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REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

Military expenditures in standardized form reported by States

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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* A/49/150.

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BRAZIL

[Original: English]

[5 July 1994]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Brazil

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December 1993

National currency and unit of measure: cruzeiro (millions)

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

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CANADA

[Original: English]

[6 July 1994]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Canada

Fiscal year: 1 April 1992-31 March 1993

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

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

CHILE

[Original: Spanish]

[29 June 1994]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Chile

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December 1994

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

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

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CYPRUS

[Original: English]

[5 August 1994]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Cyprus

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December 1994

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

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

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Part II

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

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

Answer: 3,600 Cyprus pounds per year

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

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

Answer: 10,000

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

Answer: Not applicable

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

Depletion of ammunition:

Sales from the military sector of:

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

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

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

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

CZECH REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[31 May 1994]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Czech Republic

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December 1993

National currency and unit of measure: Czech crown (millions)

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

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Notes

1. In accordance with the United Nations methodology, the following charges are excluded from the matrix of military charges:

| | <u>Millions of crowns</u> |
|---|---------------------------|
| Civil defence | 554 |
| Top-performance sports | 27 |
| Long-distance research of the Earth | 13 |
| Contribution to non-profit organizations and appropriations | 239 |
| Maintenance of production abilities | 78 |
| Restoration of military training areas | 17 |
| Liquidation of military equipment | <u>47</u> |
| Total | <u>975</u> |

2. Part I:

1. Operating costs

- 1.1 Personnel: This category includes all charges with the characteristics of charges paid directly by an employer to individuals. Other personal compensation charges include payments during performance of service or during military exercises, welfare allowances (subcategory 1.1.2) and travelling money.
- 1.2 Operations and maintenance: Subcategory 1.2.3 includes rental costs, charges for general health insurance, welfare insurance and allowance for State unemployment policy.

2. Procurement and construction

- 2.1 Procurement: This category includes also charges for spare parts in accordance with the text of point (i), "Maintenance and repair" of military equipment and facilities.
- 2.2 Construction: In addition to charges for investment, this category consists of charges for major repairs with sizeable investment elements (reconstruction and modernization).

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3. Part II:

1. (a) An average month's wage obtained by conscripts during calendar year 1993 in case they are not called up for military service would be 5,840 Czech crowns (i.e. the average month's wage in the Czech Republic (in Czech crowns) for natural persons announced by the Czech Statistical Office in the bulletin of the Czech Statistical Office, December 1993).

(b) During the year 1993, conscripts accounted for approximately 50,498 man-years.

2. No military aid from abroad was accepted.

3. The data concerning the usage of ammunition and other required data that should be provided according to the instructions in points (a) to (e) are not available.

DENMARK

[Original: English]

[4 August 1994]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Denmark

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December 1993

National currency and unit of measure: Danish krone (millions)

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

GREECE

[Original: English]

[30 June 1994]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Greece

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December 1993

National currency and unit of measure: Drachma (millions)

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

Additional information on military expenditures for fiscal year 1993.

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ITALY

[Original: English]

[20 July 1994]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Italy

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December 1993

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

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

LATVIA

[Original: English]

[30 June 1994]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Latvia

Fiscal year: 1993

National currency and unit of measure: lat

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

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LUXEMBOURG

[Original: French]

[8 August 1994]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Luxembourg

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December 1993

National currency and unit of measure: Luxembourg franc (thousands)

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

Part II

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

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

Answer: Not applicable

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

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

Answer: Not applicable

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

Answer: Not applicable

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

Depletion of ammunition:

Sales from the military sector of:

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

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

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

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

Not applicable

NORWAY

[Original: English]

[15 June 1994]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Norway

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December 1993

National currency and unit of measure: Norwegian krone (million)

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

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PHILIPPINES

[Original: English]

[25 July 1994]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Philippines

Fiscal year: 1 January-31 December 1994

National currency and unit of measure: peso (million)

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

UKRAINE

[Original: English]

[17 August 1994]

Instrument for standardized international reporting
of military expenditures

(Actual outlays, current prices)

Country: Ukraine

Fiscal year: 1994

National currency and unit of measure: karbovanet (billion)

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

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