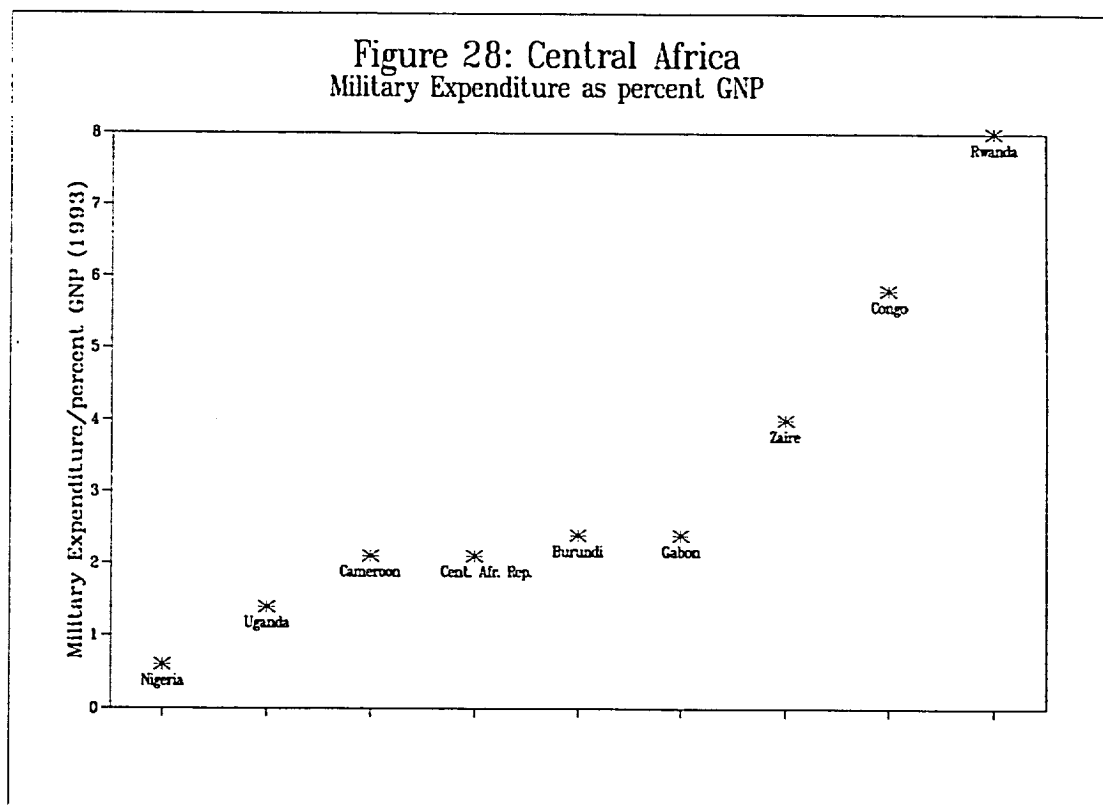


border conflicts with the Sudan.⁴ Overall, however, the outlook for significant reductions in military spending throughout Central Africa is probably fairly bleak, especially given the weakness of regional organizations or domestic pressures for change.

Figure 28, which provides the comparative military expenditure/GNP data, affords a clear picture of the military burden (and of which states stand out) in the region. The regional norm for spending is between 1.5 and 2.5 percent of GNP, with Nigeria's percentage being artificially low in part because of its oil revenues (which represent about 80 percent of state income). Rwanda, the Congo and to a lesser extent



Zaire, do, however, stand out; Zaire spent 4.0 percent of its GNP on the military in 1993, Congo and Rwanda were both about 6.0 percent (although these figures might have declined somewhat since 1993

⁴ The increase was reported in *Strategic Survey, 1995/96* and the *Military Balance, 1995/96*, and appears to bring Ugandan spending from about \$54 million in 1994 to about \$94 million in 1995 (in current dollars).