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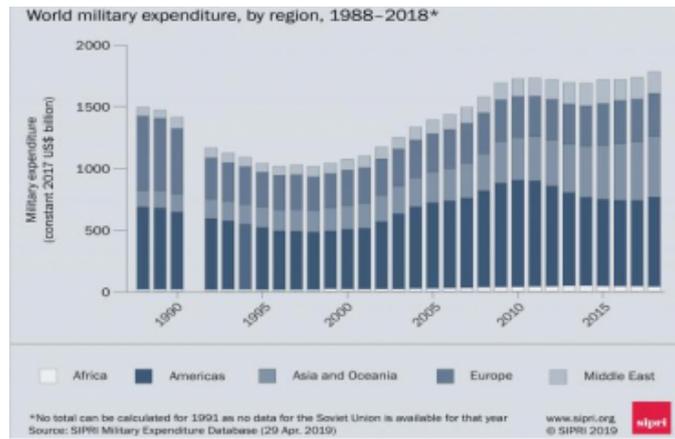


World military expenditure grows to \$1.8 trillion in 2018

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Publication date: Wednesday 1 May 2019

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World military spending 1988-2018. Data and graphic: SIPRI

(Stockholm, 29 April 2019)

Total world military expenditure rose to \$1822 billion in 2018, representing an increase of 2.6 per cent from 2017, according to new data from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). The five biggest spenders in 2018 were the United States, China, Saudi Arabia, India and France, which together accounted for 60 per cent of global military spending. Military spending by the USA increased for the first time since 2010, while spending by China grew for the 24th consecutive year. The comprehensive annual update of the SIPRI Military Expenditure Database is accessible from today at www.sipri.org. **(1)**

Total global military spending rose for the second consecutive year in 2018, to the highest level since 1988 the first year for which consistent global data is available. World spending is now 76 per cent higher than the post-cold war low in 1998.* World military spending in 2018 represented 2.1 per cent of global gross domestic product (GDP) or \$239 per person. 'In 2018 the USA and China accounted for half of the world's military spending,' says Dr Nan Tian, a researcher with the SIPRI Arms and Military Expenditure (AMEX) programme. 'The higher level of world military expenditure in 2018 is mainly the result of significant increases in spending by these two countries.' **(2)**

The USA and China lead increase in world military expenditure

US military spending grew for the first time since 2010 by 4.6 per cent, to reach \$649 billion in 2018. The USA remained by far the largest spender in the world, and spent almost as much on its military in 2018 as the next eight largest-spending countries combined. 'The increase in US spending was driven by the implementation from 2017 of new arms procurement programmes under the Trump administration,' says Dr Aude Fleurant, the director of the SIPRI AMEX programme.

China, the second-largest spender in the world, increased its military expenditure by 5.0 per cent to \$250 billion in 2018. This was the 24th consecutive year of increase in Chinese military expenditure. Its spending in 2018 was almost 10 times higher than in 1994, and accounted for 14 per cent of world military spending. 'Growth in Chinese military spending tracks the country's overall economic growth,' says Tian. 'China has allocated 1.9 per cent of its GDP to the military every year since 2013.'

Three decades of growth in military spending in Asia and Oceania

World military expenditure grows to \$1.8 trillion in 2018

Military expenditure in Asia and Oceania has risen every year since 1988. At \$507 billion, military spending in the region accounted for 28 per cent of the global total in 2018, compared with just 9.0 per cent in 1988.

In 2018 India increased its military spending by 3.1 per cent to \$66.5 billion. Military expenditure by Pakistan grew by 11 per cent (the same level of growth as in 2017), to reach \$11.4 billion in 2018. South Korean military expenditure was \$43.1 billion in 2018 an increase of 5.1 per cent compared with 2017 and the highest annual increase since 2005.

'The tensions between countries in Asia as well as between China and the USA are major drivers for the continuing growth of military spending in the region,' says Siemon Wezeman, a senior researcher with the SIPRI AMEX programme.

Increases in Central and East European countries

Several countries in Central and Eastern Europe made large increases in their military expenditure in 2018. Spending by Poland rose by 8.9 per cent in 2018 to \$11.6 billion, while Ukraine's spending was up by 21 per cent to \$4.8 billion. Spending by Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania also grew (ranging from 18 per cent to 24 per cent) in 2018.

'The increases in Central and Eastern Europe are largely due to growing perceptions of a threat from Russia,' said Pieter Wezeman, a senior researcher with the SIPRI AMEX programme. 'This is despite the fact that Russian military spending has fallen for the past two years.'

At \$61.4 billion, Russian military spending was the sixth highest in the world in 2018. Its spending decreased by 3.5 per cent compared with 2017.

Other notable developments

" Military spending in South America rose by 3.1 per cent in 2018. This was mainly due to the increase in Brazilian spending (by 5.1 per cent), the second increase in as many years.

" Military expenditure in Africa fell by 8.4 per cent in 2018, the fourth consecutive annual decrease since the peak in spending in 2014. There were major decreases in spending by Algeria (-6.1 per cent), Angola (-18 per cent) and Sudan (-49 per cent).

" Military spending by states in the Middle East for which data is available fell by 1.9 per cent in 2018.

" Total military expenditure by all 29 North Atlantic Treaty Organization members was \$963 billion in 2018, which accounted for 53 per cent of world spending.

" The largest absolute increase in spending in 2018 was by the USA (\$27.8 billion), while the biggest decrease was by Saudi Arabia (-\$4.6 billion).

" Military spending in Turkey increased by 24 per cent in 2018 to \$19.0 billion, the highest annual percentage increase among the world's top 15 military spenders.

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" Six of the 10 countries with the highest military burden (military spending as a proportion of GDP) in the world in 2018 are in the Middle East: Saudi Arabia (8.8 per cent of GDP), Oman (8.2 per cent), Kuwait (5.1 per cent), Lebanon (5.0 per cent), Jordan (4.7 per cent) and Israel (4.3 per cent).

" Among the European countries, Italy spented \$27.8 billion, Germany \$49,5 billion, UK \$50 billion and France \$63,8 billion.

Addendum from ACDN :

" You will note that military spending descended to its lowest level - almost half of its current peak - during the 1990s, i.e. after Mikhaïl Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan signed the Washington Treaty on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe (December 1987), after the fall of the Berlin Wall (December 1989) and the end of the Cold War. There is a very obvious link between nuclear disarmament, international détente and the reduction of conflict in the world. Conversely, the rise in military spending is linked both to the expansion of terrorism (9/11/2001), which cannot be deterred by the great powers' nuclear arms, and to the increase in tension between these great powers.

" Whatever the mood of the times, the military-industrial lobbies work unceasingly to increase military spending, which is the food they feed on. They are the real masters of the world. The only possible counterweight to this seizure of power can come from the resistance and mobilisation of ordinary people, who are the main victims of wars.

(1) SIPRI monitors developments in military expenditure worldwide and maintains the most comprehensive, consistent and extensive data source available on military expenditure. Military expenditure refers to all government spending on current military forces and activities, including salaries and benefits, operational expenses, arms and equipment purchases, military construction, research and development, and central administration, command and support. SIPRI therefore discourages the use of terms such as 'arms spending' when referring to military expenditure, as spending on armaments is usually only a minority of the total.

(2) All percentage changes are expressed in real terms (constant 2017 prices).