

Allies Ante Up

Every NATO member increased its total investment in defense from 2014-2019. But only eight NATO members have achieved the goal of investing 2 percent of its national gross domestic product. Five nations experienced modest declines in defense as a share of GDP.

- Decrease in GDP percentage
- More than 2% of GDP

	2014 Million US dollars (2015 prices and exchange rates)	2019	Real change 2014-2019 (%)	Share of GDP 2014 (%)	Share of GDP 2019 (%)
Albania	150	166	10.73	1.35	1.26
Belgium	4,383	4,494	2.53	0.98	0.93
Bulgaria	638	1,872	193.39	1.32	3.25
Canada	15,553	21,860	40.55	1.01	1.31
Croatia	892	934	4.77	1.84	1.68
Czech Republic	1,686	2,512	48.94	0.95	1.19
Denmark	3,399	4,333	27.48	1.15	1.32
Estonia	432	569	31.55	1.93	2.14
France	43,914	47,771	8.78	1.82	1.84
Germany	39,304	49,712	26.48	1.18	1.38
Greece	4,353	4,723	8.50	2.21	2.28
Hungary	1,027	1,739	69.35	0.86	1.21
Italy	20,777	23,281	12.05	1.14	1.22
Latvia*	245	622	153.86	0.94	2.01
Lithuania*	358	957	167.27	0.88	2.03
Luxembourg	210	348	65.68	0.38	0.56
Montenegro	59	78	32.92	1.50	1.66
Netherlands	8,646	11,414	32.02	1.15	1.36
Norway	5,864	7,422	26.57	1.55	1.80
Poland*	8,521	11,311	32.74	1.85	2.00
Portugal	2,561	3,307	29.12	1.31	1.52
Romania*	2,309	4,374	89.44	1.35	2.04
Slovak Republic	832	1,754	110.74	0.99	1.74
Slovenia	411	525	27.99	0.97	1.04
Spain	10,599	12,336	16.39	0.92	0.92
Turkey	11,784	18,000	52.74	1.45	1.89
United Kingdom	61,227	65,944	7.70	2.16	2.14
United States	660,062	685,099	3.79	3.73	3.42

Notes: Figures for 2019 are estimates.

* These allies have national laws and political agreements which call for 2% of GDP to be spent on defense annually, consequently estimates are expected to change accordingly. For the past years, allies' defense spending was based on the then-available GDP data and allies may, therefore, have met the 2% guideline when using those figures. (In 2018, Lithuania met 2% using November 2018 OECD figures.)

