



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה
Central Bureau of Statistics
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية



מדינת ישראל
STATE OF ISRAEL

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE IN ISRAEL

1950-2014

PUBLICATION No. 1651
www.cbs.gov.il

JERUSALEM, AUGUST 2016

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ISSN 2306-4862

PREFACE

This publication presents detailed data on the defence expenditure in Israel, accompanied by tables and diagrams. In addition to the consumption expenditure on defence, it presents an estimate of the total cost of defence, including additional costs, some of which are indirect, that are derived from the cost of compulsory military service and reserve military duty, as well as from costs of emergency stocks of essential commodities, construction of shelters and protected areas, costs of security guards posted in public places, etc.

This publication presents updated data for the period 1950–2014, calculated and presented according to the definitions and guidelines of the *System of National Accounts 2008*.

From the data presented in this publication one can learn, among other things, about the share of defence expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product and of the economy's total resources.

I wish to thank all the public institutions and entities, as well as the various units in the Central Bureau of Statistics that collaborated with us in supplying the necessary data to prepare this publication.

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INTRODUCTION

1. GENERAL

Israel allocates a considerable portion of its government expenditure to defence, which is reflected in greater general government consumption relative to other countries. Additional expenditures on defence, some of which are indirect, are derived from the cost of compulsory military service and reserve military duty, as well as from costs of emergency stocks of essential commodities, construction of shelters and protected areas, and costs of security guards posted in public places, etc.

This publication presents multi-annual summaries of defence expenditure according to two definitions:

1. **The narrow definition – General Government Defence Consumption Expenditure** – is accepted in the calculation of GDP in the National Accounts, and is a part of general government consumption expenditure. This item is composed of direct defence expenditure, i.e., actual payments by the defence establishment for wages, for purchase of goods and services, for depreciation and for taxes on production.
2. **The broad definition – Total Defence Cost** – includes, in addition to direct defence expenditure, imputations of the value of work performed by soldiers in compulsory service, additional payments by employers to supplement wages of employees doing reserve service, expenditure for the storage of emergency stocks, investment in construction of shelters, etc.

The narrow definition is consistent with the international definitions of Core Accounts in the New International Guide for National Accounts.¹

The broad definition corresponds to the SNA's recommendation of presenting issues of special interest in Satellite Accounts. Accounts of this kind were set up in Israel for education, health, culture, research and development, and environmental protection. These accounts focus on specific subjects that are included in several items in the National Accounts, and present a detailed classification that sometimes differs from what is accepted in the Core Accounts. The definition of defence cost was discussed and finalized by a special committee that included representatives of the Bank of Israel, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Finance, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The general government defence consumption expenditure tables include consecutive and consistent series for 1950-2014, at current prices (Table 1), and for 1955-2014, at

¹ *System of National Accounts 2008*, Commission of the European Communities - Eurostat, International Monetary Fund, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations, World Bank, New York, 2009.

constant prices (Table 2). The annual changes in defence consumption, at constant prices, are presented in Table 3.

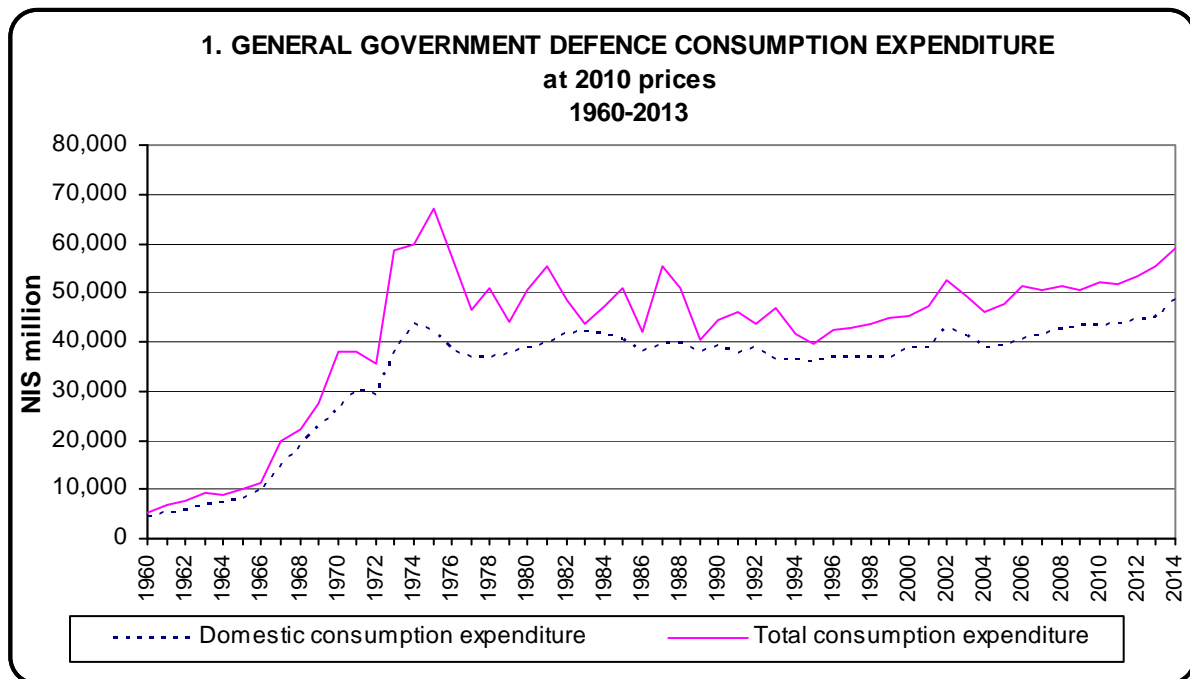
Table 4 presents the relationships between the general government defence consumption expenditure and the domestic defence consumption expenditure, and the Gross Domestic Product, the resources available to the economy (GDP and imports), and net resources (GDP and import surplus = private and public consumption and gross domestic capital formation). The estimates are presented in a continuous and consistent series for the period 1950–2014.

Table 5 presents estimates of the total cost of defence for the years 2000, 2005, and 2010–2014.

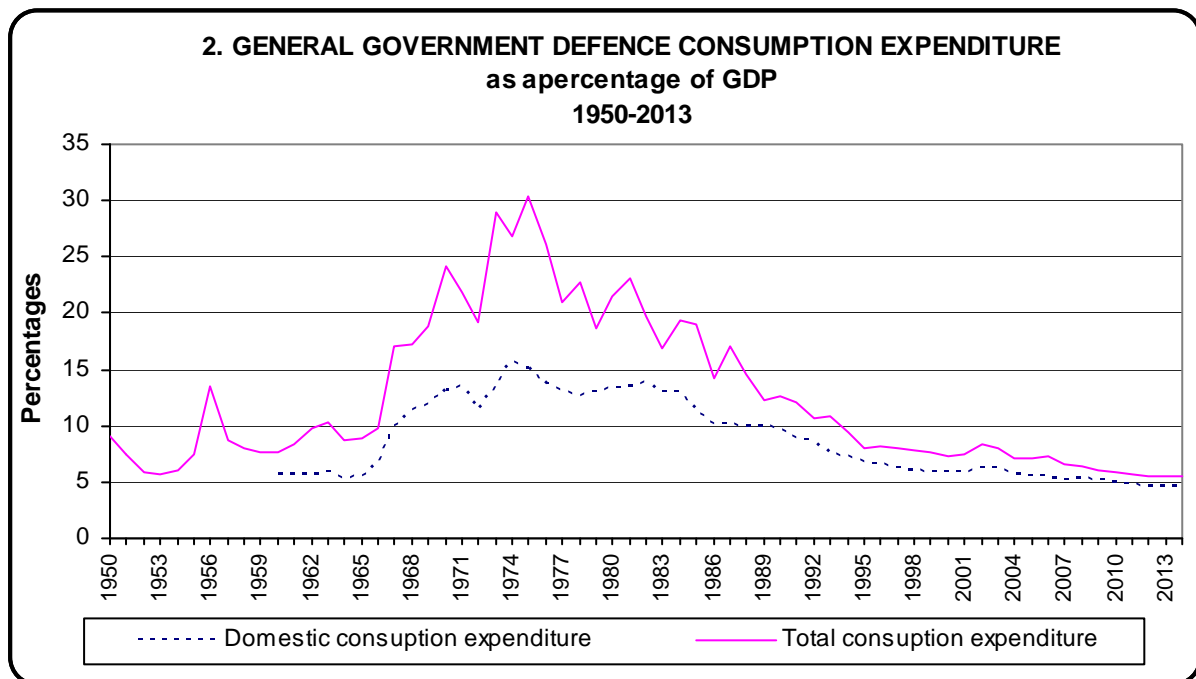
Table 6 presents an international comparison of expenditure on defence as a percentage of GDP and as a percentage of total general government expenditure, based on the countries' reports to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The table includes data for 2012–2014.

2. MAIN FINDINGS

General government defence consumption expenditure at constant prices, increased by 7% in 2014, following an increase of 3.4% in 2012–2013, and a decrease of 0.6% in 2011. Still, defence expenditure (at constant prices) in the last three years was 10.5% lower than in 1973–1975, when defence consumption reached its peak. The increase in the last year was influenced by the increase in most of the consumption items.



General government defence consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP in 2014 totalled 5.6%. The proportion of defence consumption out of the GDP has stabilized at this level in recent years, after nearly a decade in which there was a decreasing trend.



Data on the defence consumption expenditure trend over the past 57 years, at constant prices, show that in the first part of that period – 1956–1975 – defence consumption expenditure increased at a swift 19% annual average pace. Aberrant increases occurred in 1956 (the Sinai Campaign) – an increase of 100%, in 1967 (the Six-Day War) – an increase of 77%, in 1970 (the War of Attrition) – an increase of 39%, and in 1973 (the Yom Kippur War) – an increase of 64%.

However, in the second part of that period there was a mixed trend. In 1976–1995, defence consumption expenditure declined by 1%–2% on annual average, despite IDF activity in southern Lebanon that began in 1982. An upward trend in defence consumption expenditure began in 1996 and continued until 2002. In 2003–2004, defence consumption expenditure declined sharply, by about 6% per year. The trend reversed again in 2005–2006 and this expenditure increased by about 6% per year on the average. In 2007–2009, defence consumption expenditure declined by 0.6% on annual average. In 2014, general government defence consumption expenditure increased by 7%, after an average increase of 2.2% in 2010–2013.

More detailed data on the development of defence consumption expenditure by periods are presented in the following table:

Table A.- General Government Defence Consumption Expenditure in 1956–2014
Percentages

	Average annual quantitative change		Defence consumption as a percentage of GDP ¹	
	Total	Domestic consumption	Total	Domestic consumption
1956–1966	11.7	..	9.2	5.8
1967–1972	21.1	20.3	19.7	11.9
1973–1975	23.4	13.0	28.7	14.8
1976–1985	-2.7	-0.4	20.8	13.0
1986–1990	-2.6	-0.7	14.1	10.0
1991–1995	-2.4	-1.7	10.2	7.8
1996–2000	2.8	1.5	7.8	6.1
2001–2002	7.9	5.4	8.0	6.1
2003–2004	-6.4	-4.8	7.4	5.9
2005	3.0	0.3	7.1	5.5
2006	8.2	4.0	7.3	5.4
2007	-1.5	2.6	6.6	5.2
2008	1.5	1.6	6.4	5.3
2009	-1.6	1.9	6.1	5.1
2010	2.8	0.4	5.9	4.9
2011	-0.6	1.0	5.6	4.8
2012	3.4	1.8	5.6	4.6
2013	3.4	0.8	5.5	4.6
2014	7.0	7.7	5.6	4.6

¹ The methodology for calculating the GDP changed over the years. The data for 1956–1994 were calculated according to the 1968 System of National Accounts (SNA 1968). The data for 1995–2014 were calculated according to the SNA 2008.

Between 1956 and 1966, defence expenditure amounted to about 9% of the GDP, on the average. The Sinai Campaign, which broke out in 1956, did not lead to a steep increase in expenditure in the years that followed. However, both the Six-Day War and the Yom Kippur War brought on significant increases in defence expenditure, which reached 19.7% of the GDP in 1967–1972, and 28.7% in 1973–1975. Between 1976 and 1985, defence expenditure decreased to 20.8% of the GDP. Between 1986 and 1990 there was a further significant decrease in defence consumption – to 14.1% of the GDP – following the implementation of the government’s Economic Stabilization Program. Between 1991 and 1995, defence expenditure continued to decrease, and averaged 10.2% of the GDP. The years 1996–2001 were characterized for the most part by rapid

economic growth. This made it possible to increase defence expenditure in quantitative terms after years of decline, and at the same time to reduce the percentage of the GDP allocated to defence expenditure. Since then, and up to the present, there has been a trend of gradual decline in the share of resources of the economy allocated to defence, from 8.5% in 2002 to 5.6% of the GDP in 2014.

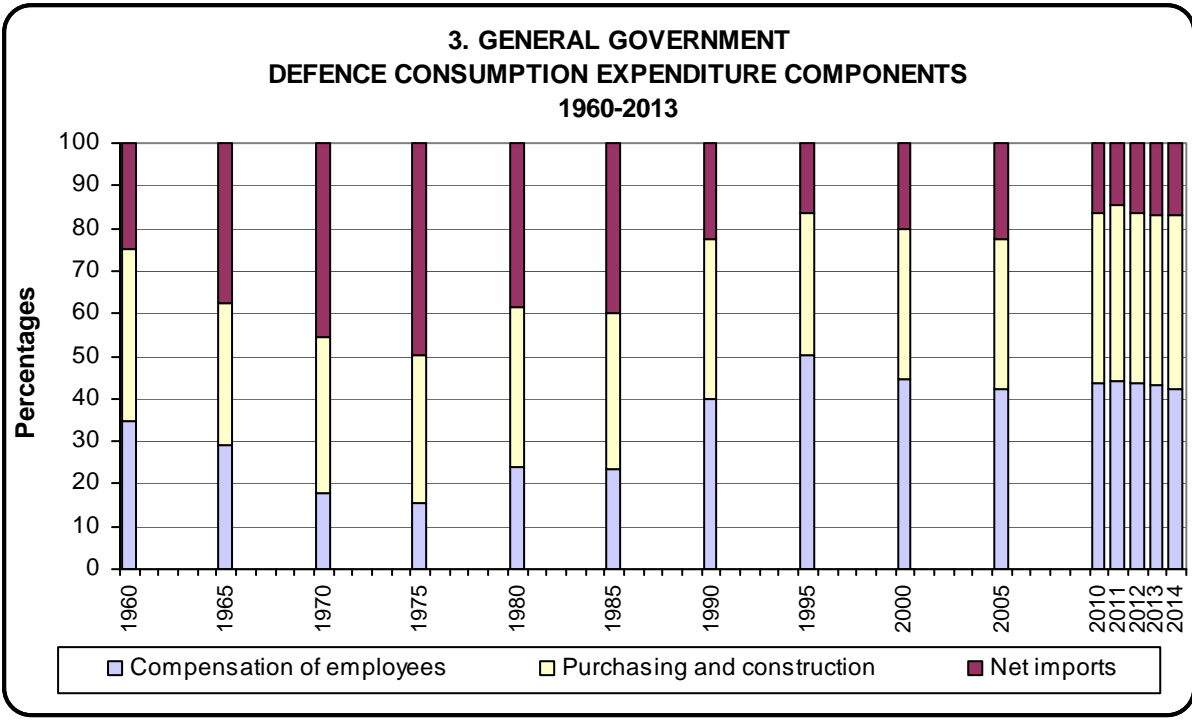
General government domestic defence consumption expenditure – total expenditure, excluding defence imports (most of which are funded by means of U.S. government assistance), increased by 7.7% in 2014 after an increase of 0.8% in 2013.

Domestic defence expenditure as a percentage of the GDP has levelled off at a rate of 5% in recent years, the lowest rate since the mid-1960s.

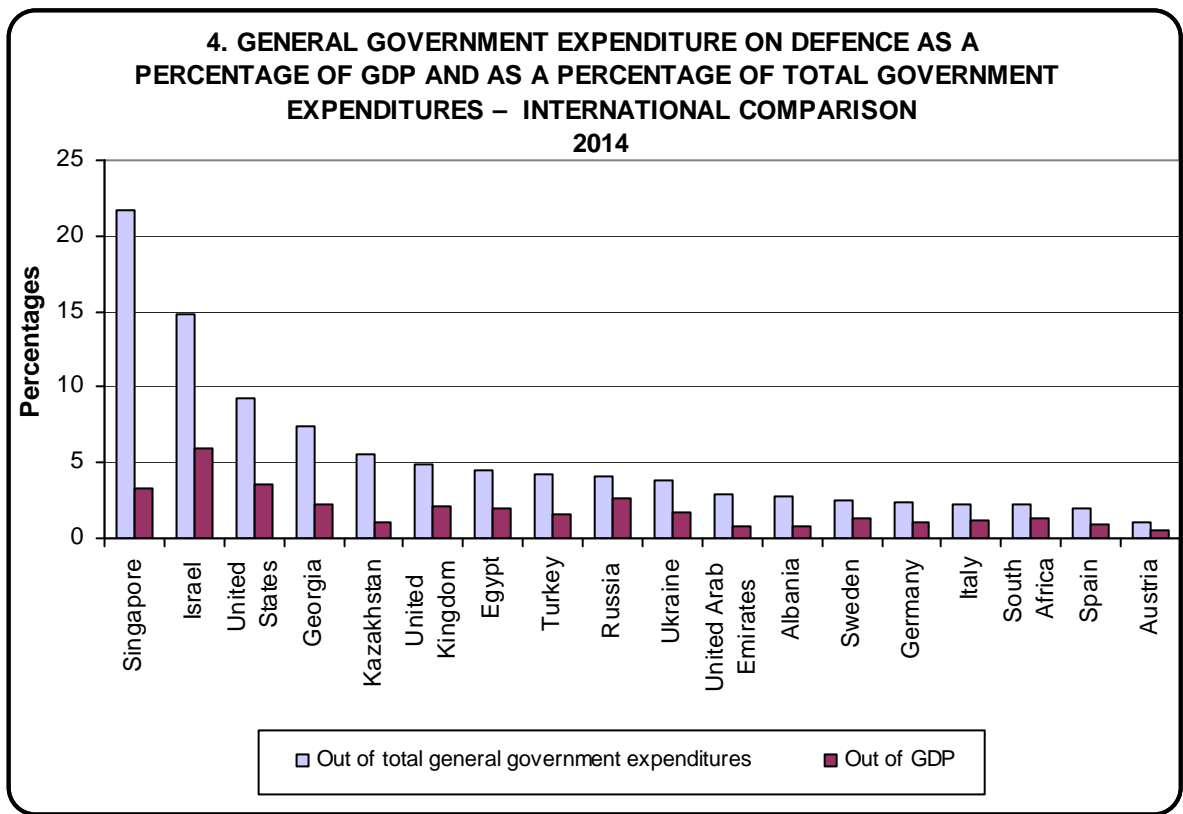
The Cost of Defence to the Israeli Economy

The total cost of defence to the economy is 21%–25% higher than general government defence consumption expenditure. This cost reached 6.9% of the GDP in 2014, similar to the previous two years. In comparison to 2000 there was a decrease – at that time the cost was 9% of GDP.

The estimate of total defence costs includes direct expenditure of the defence establishment for wages and purchases of goods and services (including the component of defence imports, which amounts to approximately 1%–2% of the GDP). It also includes additional components of expenditure, some of which are included in the regular National Accounts system under Civilian Expenditure (e.g., expenditure for construction of shelters, maintenance of emergency stocks, expenditure on security in civilian government offices). Most of the added cost – the value of labour of soldiers in compulsory service, employers' additional payments for wages of reservists, and imputation for the risk insurance premium for military service – is not imputed in the regular National Accounts system. The inclusion of these items would increase the GDP by about 1.3%. In addition to the effect of those expenditures on the absolute value of the GDP, the inclusion of the additional and imputed defence expenditure would affect the quantitative changes in defence wages, general government defence consumption expenditure, etc.



An **international comparison of expenditure on defence** shows that general government expenditure on defence in Israel, as a percentage of GDP, is two to ten times higher than in the developed countries. A comparison with the developing countries also shows that Israel's expenditure on defence is one of the highest.



3. TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

This publication presents defence expenditure according to two definitions: **general government defence consumption expenditure** and **total cost of defence in Israel**.

A. General government defence consumption expenditure (Tables 1-4) is directly financed from the budgets of the defence establishment. It is divided into the following components:

1. Compensation of employees:

- Labour cost payments (including employer's contributions to National Insurance, training funds, etc.) to soldiers in compulsory service and career soldiers, civilian employees of the Israel Defence Forces, and other defence establishment employees.
- Payments to reserve soldiers, through the National Insurance Institute.
- Payments in kind to soldiers and other employees, including the cost of food, clothing, and other benefits, such as tuition and rent subsidies, discounted tickets to cultural events, meals, etc.
- Imputation of pension expenditure for career soldiers and permanent workers in the defence establishment. This addition to labour cost stems from the government's commitment to pay pensions to retirees of the defence establishment from the state budget as an alternative to contributions to a pension fund.

2. Purchase of goods and services in Israel – this item includes current expenditure as well as additions to stock and expenditure for the purchase of equipment and buildings for military use from domestic enterprises in various industries (manufacturing, transport, construction, electricity and water, services, etc.). The expenditure on construction work includes work performed by contractors and work carried out independently by the Israel Defence Forces.

3. Defence imports – includes the value of goods and services acquired abroad by the defence establishment, as well as the value of armaments from U.S. army surplus that are supplied to Israel free of charge. In 1979-1982, defence imports included expenses for the construction of airports in the Negev (Ramon and Ovdah) by American contractors, as recorded in the Balance of Payments accounts.

4. Sales by the Ministry of Defence – include income from sale of surplus military equipment in Israel and abroad, services provided to the civilian sector, sales of books, etc.

B. Total cost of defence in Israel (Table 5) includes, in addition to general government defence consumption expenditure, the following components:

1. Added economic value of compulsory service
2. Added economic value of reserve service
3. Imputation of insurance for personal risk
4. Expenditure for construction of shelters
5. Expenditure for maintenance of emergency stocks
6. Defence expenditure by civilian government ministries

The nature of these items and the methods used to calculate them are presented in Appendix 1.

The separation of defence expenditure from expenditures for other purposes in the budgets of the Ministry of Defence and the budgets of other government ministries is in accordance with UN guidelines (see Appendix 2): United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2000). *Classification of the Functions of Government*. New York: Author.

The following items were not included in defence consumption and in defence costs:

A. Defence establishment expenditures that are defined in the National Accounts as expenditures for welfare and health:

1. Actual pension payments to defence establishment pensioners. Pension imputation for defence establishment personnel, on the other hand, is included in defence expenditure.
2. Benefits for and rehabilitation of disabled persons, bereaved families, welfare grants to soldiers' families, etc.
3. Aid from the Fund for Demobilized Soldiers. This fund was established in 1995 to aid demobilized soldiers in studies, housing, and business formation.
4. Therapy for soldiers in civilian health institutions. This expenditure was deducted from total defence costs (but is still included in defence consumption).

B. Expenditures in which the defence component cannot be separated without special investigation:

1. Aid to defence enterprises (Israel Military Industries, Israel Aircraft Industries, and Rafael). Aid to these enterprises, which manufacture mainly for export, is multi-purposed, including financing for the development of competitive ability, development of new products for civilian use, and financing of pensions and severance pay for discharged employees.
2. Transfers to the Civil Administration in the Judea and Samaria area. The Civil Administration performs a variety of civil tasks, including education, health, and welfare activities for local residents.
3. Building of bypass roads for residents of Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria area; these roads are also used by the non-Israeli population.

C. Expenditures that were not estimated due to lack of relevant data:

1. Alternative expenditure for use of lands occupied by the defence establishment, i.e., the added cost stemming from allocation of land for the defence establishment without payment or at reduced cost.
2. Expenditure for security services supplied by private companies and purchase of personal firearms.

4. SOURCES AND METHODS

4.1 Sources of data

Estimates of domestic defence consumption expenditure were prepared on the basis of periodical and annual financial reports of the Ministry of Defence. Estimates of pension imputation were based on actuarial calculations that take into account retirement age, professional advancement track, and special retirement terms that are available to defence establishment personnel.

The use of additional sources and details on Ministry of Defence expenditure made it possible to improve the estimates since 1964 but disrupted the consistency of the series. To allow correct comparison with estimates for previous years, the data for 1964 before the revisions are also presented. The data for 1974 are also shown twice, due to the reclassification of consumption expenditure components between imports and domestic consumption.

Estimates of defence imports were also prepared on the basis of the Ministry of Defence reports at the value of actual supply of heavy equipment, which has relatively high value, upon its arrival in Israel and on the flow of payments for items with lower value. This treatment (which corresponds to the recording in the balance of payments accounts) differs from the recording in the report of Ministry of Defence budget expenditure and from the report of the Accountant General, in which defence imports are recorded according to the flow of payments.

4.2 Estimates at constant prices

The estimates were calculated separately for each type of expenditure. Quantitative changes in wages were estimated in accordance with the changes in the number of persons serving in the defence establishment and the change in number of days of reserve service. Expenditure at constant prices for purchases of goods and services was obtained by deflating the expenditure at current prices by the weighted price index, using the appropriate price indices selected from the Consumer Price Indices, the Wholesale Price Indices of Industrial Output, and a special index for defence construction prices, which contains the Price Index of Input in Residential Construction and contractual prices of the Ministry of Defence.

4.3 Comparison with Previous Publications

The previous publication on defence expenditures appeared in 2015. In the present publication, the data series were updated for 1995-2013, based on revised or new data received.

The previous publication did not present an international comparison of the defence expenditure.

This publication presents an international comparison of the percentage of defence expenditure out of the total general government expenditure, as well as the percentage of general government defence expenditure out of the GDP.

4.4 International Comparison

The international comparison was done in accordance with IMF data. The general government data were compared in order to most broadly cover expenditures on defence, and to reduce as much as possible the influence of the governmental unique structure of each country.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Definition and Methods of Calculating Components of Additional Defence Costs

A. Value of compulsory service

In public defence consumption, the value of compulsory service is measured according to the actual cost to the defence establishment, which mainly includes the cost of the token wages and the cost of living. The total cost of compulsory service is measured as the total expenditure for soldiers in compulsory service if their wages had been determined in the free market – this cost is identical to the civilian product that could have been produced by this labour force. Hence, the cost addition for compulsory service is calculated using the following formula:

$$Y = (W * A) * N - C$$

Y – the additional imputation of the cost of compulsory service;

W – the average cost of labour in the economy;

A – the average rate of participation in employment during the life of a representative soldier in compulsory service, which takes into account the army's contribution to human capital on one hand, and the loss which stems from postponing a professional career on the other hand. This is measured separately for men and women;

N – the number of soldiers in compulsory service;

C – the actual cost of soldiers in compulsory service.

B. Value of reserve service

Military reservists receive their salary through national insurance (as of 1995, these payments are included in the defence budget). The value of reserve service is measured in defence consumption according to actual payments by the National Insurance Institute. These payments do not include supplementary payments paid by the employers (such as pension contributions, training funds, payroll tax, etc.).

The calculation of supplementary payments for reservists' wages is based on the Labour Force Survey data on absence from work due to reserve service and average rates of additional wage costs by economic activity.

C. Imputation for personal risk

Imputation for personal risk insurance (“risk premium”) is an addition to the cost of labour which expresses the relatively high personal risk associated with military service. Medical treatment and rehabilitation are assured to military personnel free-of-charge as are disability payments, i.e., insurance for injury and loss of earning ability which may occur in the future. The value of the insurance is calculated according to the following formula:

$$A * B * (W1 + W2 + W3)$$

- A – The probability that military personnel will be injured is measured as a moving average of the rate of persons injured over the last 15 years;
- B – The average benefit for disabled persons, families, widows and orphans that were added during this period, as a percent of the average cost of labour in the army;
- W1 – the cost of labour of conscripted soldiers (item A);
- W2 – the cost of labour of reserve service soldiers (item B);
- W3 – the cost of labour of career soldiers.

D. Sheltering

This item includes the expenditure on construction and maintenance of shelters and the cost of building protected areas (APA) in residential dwellings and in public buildings (the private sector finances this directly).

Expenditure on shelters which is financed out of public budgets, mainly includes building the shelters and the security rooms in localities on the confrontation line. The expenditure does not include expenditure for sheltering provided by the Ministry of Defence, which is included in defence consumption.

Expenditure for building APA is obtained by multiplying the number of new dwellings built during the year of the estimate by the extra cost of building a protected room as opposed to a regular room. The expenditure on a APA in public institutions is calculated in a similar way.

E. The cost of maintaining emergency stocks

This item includes the cost of maintaining and refreshing stocks of fuel, medicines and foodstuffs for a time of emergency. The expenditure on emergency stocks is funded by civilian ministries’ budgets – mainly from the budgets of the Ministry of National Infrastructures, Energy and Water Resources; the Ministry of Health; and the budget for basic commodities subsidies.

In estimating the expenditure for fuel stocks, it was assumed that half of the government fuel stocks stored by fuel companies is intended for emergency use.

F. Defence expenditure in the civilian ministries

In addition to expenditure on shelters and emergency stocks, the civilian ministries' budgets include additional items of defence expenditure as detailed below:

Israel Police force – border patrol units (including the special anti-terror unit and the Settlement Guard), the Civil Guard and a unit of women soldiers attached to the police force.

In some cases, it was not possible to distinguish between police expenditure on defence activity such as “interior security” and expenditure on maintaining public order, which is considered civilian expenditure, since most police units are involved to some degree in both kinds of activities simultaneously. For example, border police are involved in providing security and fighting terror as well as dispersing demonstrations and preventing theft. Therefore, as a compromise, those police units whose activities concentrate mainly on internal security have been included in defence expenditure.

Ministry of Interior – expenditure on financing defence services at local authorities, including expenditure on the Civil Guard, regional defence and emergency time provisions, establishment of centres and warehouses for civil defence and construction of armouries.

Ministry of Education – financing of guards at educational institutions and the Youth Corps pre-military training.

Ministry of Finance – various expenditures; financing of the multi-national forces in the Sinai.

APPENDIX 2

Definition of Defence Expenditure from:

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Classification of the Functions of Government, Series M no. 84, New York, 2000.

02 DEFENCE

02.1 Military defence

Administration, supervision and operation of military defence affairs and forces: land, sea, air and space defence forces; engineering, transport, communications, intelligence, materiel, personnel and other non-combat forces and commands; and reserve and auxiliary forces of the defence establishment. Provision of equipment, structures, supplies and so forth. Offices of military attaches stationed abroad but not military aid missions, which are classified to group 02.3 (Foreign Military Aid). Administration and operation of military schools and colleges where curricula resemble those of civilian institutions are classified to the appropriate subgroups of major group 09 (Education) even though attendance may be limited to military personnel and their families. Base hospital administration and operation are classified to the appropriate subgroup of group 07.3 (Hospital services) but field hospitals are included here. Pension schemes for military personnel are classified to subgroup 10.2 (Old age).

02.2 Civil defence affairs

Administration, operation and support of civil defence forces. Support for the working out of contingency plans and the carrying out of exercises in which civilian institutions and populations are involved. Materiel and equipment for civil defence are included but not for emergency peace-time use, which is classified to major group 10 (Social protection).

02.3 Foreign military aid

Offices, bureaus and other program units administering military aid. Military aid missions accredited to foreign governments or attached to international military organizations or alliances. Grants in military aid whether in cash or in kind. Loans for the same purpose regardless of interest charged. Loans of equipment. Contributions to international peace-keeping forces including assignment of manpower.

02.4 Defence-Research and Development

Administration and support of research and experimental development related to the armed forces and civil defence. Investigations leading to the development of new and improved equipment; to better tactics and strategies; to the utilization of space and the deep sea for defence; and other research and experimental development related to defence. Basic research is classified to the appropriate subgroup of 01.4 (Basic Research).

02.5 Defence n.e.c.

Administration, operation and support of defence affairs that cannot be assigned to one of the three preceding groups of 02. Among the offices, bureaus or program units that may serve the entire defence establishment in addition to general administration are those engaged in disseminating information, compiling statistics, preparing budgets etc. The administration of war veterans' affairs is classified to subgroup 10.2 (Old age).

TABLES

(TABLES ARE PRESENTED IN HEBREW ORDER –
FROM RIGHT TO LEFT)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Area Covered by the Statistical Data

The statistical data relate to the economic territory of the State of Israel, unless otherwise stated.

A. The economic territory of a country (according to the definition of the OECD-SNA. For a detailed definition, see: OECD, Glossary of Statistical Terms): The economic territory of a country consists of the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods and capital circulate freely.

The economic territory of the State of Israel: According to this definition, the economic territory of the State of Israel is as indicated in paragraph B below.

B. District and Sub-District:

The districts and sub-districts are defined according to the official administrative division of the State of Israel, which includes 6 districts and 15 sub-districts.

Including Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

Special Symbols in the Tables

.. = unknown or not for publication

Rounding: figures do not always add up to totals, because of rounding.

TABLE 1.- GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEFENCE
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE(1)

לוח 1.- הוצאה לצריכה ציבורית ביטחונית(1)

At current prices

במחירים שוטפים

	Defence consumption						צריכה ביטחונית	
	פחות: מכירות	יבוא ביטחוני	Domestic consumption			צריכה מקומית סך הכל	סך הכל	
			קניות אחרות purchases	מסים על הייצור Taxes on production	תמורה לשכירים Compensation of employees			
Less: sales	Defence imports	Other			Total	Total		
	NIS Thousand						אלפי ש"ח	
1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.2	1950
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.3	1951
1952	..	..	..	..	2.6	..	6.5	1952
1953	..	..	..	..	3.6	..	7.9	1953
1954	..	..	..	..	5.4	..	11.2	1954
1955	..	..	..	..	8.1	..	16.6	1955
1956	..	..	..	..	10.0	..	36.2	1956
1957	..	..	..	..	10.4	..	27.2	1957
1958	..	..	..	..	10.6	..	29.1	1958
1959	..	..	..	..	11.7	..	31.4	1959
1960	..	8.7	14.2	..	12.3	26.5	35.2	1960
1961	..	14.3	16.8	..	15.2	32.0	46.3	1961
1962	..	27.5	20.3	..	18.2	38.5	66.0	1962
1963	..	34.4	24.2	..	23.1	47.3	81.7	1963
1964	..	29.8	28.7	..	25.7	54.4	84.2	1964
1964(2)	..	31.1	26.5	..	22.7	49.2	80.3	(2)1964
1965	..	36.4	32.5	..	28.6	61.1	97.5	1965
1966	..	38.6	45.3	..	33.8	79.1	117.7	1966
1967	..	87.0	72.5	..	50.2	122.7	209.7	1967
1968	..	86.2	111.3	..	54.6	165.9	252.1	1968
1969	..	120.6	136.7	..	65.6	202.3	322.9	1969
1970	..	218.1	176.0	..	86.1	262.1	480.2	1970
1971	..	210.7	234.9	..	105.9	340.8	551.5	1971
1972	..	256.0	254.0	..	120.6	374.6	630.6	1972
1973	..	653.0	354.0	..	222.7	576.7	1,229.7	1973
1974	..	718.0	637.0	..	298.0	935.0	1,653.0	1974
1974(3)	..	687.0	680.0	..	286.0	966.0	1,653.0	(3)1974
1975	..	1,310.0	909.0	..	405.1	1,314.1	2,624.1	1975
1976	29.0	1,458.0	1,040.0	4.0	508.0	1,552.0	2,981.0	1976
1977	64.0	1,354.0	1,315.0	15.0	816.0	2,146.0	3,436.0	1977
1978	340.0	3,070.0	2,069.0	35.0	1,268.0	3,372.0	6,102.0	1978
1979	542.0	3,440.0	3,857.0	75.0	2,635.0	6,567.0	9,465.0	1979
	NIS Million						מיליוני ש"ח	
1980	0.7	10.3	9.4	0.2	5.8	15.4	25.0	1980
1981	2.1	28.3	23.1	0.4	13.6	37.1	63.3	1981
1982	3.6	40.3	54.4	1.0	33.0	88.4	125.1	1982
1983	7.7	72.7	131.0	2.6	79.4	213.0	278.0	1983
1984	38.0	548.0	626.9	14.0	404.0	1,044.9	1,554.9	1984
1985	137.0	2,435.0	2,123.0	45.0	1,310.0	3,478.0	5,776.0	1985
1986	205.0	2,129.0	2,689.0	74.0	2,089.0	4,852.0	6,776.0	1986
1987	386.0	4,639.0	3,389.0	99.0	2,748.0	6,236.0	10,489.0	1987
1988	532.0	3,972.0	3,602.0	123.0	3,753.0	7,478.0	10,918.0	1988
1989	653.0	2,763.0	4,339.0	154.0	4,486.0	8,979.0	11,089.0	1989
1990	501.0	3,703.0	5,269.0	200.0	5,399.0	10,868.0	14,070.0	1990
1991	790.0	5,402.0	5,978.0	338.0	6,460.0	12,776.0	17,388.0	1991
1992	587.0	4,466.0	7,192.0	388.0	7,209.0	14,789.0	18,668.0	1992
1993	414.0	7,210.0	7,033.0	432.0	7,776.0	15,241.0	22,037.0	1993
1994	479.0	5,321.0	7,751.0	530.0	9,707.0	17,988.0	22,830.0	1994
1995	706.0	4,701.0	8,027.0	637.0	11,515.0	20,179.0	24,174.0	1995
1996	632.0	6,416.0	9,331.0	752.0	12,806.2	22,889.2	28,673.2	1996
1997	670.0	7,266.0	10,225.0	761.0	13,852.4	24,838.4	31,434.4	1997
1998	657.0	8,533.0	11,059.0	864.0	14,576.6	26,499.6	34,375.6	1998
1999	822.0	9,951.0	11,920.0	890.0	15,516.9	28,326.9	37,455.9	1999
2000	1,524.0	9,368.0	13,735.0	1,012.0	16,449.6	31,196.6	39,040.6	2000
2001	1,542.0	10,795.0	13,566.0	1,045.0	17,355.2	31,966.2	41,219.2	2001
2002	1,456.0	13,702.0	16,273.1	1,171.8	18,625.3	36,070.2	48,316.2	2002
2003	1,256.0	11,319.0	16,398.9	1,121.3	18,069.4	35,589.6	45,652.6	2003
2004	1,111.0	10,148.0	15,622.0	1,190.0	17,567.6	34,379.6	43,416.6	2004
2005	1,418.0	11,723.0	16,003.0	1,230.0	18,105.5	35,338.5	45,643.5	2005
2006	1,439.0	14,026.0	17,442.0	1,308.1	18,598.0	37,348.1	49,935.1	2006
2007	1,959.0	12,020.0	18,283.9	1,385.7	18,915.6	38,585.2	48,646.2	2007
2008	1,934.0	10,742.0	20,015.7	1,441.4	19,424.8	40,881.9	49,689.9	2008
2009	1,326.0	9,200.0	20,005.5	1,537.7	20,343.0	41,886.2	49,760.2	2009
2010	1,391.0	10,029.0	20,710.3	1,675.7	20,920.9	43,306.8	51,944.8	2010
2011	2,879.0	10,458.0	21,912.7	1,766.9	21,599.9	45,279.6	52,858.6	2011
2012	3,190.0	12,446.0	22,246.6	1,851.6	22,433.3	46,531.5	55,787.5	2012
2013	2,529.0	12,533.0	23,060.0	1,924.0	23,414.1	48,398.1	58,402.1	2013
2014	3,442.0	13,814.0	24,704.3	1,945.0	23,955.4	50,604.6	60,976.6	2014

(1) Consumption expenditure of the defence establishment only.

(2) As of 1964 - a new series.

(3) Reclassification between imports and domestic expenditure.

(1) הוצאה לצריכה של מערכת הביטחון בלבד.

(2) משנת 1964 ואילך - סדרה חדשה.

(3) סיווג מחדש בין יבוא לצריכה מקומית.

TABLE 2.- GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEFENCE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

לוח 2.- הוצאה לצריכה ציבורית ביטחונית

At 2010 prices(1)

במחירי 2010(1)

	Defence consumption						צריכה ביטחונית		
	פחות: מכירות	יבוא ביטחוני	Domestic consumption			צריכה מקומית סך הכל	סך הכל		
			קניות אחרות Other purchases	מסים על הייצור Taxes on production	תמורה לשכירים Compensation of employees				
Less: sales	Defence imports				Total	Total			
	NIS Million						מיליוני ש"ח		
1955	..	..	..	..	3,426.7	..	3,349.4	1955
1956	..	..	..	..	3,553.7	..	6,698.7	1956
1957	..	..	..	..	3,426.7	..	4,580.2	1957
1958	..	..	..	..	3,257.5	..	4,640.7	1958
1959	..	..	..	..	3,130.6	..	4,802.1	1959
1960	..	813.3	1,614.1	..	3,130.6	4,469.1	5,213.7	1960	
1961	..	1,304.3	1,847.5	..	3,612.2	5,136.2	6,754.6	1961	
1962	..	1,560.1	2,139.2	..	3,797.5	5,669.8	7,704.5	1962	
1963	..	1,851.7	2,469.8	..	4,575.5	6,683.7	9,108.2	1963	
1964	..	1,524.3	2,790.7	..	4,760.7	7,257.3	8,886.5	1964	
1965	..	1,749.8	3,201.4	..	5,075.3	8,053.9	9,993.2	1965	
1966	..	1,818.4	4,107.1	..	5,473.8	9,602.7	11,310.1	1966	
1967	..	4,048.4	6,466.0	..	7,634.0	14,426.1	19,964.2	1967	
1968	..	3,519.1	9,646.3	..	7,759.8	18,969.3	22,177.6	1968	
1969	..	4,677.1	11,655.7	..	8,853.5	22,462.4	27,327.6	1969	
1970	..	8,226.3	14,089.3	..	9,912.7	26,460.2	37,872.2	1970	
1971	..	6,751.6	16,715.0	..	10,522.9	30,306.5	37,793.3	1971	
1972	..	6,148.1	15,770.4	..	10,603.5	29,185.9	35,656.0	1972	
1973	..	13,955.7	18,412.1	..	16,256.4	37,474.3	58,456.6	1973	
1974	..	12,296.1	22,574.8	..	17,327.1	43,662.8	59,821.0	1974	
1975	..	16,552.5	21,603.1	..	16,943.4	42,078.6	67,061.1	1975	
1976	413.9	13,570.5	18,727.4	..	17,064.7	38,296.9	57,475.1	1976	
1977	670.2	8,882.7	17,230.2	..	17,529.0	36,635.1	46,335.3	1977	
1978	2,247.0	12,041.6	16,945.0	..	18,336.2	36,868.8	50,866.4	1978	
1979	2,069.6	8,276.2	16,921.2	..	19,264.7	37,547.7	44,022.5	1979	
1980	1,143.2	10,411.6	17,729.2	1,071.6	19,294.0	38,658.8	50,429.3	1980	
1981	1,337.6	12,625.6	18,585.0	1,045.2	18,974.5	39,556.8	55,335.4	1981	
1982	1,420.9	8,388.1	18,870.8	1,038.6	21,197.5	41,605.0	48,404.6	1982	
1983	1,228.2	5,791.2	18,987.4	1,058.4	21,325.3	41,864.8	43,660.5	1983	
1984	1,228.2	7,832.0	18,537.9	1,118.0	21,617.9	41,504.1	47,450.9	1984	
1985	1,202.0	10,019.7	18,139.2	1,118.0	20,928.5	40,452.2	51,012.5	1985	
1986	1,247.7	6,386.7	17,165.0	1,078.3	19,593.3	38,129.1	41,828.1	1986	
1987	1,978.1	12,866.5	18,589.1	1,063.7	19,058.9	39,425.7	55,439.5	1987	
1988	2,325.1	10,769.6	17,644.0	1,063.7	20,558.9	39,520.0	50,846.8	1988	
1989	2,361.6	6,224.8	16,947.9	1,063.7	19,921.4	38,129.1	40,365.1	1989	
1990	1,619.0	7,565.7	17,503.5	1,063.7	20,230.8	39,072.1	44,618.2	1990	
1991	2,200.7	9,518.9	16,261.1	1,058.4	20,283.3	37,774.1	45,934.4	1991	
1992	1,483.3	7,044.7	17,407.1	1,042.4	19,859.8	38,597.5	43,524.1	1992	
1993	966.2	9,923.5	15,646.5	1,053.1	19,676.1	36,522.9	46,670.1	1993	
1994	1,037.3	6,734.1	15,463.8	1,047.7	19,739.8	36,382.7	41,526.1	1994	
1995	1,405.7	5,882.2	15,158.2	1,047.7	19,619.9	35,936.8	39,448.9	1995	
1996	1,170.8	7,366.2	15,992.9	1,044.4	19,546.8	36,647.5	42,228.2	1996	
1997	1,161.5	7,778.3	15,943.2	1,044.4	19,514.0	36,568.9	42,691.9	1997	
1998	1,069.6	8,412.1	16,139.7	1,041.7	19,401.8	36,633.1	43,627.1	1998	
1999	1,258.5	9,198.8	16,419.9	1,044.1	19,353.3	36,852.7	44,694.2	1999	
2000	2,278.2	8,959.3	18,292.0	1,041.8	19,361.4	38,628.8	45,219.6	2000	
2001	2,212.4	10,261.0	17,594.1	1,066.5	20,239.0	38,932.8	47,131.3	2001	
2002	2,021.6	11,619.3	20,407.1	1,099.1	21,508.7	42,938.6	52,678.1	2002	
2003	1,689.7	9,883.4	20,025.5	1,114.3	20,237.8	41,285.1	49,192.5	2003	
2004	1,423.4	8,986.7	18,716.6	1,093.2	19,202.3	38,946.5	46,126.9	2004	
2005	1,737.3	10,276.9	18,335.7	1,122.1	19,615.1	39,050.2	47,511.8	2005	
2006	1,604.4	12,236.2	19,323.7	1,376.3	19,901.0	40,600.2	51,411.3	2006	
2007	2,162.1	11,137.9	19,764.3	1,470.6	20,433.8	41,671.8	50,614.9	2007	
2008	2,029.5	11,154.6	20,203.6	1,514.8	20,609.5	42,331.0	51,393.8	2008	
2009	1,365.1	8,851.4	20,386.1	1,574.3	21,169.6	43,123.2	50,545.8	2009	
2010	1,391.0	10,029.0	20,710.3	1,675.7	20,920.9	43,306.8	51,944.8	2010	
2011	2,768.1	10,674.0	21,009.9	1,727.0	20,990.7	43,727.6	51,633.5	2011	
2012	2,996.1	11,900.8	20,665.5	1,759.8	22,096.4	44,512.4	53,369.9	2012	
2013	2,336.2	12,705.9	20,888.6	1,788.7	22,189.5	44,863.0	55,198.2	2013	
2014	3,167.5	14,017.8	22,446.6	1,802.9	24,074.2	48,309.7	59,084.9	2014	

(1) The estimates at 2010 prices were calculated for each component shown in the table and for the total expenditure, using changing of annual changes computed at different base years prices. Consequently, the sum of the components differs from the total.

(1) האומדנים במחירי 2010 חושבו לכל קבוצת הוצאה ולסך כל הוצאה, על ידי שרשרת השינויים השנתיים שחושבו במחירי שנות בסיס שונות. כתוצאה מכך אין הקבוצות מסתכמות לסך הכל.

TABLE 3.- GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEFENCE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

לוח 3.- הוצאה לצריכה ציבורית ביטחונית

Percentage of quantity change on previous year(1)

שינוי כמותי באחוזים, כל שנה לעומת קודמתה(1)

	Defence consumption						צריכה ביטחונית		
	פחות: מכירות	יבוא ביטחוני	Domestic consumption			צריכה מקומית סך הכל	סך הכל		
			קניות אחרות	מסים על הייצור	תמורה לשכירים				
								Less: Sales		Defence imports	Other purchases	Taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Total	Total
1956	..	..	..	..	3.7	..	100.0	1956
1957	..	..	..	..	-3.6	..	-31.6	1957
1958	..	..	..	..	-4.9	..	1.3	1958
1959	..	..	..	..	-3.9	..	3.5	1959
1960	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	8.6	1960
1961	..	60.4	14.5	..	15.4	14.9	29.6	1961	
1962	..	19.6	15.8	..	5.1	10.4	14.1	1962	
1963	..	18.7	15.5	..	20.5	17.9	18.2	1963	
1964	..	-17.7	13.0	..	4.0	8.6	-2.4	1964	
1965	..	14.8	14.7	..	6.6	11.0	12.5	1965	
1966	..	3.9	28.3	..	7.9	19.2	13.2	1966	
1967	..	122.6	57.4	..	39.5	50.2	76.5	1967	
1968	..	-13.1	49.2	..	1.6	31.5	11.1	1968	
1969	..	32.9	20.8	..	14.1	18.4	23.2	1969	
1970	..	75.9	20.9	..	12.0	17.8	38.6	1970	
1971	..	-17.9	18.6	..	6.2	14.5	-0.2	1971	
1972	..	-8.9	-5.7	..	0.8	-3.7	-5.7	1972	
1973	..	127.0	16.8	..	53.3	28.4	63.9	1973	
1974	..	-11.9	22.6	..	6.6	16.5	2.3	1974	
1975	..	34.6	-4.3	..	-2.2	-3.6	12.1	1975	
1976	..	-18.0	-13.3	..	0.7	-9.0	-14.3	1976	
1977	61.9	-34.5	-8.0	..	2.7	-4.3	-19.4	1977	
1978	235.3	35.6	-1.7	..	4.6	0.6	9.8	1978	
1979	-7.9	-31.3	-0.1	..	5.1	1.8	-13.5	1979	
1980	-44.8	25.8	4.8	..	0.2	3.0	14.6	1980	
1981	17.0	21.3	4.8	-2.5	-1.7	2.3	9.7	1981	
1982	6.2	-33.6	1.5	-0.6	11.7	5.2	-12.5	1982	
1983	-13.6	-31.0	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.6	-9.8	1983	
1984	0.0	35.2	-2.4	5.6	1.4	-0.9	8.7	1984	
1985	-2.1	27.9	-2.2	0.0	-3.2	-2.5	7.5	1985	
1986	3.8	-36.3	-5.4	-3.6	-6.4	-5.7	-18.0	1986	
1987	58.5	101.5	8.3	-1.4	-2.7	3.4	32.5	1987	
1988	17.5	-16.3	-5.1	0.0	7.9	0.2	-8.3	1988	
1989	1.6	-42.2	-3.9	0.0	-3.1	-3.5	-20.6	1989	
1990	-31.4	21.5	3.3	0.0	1.6	2.5	10.5	1990	
1991	35.9	25.8	-7.1	-0.5	0.3	-3.3	2.9	1991	
1992	-32.6	-26.0	7.0	-1.5	-2.1	2.2	-5.2	1992	
1993	-34.9	40.9	-10.1	1.0	-0.9	-5.4	7.2	1993	
1994	7.4	-32.1	-1.2	-0.5	0.3	-0.4	-11.0	1994	
1995	35.5	-12.7	-2.0	0.0	-0.6	-1.2	-5.0	1995	
1996	-16.7	25.2	5.5	-0.3	-0.4	2.0	7.0	1996	
1997	-0.8	5.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	1.1	1997	
1998	-7.9	8.1	1.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.2	2.2	1998	
1999	17.7	9.4	1.7	0.2	-0.2	0.6	2.4	1999	
2000	81.0	-2.6	11.4	-0.2	0.0	4.8	1.2	2000	
2001	-2.9	14.5	-3.8	2.4	4.5	0.8	4.2	2001	
2002	-8.6	13.2	16.0	3.1	6.3	10.3	11.8	2002	
2003	-16.4	-14.9	-1.9	1.4	-5.9	-3.9	-6.6	2003	
2004	-15.8	-9.1	-6.5	-1.9	-5.1	-5.7	-6.2	2004	
2005	22.1	14.4	-2.0	2.6	2.1	0.3	3.0	2005	
2006	-7.7	19.1	5.4	22.6	1.5	4.0	8.2	2006	
2007	34.8	-9.0	2.3	6.9	2.7	2.6	-1.5	2007	
2008	-6.1	0.1	2.2	3.0	0.9	1.6	1.5	2008	
2009	-32.7	-20.6	0.9	3.9	2.7	1.9	-1.6	2009	
2010	1.9	13.3	1.6	6.4	-1.2	0.4	2.8	2010	
2011	99.0	6.4	1.4	3.1	0.3	1.0	-0.6	2011	
2012	8.2	11.5	-1.6	1.9	5.3	1.8	3.4	2012	
2013	-22.0	6.8	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	3.4	2013	
2014	35.6	10.3	7.5	0.8	8.5	7.7	7.0	2014	

(1) The percentage of change was calculated on unrounded data.

(1) אחוזי השינוי חושבו לפני עיגול המספרים המוחלטים.

TABLE 4.- GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEFENCE CONSUMPTION AND DOMESTIC DEFENCE CONSUMPTION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP, OF RESOURCES(1) AND OF NET RESOURCES(2)

לוח 4.- הצריכה הציבורית הביטחונית והצריכה הציבורית הביטחונית המקומית, כאחוז מהתמ"ג, במקורות (1) ומהמקורות נטו(2)

	הצריכה הביטחונית המקומית כאחוז מ:			הצריכה הביטחונית כאחוז מ:			במחירים שוטפים
	Domestic defence consumption as a percentage of:			Defence consumption as a percentage of:			
	סך כל המקורות נטו Total net resources	סך כל המקורות Total resources	התוצר המקומי הגולמי Gross domestic product	סך כל המקורות נטו Total net resources	סך כל המקורות Total resources	התוצר המקומי הגולמי(3) Gross domestic product(3)	
1950	..	..	..	7.3	7.1	9.0	1950
1951	..	..	..	6.3	6.1	7.5	1951
1952	..	..	..	4.8	4.6	5.9	1952
1953	..	..	..	4.7	4.4	5.7	1953
1954	..	..	..	5.2	4.7	6.1	1954
1955	..	..	..	6.1	5.6	7.4	1955
1956	..	..	..	11.0	10.0	13.5	1956
1957	..	..	..	7.4	6.6	8.7	1957
1958	..	..	..	7.0	6.3	8.1	1958
1959	..	..	..	6.7	6.0	7.6	1959
1960	5.1	4.5	5.7	6.8	6.0	7.6	1960
1961	5.1	4.5	5.7	7.4	6.5	8.3	1961
1962	4.9	4.1	5.7	8.3	7.1	9.9	1962
1963	5.1	4.3	5.9	8.9	7.5	10.2	1963
1964	4.6	3.9	5.4	7.5	6.4	8.8	1964
1965	4.9	4.2	5.6	7.9	6.8	8.9	1965
1966	6.0	5.1	6.6	9.0	7.6	9.9	1966
1967	8.9	7.4	10.0	15.3	12.7	17.1	1967
1968	10.0	8.0	11.4	15.2	12.2	17.3	1968
1969	10.2	8.3	11.8	16.3	13.3	18.9	1969
1970	11.1	9.1	13.2	20.3	16.7	24.2	1970
1971	11.7	9.4	13.5	18.9	15.1	21.9	1971
1972	10.2	8.1	11.4	17.2	13.7	19.1	1972
1973	11.0	9.0	13.5	23.6	19.2	28.9	1973
1974	13.1	10.6	15.7	22.4	18.2	26.9	1974
1975	12.3	9.9	15.2	24.5	19.8	30.3	1975
1976	11.6	9.0	13.6	22.3	17.3	26.1	1976
1977	11.9	8.7	13.1	19.0	14.0	21.0	1977
1978	10.9	8.0	12.5	19.7	14.4	22.7	1978
1979	11.4	8.5	13.0	16.5	12.2	18.7	1979
1980	12.0	8.7	13.3	19.4	14.1	21.6	1980
1981	12.0	8.8	13.5	20.5	15.0	23.1	1981
1982	12.4	9.4	13.9	17.6	13.3	19.7	1982
1983	11.7	9.0	13.0	15.3	11.7	16.9	1983
1984	12.0	8.8	13.0	17.8	13.2	19.4	1984
1985	10.8	7.7	11.4	17.9	12.8	19.0	1985
1986	9.7	7.2	10.2	13.6	10.1	14.2	1986
1987	9.3	7.0	10.2	15.7	11.8	17.1	1987
1988	9.4	7.2	9.9	13.7	10.5	14.5	1988
1989	9.6	7.2	10.0	11.9	8.9	12.3	1989
1990	9.2	7.0	9.7	12.0	9.1	12.6	1990
1991	8.1	6.5	8.8	11.1	8.8	12.0	1991
1992	8.0	6.3	8.5	10.0	7.9	10.7	1992
1993	7.0	5.4	7.5	10.1	7.9	10.9	1993
1994	6.8	5.3	7.4	8.6	6.8	9.3	1994
1995	6.2	5.0	6.7	7.4	5.9	8.0	1995
1996	6.1	4.9	6.5	7.6	6.1	8.2	1996
1997	6.0	4.7	6.3	7.6	6.0	8.0	1997
1998	5.9	4.6	6.0	7.6	6.0	7.8	1998
1999	5.7	4.3	5.8	7.5	5.7	7.7	1999
2000	5.8	4.3	5.8	7.2	5.3	7.2	2000
2001	5.7	4.4	5.8	7.3	5.6	7.5	2001
2002	6.1	4.6	6.3	8.2	6.2	8.4	2002
2003	6.1	4.6	6.2	7.9	5.8	7.9	2003
2004	5.7	4.1	5.7	7.2	5.1	7.2	2004
2005	5.5	3.9	5.5	7.1	5.1	7.1	2005
2006	5.4	3.9	5.4	7.3	5.2	7.3	2006
2007	5.2	3.7	5.2	6.6	4.7	6.6	2007
2008	5.2	3.8	5.3	6.4	4.6	6.4	2008
2009	5.3	3.9	5.1	6.3	4.7	6.1	2009
2010	5.1	3.7	4.9	6.1	4.5	5.9	2010
2011	4.9	3.6	4.8	5.7	4.2	5.6	2011
2012	4.7	3.4	4.6	5.6	4.1	5.6	2012
2013	4.7	3.5	4.6	5.6	4.2	5.5	2013
2014	4.7	3.5	4.6	5.7	4.3	5.6	2014

(1) Private and General Government consumption expenditure, gross domestic capital formation, and exports of goods and services = GDP plus imports of goods and services.

(2) Private and General Government consumption expenditure and gross domestic capital formation = GDP plus net imports of goods and services.

(3) The data for 1950-1994 were calculated according to the 1968 System of National Accounts (SNA 1968). The data for 1995-2014 were calculated according to the SNA 2008.

(1) צריכה פרטית וציבורית, השקעה גולמית מקומית ויצוא סחורות ושירותים = תמ"ג יובא סחורות ושירותים.

(2) צריכה פרטית וציבורית והשקעה גולמית מקומית = תמ"ג יובא נטו של סחורות ושירותים.

(3) הנתונים לשנים 1950-1994 חושבו בהתאם למערכת החשבונות הלאומיים - SNA 1968; הנתונים לשנים 1995-2014 חושבו בהתאם למערכת החשבונות הלאומיים - SNA 2008.

TABLE 5.- DEFENCE COST TO THE ISRAELI ECONOMY IN THE YEARS 2000-2014

לוח 5.- עלות הביטחון למשק הישראלי בשנים 2000-2014

NIS Million

מיליוני ש"ח

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2005	2000	
1. Grand total - direct expenditure and additional cost components [2+3]	75,370	72,348	69,180	65,830	64,142	55,733	48,520	1. סך כולל - הוצאה ישירה ומרכיבי עלות נוספים [3+2]
Labour cost	38,912	37,929	36,404	34,958	33,432	28,642	26,213	עלות עבודה
Other expenditure - Net	39,900	36,947	35,966	33,751	32,100	28,509	23,831	הוצאות אחרות - נטו
2. Direct expenditure	60,977	58,402	55,787	52,859	51,945	45,643	39,041	2. הוצאה ישירה
Compensation of employees	25,900	25,338	24,285	23,367	22,597	19,335	17,462	תמורה לשכירים
Other expenditure	38,518	35,593	34,693	32,371	30,739	27,726	23,103	הוצאות אחרות
Thereof: Defence imports	13,814	12,533	12,446	10,458	10,029	11,723	9,368	מזה: יבוא ביטחוני
Sales	-3,442	-2,529	-3,190	-2,879	-1,391	-1,418	-1,524	מכירות
3. Additional cost components - total	14,393	13,946	13,393	12,972	12,197	10,090	9,479	3. מרכיבי עלות נוספים - סך הכל
Additional labour cost due to conscripted and reserve soldiers and risk premium(1)	12,071	11,699	11,210	10,883	10,158	8,668	8,189	תוספת עלות עבודה בגין שירות חובה, מילואים ופרמיה לסיכון(1)
Construction of shelters and maintenance of emergency stocks	992	1,001	920	1,105	1,091	482	603	בניית מקלטים ואחזקת מלאי חירום
Defence expenditure of government civilian ministries	1,331	1,246	1,262	984	948	940	687	הוצאות לביטחון במשרדים אזרחיים
Thereof: Compensation of employees	941	893	909	709	678	639	562	מזה: תמורה לשכירים
	Percentage of total				אחוז מסך הכל			
1. Grand total - direct expenditure and additional cost components [2+3]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1. סך כולל - הוצאה ישירה ומרכיבי עלות נוספים [3+2]
Labour cost	51.6	52.4	52.6	53.1	52.1	51.4	54.0	עלות עבודה
Other expenditure - Net	52.9	51.1	52.0	51.3	50.0	51.2	49.1	הוצאות אחרות - נטו
2. Direct expenditure	80.9	80.7	80.6	80.3	81.0	81.9	80.5	2. הוצאה ישירה
Compensation of employees	34.4	35.0	35.1	35.5	35.2	34.7	36.0	תמורה לשכירים
Other expenditure	51.1	49.2	50.1	49.2	47.9	49.7	47.6	הוצאות אחרות
Thereof: Defence imports	18.3	17.3	18.0	15.9	15.6	21.0	19.3	מזה: יבוא ביטחוני
Sales	-4.6	-3.5	-4.6	-4.4	-2.2	-2.5	-3.1	מכירות
3. Additional cost components - total	19.1	19.3	19.4	19.7	19.0	18.1	19.5	3. מרכיבי עלות נוספים - סך הכל
Additional labour cost due to conscripted and reserve soldiers and risk premium(1)	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.5	15.8	15.6	16.9	תוספת עלות עבודה בגין שירות חובה, מילואים ופרמיה לסיכון(1)
Construction of shelters and maintenance of emergency stocks	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.2	בניית מקלטים ואחזקת מלאי חירום
Defence expenditure of government civilian ministries	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	הוצאות לביטחון במשרדים אזרחיים
Thereof: Compensation of employees	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	מזה: תמורה לשכירים
	Percentage of GDP				אחוז מהתמ"ג			
1. Grand total - direct expenditure and additional cost components [2+3]	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.3	8.7	9.0	1. סך כולל - הוצאה ישירה ומרכיבי עלות נוספים [2+3]
Labour cost	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.5	4.9	עלות עבודה
Other expenditure - Net	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.4	4.4	הוצאות אחרות - נטו
2. Direct expenditure	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.9	7.1	7.2	2. הוצאה ישירה
Compensation of employees	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	תמורה לשכירים
Other expenditure	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.3	4.3	הוצאות אחרות
Thereof: Defence imports	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.7	מזה: יבוא ביטחוני
Sales	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	מכירות
3. Additional cost components - total	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	3. מרכיבי עלות נוספים - סך הכל
Additional labour cost due to conscripted and reserve soldiers and risk premium(1)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	תוספת עלות עבודה בגין שירות חובה, מילואים ופרמיה לסיכון(1)
Construction of shelters and maintenance of emergency stocks	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	בניית מקלטים ואחזקת מלאי חירום
Defence expenditure of government civilian ministries	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	הוצאות לביטחון במשרדים אזרחיים
Thereof: Compensation of employees	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	מזה: תמורה לשכירים

(1) Imputation.

(1) זקיפה.

**TABLE 6.- GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE
ON DEFENCE IN ADVANCED ECONOMIES AND IN
EMERGING AND DEVELOPING ECONOMIES⁽¹⁾**

**לוח 6.- הוצאות המגזר הממשלתי
לביטחון במדינות מפותחות
ובמדינות מתפתחות (1)**

	ההוצאה לביטחון, כאחוז מ:						
	Defence expenditure, as a percentage of:						
	כלל הוצאות ההמגזר הממשלתי ⁽²⁾			התוצר המקומי הגולמי			
	Total general government expenditure ⁽²⁾			Gross domestic product			
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	
Advanced Economies							מדינות מפותחות
Austria	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	אוסטריה
Germany	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	גרמניה
Italy	2.3	2.3	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	איטליה
Spain	2.0	2.2	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	ספרד
Israel	14.8	14.4	14.8	6.0	5.9	6.0	ישראל
Singapore	21.8	23.0	24.9	3.3	3.2	3.3	סינגפור
Sweden	2.5	2.8	2.7	1.3	1.5	1.4	שוודיה
United States	9.3	9.8	10.6	3.5	3.8	4.2	ארצות הברית
United Kingdom	4.9	5.0	5.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	הממלכה המאוחדת
Russian Federation	4.1	5.9	7.3	2.7	2.5	3.1	רוסיה
Ireland	...	1.0	0.9	...	0.4	0.4	אירלנד
Turkey	4.3	4.1	4.2	1.6	1.5	1.6	טורקיה
Emerging and Developing Economies							מדינות מתפתחות
Albania	2.8	3.3	3.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	אלבניה
Ukraine	3.9	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.0	אוקראינה
Georgia	7.4	8.2	9.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	גאורגיה
Kazakhstan	5.5	5.8	5.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	קזחסטן
Egypt	4.5	4.5	5.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	מצרים
Jordan	...	9.7	10.4	3.5	3.6	4.0	ירדן
United Arab Emirates	3.0	2.5	3.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	ברית האמירויות הערביות
South Africa	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	דרום אפריקה

(1) According to countries' reports to the International Monetary Fund, see Introduction, Chapter 3 - Terms, Definitions and Explanations.

(2) According to the International Monetary Fund definition, general government includes government ministries, the National Insurance Institute, national institutions public non profit institutions and local authorities.

(1) על פי דיווחי המדינות לקרן המטבע הבין-לאומית, ראו מבוא, פרק 3 - מונחים, הגדרות והסברים.

(2) המגזר הממשלתי על פי הגדרות קרן המטבע הבין-לאומית כולל משרדי ממשלה, מוסד לביטוח לאומי, מוסדות לאומיים, מלכ"רים ציבוריים ורשויות מקומיות.