•••	(Other)	-	171		-	. <b>-</b>	-	-	1 389	2	-	1 562
ц.	TOTAL	9 177	42 443	7 947	1 619	6 889	10 136	11 961	23 917	2 181	259	116 528

Note: Components may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

<sup>\*</sup> Includes retirement pay for all military personnel.

Programme elements are also combined into "defense planning and programming categories", for certain DOD planning purposes. A similar classification employing the same building blocks is the set of "mission" categories employed by the Congressional Budget Office. The chart below shows the common use of programme elements or building blocks to form the "major defence programme" and the "defence planning and programming categories" classifications.

It would be more difficult to reach full compliance with the details of the United Nations resource cost classification. In this regard, another classification, by "object", is used in United States budgeting practice. However, its utility for present purposes is limited because:

- it is available only in terms of obligations to be incurred actual outlays are not compiled in these terms;
- it is prepared only for appropriation accounts as a whole, and can be cross-classified only by branch of service;
- in some respects, usage practices vary from service to service.

				M	AJOR DEFENCE PROG	RAMME				
DEFENCE PLANNING	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 TRAINING	9	10
AND PROGRAMMING CATEGORIES	STRATEGIC	GENERAL PURPOSE	INTELL AND COMM	AIRLIFT/ SEALIFT	GUARD AND RESERVE	RESEARCH AND DEVELOP	CENTRAL SUPPLY AND MAINT	MEDICAL AND OTH PERS	ADMIN AND ASSOCIATES	SPT OF OTHER NATIONS
STRATEGIC	STRAT AIRCRAFT STRAT MISSILE CMD CNTL COMM SURV AND WARN CIVIL DEFENCE	AIRBORNE CMD POST	NAT MIL CMD SYS		STRAT AIRCRAFT STRAT MISSILE	STRAT ACFT PROJ STRAT MSL PROJ CMD/CNTL SURV AND WARN PROJ			WWMCSS, ATTP	
TACTICAL/ MOBILITY		DIVISION FORCES THEATRE FORCES TACTICAL AIRCRAFT TACAIR CONTROL NAVAL FORCES	TACATR CONTROL AEROSPACE RESCUE	TACTICAL AIRLIFT STRATEGIC AIRLIFT SEALIFT TRAFFIC NGMT	DIVISION FORCES THEATRE FORCES TACTICAL AIRCRAFT TACAIR CONTROL HAVAL FORCES AIRLIFT (TAC AND STRAT) SEALIFT	DIVISION PCS PROJ TAC ACFT PROJ TACATR CNTL PROJ NAVAL FCS PROJ				
AUXILIARY			INTELLIGENCE COMMUNICATIONS GEOPHYSICAL		INTELLIGENCE COMMUNICATIONS GEOPHYSICAL	RESEARCH PROJECTS EXPLOR DEV PROJ ADVANCED DEV PROJ ENG DEV PROJECTS MANAGEMENT			Ĭ	
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	BASE OPERATIONS BASE COMM COMBAT TRAINING MANAGEMENT HQ	BASE OPERATIONS BASE COMM COMBAT TRAINING AERIAL DEMO LOGISTIC SUPPORT MANAGEMENT HQ	BASE OPERATIONS BASE COMM AIR TRAFFIC CNTL COUNTER INTEL INVESTICATION NUCLEAR AGY MANAGEMENT HC	BASE OPERATIONS BASE COMM COMBAT TRAINING MANAGEMENT HQ	BASE OPERATIONS BASE COMM COMBAT TRAINING MOB BASE UNITS MEDICAL RECRUITING OTHER TRAINING LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT HQ	MEDICAL PROJECTS MANPOWER PROJECTS MANAGEMENT HQ	BASE OPERATIONS BASE COMM CENTRAL SUPPLY CENTRAL MAINT EASTERN TEST RANGE OTHER LOG SUPT MANAGEMENT HQ	BASE OPERATIONS BASE COMM MEDICAL RECRUITING EDUCATION AND TRNG MANAGEMENT HQ	BASE COMM	INTERNATIONAL I NATO INFRASTRU MAAGS/MSNS/ MIL GPS MILITARY ASSISTANCE
INDIVIDUALS	CREW TRING STUDENTS	CREW TRNG STUDENTS		CREW TRNG STUDENTS	RECRUIT TRNG STUDENTS			TRANSIENTS PATIENTS PRISONERS HOLDESS TRAINEES STUDENTS CADETS		

<sup>\*</sup> A list of the abbreviations used in the table is given on the following page.

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#### List of abbreviations

ACFT Aircraft

ADMIN Administration

ADP Automated data processing

AGY Agency
CMD Command
CNTL Control

Communications COMM DEMO Demonstration Development DEV DEVELOP Development Exploratory EXPLOR Forces FCS FED Federal Headquarters HQ.

HQ Headquarters
INFRASTRUCT Infrastructure
INTEL (L) Intelligence

MAAGS Military Assistance Advisory Groups

MAINT Maintenance
MGMT Management
MIL Military

MIL GPS Military /Assistance/ Groups

Mobility мов Missile MSL MSNS Missions National TANOTHOther PERS Personnel PROJ Project Support SPT Strategic STRAT SUPT Support Surveillance SURV

SYS System

TACAIR Tactical aircraft

WARN Warning

WWMCCS World Wide Military Command and Control System

#### APPENDIX II

# Communications from other States

#### INDIA

/Original: English/ /14 January 1980/

Considering the basic fact that six States account for more than 80 per cent of the total global military expenditures, India has consistently taken the position that the question of reduction of military budgets is primarily a political matter, which can be resolved through parallel actions based on a policy of mutual example by the States concerned. Further, keeping in view the essential link between disarmament and development, India has also stressed that the funds released by reductions in military expenditures should be used for providing additional assistance to developing countries over and above what they were already receiving.

#### PHILIPPINES

/Original: English/ /28 April 1980/

The Philippines ... at present cannot participate in the Pre-Test. The Philippine Government is currently studying the recommended format with the end in view of proposing another format.

#### UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

/Original: English/ /8 August 1980/

The United Kingdom fully supports the aim of greater openness in the reporting of military budgets, which would contribute to the building of confidence among States. For this reason, the United Kingdom played an active part in the Secretary-General's group of experts which devised the proposed international reporting instrument. The United Kingdom co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 33/67 of 14 December 1978 requesting, inter alia, the Secretary-General "to carry out a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument with the voluntary co-operation of States from different regions and representing different budgeting and accounting systems". The United Kingdom also supported General Assembly resolution 34/83 F of 11 December 1979 which, inter alia, recognized "the need for the availability of a satisfactory instrument for standardized reporting on the military expenditures of Member States, such as the one currently being tested within the framework of the United Nations".

The United Kingdom has repeatedly stressed the need for the completion of the proposed reporting instrument by a representative sample of Member States. It is that a large number of countries with free market economies have completed the instrument. All Western countries, including the United Kingdom, produce details statistics of their military spending. A recent example in the case of the United Kingdom is Volume II (Defence Statistics) of the Statement on Defence Estimates 1980. Given the large number of Western countries which have participated in the test, the United Kingdom sees no need to complete the matrix on this occasion.

The United Kingdom further notes that a number of other Member States from different regions and with different budgeting and accounting systems have agree to participate in the pilot test. This does not, however, mean that the sample countries completing the matrix can be regarded as representative of all groups States. The United Kingdom is not aware of any positive response from a member the Warsaw Pact. In particular it notes that the Soviet Union, the largest mili spender of the Warsaw Pact, abstained on certain paragraphs of resolution 34/83 in the First Committee of the General Assembly in 1979 and has never shown any s of support for the Secretary-General's study on the reduction of military budget despite the strong endorsement of the General Assembly in successive years. The United Kingdom regards this as particularly unfortunate, given the widespread scepticism that exists as to the accuracy of the Soviet Union's published data ( its defence budget. As the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (S) has stated: The level and trend of military spending in the Soviet Union are matter of great argument - not helped by the incredibility of official figures released by the USSR".

While one important group of States continues to boycott the Secretary-General's pilot test of the reporting instrument, the test cannot be said to be fully representative. The value of the reporting exercise will be greatly reduif it does not cover those States which demonstrate the greatest secrecy in mil matters and which yet frequently make sweeping proposals for unverifiable reducin military budgets. Only with their participation can the matrix be refined a adapted to meet the different circumstances of all States, whatever their econo and social systems, with a view to its eventual introduction as a specific item statistical reporting within the United Nations Organization, in a standard for which is subject to verification.

# APPENDIX III

The reporting instrument as tested

# Proposed matrix for international reporting on military expenditure

(Actual outlays, current prices)

(Table A of United Nations document A/31/222/Rev.1)

Country:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Fiscal vear:	//								
		•	day		year						
		(The reporting with calendar									
National	currency and unit of measure:		• • • • •	• • • • • •		• • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • •			
(The unit	of measure should not exceed	one ten thousand	ith o	of the to	otal mili	itarv ex	enditure	es)			

I.

		Stra-	Land	[Naval	hir	Other	l c		Peremil-	1			رف	/	
	Force groups	tegic forces		forces	forces	combat forces	adminis		1tary	Civil defence	Hilli	Ary asnis		Total (1-12)	
Reac	surce conts					Torces	l	Command	forces b	/ء	terri- tory		Peace keep-	, ,	
nesu.	arce cours	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1.	OPERATING COSTS														
1.1	Personnel e/														
1.1.1	Civilian						<del></del>								
1.1.2	Conscripts 1/														
1.1.3	Other military, incl. reserves														
1.2	Operations and maintenance														
1.2.1	Materials for current use														
1.2.2	Haintenance and repair h/													*******	
1.2.3	Travel expenses etc, 1														
1.2.4	Real estate rents 1							, 14		:		200			
1.2.5	Other														4
2.	PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION K													<del></del>	
2.1	Procurement														
2.1.1	Aircraft and engines														
2.1.2	Missiles incl. conv. warheads														
2.1.3	Nuclear warhends and bombs													<del></del>	
2.1.4	Ships and boats													<del></del>	
2.1.5	Armoured vehicles 1														
2.1.6	Artillery													<del></del> -	
						Ì		}							
						1	1					1	1		
												,			

,	Stra-	Land	Haval	Air	Other	Central adminia	support	Paramil- Itory	Civil defence			ry essistance	
Force groups	tegic forces	forces	forces	forces	combat forces	and com	mand a	forces b/	<u>c</u> ./	Home terri-	Abroad	Un Perce	(1-12)
Resource costs						į	Command	. (0)	(0)	tory (10)	(11)	keep- ing (12)	(13)
	(1)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11,)	(75)	
2.1.7 Other ground force weapons						ļ		······································					
2.1.8 Ordnance and ammunition m/		<del></del> ,											
2.1.9 Electronics and communications					<u> </u>					<u></u> -	<del> </del> -		
2.1.10 Non armoured vehicles			ļ		ļ				<b> </b>			<del> </del>	
2.1.11 Other	ļ		<b>}</b>			-			<b> </b>	<b> </b>			<b> </b> -
2.2 Construction n/	ļ			<b>-</b>		<del> </del>						ļ	<del>                                     </del>
2.2.1 Airbases, airfields		ļ			<del> </del>	<del> </del>					<del> </del>		1
2.2.2 Missile sites				<b> </b> -	<del> </del>						<del> </del>		-
2.2.3 Naval bases and facilities					-}				<del> </del>	<del> </del>	-	<del> </del>	<del> </del>
2.2.4 Electronics etc. o/						_				<del> </del>	<b></b>	1	-
2.2.5 Personnel facilities	ļ	ļ			<del> </del>		-			<del> </del>		1	1
2.2.6 Medical facilities	·	ļ	<b></b>	ļ		-			<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del>                                     </del>		1-
2.2.7 Training facilities P/			ļ	ļ		_				-	- <del> </del>	<del> </del>	-
2.2.8 Warchouses, depots etc. 4/		ļ	ļ	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	_			<del> </del>	1	<del></del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>
2.2.9 Command and adm. facilities		<del> </del>	<b></b>	ļ	<del>- </del>		<del> </del>		<del> </del>	<del> </del>			+
2.2.10 Fortifications			ļ	ļ	<del> </del>		<del> </del>					-	
2.2.11 Shelters r/		ļ	-	ļ			<b>_</b>			<del> </del>	-	-	
2.2.12 Land #/			-	<del> </del>	-				<del> </del>			-	-
2.2.13 Other		<u> </u>	<b></b>	<b> </b>					<del>-</del>			-	-
	•												

\	Force groups	Stra- tegic	Land forces	Naval forces	forces	combat	Central adminis	tration	1tary	Civil defence	Milita Home	ary assis		Total (1-12)
Resource costs		forces (1)	(2)	(3)	<b>(4)</b>		Support (6)			(9)	tory	Peace keep- ing (12)		
3. 3.1 3.2	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ±/ Basic and applied research Development, testing and evaluation													
<b>4.</b>	TOTAL (1+2+3)										<u> </u>			

#### INSTRUCTIONS

#### Part I

# (i) General guidelines

The purpose of this enquiry is to collect data on military expenditure in order to test the applicability of the proposed reporting instrument and to obtain information that would be of value in the process of further refinement and implementation of this instrument.

The proposed reporting instrument is in the form of a matrix whose vertical axis details expenditures by type of resource costs and whose horizontal axis details expenditures by type of force groups. Concerning the resource costs, the matrix has a pyramidal structure in order to permit reporting on different levels of aggregation. The vertical axis consists of three main cost categories, namely (1) operating costs; (2) procurement and construction; (3) research and development and of these categories is then disaggregated into different subcategories and most of the subcategories into sub-subcategories. The figure given for each main category should be equal to the sum of its respective subcategories and for each subcategory equal to the sum of its respective sub-subcategories.

Whenever applicable, expenditure data are of course highly desirable on all levels of aggregation. If, however, respondents would find it possible to supply data only on higher but not on lower levels of aggregation, they are urged not to refrain from participating in the test but to present their figures on that level of aggregation which they may find appropriate.

The figures to be reported shall show actual military expenditures for the fiscal year most closely coinciding with calendar year 1978, or for the nearest fiscal year available. The amounts shall be reported in the respondent's national currency and in current prices - that is, in prices prevailing in the reporting year. The unit of measure in which expenditures are reported may be the standard currency unit itself - that is, pound, rial, etc. - or a commonly used multiple number of units. This number, however, should not be larger than one ten thousandth of the total amount of the country's military expenditures. For example, if total military expenditures are 78,453,296 national currency units, the reported amounts may be expressed in units as large as 

\[ \frac{1}{10,000} \]

\[ \frac{1}{10,000} \]

That is, the reporting unit of measure may be thousands of currency units, but not ten-thousands of currency units.

For the sake of uniformity and clarity of presentation, only the following conventional symbols should be used as required:

- 0 (zero) = Nil or negligible (or less than half of the unit employed)
- .. (two dots) = Not applicable
- ( ) (brackets) = Provisional figure
- ... (three dots) = Figure not available

With the view to further refinement of the reporting instrument, respondents are requested to comment upon any technical or other difficulties that they may encounter when filling in the matrix and to recommend such changes of the matrix that they may find advisable. Such comments should be attached to the completed matrix.

### (ii) Specific guidelines

The following comments and interpretations are related to such items in the matrix, which seem to need some special clarifications. The small letters denoting paragraphs correspond to the notes in the matrix. As has already been pointed out in the Introduction, respondents are requested to advise the Ad Hoc Panel on the nature of problems of interpretation that may arise when filling in the matrix.

# (a) Central support, administration and command (6) and (7)

Columns (6) and (7) should include supporting activities that are common to more than one of the types of forces covered by columns (1) through (5). Column (6) should include all support activities other than those associated with central command and direction of the military forces which should be placed in column (7). The latter would include central and regional military staff with authority over more than one type of force, including the Ministry of Defense administrative function.

# (b) Paramilitary forces (8)

The term paramilitary can apply to a variety of forces. Such forces may be intended to guard the national frontiers, mainly against such activities as illegal migration, smuggling or guerrilla infiltration. In other cases, their chief mission is the maintenance of internal security. Such forces may also be usable against an external armed enemy.

For present purposes, it is necessary to identify those elements that should be included in the military sector and those which should not. It seems reasonable to include in paramilitary forces those units, formations, etc., that are organized, equipped and behave in a similar way as the armed forces, and which could carry out combat actions of the same nature in terms of goal, area and results as those performed by the armed forces.

In case responsdents present figures under this heading, it is requested that a short description of the functions of these forces be attached to the matrix.

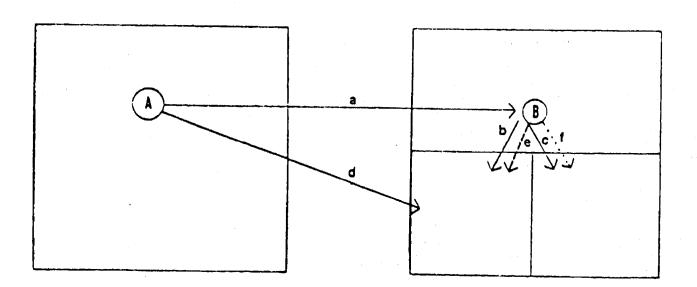
## (c) Civil defence (9)

This requirement is intended to apply to expenditures for the protection, by other than customary military means, of civilian populations and facilities from air attack. An example is expenditures on plans and preparations for the evacuation and subsequent maintenance of civilians from areas under threat of attack.

Different opinions have been expressed with regard to both the definition of civil defence and the appropriateness of including civil defence in the matrix. (For example, see the previously cited United Nations document A/32/194, para. 84, and the attached document A/31/222/Rev.l, para. 39). Respondents' views on this question are therefore requested.

# (d) Military assistance (10), (11) and (12)

#### Figure showing the ways along which military assistance can be granted



## Explanations

Military assistance may be given from one country A to another B (flow a) and channelled through the state budget of the receiving country, either to allied forces stationed on this country's territory (flow b) or to the military sector of the receiving country (flow c).

Military assistance may also be given directly to allied forces stationed on another country's territory without passing through any other country's budget (flow d). (A country's support of its own military forces abroad shall not be reported as military assistance. Such expenditure shall instead be reported in columns (1) through (7).)

Military assistance may finally be given by a country to allied forces stationed on the country's own territory (flow e).

Expenditures of country B for its own military forces from its own resources are designated as flow (f).

### Conclusions

Respondents such as country A are requested to report the sum of the flows (a) and (d), i.e. all their military assistance granted to recipients abroad. This should be done in column (11).

Respondents such as country B are requested to report the sum of the flows (b) and (e), i.e., all their military assistance to allied forces stationed on their own territory. This should be done in column (10). The flows (c) and (f), i.e. expenditure for the country's own military forces should accordingly be reported in columns (1) through (7).

There is a risk for double counting in so far as (b) and (c) are part of the same flow as (a). The same money may thus be reported twice, both by country A and country B. In order to avoid such double counting, respondents such as country B are requested to report the total amount of military assistance received from abroad, i.e. the sum of the flow (a).

In cases where a country is both a donor and a recipient of military assistance, it is requested that both columns (10) and (11) be filled in. All countries are expected to answer the question in section C, Part II, about military assistance received.

The Ad Hoc Panel recommends the reporting of any additional expenditure made in the reporting year by the country specifically for the purpose of supplying troops and equipment for United Nations peace-keeping activities. These expenditures should be shown in column (12) of the matrix net of any compensation from external sources.

# (e) 1.1 Personnel

The figures should include the direct payments made to personnel as well as other personnel compensation expenditures made by the employer such as taxes, pension fees and other contributions.

# (f) 1.1.2 Conscripts

The costs of conscripts should be valued in terms of actual payments. In order to approximate the opportunity costs of using conscripts in the military sector, respondents are requested to provide in section C, Part II, information on appropriate average civilian wage rates as well as information on the quantity of civilian labour foregone by the use of conscripts.

# (g) 1.2.1 Materials for current use

This item should include purchases of food, clothing, petroleum products, training materials (excluding ordnance and ammunition), medical materials, office supplies and the like.

## (h) 1.2.2 Maintenance and repair

This item should include both contract services for repair and maintenance of equipment and facilities and purchases of parts, materials and tools for repair and maintenance of equipment and facilities.

In some cases, repairs may be aiming not only at restoring the quality and performance of equipment and facilities, but also at improving the quality or modifying the performance. Such activities are to some extent to be regarded as investments. These major modifications and major repairs containing substantial investment elements should be reported below under the cost categories 2.1 Procurement or 2.2 Construction.

In any case, respondents are requested to describe the procedure chosen and to explain their current accounting practices or rules concerning the possible investment elements in major modification and repair activities. Such comments should be attached to the completed matrix.

### (i) 1.2.3 Travel expenses etc.

This item should include expenditures for various kinds of purchased services such as postal charges, printing expenses and other.

# (j) 1.2.4 Real estate rents

Since capital costs for real estate belonging to the military sector usually result in actual payments, it is desirable that the rent costs to be reported be augmented by adding imputed capital costs. Such capital costs may be estimated by means of appropriate interest rates or rates of depreciation for the reporting years

# (k) 2. Procurement and construction

A country's military potential depends not only on its procurement and construction of military equipment and facilities, but also on their rates of depreciation, depletion and retirement. Information of the latter type may not be readily available. It would, however, be highly desirable to obtain such information as is available concerning retirement and average-length-of-service rates for various kinds of equipment and facilities. Such information should be attached to the completed matrix. See also note (h) above.

# (1) 2.1.5 Armoured vehicles

This item should include tanks, armoured personnel carriers and other armoure vehicles.

### (m) 2.1.8 Ordnance and ammunition

For the same reasons as mentioned under (k) above, it would be desirable to be able to compare the procurement figures for ordnance and ammunition with corresponding consumption figures. In order to make this possible, respondents are requested to supply the latter type of information in section C, Part II.

### (n) 2.2 Construction

The construction of new facilities may often be connected with the acquisition of land. The expenditures of the military sector for the acquisition of land should be reported separately in 2.2.12.

# (o) 2.2.4 Electronics etc.

This item should also include communications and related structures and facilities.

## (p) 2.2.7 Training facilities

This item should include expenditures for construction of fixed installations for training purposes such as firing ranges, obstacle courses and others.

### (q) 2.2.8 Warehouses, depots etc.

This item should also include repair and maintenance facilities.

# (r) <u>2.2.11 Shelters</u>

Since it may not be possible to distinguish between fortifications and shelters for military personnel, respondents are therefore requested to report all such costs under 2.2.10 - Fortifications, and to reserve the item 2.2.11 - Shelters, for such shelters that are constructed mainly for the purpose of protecting civilian population.

# (s) 2.2.12 Land

The inclusion of the expenditures on the acquisition of land have been suggested by the Ad Hoc Panel. Information on sales of land by the military sector is requested in section C. Part II.

# (t) 3. Research and development

A distinction between the two subdivisions of this item could be made according to the degree to which research activities are object-oriented, i.e., connected with the creation of a concrete product such as a specific weapon system. Basic and applied but not object-oriented research may accordingly fall under the subdivision 3.1, while mainly object-oriented research would come under the subdivision 3.2 together with the development activities which are regarded as always object-destinated.

Where the respondents find difficulties in dealing with the subcategories, they are requested to make comments along these lines and to attach such comments to the completed matrix.

# Part II

In o	order	to	approximate	the	opportunity	ус	costs	of	using	conscripts	in	the
military	secto	or.	the following	ng i	nformation	is	reque	ste	ed:			

(a) The average civilian wage rate that the conscripts would have been likel 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 a 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 durin the reporting year concerned.
Answer:
With reference to the specific guidelines in section C, point (d), respondent 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 (section B), preferably converted from foreign currencies to national currency at average annual market or par value exchange rates as reported by the International Monetary Fund.
Answer: (amount)
With reference to section C, points (m) and (n), the requested information should be reported here in the same value terms as used in the matrix (section B It is requested that total expenditures, at least, and preferably detailed by typof force group as in columns (1) through (12) of the matrix, be reported for the following items:
Depletion of ordnance and ammunition:
Sales from the military sector of:
(a) land
(b) real estate other than land
(c) equipment
(d) services
(e) other

Respondents are requested to inform the Panel as to whether statistics of the following kinds would be readily available for the reporting year.

	$\Lambda$ nswe	<u>r</u>
	Available	Not available
Price index of specific relevance to the military sector		
Exports of military equipment		
Such exports divided by		3 d
(i) countries		
(ii) regions		
Imports of military equipment		
Such imports divided by		
(i) countries		
(ii) regions		

Possibilities for converting national military expenditures nnto a common currency for comparison purposes will be considered by the Ad Hoc Panel in drawing up its recommendations. 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.

#### APPENDIX IV

### Computerized tables

Figures in the tables presented or listed below have been reported by participating countries and, where necessary, have been assigned to the standard matrix by the United Nations Statistical Office in consultation with the Panel. Unreported totals clearly implied by reported components have been added.

The listed tables are available at the United Nations Centre for Disarmament and the Statistical Office.

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#### List of tables

#### Section I

- 1. All expenditures by participating country, in national currency. (This table is presented below)
- 2. All expenditures by participating country and total for all countries, in United States dollars.
- 3. All expenditures by participating country and total for all countries, in special drawing rights (SDR).
- 4. All expenditures by participating country and total for all countries, in percentages of each resource category total.
- 5. All expenditures by participating country and total for all countries, in percentages of each force group total.

#### Section II

- IA. Main resource category expenditures by participating country, in United States dollars and in percentages of country total.
- IB. Main resource category expenditures by participating country, in SDR and in percentages of country total.
- IIA. Force group expenditures by participating country, in United States dollars and in percentages of country total.
- IIB. Force group expenditures by participating country, in SDR and in percentages of country total.
- III. Main operating cost categories by force group and participating country, in percentages of country operating cost total.
  - IV. Procurement and construction expenditures by force group and participating country, in percentages of country total procurement and construction expenditures.
    - V. Research and development expenditures by force group and participating country, in percentages of country research and development expenditures total.
- VIA. Main resource category expenditures by force group, in United States dollars and in percentages of force group total: each country and total for all countries.
- VIB. Main resource category expenditures by force group, in SDR and in percentages of force group total: each country and total for all countries.

# List of tables (continued)

- VIIA. Depletion of ordnance and sales from the military sector by force group and participating country, in United States dollars.
- VIIB. Depletion of ordnance and sales from the military sector by force group and participating country, in SDR.
- VIIIA. Total military expenditures by country, in United States dollars and in percentages of total for all participating countries.
- VIIIB. Total military expenditures by country, in SDR and in percentages of total for all participating countries.

#### Explanatory note

- 1. For analytical purposes, information on military expenditures received in the 14 replies has been computerized. The following table (table 1) shows the information with some minor adjustments as mentioned in the opening paragraph of this annex. These data form the basis for the tables presented in section II C of the report.
- 2. Exchange rates for conversion into a common unit were selected from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) <u>International Financial Statistics</u> (<u>IFS</u>), August 1980. Two sets of exchange rates have been compiled: units of national currency per United States dollar and units of national currency per SDR.
- 3. For countries reporting data for calendar years (Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Norway, 1978; Austria, 1979; France, Italy and Mexico, 1980), the United States dollar rates were usually the respective annual average of market rates shown in <u>IFS</u> (line rf) except for France, Italy and Mexico, where the latest available exchange rates were market rates at the end of June 1980 (line ae).
- 4. For countries reporting data for fiscal years (Australia, Canada, Indonesia, New Zealand, Sweden and the United States), simple averages of the four corresponding quarterly averages of market rates were used so that the exchange rat referred to the same period as the reported data.
- 5. In the case of the SDR rates, they were period average rates derived using the following procedure: the United States dollar rates as explained in paragraphs 3 and 4 above, multiplied by the corresponding United States dollar/SDR rates published in the country page for the United States in IFS (line Sb). The SDR rates shown in each country page of IFS were end-of-period rates and, therefore not selected except for France, Italy and Mexico.
- 6. A column of "Undistributed expenditure" was added between columns 12 and 13 of the matrix. A row of "Statistical discrepancy" was added to each given total and subtotal of the resource costs.
- 7. The following symbols were used in the present set of tables.
  - 0 (zero) = Nil or negligible (or less than half of the unit employed)
  - .. (two dots) = Not applicable
  - ( ) (brackets) = Provisional figure
  - ... (three dots) = Figure not available

### APPENDIX IV. COMPUTERIZED TABLES

# TABLE 1. ALL KIPEEDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COGNYNY

AUSTRALIA (100,000 AUSTRALIAN DOLLARS)

	STRATE- GIC FORCES	LAND	FORCES	PORCES	OTHER COHBAT FORCES	CERTRAL SUPPOR ADDITION OF A SUPPORT OF A SU			CIVIL	HILIE	HILITARY ASSISTANCE	STANCE	OFDI- STRIBU- TED	TOTAL
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													13,584[	13,584
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## TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITORES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY (IN MATIONAL CORRENCY)

AUSTRALIA (100,000 AUSTRALIAN DOLLARS)

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TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BI PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

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#### TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

#### (IN NATIONAL CURRENCY)

AUSTRALIA (100,000 AUSTRALIAN DOLLARS)

	  STRATE-   GIC  PORCES	FORCES	WAVAL   PORCES			ADMINIS	tration -		CIVIL		ARY ASSI	STANCE	UNDI- STRIBU- TED RXPE-	TOTAL
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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
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# TABLE 1. ALL EXPERDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

AUSTRIA (100,000 SCHILLINGS)

STRATE- L GIC PO PORCES	LAND NAVAL PORCES PORCES	AIB FORCES	OTHER COMBAT PORCES	CENTRAL SUPPORT PARAMI-ADMINISTRATION LITARY AND COMMAND   PORCES	WTRAL SUPPORT		CIVIL	BILIT	HILITARI ASSISTANCE	STANCE	UNDI-	TOENT
			anthe spine when strips as	SUPPORTICORNAND	COBRAND	· 4000 1000 5000 4000 4	, <del></del>	HORE TERRI-	ABROAD	UN UN ERACE	NDITURE	
(2) (3)		(g)	(5)	(9)	ε	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	£
74,4621					1069.4	، حيث محد	181			1,242	106-	80,322
50,9681			16 mai et		4,321	<b>-</b>	18			1,242	106-	56,459
14,927					1061		-			-	00	15,033
107					561	<b>-</b>	Man almo evices esi			1,242		2,204
35,6401	<del></del>				3,654		18	-			106-	39,222
13,494					369	- <del></del>						23,863
12,015					111						-6	12,086
1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	<b></b>		، سبد طنب		5			-		• • •	-	5,994
			(		1881			-	· *****		ö	2,342
2,429			— — —		141 821	****		***	) 400 400 0		00	930
					5 - 5						-5-	٥
					-	-	•		~ ~	<b>-</b>	<del>-</del> -	•
27,548							1,462  266			i aliai mai, a	<u>.</u>	37,565
1,454	-1						-		-	**	- 5	1,454

# TABLE 1. ALL RIPRIDITORES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTY

AUSTRIA (100,000 SCHILLINGS)

	STRATE-	LAND	BORCES	FORCES	OTHER COMBAT FORCES	CEMTRAL SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION AND COMMAND		PARANI-	CIVIL	HILIT	HILITARI ASSISTANCE	STANCE	ORDI- STRIBU- TED	TOTAL
	- Mills recent with eagle :	and and and and and a		. <del></del>	·	SUPPORT	SUPPORT CORNAND			HOHE TERRI-	ABROAD	PEACE	Tabiton	
	E	6	(3)	€	(5)	(9)	ε	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	€.
2.1.2 HISSILES														
THEL. COHV.		<b></b>	min esin:			-			-	- <b>-</b>				
2.1.3 MUCLEAR WARHEADS AND BOHBS!	***	-	-							<b></b>				
2.1.4 SHIPS AND		-				-							-5	
2.1.5 ARHOGERD		7000		- 44		-							- 0	866
-1	-	930	<b></b>	-		•				<b> "</b>			55	93
Z.1.7 OTHER GROUND! FORCE WEAPONS!	-	5,222	<b>- 1</b>							·	·		· -	5,222
2.1.8 ORDBARCE AND A MEUMITION	-	8,0541			·								· ·	8,054
AND COMMUNICATIONS		1,751	-						266				5	8,017
ARHOURED VEHICLES.	-	2,2551							-				ōō	2,255
2.1.12 STATISTICAL; DISCREPANCY		0						- <del></del>		<del></del>				•
2.2 COMSTRUCTION		8,5601					***		1,1961					9,756
AIRTIBLDS		121												12
SITES								<b></b>					0 0	
ATT ACLULATES	-	9621	گا دینے دیے دی										0	962

# TABLE 1. ALL EXPERDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COURTRY

SCHILLINGS)
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UMDI-   TOTAL STRIBU-   TED	BDITURE	(13)   (14)		01 3,170	100	0 277	0 333	10	· ·	006 10		01 2,678	0	51 5		200		10		- -
	UN UN PEACE KERPING	(12)					<b>100</b> and		· 🚤 .		. <b></b> .									~
HILITARY ASSISTANCE	ABROAD !	(1)		-				***			-	_	-	<b></b>			-		100p eq	-
	HOME TERRIT	- 6.									*****			* *****	به بید د					•
CIVIL		6								1,048	148		0	0						•
CENTRAL SUPPORT PARAMI- ADMINISTRATION LITARY AND COMMAND (PORCES		8				-				-										
CENTRAL SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION AND COMMAND	SUPPORT   COMMAND	6										• —				-		-/ ·	-	
CENTRAL ADMINIS	SUPPORT	(9)						، شه ید			····	* ****				***			-	
OTHER COMBAT FORCES	nga niki dia -ija nj	(5)		link dans	-	-			•	-				<b></b>	****		. 1866 -			
AIR  PORCES	-	€	<b></b>											<b>~</b>					a	-
HAVAL PORCES		(6)										_					****			-
LAND    FORCES		(2)	1 4 170		261	T 271	333	35	006	151	2,530			<b>-</b>	80			80	•	-
STRATE-   GIC   PORCES		€				-		سيد سيد	_	-	-	<del>-</del> -			· · · · ·	in da	طنف وإلاد			
			2.2.5 PERSONNEL FACILITIES	2.2.6 MEDICAL	Z.Z.7 TRAIBING	Z-Z-8 WAREHOUSES,	DEPOTS ETC	ADM. FACILITIES		2.2.12 LAMD.		Z-Z-14 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	2.3 STATISTICAL		DEVELOPRERT	APPLIED RESEARCH.	TESTING AND	BVALUATION. 3.3 STATISTICAL	DISCREPANCY	

#### TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

#### (IN NATIONAL CURRENCY)

AUSTRIA (100,000 SCHILLINGS)

and the state of t	STRATE- GIC FORCES	-	HAVAL FORCES	•		•	TRATION		CIVIL	HILIT	ARY ASSI	STANCE	ONDI- STRIBU- TED EXPE-	TOTAL
			1 1			SUPPORT	COHHAND	 		Home Terri- Tory	  ABROAD   	UH PEACE KEEPING	WDITURE	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
4. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	-	5	} } !	)   	} } }	) ] }	 				} } { { }		-95	0
5. TOTAL	f	1 110,645	! ! !	! !	! } !	! 	4,600	† †	1,480		1	1,242	0	117,967

TABLE 1. ALL EIPEDIFORES BY PAPTICIPATING COUNTRY (IN MATIONAL CURRENCY)

BELGIUM (1,000,000 FRANCS)

	STRATE-	LAND	FORCES	PORCES	COMBAT (FORCES	CEMTRAL SUPPORT PARAMI- ADMINISTRATION LITARY AND COMMAND PORCES	SUPPORT RATION	PARAMI-	CIVIL	HILIT	HILITARI ASSISTANCE	STANCE	UNDI-	TOTAL
						SUPPORT COMMAND	СОНИАИВ			HORE TERRI- TORY	ABROAD	UN PEACE KEEPING	BDITUBE	
	€	(2)	(3)	(#)	(S)	9	ε	89	6	(10)	3	(12)	(13)	<b>£</b>
OPERATING COSTS.		27,467	2,307	14,488	:	2,312	4,729	10,811	305	]	202		-0	62.621
PERSONNEL		20,316 1,840	1,755	8,538 278		1,573 1,573 1,880	3,952	9,752	273		1721			46,331
1.1.3 OTHER MILITARY, INCL. BESERVES		17,883		8,166		1.138	2,848	- 628	5 - 6		*		0	
1-1-4 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY.				0			0	70	5-5		1721		<b>5</b>	41,047
1.2 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE		7, 151	552	5,950		739	177	1,059	32		30	4	5 - 5	16,290
FOR CURRENT USE		2,930	1781	2,460		3821	2.18		:				-5	6, 168
1.2.3 TRAYEL		2,618	22	2,855		165	108	•		-	***************************************		0	5,914
1.2.4 REAL ESTATE		82		261		5	103		:	No weeks 440		****	0	230
1.2.5 OTHER.		106	86	468		289	332				306			758 2,129
DISCREPANCY			5 6	0 0		5 6		1,059,1	32	**************************************	-5-6	•		1,091
CONSTRUCTION	0 0 1 1	8,421	2,135	7,932		796	1,362	3.11	9	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			5 66	21,620 15,618
Pacters.		<u></u>	0	6,857				0					-5	6,860
												4		

TABLE 1. ALL EXPERDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

### (IN BATIOSAL CORRESCY)

BELGIUM (1,000,000 FRANCS)

TOTAL		(H)		:	:	1,835	2 839		19		1,401	559	897	1,218	•	· 4	5,339	:		:	:	;	
UBDI-   STRIBU-   TRD   RXPR-	HDITURE	(13)	1000 milk mil	0	5	- 5		55	-5	<b>.</b>	~ ~	0	ā		- 6	* ***	<b>5</b> -	· 5			ō		
	UN PRACE KEEPING	(12)		n 446 44			-		-	•							•						
HILITARY ASSISTANCE	ABROAD	(11)								. <del>-</del>				÷		-	:						
HILITA	HOHE TERRI-	(10)															:				- *****	niga vėdė	1
CIVIL		(6)															:						1
PARAHI- LITARY FORCES		(8)		0	- <del>-</del> -	-				-	92	87	8	87						> 	•		
•	SUPPORT   CORRAND	ω		;	:						0	31	-	28°			1,233	:		:			
CRETERL SUPPOR	SUPPORT	(9)		:	:						<del></del>	0		115			7.19	:		•	• •		
OTHER COBBAT FORCES		(5)														;	•						
FORCES		(+)			7		5 7	5 5	-	5 -	394	141		<del>-</del> <del>-</del> <del>-</del>		5 -	385	•			;		-
PORCES		( <u>e</u> )		•		1,825		55		5 -	22	19		22.			712	:		:			1
PORCES		(2)			:	-	5	2,829		7	928	284		810		<b>5</b>	2,832	:	_	:			1
STRATE- GIC FORCES		e -			_ ~			_ ~								-	•		_				
				WARHEADS	2.1.3 NUCLEAR WARREADS AND BOMBS!	2.1.4 SHIPS AND	2.1.5 ARROUKED	YERICLES		Z.1.8 ORDHANCE AND		AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.1.10 NON	ARMOURED VEHICLES.	2.1.12 STATISTICAL	DISCREPANCY	2.2 CONSTRUCTION	AIRFIELDS	2.2.2 MISSILE	SITES	2.2.3 NAVAL BASES	2.2.4 ELECTRONICS	

#### TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITORES BY PARTICIPATING COMMENT (IN NATIONAL CURRENCY)

BELGIUM (1,000,000 FRANCS)

4.	STRATE- GIC PORCES		PAVAL PORCES	PORCES	OTHER COMBAT PORCES	CENTRAL ADMINIST AND CO	PRATION	PARAMI- LITARY FORCES	DEPENCE	alli	PARY ASSI	STANCE	UNDI- STRIBU- TED BXPE-	•
	i i			 	i  -  -  -	Support	COMMAND	 	 	HOME  TERRI-   TORY	  ABROAD 	UN PEACE KEEPING	MDITURE    -	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(74)
2.2.5 PERSONNEL	<u> </u>	}	} 	l l	t .	1		i L	f f	i i	1	l t		
PACILITIES	i i	•••	J		1	1!	·	, 0	t i	ŧ	ł	<b>j</b>	01	• •
2.2.6 MEDICAL	ŧ I	1	ł	ı	l .	<b>!</b>	}	ŧ i	ŧ i	i	l .	1	l #	
PACILITIES	1	•••			ļ.	i		1 0	ŧ	f	ł	į į	1 01	•
2.2.7 TRAINING	<b>t</b>	)	1	į.	ı	t l	ļ	f   1	į i	i	ı	<b>f</b>	1 1	
PACILITIES	1	• • • •	-		i	l1	+,	1 0	<b>i</b>	1	1	1	01	
2.2.8 WAREHOUSES,	•	1	t :	l	I	1		E		l	1	1 1	! !	
DEPOTS ETC	•	l	1	<b>!</b>	ŧ			1 0	<b>!</b>	<b>j</b>	1	1 1	01	•
2.2.9 COMMAND AND		ŀ	t	t	ŀ	<b>}</b>	1	1	1	!	t :	• 1	l t	
ADM. PACILITIES	I	·	1	i	l i	!		1 0	<b>i</b> i	i	f	• 1	0	
2.2.10	F	I '	1	1	t	1 (	l	i i	1	ŧ	•	1 1		
PORTIFICATIONS			1		Ł .	!		-		ŀ	<b>)</b>	<b>!</b> '	01	• •
2.2.11 SHELTERS	ŀ	l	1	1	1			1 0		1	<b>l</b>	1	10	
2.2.12 LAND	. 1		1	ł	1	11	• • •	1 0	) (	1	ı		01	-
2.2.13 OTHER			!	1	l .	l		[. · 0]	1		•	l £	0 1	• •
2.2.14 STATISTICAL		}	į	1	ì	1	1	ŧ i			• 1	1	ł	
DISCREPANCY		2,832	1 217	1 385	t	672	1,233	1 01	!		1	1	0 }	5,33
2.3 STATISTICAL	Ī	1	1	1	ţ	1 1	١ _	•	1 (		t i	i #	1	
DISCREPANCY	• ! • •	1 0	1 0	. 0		. 0	0	0	63	••	!	!	01	6
3. RESEARCH AND	1	:	i	1	t l	• ! • !		1 					!	
DEVELOPMENT	.i		i		i		38						01	3
3.1 BASIC AND	i		i	i	i				30	30	,		•!	•
APPLIED RESEARCH.	. i	i	i	i	;								0,	
3.2 DEVELOPMENT,	i	i	i	i	i				30	,		:	,	• •
TESTING AND	i	i	i	i	i	i		1	i	1		i	· ·	
EVALUATION	. i	i	ī	i .	í	i		i	1				0	
3.3 STATISTICAL	Ĭ	i	i	i	i	i		i	-				- ,	• •
DISCREPANCY	.i		i	i	.i		38	ii				1	o i	3
	i	i	i	i	i		i 30					. 4	- 1	

TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

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PRANCS
1,000,000
BELGIUM

	STRATE   LAED   GIC   PORCES		MAVAL PORCES	AIR	OTHER COMBAT FORCES	CENTRAL SUPPO ADMINISTRATIO AND COMMAND	CENTRAL SUPPORT PARAMI- ADMINISTRATION (LITARY AND COMMAND		CIVIL	HILITA	HILITARY ASSISTANCE	TANCE	UNDI- STRIBU- TED RXPE-	TOTAL
						SUPPORTICOMAND	СОНИАИ			HORE TERRI-	ABROAD	UN PEACE KEEPING	MDITURE	
	5	3	(3)	€	(5)	(9)	(C)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(1)	(72)	(13)	£
4. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY		ō	ō	0		o			0		0			٥
5. TOTAL		35,8881 4,442[ 22,420	4,442	22,420			3,108  6,129  11,122	11,122	368		202		0	83,679

## TABLE 1. ALL EXPERDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

#### (IN MATIORAL CURRENCY)

CANADA (100,000 DOLLARS)

	STRATE-	LAND	HAVAL PORCES	PORCES	COMBAT	CENTRAL SUPPOR ADMINISTRATION AND CORMAND	H 1		CIVIL	RILIT	HILITARY ASSISTANCE	TANCE	STRIBU-	TOTAL
			المنطقة المناسبة المناسبة المناسبة			SUPPORT COMMAND	CORMAND	replace Annual Hilliam Andrea A	name abis name i	HOME TERRI-	ABROAD	UN PEACE KREPING	PDITURE	
	(3)	(2)	(6)	æ	(5)	(9)	ε	8	- <del></del> -	(19)	E	(12)	(13)	£
1. OPERATING COSTS		1685,3	4,942	10,316	-	1810,9	7,506		16#	E.	583	272	*	36,274
1.1 PERSONNEL 1.1.1 CIVILIAN 1.1.2 CONSCRIPTS		4,215 812 0	3,1791 1,2831	5,279 1,270		1,9001	1,489		27.0		-555	2112		23,857 6,711 0
MILITARI, INCL. RESERVES 1.1.4 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY.		3,4031	1,896	1690"#		2,467	5, 1001	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			• •	7117	<b>~~~</b>	17,146
1.2 OPERATIONS AND HAINTENANCE		2,374	1,763	5,037		1,651	1716		32 - 2	:	583	5 - 5	7	12,417
POR CURRENT USE 1.2.2 BAINTENANCE AND REPAIR		1,150 385	1,000	2,418		658	1771	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- <del> </del>	1000 miles miles miles 8 6	-6-6	181		5,423
1.2.3 TRAVEL EXPENSES ETC		34#		#0+	ه شه مید د	219	140		7 77	to mile very m \$ 0 \$ 0	5 6	217		1,302
RENTS		m 9	25	558		593	497	1 0 0	-05-	- : m -	583	200	0 7	124 2,889
J.S. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY				6		5 6	5 6		5-5	5 - 5	ā - ā	ō -ō	<b>5</b> - 5	• •
2. PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION2.1 PROCUREMENT2.1.1 AIRCHART AND		2,502	2,235	694	4 0	1,003	6.0	**************************************	1 1 1 1		**************************************	**************************************		6,657 5,569
BECINES.			1,581	258		2			- ;			- ; ]	- 5 -	1,841

#### TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY (IN MATIONAL CURRENCY)

CAWADA (100,000 DOLLARS)

	STRATE- GIC FORCES		NAVAL FORCES	FORCES		CRUTRAL ADMINIS AND CO	PRATION		DEFENCE		ARY ASSI	STANCE	UBDI STRIBU TED EXPE-	
						Support	COMMAND	i i i	[ } !	HOME TERRI- TORY		UN PEACE KEEPING	WDITURE	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	m	(8)	!  - (9)  -	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
2.1.2 HISSILES	1			]   	} !	l	1 1	1	j L	į	i	) 		
INCL. CONV.					, l	t i	i	: 1	Ĭ	Ž				
WARHEADS	ii			i	i				i	I	i		0	
2.1.3 NUCLEAR	i i			Ì	i	ì	i .	j			i	1		
WARHEADS AND BOMBS	1	• •							i	i	i	ii	0	
2.1.4 SHIPS AND	1 1	1	i i	1	Ī	1	ŀ	Ĺ	Ĭ	i	Ī	i	i	
BOATS	1		104	••				1	· • •	·	i		o i	10
2.1.5 ARMOURED		)	ı	i .	ŀ	l	l	i	į.	Ī	1	i		
VBHICLES	l1	1,213	• • •		i	153	i	i	·		i		0	1,3
2.1.6 ARTILLERY			1		•		l	i		!	1		0 [	
2.1.7 OTHER GROUND		· '	F I	į į	ł	<b>.</b>	i	1	i	İ	i	<b>t</b> i	•	
FORCE WEAPONS		18			1	į 1	i	·	l	l	i	•	0	'
2.1.8 ORDWANCE AND		1	} (		ŧ	i i	l	<b>i</b>	i	Į.	ŧ	<b>i</b> 1	l 1	}
AMMONITION		734	94			113		ļI	i	·			01	. 9
2.1.9 ELECTRONICS		· 1	!	!	ŧ	<b>i</b> [	<u>.</u>	į į	ł	l .	1	i I	1	
AND COMMUNICATIONS	i!	89	267	77	• ••	1 112	51	•	l	ŧ	i	1	01	5
2.1.10 NON	1 1	. (	ا ا	}	ł		İ	<b>j</b>	i	ł	1	í	1 1	
ARHOURED VEHICLES.		•						-	•	_	-	-		
2.1.11 OTHER		183			••	153	10	ļ			n-		0	5
2.1.12 STATISTICAL					,			į į	i	l	i	1	1	
DISCREPANCY	1	01	01	0	• • •	1 0	} O	1		f		t	01	
	•	1			l . :	!	1	•	•	ĺ	ŧ	B	ļ <u></u>	
2 CONSTRUCTION	!	231	133	257		438	29		!			11	101	1,0
2.2.1 AIRBASES,	•	1			Ī	•	l	<b>l</b> :	1	t	ŀ	ł		į
AIRPIELDS	1	!		95		•				• • •			0	l
2.2.2 BISSILE	!	1						<u>}</u>	<u>}</u>	•	I	•		į
SITES			••!	*-	••	•	••	ļ			••	• •	0	)
2.2.3 NAVAL BASES			ايا				i	1	I	1	Į.	ł	ايا	ŀ
AND PACILITIES	1	1	36			t!		!	·	!	!	• • •	0	!
2.2.4 ELECTRONICS	i 1	1	l		<b>!</b>			•	•	Į.	Į.	1	_	
ETC	1				·	1 8	į 21		i	l		ļ:	} 0]	ŀ

TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

CANADA (100,000 DOLLARS)

TOTAL	g alban 1845 ayas assor -	( <del>s</del> c.)	178	<b>a</b>	383	52	ø.	:	: :	302	0	0	334	:	•	334
UNDI-   STRIBU-   TED   EXPE-	HOLTURE	(13)	0	0	ō	ō	*****	-0		0	ō	~ <del>~</del>		-5-		-0-
STANCE	UN PBACE KEEPING	(12)		•	:	***************************************		- ;	•		-:					- : -
MILITARY ASSISTANCE	ABROAD	£	:		***			- ;	: :	1	:	•	:	:		
HILITA	BOME TERRI-	(10)	:		-:	:	:	- ;	: :	:	-:	- ;		:		
DEFERCE		6				•	- :	•	: :	;	:	4	***	•	;	
PARAHI-		8)	•		1		- ;	•	: :	•	1	1		:		
H	SUPPORT CORRAND	ε	8	1		•		•	: :		-5	.0	!		;	
CERTRAL SUPPOR ADRIBISTRATION AND CONNAND	SUPPORT	(6)	80	7	285	25	7		: :	6	5		160	:	•	160
COMBAT (PORCES	-	(5)	:	7	:	•		:	-		;	1		:	;	
AIR PORCES		(4)	21	:	1			;	: :	141	ō	0	ี่ส	-	;	23
PORCES		(3)	#3	:			7		: :	0,	0	0	80	:	:	84
LAHD		(2)	26		16		~	:	: :	112	0	э 	67	:	:	67
STRATE-		(3)							: :	:		1 1	:	:		
			2.2.5 PERSONNEL PACILITIES	FACILITIES.	FACILITIES	DEPOTE RIC	ADE. FACILITIES	FORTIFICATIONS	2.2.12 LAND	2.2.13 OTHER.	DISCREPANCY	DISCREPANCY	3. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	APPLIED RESEARCH	TESTING AND EVALUATION	DISCREPANCY

#### TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY (IN NATIONAL CURRENCY)

CANADA (100,000 DOLLARS)

	STRATE- GIC PORCES		NAVAL   PORCES 	PORCES			ROITAR			MILIT.	ARY ASSIS		UNDI- STRIBU- TED EXPE-	
		) } 				   SUPPORT     	COMMAND		1 1 1 1	HOME TERRI- TORY	ABROAD	UN PRACE KREPING	MDITURE   	: : :
	(1) !	(2) 	(3) 	(4) 	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) [	i (9) I	(10) 	(11) }	(12) 	(13)	(14)
4. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY			i i i O	0		i i 0	0	i i !	! [ [ 0	0	[ ] 0	; ; 0	: ! !	4
5. TOTAL	i!	9,158	7,394	11,033		7,181	7,596		49	; 3 !	583	272	0	43,269

# TABLE 1. ALL KIPEEDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

FRANCE (1,000,000 PHANCS)

2 "	Tot		É.	56.5	32.9		32,5	24,0				24,0	1	20,5	1
	ONDI- STRIBU- TED EXPR-	MDITURE	(3)		-	00	****************	0		7 7	~ ~ ~ ~	0			-5-
	STANCE	UN PEACE KEEPING	(72)						1000 1000 4000 400	o estái vinc i	-			هين تبيد بين بين	**************************************
	HILITARY ASSISTANCE	ABROAD	(E)					-		* ************************************		-	-	b 46mm dility nagya salma	
	HILIT	HOKE TERRI-	(01.)									1800 Hamil	<del>-</del>		
	CIVIL		6)				· <del></del>			****	ill reing <b>41</b> 00		<b></b>	eries hand even varie :	
			8)	7,360	6,165		6,165	1,195	MA 4000 MINI 4MA	1640 May 46	in ain will	1,195	-6	682	
	ة نه	CORNAND	ε	2,963	2,235		2,235	7281	ne vand deel olean		er ennin velige i	728	ō	3801	
	CENTRAL SUPPORT ADBINISTRATION AND CONNAND	SUPPORT   CORRAND	9	8,047	5,702		5,7021	2,345				2,345	- 5	1658	
	OTHER   COMBAT   FORCES		<u> </u>	1,2601	781		781	479	· <del>•</del> • • •			479	0	1581	
	FORCES	**************************************	(#)	1600'8	3,808	ا پیران بینده مطحه عمد	3,808	4,201	a Minama Addan -Magda y			4,201	<b>"</b> 5	3,6561	
	RAVAL PORCES	aland servery allands Anjair sell	(3)	1,574	3,360	ann adam bhlia anns a	3,360	4,214		<b></b>		4,214	0	3,498	•
-	LAND		(2)	15,937	3 nL0,6	-	410,6	6,923				6,923	0	5,533	
-	STRATE-	and should should should should	E	644.5	1,531	ani dagan adalah septa bi	1,531	3,918				3,918	0	4,888	
				1. OPERATING COSTS!	1.1 PERSONNEL	1.1.2 CONSCRIPTS 1.1.3 OTHER MILITARY, INCL.	1.1.4 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	1.2 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE	FOR CURRENT USE	EXPENSES ETC	1.2.5 OTHER	DISCREPANCY	DISCREPANCY	2. PROCUMENENT AND CONSTRUCTION	DECINES.

### TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COGSTRY

#### (IN MATIONAL CURRENCY)

FRANCE (1,000,000 FRANCS)

ANCE (1,000,000 FRANCS)	ANCO			٠										
	STRATE-	LAND	FORCES	PORCES	OTHER COMBAT	CEMTRAL SUPPOR ADELHISTRATION AND CONSAND	SUPPORT	PARAMI- LITARI PORCES	CIVIL	MILITA	MILITARY ASSISTANCE	TANCE	UMDI-   STRIBU-  TED   EXPR-	TOTAL
		an ayan takin kida balan			القر منظور المنظور	SUPPORT	SUPPORT COMMAND			HORE TERRI-	ABROAD	US PRACE KERPING	PDITURE	
	5	(2)	6	€	(5)	(9)	$\varepsilon$	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(X)
Z.1.2 HISSILES INCL. CONV. HARHEADS Z.1.3 NUCLEAR HARHEADS AND BOHBS Z.1.4 SHIPS AND Z.1.5 ARHOURED VEHICLES Z.1.5 ARHOURED VEHICLES Z.1.6 ARTILLERY Z.1.7 OTHER GROUND Z.1.8 ORBUNICATIONS Z.1.9 ELECTROMICS Z.1.9 ELECTROMICS Z.1.10 NOR ARHOURED VEHICLES. Z.1.11 OTHER Z.1.12 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	4 2 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	4 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	80 67 67	3,656	159	999	1.46							
2.2.1 AIRBASES, AIRPIELDS 2.2.2 MISSILE SITES 2.2.3 MAVAL BASES AND FACILITIES 2.2.4 ELECTROMICS BTC	## 15 And And And And And And And And And And	097	700	350	299	E 6 E	231	458					0 0 0 0	3,836
												Consequence of Consequence of the Consequence of th		THE PARTY OF THE P

## TABLE 1. ALL EIPEEDITORES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

PRANCE (1,000,000 PRANCS)

	STRATE- GIC FORCES	LAND	FORCES	ATR	OTHER COMBAT FORCES	CENTRAL SUPPOR ADMINISTRATION AND CORRAND		PARARI-I LITARY   FORCES	CIVIL	RILIS	HILITARY ASSISTANCE	STANCE	UNDI- STRIBU- TED RYPR-	TOTAL
	ستحد سنتم عشق عمود عن					SUPPORT   COMMAND	COMMAND			HORE TERRI-	IABROAD I	UE DEACE KEEPIEG	KDITURE	
	ε	(2)	(3)	( <del>†</del> )	(5)	(9)	8	8)	e 6	(10)	3	(12)	(33)	<u>£</u>
2.2.5 PERSONNEL														
FACILITIES					• <del></del> ب			die volge i						
FACILITIES.														
FACILITIES								****						
2.2.8 WAREHOUSES, DEPOTS RTC.		-		ه <b>دست</b> ه			-	-					<u>-</u>	
2.2.9 COHMAND AND							400) 1911						ō	
2.2.10						***						-	-0	
FORTIFICATIONS				-			-	-					-	
2.2.12 LAND	•											-	0	
2.2.13 OTHER									-				<u> </u>	
DISCREPANCY	641	1,260,	204	350	1 299	393	231	182					(	ć
DISCREPANCY	0			ō							-	-	5	3,836
BESEARCH AND	-		-				· ·	<del>-</del>	ائت. هاد				<del>-</del> -	0
DEVELOPHENT	6,626	7671	1.06	1,973	1,228	0	-5	-5			-	e ediçad fina		11,495
APPLIED RESEARCH							***************************************		-		-		- 0	•
TESTING AND									-					
EVALUATION	_			ender with		. <del></del>		. ~~	-				-0	
DISCREPANCY	6,626	1697	907	1,973	1,228	0	0	- <del>-</del> -			-		-5	11,495

TABLE 1. ALL EXPREDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

FRANCE (1,000,000 FRANCS)

TOTAL		£ .	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
UNDI- STRIBU- TED EXPE-	, pag	(13)	
STANCE	UN PRACE KREPING	(25)	
HILITARI ASSISTANCE	ABROAD	£ .	
	HORE TERRI- TORY	(10)	
CIVIL		6)	
PARAMI-	- edujus educas egipus educas for	(8)	8,042
SUPPORT   RATION	COMMAND	6	3,343
CENTRAL SUPPORT PARAMI - CIVIL ADMINISTRATION LITARY DEFENCE AND COMMAND PORCES	SUPPORT COMMAND	(9)	0 006,8
COMBAT	- 1464 - 464 - 464 - 16	(5)	2,946
	andra majo suma alba sa	(4)	13,988
NAVAL AIR POHCES PORCES		(3)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16,963 22,231 12,183 13,9
		(2)	0 0 22,231
STKATE-  LAND GIC   PORCES PORCES	The day will walk to	(1)	16,963
			4. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY5. TOTAL

# TABLE 1. ALL EXPREDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

GERHANT, PED. REP. OF (1,000,000 DEUTSCHE BARK)

TOTAL	<u></u>	€	27.152		6.447	2,749	9 2 9	*****	<b>&gt;</b>	11,002	1,849	5,384	549	92	3, 121	- (	>	10, 139	1,153
UNDI- STRIBU- TED RYPR-	NDITURE	33	o		5 5	0		5 ~	5 ~		-0		76	700	5 7 6	, ,	>	00	
STARCE	UN PEACE KEEPING	(12)	7		: :	: -			•				1				) ·	1 <b>401</b> 1 ee <sub>101</sub>	, etails engig
HILITARY ASSISTANCE	ABROAD	(i)	38			:			•	30	20	101	•		- 70	· · · ·	)	100	
HILI	HORE TERRI-	(36)	-		:	:	•		•	=	-,-	4	7		-	-ŝ		144	
CIVIL		<u>6</u>	357	137	137	-	•	ć	5	220	18	63	7.7	1201	0	- 0		138	7
PARAHI- LITARI FORCES		(8)											-						
SUPPORT RATION	CORMAND	$\omega$	292	275	17.1	5	104	-0		14	-	#	en '	- <del>-</del>	-5	-0		2 -	- <del>-</del> -
CENTRAL SUPPOR ADMINISTRATION AND COMMAND	SUPPORT CORRAND	(9)	8,061	4,0691	3,664	0	397	70	-	3,992	116	1884	318	72,	-ō			1 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	65
OTRER COMBAT PORCES		(5)	•		-	***		-:	******		***************************************			•		:		::	-
AIR	which where the same wa	€	5,328	3,230	725	71.	2,063	-0	-	2,098	443	1,604	51	0	- ō	- <del>-</del> <del>-</del> <del>-</del> <del>-</del> <del>-</del> <del>-</del> <del>-</del> <del>-</del> <del>-</del> <del>-</del>	1000	1,685	591
FORCES	make angles depart langu has	(£)	2,134	1,188	313,		691	-0		19176	1771	750	19		-ō	-5	1 408	1,289	334
FORCES		(2)	10,932	7,251	1,437		3,6991	10	_	3,681	1,0741	2,451	156	:0	-5	· •	4.6121	3,624	1771
STRATE- GIC FORCES	and, and a regist, where and	ε		•				- ;		-	-	-	-			4		h widen Thinds	-
			1. OPERATING COSTS!	1.1 PERSONNEL	7-1-2 CONSCRIPTS	1.1.3 OTHER	HILITARY, INCL.  RESERVES	DISCREPANCY	1-2 OPERATIONS AND	MAINTENANCE	FOR CURRENT USE	AND REPAIR	BYPENSES RTC	1.2.5 OTHER.		DISCREPARCY	2. PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION	2-1-1 AIRCRAFT AND	REGIERS

# TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

GERRANY, PED.REP. OF (1,000,000 DEUTSCHE BARK)

TOTAL		(#)		363	:	673	1 286	33	21	i	1,403	592	746	1,031	7		2,741	136	31		39	58	
STRIBU- TED	KDITURB	(13)		ō	ō			55		-	0			-	-		ō -	5	-		0	0	
TARCE	UN PEACE KBEPING	(12)							-				حد مید								•	40 was 1	
HILITARI ASSISTANCE	ABROAD	(11)			:		*	• •	1				 -				0#	-				** ***	
RILIP	HORE TERRI-	(10)		;	:	2		:		· •		29		=======================================			102					9	1
CIVIL		(6)						;		•				12			85	منياه سد				•	
		(8)									-				,				-				
L SUPPORT	COMMAND	ε		:			· ·			1	9		_				<b>5</b> 1	· ·			0	• •	1
CENTRAL SUPPORTIPARANI ADMINISTRATION LITARY AND COMMAND (PORCES	SUPPORT COMMAND	9						;0		:	9	103		=======================================		<b>&gt;</b>	1,103	• •			0	7	1
OTHER COMBAT PORCES		(5)								•	;	;				•		:		:		•	1
AIR		Đ		363	•	-	<b>5</b> - ,	<u> </u>		•	427	170		000			295	96	**	; 	0	1 23	
FORCES		<del>(</del> E)		:		777		5 ō			203	- - -	<b></b> .	2 2		<b>5</b>	119	13			39	91	1
LAND		8		1			<b>5</b>	1,360		•	767	229		583			886	27	و پر سور ،	> 	0	- 2	
STRATE- GIC FORCES		 €								•		-											
	ng mga mga mga mga		2.1.2 MISSILES	INCL. CONV.	Z.1.3 NUCLEAR SARP BONES!		2.1.5 ARHOURED	VERICLES			2.1.8 OKDNANCE AND AMBILION	AND COMBUNICATIONS	2.1.10 HON	ARMOURED VEHICLES.	2.1.12 STATISTICAL	DISCREPANCY	2.2 CONSTRUCTION	2.2.1 AIRBASES,	2.2.2 MISSILE	TANKA C C C	AND FACILITIES	2.2.4 BLECTROMICS	

TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COURSE

GERHANY, PED. REP. OF (1,000,000 DEUTSCHE MARK)

TOTAL	. W.A. was same same	Ê		524	1 75	365	248	132			890		66 '	*	1,718	237	1,481	•
UNDI-	I NOTTURE	(13)		0	0	·	<del></del>	0		0	0 5	• (	7	•	0	0	0	-6
STANCE	UN PEACE KREPING	(12)												i	******	-		
HILITARY ASSISTANCE	ABROAD	3					-	<b>-</b>		-	****	<b>-</b> - (	2	· ·		ne with fan	, 100p -100	
HILIT	HOME TERRI-	(01)					-		- :	14.	- [8	<del>-</del> - ;	5 - F	•	;	:	. 400	:
CIVIL		6		<b>3</b>	161		23	:		321		, ,		. ~ ~	9	!	9	-5
PARAHI- LITARY FORCES		E			-					-				-		-		
54	COMMAND	ε		ō	ō	0	ō	6	:	:	: 0	· -	5 6		0	0	-5	<b>-</b> 0
CEMTRAL SUPPOR ADMINISTRATION AND COMMAND	SUPPORT COMMAND	9		141	26	252	ווע	68	!	***	190		5 - 5		1,712(	752	1,475	
OTHER CORBAT PORCES	them were the same of	· · ·		;	•	•			:	:	: :	1 mas 41		. <del></del>	-			:
FORCES	waat mid min will m	<del>-</del> -		36	* ō *	24	THE	121	- ;	•	39.	Č	5-0		:	1		1
MAVAL   FORCES	Angele service wilder secure and	(3)	anthra and		· •	121	7	7	- ;	:	34	č	5 0		:			:
LAND FORCES		(2)	-	3421		144	116	20	•	:	£0#		0		:	;		:
STRATE-	agge most man delle all	E																:
			2.2.5 PERSONNEL	FACILITIES	FACILITIES	PACILITIES	DEPOTS ETC	ADM. FACILITIES	FORTIFICATIONS	2.2.11 SHELTERS		2.2.14 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	2.3 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	3. RESEARCH AND	DEVELOPMENT	APPLIED RESEARCH	TESTING AND EVALUATION	DISCREPANCY

#### TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY (IN NATIONAL CURRENCY)

GERMANY, PED.REP. OF (1,000,000 DEUTSCHE MARK)

•	STHATE- GIC PORCES	•	   WAVAL  FORCES 	-	-		<b>PRATION</b>	-	DEPENCE	   HILIT 	ARY ASSI	STANCE	UNDI- STRIBO- TED EXPE-	TOTAL
	[   	} !	£ £ £	- 1 1 1	• • •	  SUPPORT   	COMMAND	 	£ f	HOME TERRI- TORY	ABROAD	UN PEACE KEEPING	nditure	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) 1 (4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	!   (9) 	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
4. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	 	! ! ! ! 0	i	i	i	i	ĺ	i	 	       0 	! ! ! ! 0		1	1
5. TOTAL	} !	15,544	3,542	7,308		11,520	302	l	501	155	130	7	-1	39,008

#### TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY (IN NATIONAL CURRENCY)

INDONESIA (1,000,000	NUFIERS)									<del></del>		·	<del></del>	
i i	STRATE-  GIC   FORCES	LAND   PORCES	#AVAL   FORCES	PORCES		CENTRAL ADMINIST AND CO		LITARY			ARY ASSI	STANCE	UNDI- STRIBU- TED EIPE-	i i
						SUPPORT	COHHAND			HOME TERRI- TORY		•	*DITURE	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	   (4) 	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. OPERATING COSTS		239,280	68,920	50,000	••	49,520	6,340	   114,870	•••	[   ••	••	•••	0	528,930
1.1 PERSONNEL 1.1.1 CIVILIAH	1	36,350	12,890		ł			74,690 3,460		•••			0	331,070 62,690
1.1.2 CONSCRIPTS 1.1.3 OTHER MILITARY, INCL.		128,680   	28,250   	[ 22,550   	! ! !	[ 17,680] 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	71,220   	   	••   	<b>! ••</b> !- !	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	; <b>0</b> [	268,380   
RESERVES	i	i .	İ	i	i		ĺ	j	i	i	i	i	i _ i	i
1.2 OPERATIONS AND	j. 1	i !	i i	20,580	i i	1	i I	) 	i   		••	 	0	     19 1,520
1.2.1 MATERIALS POR CURBENT USE	i 	i	i	12,960	į.	i i	ĺ	31,760	ĺ	i .	Ì	i	i	125,860
1.2.2 HAINTENANCE AND REPAIR 1.2.3 THAVEL	i	1	1	i	ĺ	i	Ī	į.	į	t	i	i	i	29,830
EXPENSES RTC 1.2.4 REAL ESTATE RENTS	i	<u> </u>	1	1	t	i i	1	i i	Ì	į	l			i
1.2.5 OTHER 1.2.6 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	.i	0	0	20	i	0	i	1 0	l	i	i		0	) }
1.3 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	i	i	10	İ		i	i	i	į	Ì	i ·	l i		I
2. PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION	   	! 	 	i 	! <b>!</b> !!	 	i i i 10,640	!     14,650	! [ 		! ! !	•   •	, [	i i i 16 1, 290
2.1 PROCUREMENT 2.1.1 AIRCRAPT AND ENGINES	- I	13,660	34,360 	) 30,090	i	13,520 		4,890	I	i		t	0	96,520
では石田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田	•   • •	-1 ·	360	27,400	) <u> </u>		·	1 630	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	· · ·			28,590

# TABLE 1. ALL EIPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUSTRY

#### (IN BATTOMAL CORRESCY)

INDONESIA (1,000,000 RUPIAHS)

TOTAL		3		0	٥	33 520		2,960 790	600	7,07	2,640	8,740	# R 20	10,760	10	:	24, 130	2,310	•	<b>.</b>	3,020	1.970	
DEDI-	NDITORK	(£)			0		· ·		-	5	0			-	-		<b>.</b>	-			9	- a	
STARCE	UB PRACE KEEPI#G	(27)										:						:		:	:	-	; 
HILITARI ASSISTANCE	ABROAD	î.		:				::		:	:	:		::		:	:	:			:		
BILIT	HORE TERRI-	(00.)						::		•	•	:		::							:		
CIVIL		(6)		:						:	;	:		::				•		:	:		
PARARI-		8		-5	- 5			55		1076	730	1,210	7 088	3			7, 160	ō	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	-5	066	
SUPPORT	СОИНА ИВ	ε	-		1 1		† †					- ;		:						:	:	1	
CEBTRAL SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION AND COMMAND	SUPPORT COMMAND	(9)		•	, <del></del> ,	, alam 14	i .	77		-		4,850	-	8,670	Ē		1089"8	•		7	-	- 1	
OTHER   COMBAT   PORCES		(S)		- :			:			<del>.</del> -	•	-	****	: :				· ·	-	:	:	1	
PORCES	) ((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((	3				7		00		<b>5</b>	720	10LE	1 350	250	<b>-</b>		) 130 E	2, 120	- (	<b>5</b> -	ō	530.1	
PORCES		(3)		-5	ō	080 15	200	00		070	ō	ō	76	1,600	-		1006,4	1901	- ;	5	3,020		; ]
PORCES		(2)		- 0		2		7,960	,	00747	1,690	2,310	ו צא כ	240	_ ē	5 -	019,62	ō	- ;	5	70	450	
STRATE- GIC FORCES		Ê		- :		-	:	• •		:		:	-	: :	-	•	-	- ;	-	-			
<u></u>				WARHEADS	2.1.3 NUCLEAR GARREADS AND BOHBSI	2.1.4 SHIPS AND	2.1.5 ARMOURED	2-1-6 ARTILLERY		Z.1.8 OKDNANCE AND		AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.1.10 HON	2.1.11 OTHER	2.1.12 STATISTICAL!	The and the second	Z.Z COMSTAUCTION	AIRFIELDS	2.2.2 MISSILE	SITES	AND PACILITIES	2.2.4 ELECTRONICS	m

#### TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY (IN MATIONAL CURRENCY)

INDONESIA (1,000,000 RUPIAHS)

i	STRATE-  GIC   FORCES		FORCES	FORCES		CENTRAL ADMINIST AND CO	RATION			   BILIT 	ARY ASSI	STARCE	UNDI-     STRIBU-   TED   EXPE-	•
		; ; ;		 		SUPPORT	COHHAND			HOME TERRI- TORY	•	UN PEACE KEEPING	HDITURE   	
	(7)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	i i (9) i	(10)	(11)	[ j (12)	(13) (	(14)
2.2.5 PERSONNEL		. [				<b>j</b>		1	ļ	f 1	† †	1	į (	
PACILITIES		17,740	0	370	•••	ii	•••	1,640	· · · ·	i		i	0	19,750
2.2.6 MEDICAL	I +		Ι.	ŀ	ŧ		ŧ	•	I	t	i	1		1
PACILITIES		<b>(</b>	. 0	0		250		1 0		!		!	1 01	250
2.2.7 TRAINING	1	6 000	!	. 70	<u>l</u>	2 5 70	1		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	•	ŧ	! .!	
PACILITIES	•	6,090	0	70		2,570		3,030		•	!	• • • •	i oi	11,760
2.2.8 WAREHOUSES,		! i 0	1,040	690	<b>[</b>			. 0	!		<u> </u>	)		1 730
DEPOTS ETC			1 1,040	1 030	<u>.</u>	!!	• • •	1	!	!	!	!	01	1,730
ADM. PACILITIES	•	1 0	700	1.070	!	5,860	1	4,110		<b>5</b>	i.	•		11 740
2.2.10	•••	, ,	1 300	1 1,070	!	3,000	•••	\$ 4,710;	! •••	•	!	!	i 0	11,740
PORTIFICATIONS	, 1		ío		, i	1	• • •	. 0	, !	••		<i>:</i> !		
2.2.11 SHELTERS	•	· _	•	•	•	•		•	•	-	-	-	• : •	_
2.2.12 LAND		• .		• -		•				•	•	-	•	
2.2.13 OTHER		·		•	i	•		-	-	:	•	-		•
2.2.14 STATISTICAL	1	i	1	į	j.	i	Ì	l	Ì	í	j	i .	i	
DISCREPANCY	1	1 10	1 0	1 10	t	į o	!	1 10	!	1			-20	10
2.3 STATISTICAL	1	1	F	1	i	1	i	1	1	t	l .	ł	1 1	1
DISCREPANCY	·	10	1 10	0		1 0	10,640	1 . 0	!		!		-20	10,640
3 pacalien sun	ţ.	ļ	!	Į.	į ·	ļ	į.	!	!	!	ţ	<u>!</u>	!!!	
3. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	1	1 200	1 60	1 20	†	l 450	1	10	\$	1	!	1		740
DEVELOPMENT 3.1 BASIC AND		1 200	1 50	1 20	! ••	1 430		1 10		!	ļ	!	0	140
APPLIED RESEARCH	1	1 6	1 0	. 0	; !	. 0	; 	. 0	; !	!	! !	!	3 I	. 0
3.2 DEVELOPMENT.	•	;	;	į	:	i	;	i			;	!	, VI	
TESTING AND	1	i	i	i	i	1	i	i	i	i	i	;	• •	
EVALUATION		200	i 60	20	i	450		10			i		oi	740
3.3 STATISTICAL	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	Ī	ŀ	i	i	i	i 'i	)
DISCREPANCY	. j	i o	i o	i o	i	i o	i	i o	i	i	i	i	. 0	0

TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

### (IN HATIOMAL CURRESCY)

AHS)
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OMEST
TND

	STRATE   LAND   GIC   PORCES   PORCES	LAND	FRATE- LAND   NAVAL   AIR GIC   PORCES   PORCES   PORCES	AIR	COMBAT	CENTRAL SUPPORT PARABI- CIVIL ADMINISTRATION LITTARY DEFENCE AND COMBAND PORCES	SUPPORT RATION BRAND	PARAMI-I LITARY FORCES	CIVIL	HILITA	HILITARY ASSISTANCE	TABCE	UKDI-   STRIBU-  TED   RXPE-	TOTAL
					- data alba 1985 sala	SUPPORT	CORMAND	, agus wan ANS -4,00		HORE TERRI-	ABROAD	UN PEACE KREPING	E TOTTOR	
	€	3	(E)	€	(5)	(9)	(I)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(1)	(12)	(13)	(78)
4. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCI		92	0	0	:		0	101					-20	0 000
5. TOTAL	, T	1278,750	1278,750,108,280, 85,240	95,240	:	0+C, (21   05,900   1/1,2/	706 901	1046,621	•	•				

## TABLE 1. ALL EPPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATIES COGSTRY

### (IN MATIONAL CORRESPON)

ITALY (1,000,000 LIRE)

TOEST	. Maille weige willige willige in . Mail	Ê	014259500	0,2861300 0,438,000 83,900,809,800	0 16 13500	139620	01 296,400	01721,300	01131,500	01 48,300		   150910   140220	01467,600
UNDI-   STRIBU   TED		(13)		83,90	-83,900								
STANCE	I UN I PEACE INREPING	(12)											-
HILITARY ASSISTANCE	ABROAD	(13)											· · ·
HILIT	HOME TERRI-	(10)											, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
CIVIL		(9)											) () () () () () () () () () () () () ()
-7		(8)	39,600	5,200	5,2001	00# #E	12,600	5,400	ō	16,400		22,700 18,200	0
SUPPORT	CORRAND	ε	005*99	24,400 3,900 5,300	15,200	42,100	1,200	4,400	3,200	31,300		61,900 18,300	0
CERTEAL SUPPORT PARAMI ADMINISTRATION LITARY AND COMMAND PORCES	Support Cornand	(9)	1006,294	278,800 184,900 29,700	64,2001	77,500 187,100	35,500	36,000	21, 100	43,300	5 5	57,900	28,000
OTBER CORBAT		(5)	831,700[	754,200 278,800 1,000 184,900 0  29,700	100 753, 200 1	77,500	22,000	37,9001	8,600	7,700	- <b>5</b> -5	8,5001	10
AIR PORCES	egan until dans enen el	€	886,2001	998	267,200	399,800	1607,37	239,300	25,500	300	0 0	526,900 526,900	8,900[413,600]
PORCES	-	(6)	15022001467,4001886,2001831,7001465,900	1049500 262,800 486, 128,800  62,000  57, 442,400  86,700 161,	478,300[114,100[267,2	452,7001204,6001399,800	40,2001	274,200 124,100 239,300	16,500	1001	5-5	390,5001440,7001526,900 360,0001424,6001526,900	8,9001
LAND PORCES		(2)	15022001	128,800 442,400	478,3001	452,700	108,200	274,200	56,600	1,300	5-5	390,500	17, 100
STRATE-		ε											
			1. OPERATING COSTS!	1.1 PERSONNEL	ALLITARY, INCL.  RESERVES  1-1-4 STATISTICAL  DISCREPANCY	1.2 OPERATIONS AND BAINTENANCE	FOR CURRENT USE	AND REPAIR.	T.Z.4 REAL ESTATE	AEMIS	DISCHKPANCY	2. PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION	BECINES

## TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITORES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

ITALY (1,000,000 LIEE)

TOTAL		(H)	12,200		290,700	124,900	1,900	5,200	207,700	1 32,300	0	106,900	
UNDI-   STRIBU-  TRD   KXPE-	*DITURE	(13)					0	0	0		0		-
	UN PRACE KERPING	(75)										من منت منت منت منت منت منت منت منت المنت	
HILITARY ASSISTANCE	ABROAD	(3)						***					
H KILIT	HORE TERRI- TORY	(36)				100 HIJO 4400 F	••• .						_
CIVIL DEPRECE		€				da made Felde o	-	<b>.</b> .	-				_
		(8)	0	•	0	00	•	1,000,	17,200	00	0	2005	
<b>5</b> 4	COMMAND	ε	5	-5	ō	00	0	ō `	18,300	00	0	43,600	
CEMTRAL SUPPORADMINISTRATION	SUPPORT CORRAND	9		-ē	9,800	66		5	3,800	6,300	5	10,000	_
OTHEK   COMBAT   PORCES		(5)		-a	ō	006	1,500	- ō	1,600,	1,300	6	2,200	
PORCES		€	5,400	-6	ō	00	-6	0	62,800	18,300	0		
FORCES		<u> </u>	0		01280,900	60,200	0	3,200	99,000	2,4001	6	16,100	
LAND		8	6,800	5	0	135,700	004	1,000	38,000	12, 700 23, 600	5	30,500	_
STRATE- STRATE- STC PORCES		€											
			2.1.2 MISSILES INCL. CONV.	2.1.3 BUCLEAR WARHEADS AND BORBS	BOATS	AKENOUE AKTILI	FORCE WEAPONS	ASHURITION.	AND COMMUNICATIONS!	ARHOURED WEHICLES.	DISCREPANCY	2.2 CONSTRUCTION 2.2.1 AIRBASES, AIRFIELDS 2.2.2 MISSILE SITES 2.2.3 NAVAL BASES AND PACILITIES 2.2.4 ELECTRONICS	EIC

# TABLE 1. ALL RIPRIDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

### (IN NATIONAL CURRENCY)

ITALY (1,000,000 LIRE)

UNDI-   TOTAL  STRIBU-   TED    EIPR-	Mantaga	(13) (14)	0	•	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b> •					000000000000000000000000000000000000000	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	2 ~ •
ASSISTANCE	UN PBACE KERPIKG	(12)				-									
	ABROAD (	E					NO 40		No see 400 400 400	No valo 400 464 460 464 466 466 466 466 466 466					
RILITARI	HORE TERRI-	9					-	-							
DEFERCE		6													
PARAHI-		(9)				€ جب ب					*,500	9	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
SUPPORT	CORMAND	ε					_				43,600				<b>3</b> N F
CENTRAL SUPPORTIPARANI- ADMINISTRATION LITARI AND COMBAND PORCES	SUPPORT CORRAND	(9)					-				10,000				
COHBAT PORCES	400 400 400 400 4	(5)				-					2,200				
AIR FORCES		( <del>*</del> )				-					0		0 0 0		DA E A
FORCES	aniu 4160 atii 4150 A	(3)					- 44		) ains 440 v	) also wide water with w	16, 1001	16, 100	16,100	16,100	2,100
LAND FORCES [	water within with with the	(2)								,	30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500	30,500
STRATE-		ε													
			2.2.5 PERSONBEL PACILITIES	2.2.7 TRAINING	PACILITIES	2.2.9 COSHAND AND ADM. PACTITYTES.		というないのでし	_	SHELTERS LAND OTHER	PORTIFICATIONS 2.2.11 SHELTERS 2.2.13 OTHER 2.2.14 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY 3 STATISTICAL	TIPICATIONS 11 SHELTERS 12 LAND 13 OTHER 14 STATISTICAL CREPANCY STATISTICAL	FORTIFICATIONS 2.2.11 SHELTERS 2.2.12 LAND 2.2.14 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY 2.3 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY 3. RESEACH AND DEVELOPMENT	PORTIFICATIONS 2.2.11 SHELTERS 2.2.12 IAND 2.2.14 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY 3 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY 1 BASIC AND APPLIED HESPARCH	FORTIFICATIONS 2.2.11 SHELTERS 2.2.14 STHER 2.2.14 STHER 2.2.14 STHER 2.3.13 OTHER 2.3 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY 3.3 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY 3.4 BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH 3.2 DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND EVALUATION
			2.2.5 P FACILIT 2.2.6 H	PACILIT 2.2.7 T	PACILIT 2.2.8 W	2.2.9 C	2.2.10		2.2.11	2.2.11 2.2.12 2.2.12 2.2.13	112 113 113 114 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115	FORTIFICATION 2.2.11 SHEET, 2.2.12 ILAND. 2.2.13 OTHER 2.2.14 STATISTICE 2.3 STATISTICE DISCREPANCY.	11.12.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.	-11-12-13-14-11-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-	CREECO DEVE

· ·

#### TABLE 1. ALL REPREDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

ITALY (1,000,000 LIRE)

	  Strate=   Gic  Pokces 	•	NAVAL   PORCES 	-	•	CENTRAL ADMINIST AND CO	PRATION	•		HILIT	ARY ASSI	STANCE	UNDI- STRIBU- TED EXPE-	TOTAL
			# # #		 	SOPPORT		1	i i	HORE TERRI- TORY	  ABROAD   	UN PBACE KEEPING	NDITURE   	
	(1) L	(2)	(3)	(4) L	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) L	(9)	(10) 	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
4. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY		O	i 0	0	i i i 0		0	0			i ! !		0	0
5. TOTAL		1900900	910,200	1456500	840,200	523,800	148,400	62,300	! !	! !	1	į.	0	5842300

## TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

#### (IN MATIONAL CORRESCY)

MEXICO (100,000 PESOS)

	STHATE-	PORCES	MAVAL	AIR	OTHER COMBAT FORCES	CENTRAL SUPPOR ADMINISTRATION AND CORRAND	MTRAL SUPPORT MINISTRATION AND CORNAND	CENTRAL SUPPORT   PARANI-  ADMINISTRATION   LITARY   AND CORNARD   PORCES	DEFERCE	RILIT	HILITARY ASSISTANCE	STANCE	UNDI- STRIBU- TED EXPR-	FOTAL
					<b>_</b> _	SUPPORT	SUPPORT COMMAND			HORE TERRI-	ABROAD	DEACE FERPING	FOLTORE	
	3	(2)	(3)	(+)	(5)	(9)	3)	(8)	6	(30)	6	(12)	(13)	£
1. OPERATING COSTS		101,539		1 6,973									6	108,512
EKS.		86,906     86,906		5,264	- <del></del>									92,170
1.1.2 CONSCRIPTS 1.1.3 OTHER	_ ~ .				,	-			-				0	
RESERVES													-5	
DISCREPANCY	. 44	86,748		5,246		-	· — ·	۰ ۱۹۱۸ او		-			- 10	91,994
1.2 OPERATIONS AND			 				- <b></b>			-			-	
1.2.1 BATERIALS		14,033		60/1						~ ~	-	-	ō -	16,342
FOR CORRENT USE		9,776		524				-		-	. == =		***	10,301
AND REPAIR		1,489	-	1,182									ā	2,671
EXPENSES ETC	·	165									<b></b>	nes este (	-0	165
1.2.5 OTHER		3,102		<del>-</del>						··· ···		-	- 0 0	3 105
1.2.6 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY											. and and		7	0
DISCREPANCY	- <del></del> -	0	-	0								-	70	0
2. PROCURENZUT AND CONSTRUCTION		3,730	_ ~ ~	01.5						-	-			4
2.1.1 AIRCHAPT AND	<del>-</del>	1 2,030		810					-	* ***	•	** **** **		2,840
EXGINES				9.10	8		- <del></del>						<b>7 0</b>	8 10
											A	1	-	

# TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITORES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

### CH BATIONAL CURRENCY)

FTCO (100,000 PESOS)
(100_000 P
617

TOPAL		8				515	9		707	1 700			375
STRIBU-1	FDITURE	(13)	0	0 0		5 5	-5					5-6	0
TANCE	UN PEACE KREPING	(12)							* * -	-			
HILITARI ASSISTANCE	ABROAD	(11)				والمناس مراب							
	HOGE TERRI-	(10)	400 elsk aga 1880 e	150 miles 484 mi				-			·		
CIVIL		<b>&amp;</b>	، نائد شد مدد	، خود خود سا				سنة نناه جزء		,			
CEMERAL SUPPORT PARAMI- ADBINISTRATION LITARY AND COMMAND (FORCES	- 1000 valo valo 1000 v	. 6											
CENTRAL SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION AND CORRAND	SUPPORT CORRAND	ε		-						. 46 46			
CENTRAL CENTRAL CADRINIS CAND CO	SUPPORT	• •					<del>-</del> -				·	·	
OTRER CORBAT FORCES	y wide mys blis 400	<u> </u>		albr wate alle .		i an an a	-					نت تب بند ،	
PORCES		€						الله والله منذ <u>.</u>		<u>.</u>		هه منه ميد .	
MAVAL   PORCES		<u>ල</u>											
LAND		8							800		1,700		375
STRATE- STRATE- GCC PORCES		€		~ <del>~</del> ~									
			2.1.2 KISSILES INCL. CONV.	2.1.3 BUCLEAR BARREADS AND FORBS	BOATS	2.1.6 ARTILLERI 2.1.7 OTHER GROUND	PORCE MEAPONS	2.1.9 BLECTROMICS AND COMMUNICATIONS 2.1.10 NOW	2.1.11 OTHER.	Z.I.1Z STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	2.2 CONSTRUCTION 2.2.1 AIRBASES. AIMPLEIDS	SITES MAYAL BASES 2.2.3 MAYAL BASES AND PARTITURES	2.2.4 BLECTRORICS

# TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

**MEXICO (100,000 PESOS)** 

		STRATE-	FORCES	MAVAL	AIR	CORBAT PORCES	CENTRAL SUPPORT PARAMI-	NTRAL SUPPORT HIBISTRATION AND COMMAND	PARAMI- LITARY FORCES	CIVIL	RILIE	HILITARI ASSISTANCE	STANCE	GRDI- STRIBU- TRD RIPE-	TOTAL
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (13) (73) (73) (73) (73) (73) (73) (73) (7					، خدد شید خلین بیشن	ر بنگان وفقة بلشتو هناند و	SUPPORT	CORRAND		-	HORK TERRI- TORI	(ABROAD	UN PEACE KERPING	HDITURE	
1,324 1,324 1,324 1,324 1,000 1,		3	(2)	(3)	(*)	(S)	9	ε	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	(30)	(L)	(12)	(13)	<b>(E</b>
7,224 ES.7 S.2 S.2 S.3 S.3 S.3 S.3 S.3 S.3 S.3 S.3 S.3 S.3	PERSONNEL														
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TIES		1,324							-				ō	1,324
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TIBS						. ~				_			- ō	
	TRAINING		•							-	- , <del>    </del>	-		-	_
	WARRHOUSES,									-	-	-		6	
	BIC				• ماند د	*	- 444			-				-	
	ACILITIES								-		***				
											- 4			<b>~</b> −	
CH. CH.	ICATIONS			.=	ء حدد	-							-	-5	
CH CH CH CH CH CH CH CH CH CH CH CH CH C					-						_ •	-		<u>-</u>	
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	TISTICAL									-	-	-	<del>-</del> -	<b>ō</b>	_
	PANCY		ō		0							<b></b>	-	4,918	4,918
AT. AT.	CARCH AND					-			***			<b>~</b>	-	-	
The Recent Control of the Control of	OPRESS.		-	· •••	-				. —			-		-ō	
	D RESEARCH.				_ ***								~	- 5	
	PELOPHENT, 1G AND			-	****						•			-	
	ATTOM.														
	EPANCY			-					=					-;	
											_		-	<del>-</del> -	

TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

## (IR BATIOFAL CORRESCY)

MEXICO (100,000 PESOS)	(5)													
	STRATE-  LAND   GIC   FORCES   FORCES	LAND	WAVAL	PORCES	CORBAT CORBAT FORCES	CENTRAL SUPPORTIBARANI- CIVIL ADRIBISTRATION (LITANY IDEFRICAL AND COMMAND PORCES !	SUPPORT RATION HERAND	PARAHI- LITANY   PORCES	DEFERCE	HILLT	HILITARY ASSISTABCE	TABCE	STRIBU-	TOTAL
	ه هغه سید بید بید					SUPPORT COMMAND	COBRAND	فحة ظب طب عيد و		HORE TERRI-	ABROAD	DEACE REPING	POLTGRE	
	€ 	(2)	<u>(</u> 2	€	(5)	9	ε	8	6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	<b>£</b>
4. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCI	- su ne ·	158	-	92									0	01 176 a
5. TOTAL		105,427		7,801									2	2

TABLE 1. ALL RIPERDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

### (IN MATIONAL CORRESCY)

METHERLANDS (100,000 GUILDERS)

	STRATE-	LAND	MAVAL	FORCES	OTHER CORBAT	CENTRAL SUPPOR	SUPPORT RATION		DEFRICE	RILIE	HILITARY ASSISTANCE	STARCE	UNDI- STRIBU-	TOTAL
						SUPPORT   CORRAND	CORRAND			HORE TERRI-	ABROAD	UNE	EXPE-	
	(1)	(2)	(£)	<b>3</b>	(S)	(9)	ε	8	<u> </u>	(10)	3	(12)	(13)	£
1. OPERATING COSTS	•	30,557	12,815	13,227	1,719	14,048	31,	-:	(1,600)	] - :	173	:	7-2	78,171
1.1 PERSONBEL	:	23,321	9.736	8.911	1.435	11,573	7.7	-	1 1050				•	1
1.1.1 CIVILIAN		6.300	3,232	7.5	67	1,840	58.		(119)				5 =	13,155
1.1.3 OTHER			·	_		2	:	:	<u> </u>	:	•	•	ਰ :	7,134
RILITARY, INCL. RESERVES		10,911	6,321	6,580	1,322	9,723		•	(108)			-	7	34,969
DISCREPARCY		0	<b>-</b>	ō	5	๋๋๋๋๋๋๋๋	ō	•		- :	· :		-5	-
1.2 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE		7,236	3,080	4,317	284	2,475			(1,348)		173	***************************************		18,912
FOR CURRENT USE		3,307	1,139	2,009	160	1,122	- ;	- ;	(142)	•		•	***	7,813
AND REPAIR.	1	2,227	1,460	1,538	581	!	:		(144)	1		1	-11-	5,426
EXPENSES RIC		663	192	208	300	177	****			•		**************************************		1,171
BENTS		1,039	288	562	103	1,275		an Mine union vi B B B B	(1,063)		173	9 B	-0-	4,502
DISCREPANCY		0		0	5		1 1	1	- <del>-</del> -		-	1	-3	0
DISCREPANCY	:	0		- <del> </del>	6	5			ō	;	·	485 8 8	-21	٥
2. PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION 2.1 PROCUREMENT 2.1.1 AIRCHART AND		9,013	6,218 5,748	7,015	1081	• •		- Alm offs that 4	(200)	370	436	ellis dist abor seco	1968-	22,445
BEGIEES		21	537	4,556	:	:	•			:	**************************************	*		5, 113

TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

### (IN HAPLOHAL CURRENCY)

NETHERLANDS (100,000 GUILDERS)

TOTAL		( <del>1</del> k)			:	4.405		3, 160				2,176	1,023	1,775	2,400	895		3,288						100
UMDI- STRIBU- TRD RXPE-	KDITURE	(13)		0	-6	ō	<b>,</b> ,	5	5	ō		5		-5	5	408		T			<u> </u>	· •		0
TABCE	UN PEACE KEEPING	(12)		:	-;		;	•	;	:	_	•	•	-	•		•	•			•	•		:
HILITARI ASSISTANCE	ABROAD	(11)			,			:	•	:		•					•	4161			•	:	_	
HILITA	HORE TORY	(10)		•		-	•	•	•	•		-		-	:		•	3701	1		:	:		
CIVIL		(6)		;	•	****	•	:	:	- ;	_	•	(21)	1	(æ)		5	(171)	1	-	:	:		
	o veryo vindo vide, emite e	(8)		1	:		**************************************	-	:	:		7	9 9	4	: :	***	:				•	:	-	
AL SUPPORT ESTRATION COMMAND	CORMAND	ε	Wa	:	- :		-	-	-			•		-	ī ī		•		-	1	-	•	-	
CEBTRAL SUPPORT PARAMI- ADMINISTRATION LLITARY AND COMBAND PORCES	SUPPORT   CORMAND	(9)		- ;	- :	-	: -	-	;	- :		-				-	•		-	-	•	•	-	
OTHER COMBAT FORCES	a them wheel soften control of	(5)		:	•	-	•	-	:	:		Ť.	111	211	17	-	<b>5</b> •	71			-:-		_	
PORCES	ii dialla valla kuga ajoin a	<del>•</del>		:	1	-	-	-			-	1831	145	100	1,0941	,		1869	-				-	
HAVAL		(3)		:			- CO+ * +	-	:	•		1001	1022		4761	· · · · ·	5 -	4701			:	(		-
LAND		(2)		-			:	3, 160	:			1,890	330	1000	820		5	1,153			<u>:</u>			
STKATE-1 GIC PORCES		€		- ;	-		:	:	•			•			-		:			•	:	(		-
	- <del></del>			WARHEADS	2.1.3 NOCLEAR HARREADS AND BORBS!	2.1.4 SHIPS AND	2.1.5 ARROGRED	VEHICLES	ARTLI	PORCE BERDONS		AMMONITION	2.1.9 ELECTRONICS   AND COMMUNICATIONS!	2.1.10 NOW	2.1.11 OTRER.	2.1.12 STATISTICAL	DISCREPANCY	2.2 COMSTRUCTION	2.2.1 AIRBASES.	2.2.2 MISSILE	SITES	2.2.3 NAVAL BASES	2.2.4 ELECTRONICS	

TABLE 1. ALL RIPRIDITERES BY PAPTICIPATING COUNTRY

### (IN MATIORAL CURRENCY)

HETHERLANDS (100,000 GUILDERS)

	STRATE-	LAND	PORCES	AIR	OTHER COMBAT FORCES	CRETEAL SUPPORT PARAMI-ADMINISTRATION LITARY	AL SUPPORT STRATION COMMAND		CIVIL	RILIT	HILITARY ASSISTANCE	STANCE	UNDI-	TOTAL
						SUPPORTICONALID	COMMAND			HOME TERRI-	ABBOAD	UN PRACE KREPING	MDITURE	
	€	(2)	€	€	(5)	(9)	ε	(8)	6	600	(C)	(12)	(33)	â.
2.2.5 PERSONNEL FACILITIES			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			-	•	:	:	:				
PACILITIES							•	•	(111)	-:			-	111
FACILITIES				A			# Water and			:	:	•	-5	
2.2.9 COMMAND AND		:					!	•	•	:		**************************************	70	
ADM. FACILITIES			-	:		-	-	:	:		:	:	- <del>-</del> -	
PORTIFICATIONS				8 (	0 (					•		•	70	,
2.2.12 LAND							::	: :	1 (0+)			::	<u> </u>	9#
						:	!		165	:	:	•	0	13
2.3 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	: :			1 1		: ;	: :	: :		370	416	1 1	7-7	3,118
3. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	1				4		**************************************			•	•		895	895
APPLIED RESEARCH					:			- :	:		:	•	-5	
RESTING AND RYALDATION 3.3 STATISTICAL					:		1		:					
DISCREPANCY		:					-					•	1968	895

TABLE 1. ALL KIPEEDITORES BY PARTICIPATIES COUNTRY

### (TH NATIONAL CURRENCY)

NETHERLANDS (100,000 GUILDERS)

	STRATE   LAND   MAVAL   GIC   PORCES   PORCES	LAND	HATE-I LAND   HAVAL   AIR GIC   PORCES   FORCES   FORCES	FORCES	OTHER   COMBAT   FORCES	CENTRAL SUPPORT   PARAMI -   CIVIL   ADMINISTRATION   LITARY   DEPENCE   AND CONKAND   PORCES	SUPPORT	PARAMI-I LITARY I	CIVIL	HILITA	HILITARI ASSISTANCE		UNDI- ( STRIBU-  TED   EXPR- (	TOTAL
						SUPPORT   CORRAND	COKKAND	ه کنده هیده محمد د		I HORE   TERRI-   TORY	ABROAD !	UN PRACE KEEPING	HDITORE	
	3	6	(E)	€	<b>S</b>	(9)	ε	8	6	2	(11)	(12)	(13)	(74)
										****	-			
DISCREPANCY				<b>-</b>			5					•	7	0
5. TOTAL		39,570	39,570 19,033 20,243	20,243		1,827; 14,048;	31		1,799	370	5891		-	97,511
		1												

### (IN MATIONAL CORRESPONDED)

NEW ZEALAND (100,000 NEW ZEALAND DOLLARS)

**************************************	STR	STRATE-  GIC   FORCES	LAND	HAVAL FORCES	AIR	OTH BR CONBAT PORCES	CEMTRAL SUPPOR ADMINISTRATION AND CONNAND	1 14 1	PARAMI- LITARI FORCES	CIVIL	RILIT	HILITARY ASSISTANCE	STARCE	UMDI- STRIBU- TED	TOTAL
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (1) (1) (1) (13) (13) (13) (14) (15) (15) (15) (15) (15) (15) (15) (15				·			SUPPORT	COMBAND	**************************************	· ••• ••• ••• ••• •	HORE TERRI-	ABROAD	UN PEACE KERPING	NDITURE	
PRESONEL		ε	(2)	(3)	€)	(5)	(9)	Θ	(8)	6	(0L)	(1)	(12)	(13)	£
1.1. CITLLAN.   695   392   451   237   99   99   99   99   99   99   99	1. OPERATING COSTS!		986	2603	785			320.	·			15		-0	2,657
290 1681 3331 634	.1 PERS		969	392	451			237				77	7		1,779
1	1.1.3 OFREK HILITARY INCL.											. Allen weeks w		0	
290 1681 333 83 83 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	RESERVES		635	260	422			138		-		-2.			1,459
290	DISCREPANCY		o	<b>,</b>	,-	سند سد ت		· 5 -	*		. — d	ö	ō	-2	0
136   55   166   13   13   14   15   16   17   18   18   18   18   18   18   18	1.2 OPERATIONS AND   MAINTENANCE		290	168	333			77	te vente especie		· · · · · ·	- m			878
136 55 166 1 13 1 1	POR CURRENT USE		87	78	120			- 5 -			~	~ `		-	298
1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	AND REPAIR		136	55	166			<u> </u>		~		·	-	·	370
10 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	EXPENSES ETC		6#	16	90			31	• •- •-			70			129
10 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	#EMTS  1.2.5 OTHER  1.2.6 STATISTICAL		0 2	13.0	L CT			5 8			• ••• ••			- 5 5	92
103 86 111	DISCREPANCY	. — —	0	0	<b>**</b>			-	<del>-</del>	-		- 5	****	-ō	-
-1 103 86 111	DISCREPANCY		-	0				5	·		****	- <del>-</del> -	- 5 -	-7-	0
0	Z. PROCURERENT AMD   CONSTRUCTION  Z.1 PROCURERENT  Z.1.1 ALRCRAFT AND		103		111			- # <del>2</del>					er beggen albest veltage	770	313
	REGIRES				#									-5-	44

TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

## (IN SATIONAL CURRENCE)

TOTAL

£

78

57

TABLE 1. ALL RIPERDITORES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

### (IN MATIONAL CURRENCY)

HER ZEALAND (100,000 WER ZEALAND DOLLARS)

TOTAL		2		10							•	) <b>3</b>	,	3	0	,	<b>#7</b>	15		<b>⇔</b>	0
GMDI- STRIBU- TED RYPR-	NDITURE	(13)		-	5	-	-		<u> </u>	ō	<b>.</b>	5 6		<b>5</b> ~	17-		7	0		-	1
STARCE	UN PRACE KERPING	(12)			•						****			_	-			••••			
HILITARI ASSISTARCE	ABROAD	3											-					~ `	•		4
HILIT	HORE TERRI-	(10)											-	<b>.</b>			-	حت		_	***************************************
CIVIL		<u> </u>											-	-				_			
SUPPORT PARAMI- RATIOM (LITARE HHAND PORCES	-	8)														-				-	
MIRAL SUPPORT MINISTRATION AND COMMAND	SUPPORT   COMMAND	ε		-			-				_	5									
CEMTRAL SUPPOR ADMINISTRATION AND COMMAND	SUPPORT	(9)							_							7		<b>5</b>			
OTHER COMBAT PORCES		(5)							منانه												
AIR PORCES		€		-					، مند				0			œ.		·	- 5		
MAVAL PORCES		<u>(E)</u>		n 		-	-				. بيطي ا		•	_ c		15	- <u>-</u>	!	Т.		
I LAND PORCES	يند ساله خالته نييد. جد	(5)									9	5) 2)	•		· •					-	
STRATE-		ε				-				-	****	س ک		سند شد	-					-	
		_	2.2.5 PERSONNEL FACILITIES	2.2.6 NEDICAL	2.2.7 TRAINING	2.2.8 WARPHOUSES.	DEPOTS ETC	ADE. PACILITIES	FORFTFTCAFTORS	4	2.2.12 LAND	2.2.14 STATISTICAL	DISCREPANCY	DISCREPANCY	3. RESEARCH AND	DEVELOPMENT	APPLIED RESEARCH.	3.2 DEVELOPRENT,	RESTING AND EVALUATION	J.S STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	

### (IN NATIONAL CURRECT)

NEW ZEALAND (100,000 NEW ZEALAND DOLLARS)

	  STRATE-   GIC  FORCES		HAVAL FORCES				PRATION		CIVIL DEFENCE	HILIT	ARY ASSI	STANCE	UMDI-   STRIBU-  TED   EXPE-	TOTAL
			t t	 		SUPPORT	COHHAND		† † †	HONE TERRI-	  ABROAD 	UN PEACE KEEPING	NDITURE    -  -	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
4. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY			1	1	†  -  -		       0		[ ] }	 	! ! ! ! 0		i   i i i   -1;	1
5. TOTAL		1,090	660	903		i 2	334	! !	i 1	l L	į 5	i 1	0	2,995

## (IN NATIONAL CURRENCY)

MORWAY (1,000,000 KHONEE)

TOTAL		£	5.216		3,259	عليب ك	-	1 2,023			1,957	408						<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	1.860	1,495	643
CONDI-	I NDITURE	139	-45	. ت	<u> </u>			•	45		0				>	00	•	•	5	0	0	6
STANCE	UN PRACE KERPING	(12)	120			0		90	0		9	;				1 (	4		<b>&gt;</b>	ō	0	0
HILITARI ASSISTANCE	ABROAD	£	0		<b>.</b>	•		٥	•		•	ā	- 5			ō			)	54	ð	***
RILIT	HOEE TERRI-	£ (2)	0		-	•		0	•			- <sub>5</sub>	-6			ō				142	•	0
CIVIL	. سند عوي بالد وي	6	:		: :	:		:	:		:	:	;				1			:	•	
PARANI- LITARY FORCES		(8)	:		:	•		•	•		•	:	-;		-	::			* 404,00 ***	•	•	# 444 44 \$
CENTRAL SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION AND CONMAND	SUPPORT COMMAND	Ø	1,222	672	289			382	0		550	6	291			4821	75	0	- Labor - 141	55.	2	0
CENTRAL SUPPOR ADMINISTRATION AND CONHAND	SUPPORT	(9)																-	-			
COMBAT PORCES		(5)		:	:	:		:	•		;	- :		,				•		1	1	e Hillian makk
PORCES		(#)	1,205	767	220	10	9	\$	5		#38	140	204		-	75	- 0	-ō		778	672	643
PORCES		(3)	1,071	601	195	7		,	ō		470	108	245	_		117	0	70	-	422		0
LAND		(2)	1,643	1, 184	304	2	74.6	2	6		459	151	183			125	ō	78		1604	-	0
STRATE- GIC FORCES		3	:	1	Ī	:								1	***************************************			:		•		: ]
			1. OPERATING COSTS	1.1 PERSONNEL	1.1.2 CONSCRIPES	1.1.3 OTHER	RILITARY, INCL.	1.1.4 STATISTICAL	DISCREPANCY	1.2 OPERATIONS AND	HAIHTEHARCE	FOR CURRENT USE	AND REPAIR	RIPERSES ETC.	RESTS ESTATE	1.2.5 OTHER 3/	DISCREPANCY	DISCREPANCY	2. PROCUREMENT AND	2 T PROCUREMENT.	2.1.1 AIRCHAFT AND	

 $\hat{s}$ / Including items (1.2.3) and (1.2.4).

### (IS HATIONAL CURRESCY)

HORMAY (1,000,000 KRONER)

TOTAL		Ē		•	•	•	210	3	0	9	7	Û	265		103	-	ָרֵין.	•	•			3	-	? -	(3)	•	(71)
UNDI-   STRIBU-  TRD   RXPR-	MDITURE	(13)			>	0	<b>-</b>	· ·		ō				-	10	-	-	<u> </u>	5		<u> </u>	- <del>-</del>	***	ō `		-	0
TANCE	UN PRACE KERPING	(12)			5 -	0		5	0	•		>	0		•		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	0		<b>-</b>	-	•	<u> </u>	•		
HILITARY ASSISTANCE	ABROAD !	E C			<b></b>	•		· -	6	<u> </u>	7	5	- 5	_	<u></u>	- ?	5 6	5	0		ń	:		•	:		
RILLTA	HONE LERRIT	(00.)			•	5	<b>~</b> 2	5	5	5		- -	- <del>-</del> -	***	ō		5 6	5	3	-	741	:	_		:		•
CIVIL	i alah aya dan ama s	 €		, 1466) A	:	:		•	•	-	-	:	:	_	:	-		:	:			:		:	:		
PARAMI-I LITARY PORCES		<del></del>		-	:	-		•	•	•		•	•		-			•	:	-	•		-	:	- ;		
_ H	COHMAND	ε			5 -	0		•	0	0	7	5	- 0	-	141	•	7 6	<del>-</del> -	-5	3	5	-	•	ō`	- ō		0
CENTRAL SUPPOR	SUPPORT   COMMAND	9		-	-		*****			*****	-	-	-		_	-					-						
COMBAT	1 aug aig ann ann -	(5)		-	•	:		-	-	:	ه حنیه		:	-	-		:	:	•	-	•	:	-	•	:		•
PORCES		₹			5	0		>	ō	<del>-</del>	- :	771	25		33	•	*	<del>-</del>	· -	3	•	***		5			8
BAVAL   PORCES		(3)		-	<b>•</b>	5	31010	1617	0	291	~ ?	5	186	-	28	<b>-</b> ;	77		· •		÷	0		<u></u>	2		2
PORCES		(2)			5 -	0		7	0	101	- E	150	1421	-	281			<del>-</del>	-5	- ;	ē -	- 5	_	ō	- 5		5
STRATE-		E		-	-	:	-	•	:	-	_	:	•	-	-:	-	:	:	:	****	: -	:		:	- :	_	
	· <b></b> -		2.1.2 HISSILES	INCL. COMV.	2.1.3 HUCLEAR	WARREADS AND BORBS!	2.1.4 SHIPS AND	2.1.5 ARMOURED	VEHICLES			FORCE WEAPONS	AHKUNITION	2.1.9 ELECTRONICS	AND COMMUNICATIONS!	2.1.10 NOW	ARROURED VEHICLES.	2 1 13 STATISTICAL	DISCREPANCY		2.2.1 ATRHASES.	AIRFIRIDS	2.2.2 MISSILE	SITES	AND FACILITIES	2.2.4 ELECTRONICS 4	ETC

TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTY

## (IS MATIORAL CURRENCY)

BORFAY (1,000,000 KRONER)

	STRATE-	LAND	FORCES	PORCES	OTHER COMBAT	CENTRAL SUPPOR ADMINISTRATION AND COMMAND	i 14 i		CIVIL	RILIT	HILITARY ASSISTANCE	TANCE	UNDI- STRIBU- TED	TOTAL
						SUPPORT	SUPPORT   COMBAND			HORE TERRI-	ABROAD	UN PEACE KREPING	BDITURE	
	: :3	(2)	(3)	(+)	(5)	9	ε	<b>6</b>	6)	65	(1)	(12)	(13)	(¥
2.2.5 PERSONNEL PACILITIES		192	S	27			-0		:	:				[25]
FACILITIES		7								:	:	-5	-5	€
	-	16	7	7		- <b></b>				:	:	~~~		(20)
DEPOTS ETC		20	<u>.</u>	6			ō	:	*	;	:	- ö	<b>.</b>	(34)
ADE. FACILITIES		m -		Ē.			5		:	:		-5-	* <del>*</del> * *	3
<b>-</b>	-	m 6 :	<u> </u>	m 0	::		56	::	1 1			- 5 6	000	(2#)
2.2.13 OTHER		7.7	- 6	67	:::		00	1 1	::			555	555	(12)
			7	0		- <b></b>		# *** * *		142	54-	~~~	-5-	198
3. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.					100 may 100 mg 1	<del></del> <del></del> *	- ·	•		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	0	•
3.1 BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH 3.2 DEVELOPRENT,					-					5 7 5 7	5 7 5 7	5 6	֓֓֞֞֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	<b>2</b>
TESTING AND EVALUATION:						. — •		• — — —	:					
DISCREPANCE		0	0	0	7		151			0	-	-5	#2	09

### (IN NATIONAL CURRENCY)

NORWAY (1,000,000 KRONER)

i	STRATE- GIC FORCES	•	RAVAL PORCES		OTHER COMBAT FORCES	ADMINIS'		PARAMI- LITARY FORCES	CIVIL DEFENCE	HILIT	ARY ASSI	STANCE	UNDI- STRIBU- TED EXPE-	TOTAL
				! ! !	t t	SUPPORT	I Comhand I			Home Terri- Tory	  ABROAD 	KEEPING DBACE	#DITURE (	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	t ( (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
4. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY 5. TOTAL		0 2,052	ì	j	•	į	1 0 1,292	į	į	0 142	į	i		0 7,136

### TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY (IN NATIONAL CURRENCY)

SWEDEN (1,000,000 KRONOR)

i de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de	STRATE- GIC PORCES		HAVAL FORCES	FORCES		ADMINIS:		LITARY	CIVIL DEFENCE	CE HILITARY ASSISTANCE		STANCE	UNDI- STRIBU- TED EXPE-	•
	i 1 1	·			 	SUPPORT	CORMAND			HORE TERRI- TORY	i Abroad i		MDITURE	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	[ (4)	[ [ (5) [	f (6) 1	(7)	t j (8)   i	<del>(</del> (9)	[   (10) 	(11)	(12)	(13)	(74)
. OPERATING COSTS		3,255	1,266	1,911		1,243	498	••	224	••	f 1	79	0	8,47
.1 PERSONNEL		2.323	l 872	1 1 999	1 !	i 963	362		165			l 661	01	5,75
1.1.1 CIVILIAN			•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•	-
1.1.2 CONSCRIPTS		-		•			•	•	•	•	•		- •	_
1.1.3 OTHER		1	1		i	i								
MILITARY, INCL.		i	i .	i	i	i	i	į ,	i					
RESERVES		1,073	448	509	i	79	181	i	i o			66	o i	2,35
1.1.4 STATISTICAL			İ	ĺ	i	i	i	i	i	í			i	
DISCREPANCY		Ú	i o	i o		i o	i o	i	i 0			i oi	oi	
		ì	i	ì	ŀ	i	ĺ	i .	Ì	i .	ŧ	i i	i	
.2 OPERATIONS AND	ı	i	i	i	l	1	t	ı	1	ĺ	1	i i	Ī	
HAINTENANCE	1	932	1 394	912	}	1 280	1 136	1	59		ŧ1	13	01	2,72
1.2.1 MATERIALS	ŧ	ŀ	ŧ	l	į.	l	ł	f	l	1	f (		1	
FOR CURRENT USB		155	1 80	242	1	1 22	į 4	l	1 3	<b>(</b> )	11	1 01	01	50
1.2.2 HAINTENANCE	•	1	1	1	1	1	1	í	1	1	t i	! <u> </u>	_ 1	
AND REPAIR	•	172	102	1 405	·!	1 15	1 15	i	, 3	t	4!	1 01	01	71:
1.2.3 TRAVEL	)	1	)	1	1	1	<u> </u>	ļ	1	<u>l</u>			1	۰-
EIPENSES ETC		225	1 91	1 109	'!	1 136	i 75	!	1 17			5	01	65
1.2.4 REAL ESTATE			i i 78	1 117	<b>.</b>	1	!	•	!					
RENTS		•	•	•	•			•					- •	49: 35:
1.2.6 STATISTICAL	•	] 149 }	1 43	1 37	'!	89	10		14	•••	!	01	o i	33.
DISCREPANCY		•	. 0	1 0		. 0	. 0	! !	. 0	! 	, 	01	01	
1.3 STATISTICAL	•••	,	1				;		;		:		٠,	•
DISCREPANCY				. 0		1 0	. 0	! !				0	01	
DIDOMDI ABCITILITI		;				;	,						• •	'
2. PROCUREMENT AND	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	l: #	1 1	; 4				
CONSTRUCTION		(1,365)	(689)	(2,560)	i	(60)	(51)		129			1	100	4,95
2.1 PROCURESENT		1.020						•	•			•		•
2.1.1 AIRCRAFT AND		1	1	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	i	i	i	i			•	0,	<b>4,</b> 10.
ENGINES		. 1 4	i 19	1,735	i				i o			0	o i	1,75
	1	i '	;	1	;	: -	;		:	•	•••	. "	νį	., 13

TABLE 1. ALL EXPENDITURES BY PARTICIPATING COURTE

### (IN BAPIONAL CURRENCY)

SHEDRH (1,000,000 KROHOR)

TOTAL	د شده مید مید در د	£	331	. شو شد	215	297		-	085 10	00 400	01.	193	10 10	· 7	- :	0
UNDI- STRIBU- TRD RYPR-	HDITCHE	(13)		•	0			0		10 W N		100				
TARCE	UN PRACE KERPING	(12)		•	0	- o a	, 0	•	۰	-0	-	•			•	0
HILITARY ASSISTANCE	ABROAD	(11)						•	•	::	•	•	:	•		
HILIFA	HORE (1)	(10)			• • •			•				•	•	:		
CIVIL	, anti-una Gasi unti i	(6)	1 0	1	ô	- 0 0			- G	38.	·	86	0	0	0	0
PARABI-	, eas eats 1879 497 4	(8)		-	- 7					1 1			•	:	•	
L SUPPORT	CORRAND	ε			-ā	-55	- a	ō	151	-55	- ō	(9)	-5	· 5		0
CEMTRAL SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION AND CORNAND	SUPPORT   CORRAND	(9)	10		0	- 0 0		-	70	-55	-	(09)	-5	ō	5	0
OTHER   COMBAT   PORCES	1 400 - 400 100 400 1	(5)		:					4		**** **** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	4			•	
PORCES		(a)	2181		0	<b>-</b> 5 3		31	256	10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	0	1 (641)	31	ō	-	-07
FORCES	i min am min alba i	(3)	112	-	215	0.5	7 - 5	118	1461	70 7		(47)	-5	5	<b>1</b> 0	0
LAND		(2)	921		0	297	1561	1171	128	1221		(345)	-ā	•	<b>-</b> 5	0
STRATE-		(1)			- :		•		:		**** *** **		- :			
			2.1.2 MISSILES   INCL. CONV.	2.1.3 NUCLEAR HARREADS AND BORBS	BOATS	VEHICLES		2.1.8 ORDNANCE AND	AND COMBUNICATIONS	2.1.10 FON ARMOURED VEHICLES.   2.1.11 OTHER	2.1.12 STATISTICAL! DISCREPANCY	2.2 CONSTRUCTION	AIRPIELDS	SITES	AND PACILITIES	Z-Z-4 ELECTRONICS P

TABLE 1. ALL RIPREDITORES BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRY

### (IN SATIONAL CURRENCY)

SWEDEN (1,000,000 KEONOR)

TOTAL		<b>3</b>			103	8	. 4	?	132	2	171	<b>&gt;</b> (	<b>-</b>	790	215	!	5/5	0
UNDI- STRIBU- TED RYPE-	BOLTURB	(3)			5 - 5	-			0	7	5 - 3	5 - 6	· ·	125	125	4000 Higgs	5 -	•
STANCE	UM PRACE KERPING	(12)		5 - 2	5 - 5	-		,	50	0	5 ~ (	5-3	5	9	0)	;	<u> </u>	ō
HILITARY ASSISTANCE	ABROAD	Ê			:	9 9			: :					- :	:		:	;
MILIT	HORE TERRI-	(30)			:	oring Serge B B		•	: :	-	•		:		-:			:
CIVIL		ි ව	0	0	7	72	70		104	0 .	5 - 6	5 6		(11)	(10)		•	ē `
CENTRAL SUPPORT PARANI- ADMINISTRATION LITARY AND CORNAND   FORCES		 (8)			:		:						- Andre		•		-	:
AL SUPPORT ESTRATION CORMAND	SUPPORT   CORBAND	ε	9	0	0	-6	- 6			ō 5		-		(2)	6	72		ō -
CENTRAL SUPPOR ADMINISTRATION AND CONNAND	SUPPORT	(9)	0	0			6#		•	-	0	0		<u> </u>	3	5		<i>-</i>
OTHER COMBAT FORCES	,	(5)		-:	- ;	7	:		:	::		•		:	:		_	:
FORCES		( <del>4</del> )	22	-5	78.	22	-5			9		- 6	-	(462)	(35)	427	-	5
FORCES		(3)	7 7 9	-5	151	7.	- 5	1	7	241	-5	- 5		(67)	(77)	50	-	5
LAND FORCES	***************************************	(2)	1391	131	53	26	9#	:	-	291	75	-5		(123)	(28)	95		2
STRATE-		ε	•				•	:	:		:			:		:		
			2.2.5 PERSONNEL PACILITIES	2.2.6 MEDICAL PACILITIES	FACILITIES	DEPOTE ETC	ADE. FACILITIES	PORTIFICATIONS	2.2.11 SHELTERS		2.2.14 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	2.3 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	3. KESEARCH AND	DEVELOPHENT	APPLIED RESEARCH	TESTING AND EVALUATION	3.3 STATISTICAL	

### (IN NATIONAL CORRESCY)

SWEDEN (1,000,000 KRONOR)

	STRATE- GIC PORCES	LAND	HAVAL   FORCES	-	•	ADMINIS:		•	CIVIL DEPENCE	HILIT	ARY ASSI	STANCE	UNDI- STRIBU- TED EXPE-	•
					} }	SUPPORT	COHHAND	{   	t t	HOME TERRI- TORY	]  ABROAD 	UN PEACE KEEPING	NDITURE	 
	(1)	(2)	i (3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	! ; (12) }	(13)	(14)
4. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY		0	0	0		0	 	} t	 	••	t ; !	0	0	0
5. TOTAL	••	(4,743)	(2,022)	(4,933) (4,933)	i i	i   (1,303) 	(551)	! !	!   (364) 	••	! !	80	225	14,221

### (IN MATIONAL CURRENCY)

U.S. (1,000,000 US DOLLARS)

TOTAL	h ann ann ann ann	(JE)	01 73,502		0   		1 21,641	<del>-</del> -	-7	<del>-</del>		21,641		1 23,390	-
STRIBU- TED TED	<u>,                                    </u>	(13)					19-		·		J C	-61	19-	00	1,782
ASSISTANCE	DIN DIN PEACE KEEPING	(12)	:			•						:	:	•	
	ABBOAD	£ .	:	*		:						:	:		
HILITARI	HORE TERRI-	(00)													
CIVIL		6	(22)	22	0	0	3/62	;		•		62	62	1 1	-
1 1		(8)	2,561	1,881	901	-5	089	:		•		1089	-0	66	
ا دء ا	SUPPORT   COMBAND	3	10,444	9,432	9,171	<b>~</b> 5	1,012	:	:	:		1,012	0	213	
CENTRAL SUPPOR- ADMINISTRATION AND COMMAND	SUPPORT	(6)	2,884	1,525	:	ā	1,359	:	:	;	<u> </u>	1,359	ō	243	
OTHER COMBAT PORCES		(5)	2,730	2, 188 336	1,852	~ 5	542	Ī	:		::	542	ō	306	*
PORCES		€	17,068	11,039	6,875	-0	6,029		•	***		6,029	ō	7,831	3,989
MAVAL		(3)	18,298	5,833	5,766	ō	6,699	:	:	:		669'9	0	9,088	3,754
PORCES		(3)	19,495	14,176 5,755	8,421	ō	5,319		;		::	5,319	ō -	3,540 2,995	∕g 08€
STRATE- GIC FORCES		€												2,070	
			1. OPERATING COSTS	1.1 PERSONNEL	1.1.3 OTHER MILITARY, INCL. RESERVES	DISCREPANCY	1-2 OPERATIONS AND HAINTENANCE	FOR CURRENT USE	AND REPAIR	1.2.4 REAL ESTATE	BENTS	DISCREPANCY	DISCREPARCY	2. PROCURENCY AND CONSTRUCTION 2.1 PROCURENCY	E GIMINS.

a/ Including item (2.1).

b/ Including item (2,1,2).

### (IN HATIONAL CURRENCY)

U.S. (1,000,000 US DOLLARS)

TOTAL		(14)		2,070	2,943	c/ 748		652	:	4,600	528	1,944	:	:		
CTRIBU-	HDITURE	(E)						0	0		· ·	T	0	0	· · ·	
STANCE	ON PEACE KERPING	(72)	به باشد میت مید	4 * *			~ ~ ~									
HILITARI ASSISTANCE	ABROAD	(11)		:					-			:				
HILIT	HORE TERRI-	(10)		-		. س ن		يونيه سيد ،		-	ال عديد وني		- جنهب مثن		***************************************	
CIVIL		(6)		:							:	0		-	-	
1 1		(8)			:	:			•	• •	9	66	:	:	:	
IL SUPPORT	COMMAND	$\varepsilon$									5	213		:	:	
CEMTRAL SUPPORT PARABLIA BELLERY LABOR COMMAND FORCES	SUPPORT COMMAND	(9)			- ;		• •				220	23			:	•
OTHER   COMBAT   FORCES	i agus jaga sann abha i	(5)	• خدید حضہ وحصہ	: :	:				:		306	:	:		:	
FORCES	a ann ann ann ann ann ann ann ann ann a			9/54	;				-;	1,969		497	:			
MAVAL PORCES		<del></del>		· •	2,9431	1			:	1,823		568	•		•	
LAND	. <u> </u>	2		90		C/748		652	:	808		545		;	:	
STRATE-		3		2.070							-					
			2.1.2 MISSILES INCL. CONV.	RABHEADS	2.1.4 SHIPS AND	2.1.5 ARHOURED VEHICLES	2.1.7 OTHER GROUND		2.1.9 KLECTROHICS AND COMMUNICATIONS	2.1.10 HON ARMOURED VEHICLES.	2.1.12 STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	2.2 COMSTRUCTION	2.2.1 AIRBASES, AIRFIELDS	2.2.2 MISSILE SITES	AND FACILITIES	2.2.4 BLECTROWICS

c/ Including the for for fi

### (IN MATIONAL CURRENCY)

U.S. (1,000,000 US DOLLARS)

	STRATE- GIC FORCES		WAVAL PORCES	PORCES	OTHER COMBAT PORCES	ADMINIS!	PRATION		DEPENCE		ARY ASSI	STANCE	UNDI-  STRIBU-   TED   EXPE-	
						SUPPORT	COHHAND			   Hone  Terri-   Tory	  ABROAD 	UN PEACE KEEPING	WDITURE   	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	!   (11) 	(12)	(13)	(74)
2.2.5 PERSONNEL		1			1	!				l	1	İ		
	•	!			!	!		!		!	1.		!	
PACILITIES	•					!			•	1	1	1	, 01	
2.2.6 MEDICAL	!	1	į.	<u>†</u>	<u> </u>	!			!	!	!	!	! !	
PACILITIES	1	!		!	!				!	!	ļ	Į į	0 1	
2.2.7 TRAINING	!	!	ļ	!	ļ .	!	!	<b>!</b>		1	1	ļ.		
PACILITIES	t		!	!		!			l I	ŧ	<b>,</b>	1	1 01	
2.2.8 WARBHOUSES,		<u>t</u>	ŀ	ļ	!	<u> </u>	<b>!</b>	!	!	<u>!</u>	1	i i		
DEPOTS ETC			•••		!				!	ļ.	j	1	1 01	. ••
2.2.9 COMMAND AND	•	i	į.	ŀ	1	!	•	1		i	ı	i I	! _ <b>!</b>	
ADM. PACILITIES	l	•					·	• • • •	ŧ :	l	ı	į į	01	
2.2.10	1	1	ı	ŀ	<u>I</u>	ł	l	į	l	ł	1	i l	l _ {	
PORTIFICATIONS			-	-	-	-		-	•	ŧ	1	<b>!</b>	1 01	• •
2.2.11 SHELTERS			!	•	•	•	•	•	-	í	1	į į	01	• •
2.2.12 LAWD		1	•	-	-	Ī	•	-	•	•	1	<b>i</b> 1	1 01	• •
2.2.13 OTHER	•	)		1	}	1	•	1	1	ì	1	}	1 01	
2.2.14 STATISTICAL	ı	1	4	!	1		!	!	!	ŧ	i	1 1	1 _1	
DISCREPANCY	l .	545	568	1 497	!	1 23	213	99	0		!	!!	-1;	1,94
2.3 STATISTICAL	!		!	! .	1	!	!	!	!	į	!			
DISCREPANCY	. 0	, 0	1 0	ļ 1	. 0	, 0	, 0	. 0		ļ.	!	!	-11	•
3 BECRA DON 187	1	ł.	i	į.	!	!	!	!	!	i.	!	[ (		
3. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	!	1,797	1 3 100	3 474	! ^	l 689	. ^	, 0	7	!		1		0.05
	•1	1,797	3,189	3,171	, 0	1 089	, 0		, ,	!		!	01	8,85
3.1 BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH	Į.	ŗ	!	!	!	Į.	!	1	! 4	I		; !	!	
	• [	!	!		1		I	j	! ***	•			01	
3.2 DEVELOPMENT,	!	į.	Į.	!	1	!	Į	1	į.	į.	1	<b>!</b>	ŀ	
TESTING AND	Į.	Į	1	į.	!	Į	!	1	ļ	1	!	• !		
BVALUATION	·Į	•	!	!	ŧ	!	!	<b>!</b>	• • • · ·	Ę			01	
3.3 STATISTICAL	!	1 200		!	1	1		!	! ~	!	<u>!</u>	! !	_	
DISCREPANCY	• [	1,797	3,189	3,171	1 0	1 689	1 0	, 0	7	1	!	l1	01	8,85

### (IN NATIONAL CURRENCY)

### U.S. (1,000,000 US DOLLARS)

	STRATE-   GIC   FORCES		BAVAL FORCES	•		CRNTRAL ADMINIST	RATION			HILIT	ARY ASSI:	STANCE	UNDI- STRIBU- TED EXPE-	TOTAL
					 	SUPPORT	COMMAND			Home Terri- Tory	  ABROAD 	UN PEACE KEEPING	BDITURE	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	! ! (5) !	(6)	(7)	(8) L	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
4. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY		0	0	   	f f t j 0	 	2	   	 	1 1 1 1	! ! ! 484	62	-4 <u>-</u> 4	609
5. TOTAL	2,070	24,832	30,575	28,071	3,036	3,815	10,659	2,659	91	: [	484	62	0	106,354