

wide in 1985. Developed countries largely account for the rise in military expenditure in recent years.¹¹

Not only the developed nations have been arming. Two of the poorest nations, India and Pakistan, each spent more than 40 percent of their national budgets on the military. India has doubled its spending in 10 years to \$11.6 billion. Pakistan, too, has doubled its military spending in 10 years to more than \$3 billion. India's navy includes a nuclear submarine, 10 other submarines, 2 aircraft carriers, 4 destroyers and 21 frigates. Its army has 3,000 tanks. There are 730 planes in its airforce.¹²

Two nations account for more than half of the world's military spending. Not surprisingly they are the Soviet Union (31 percent) and the United States (28 percent). With their military allies they count for nearly 80 percent of world military spending (NATO 40.8 percent, Warsaw Pact 36.5 percent).¹³ Military spending in the rest of the world is dominated by the Middle East which accounts for nearly half of all military spending outside Europe and the Superpower alliances.

China accounts for 3 percent of the world's military spending total and the other continents and regions account for less than 2 percent each. However, many nations, both developed and developing; rich and poor, spend whatever they can on armament. The developed world spends 5.6 percent of its collective GNP on the military. The developing world spends exactly the same.¹⁴

In the past decade, while there were great fluctuations from year to year and from region to region, military spending increased in both the developed and developing nations. The rate of increase in military spending in developing countries, on average between 1974-84 was higher, at 3.5 percent than in the developed nations -- 2.8 percent.

¹¹ UN General Assembly A/Conf. 130/PC/INF/7, 27 February 1986, Examination of...Military Expenditures...(and) Remedial Measures, p.6.

¹² The Ottawa Citizen, 3 September 1988, Ben Tierney from Islamabad, "Time Bomb Ticking Away in South Asia Is Nuclear," p.7.

¹³ World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfer 1987, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), Washington, D.C.: US Government Printing Office, 1988, Figure 3, p.2.

¹⁴ Sivard, Table II, p.43.