Military expenditure (as % of GDP)

- More than 6%
- From 5 to 6%
- From 4 to 5%
- From 3 to 4%
- From 2 to 3%
- From 1.5 to 2%
- From 1 to 1.5%
- Less than 1%
- Data not available

SIPRI Trend Indicator Values (TIVs) of arms imports to the top 20 largest importers, 2007-2011
TIVs are expressed in US$ m. at constant (1990) prices

Top 10 largest TIV of arms imports from Mediterranean countries, 2007-2011
Supplier | Recipient | TIV
--- | --- | ---
Russia | Algeria | 4,300
USA | Israel | 1,659
Germany | Greece | 1,526
USA | Greece | 1,367
USA | Egypt | 1,205
Germany | Turkey | 990
France | Greece | 949
USA | Turkey | 840
Germany | Spain | 835
Russia | Syria | 808

Top 10 largest TIV of arms imports to Mediterranean countries, 2007-2011
Supplier | Recipient | TIV
--- | --- | ---
France | Singapore | 1,975
Spain | Norway | 1,706
France | Greece | 949
France | Morocco | 770
France | China | 755
France | Australia | 736
France | UAE | 641
Israel | Turkey | 628
France | South Korea | 514
Israel | India | 491

*To permit comparison between the data on such deliveries of different weapons, SIPRI has developed a unique system to measure the volume of international transfers of major conventional weapons using a common unit, the trend-indicator value (TIV). The TIV is based on the known unit production costs of a core set of weapons and is intended to represent the transfer of military resources rather than the financial value of the transfer. SIPRI TIV figures do not represent sales prices for arms transfers. They are best used as the raw data for calculating trends in international arms transfers.

Own production. Source: SIPRI Arms Transfer Database & SIPRI Military expenditure Database