The Military Balance 2004•**2005** Editor's Foreword

Since the end of the Cold War, traditional military thinking and defence planning methodologies have hampered governments' abilities to deal with increasingly diverse threats posed by failed states and non-state actors – as illustrated by 9/11. Moreover, for some countries, progressing defence concepts remains hostage to the will and political considerations of governments, thus limiting their ability to respond to new challenges in an appropriate and timely fashion.

The Military Balance 2004•2005's analysis shows that while this trend still exists in many states, others are beginning to find ways of working more effectively against the plethora of global threats which are facilitated by globalisation, trade liberalisation, and weak borders. Moreover, there are signs of greater military cooperation between countries which historically have been adversaries, thereby pointing to the possible emergence of new trends in defence cooperation.

In 2004 defence planning – the structure, equipping and employment of armed forces – is complicated by the amorphous nature of security threats which challenge the sovereignty of states as traditionally understood, and which have increased in number. New approaches to the way states respond are being sought by governments as they grapple with these increasingly overlapping dangers. Terrorism, illicit trafficking, and organised crime are tightly interwoven, and the rising number of militarily capable non-state armed groups (see pp. 362–377) is a growing challenge as many of these groups cooperate commercially as well as militarily. The challenge for states, therefore, is how to integrate their armed forces, border control forces, and police forces into an architecture capable of reacting to and managing 21st century threats in an effective and seamless fashion.

In this respect, for some, the concept of common security agencies and common security budgets is being given serious thought, as is the possibility of some form of common doctrine to help national armed forces – each with their own traditions and experience – cope with the great variety of tasks that they now face. Some states are developing transformation programmes of their own to bring a networked approach to defence and security; although networked national systems will be limited in their effect unless they integrate and are compatible with those of other states. The more developed programmes increasingly concentrate on space-based systems (see pp. 253–260) and attempt to incorporate all government security agencies in a network-centric matrix which should enable seamless operations at an international level.

To facilitate a comprehensive network-centric approach, it is necessary to identify the separate capabilities of national armed forces so that they can become interoperable. In Europe, within NATO and through the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) mechanism, some work has been done to identify common capabilities. Much more, however, needs to be done if global capabilities are to be assessed, and if the military deployments of some countries are to be of more than just symbolic value. Increasing joint military exercises between countries shows, however, that some progress is being made (see p. 30, 39, 102 and 224). Some new regional military organisations, notably in Africa (p. 19), are also emerging.

The change in traditional alliance structures and the advent of multinational alliances of convenience, or 'coalitions of the willing', assembled to generate a sufficient number of troops for operations, has resulted in the grouping of a large and diverse number of temporary 'allies'. This has presented new challenges in terms of compatibility and interoperability. However, even among NATO allies and coalition partners, interoperability is proving a complex issue – and not only for reasons of technological compatibility; assuring 'psychological compatibility' between allies also demands a degree of flexibility which is currently lacking. The US, for example, is faced with interoperability problems with some of its allies because its emphasis on 'warfighting', which dwells heavily on force protection, does not fit easily with Peace Support Operations or those defined by the Petersberg tasks. The Iraq coalition lacks cohesion among the 10–15 contributing states that make up a multi-national division (see p. 111). Not least among their limitations is the lack of a common operational language.

Nevertheless, those countries which are bonded by NATO membership arguably show greater operational efficiency and cohesion. The same operational cohesion was seen in Afghanistan in *Operation Enduring Freedom*, and within the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) where the benefits of the NATO alliance with its common procedures and standards are self-evident. It is unfortunate that these considerable practical advantages have been largely forgotten in the political wrangling over the alliance's future.

Another challenge for planners that has been exemplified by military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan is how to cope with adversaries' increasing use of asymmetrical methods. An important lesson has been that technology is not the key response to this aspect of warfare. Furthermore, the response of a technologically inferior force to overwhelming technological superiority is likely to be one that uses increasingly sophisticated, but unpredictable, asymmetrical methods. In coping with this aspect of combat – which is not new – traditional conventional tactics and methods still have a place on the battlefield, particularly in terms of the collection of human intelligence and policing. Moreover, in post-conflict environments, the dominant security authority has to take responsibility for myriad security roles in the absence of strong local indigenous structures, and has to plan accordingly, in advance of the operation. Finally, in the post-conflict phase and in peace support operations, the 'hearts and minds' of a population become the 'territory' that has to be captured and held. Governments need to realise that such operations are manpower intensive, as the human component replaces the weapon system as the key enabler to success.

Christopher Langton
Editor, *The Military Balance*
London

The Military Balance 2004•**2005** Preface

The Military Balance is updated each year to provide an accurate assessment of the military forces and defence expenditures of 169 countries. The data in the current edition is according to IISS assessments as at August 2004. New data entries have been shaded grey. Inclusion of a country or state in *The Military Balance* does not imply legal recognition or indicate support for any government.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

Part I of *The Military Balance* comprises the regional trends and military capabilities of countries grouped by region. Thus North America includes the United States and Canada. Regional groupings are preceded by a short introduction describing the military issues facing the region. There are tables depicting major training exercises, nuclear delivery and warhead holdings and military satellites. Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty data is also shown. There is an essay on military transformation and space.

Part II contains macro-economic and defence economic data of countries grouped by region. Tables show comparisons of arms-trade data, defence expenditure, and military manpower for the years of 2000, 2001 and 2002. To concur with NATO practices Canada is included with Europe in Part II.

Part III contains information on non-state armed groups and their activity. Additionally, there is a report on global terrorism.

The loose wall-map is updated for 2004 to show data on recent and current armed conflicts, including fatalities and costs.

USING THE MILITARY BALANCE

The country entries in *The Military Balance* are a quantitative assessment of the personnel strengths and equipment holdings of the world's armed forces. The strengths of forces and the numbers of weapons held are based on the most accurate data available or, failing that, on the best estimate that can be made. The data presented each year reflect judgements based on information available to the IISS at the time the book is compiled. Where information differs from previous editions, this is mainly because of substantive changes in national forces, but it is sometimes because the IISS has reassessed the evidence supporting past entries. An attempt is made to distinguish between these reasons for change in the text that introduces each regional section, but care must be taken in constructing time-series comparisons from information given in successive editions.

In order to interpret the data in the country entries correctly, it is essential to read the explanatory notes beginning on page 7.

The large quantity of data in *The Military Balance* has been compressed into a portable volume by extensive employment of abbreviations. An essential tool is therefore the alphabetical index of abbreviations, which appears on the laminated card at the back of the book. For ease of reference, this may be detached and used as a bookmark.

ATTRIBUTION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The International Institute for Strategic Studies owes no allegiance to any government, group of governments, or any political or other organisation. Its assessments are its own, based on the material available to it from a wide variety of sources. The cooperation of governments of all listed countries has been sought and, in many cases, received. However, some data in *The Military Balance* are estimates. Care is taken to ensure that these are as accurate and free from bias as possible. The Institute owes a considerable debt to a number of its own members, consultants and all those who helped compile and check material. The Director and staff of the Institute assume full responsibility for the data and

judgements in this book. Comments and suggestions on the data presented are welcomed. Suggestions on the style and method of presentation are also much appreciated.

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Explanatory Notes

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Abbreviations are used throughout to save space and avoid repetition. The abbreviations may have both singular or plural meanings; for example, 'elm' = 'element' or 'elements'. The qualification 'some' means *up to*, while 'about' means *the total could be higher than given*. In financial data, '$' refers to US dollars unless otherwise stated; billion (bn) signifies 1,000 million (m). Footnotes particular to a country entry or table are indicated by letters, while those that apply throughout the book are marked by symbols (* for training aircraft counted by the IISS as combat-capable, and † where serviceability of equipment is in doubt). A full list of abbreviations appears on the detachable laminated card at the back of the book.

COUNTRY ENTRIES

Information on each country is shown in a standard format, although the differing availability of information results in some variations. Country entries include economic, demographic and military data. Military data include manpower, length of conscript service, outline organisation, number of formations and units and an inventory of the major equipment of each service. This is followed, where applicable, by a description of the deployment of each service. Details of national forces stationed abroad and of foreign-stationed forces are also given.

ARMS ORDERS AND DELIVERIES

Tables in the regional texts show arms orders and deliveries listed by country buyer for the past and current years, together with country supplier and delivery dates, if known. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, but some transactions may not be fulfilled or may differ from those reported.

GENERAL MILITARY DATA

Manpower

The 'Active' total comprises all servicemen and women on full-time duty (including conscripts and long-term assignments from the Reserves). Under the heading 'Terms of Service', only the length of conscript service is shown; where service is voluntary there is no entry. 'Reserve' describes formations and units not fully manned or operational in peacetime, but which can be mobilised by recalling reservists in an emergency. Unless otherwise indicated, the 'Reserves' entry includes all reservists committed to rejoining the armed forces in an emergency, except when national reserve service obligations following conscription last almost a lifetime. *The Military Balance* bases its estimates of effective reservist strengths on the numbers

available within five years of completing full-time service, unless there is good evidence that obligations are enforced for longer. Some countries have more than one category of 'Reserves', often kept at varying degrees of readiness. Where possible, these differences are denoted using the national descriptive title, but always under the heading of 'Reserves' to distinguish them from full-time active forces.

Other Forces

Many countries maintain paramilitary forces whose training, organisation, equipment and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces. These are listed, and their roles described, after the military forces of each country. Their manpower is not normally included in the Armed Forces totals at the start of each entry. Home Guard units are counted as paramilitary. Where paramilitary groups are not on full-time active duty, '(R)' is added after the title to indicate that they have reserve status. When internal opposition forces are armed and appear to pose a significant threat to a state's security, their details are listed separately after national paramilitary forces.

Equipment

Quantities are shown by function and type, and represent what are believed to be total holdings, including active and reserve operational and training units and 'in store' stocks. Inventory totals for missile systems – such as surface-to-surface missiles (SSM), surface-to-air missiles (SAM) and anti-tank guided weapons (ATGW) – relate to launchers and not to missiles. Stocks of equipment held in reserve and not assigned to either active or reserve units are listed as 'in store'. However, aircraft in excess of unit establishment holdings, held to allow for repair and modification or immediate replacement, are not shown 'in store'. This accounts for apparent disparities between unit strengths and aircraft inventory strengths.

Operational Deployments

Where deployments are overseas, *The Military Balance* lists permanent bases and does not normally list short-term operational deployments, particularly where military operations are in progress. An exception is made in the case of peacekeeping operations. Recent developments are also described in the text for each regional section.

GROUND FORCES

The national designation is normally used for army formations. The term 'regiment' can be misleading. It can mean essentially a brigade of all arms; a grouping of battalions of a single arm; or (as in some instances in the UK) a battalion group. The sense intended is indicated in each case. Where there is no standard organisation, the intermediate levels of command are shown as headquarters (HQs), followed by the total numbers of units that could be allocated to them. Where a unit's title overstates its real capability, the title is given in inverted commas, with an estimate given in parentheses of the comparable unit size typical of countries with substantial armed forces. For guidelines for unit and formation strengths, see below.

Principal Ground Equipment Definitions

The Military Balance uses the following definitions of equipment:

Main Battle Tank (MBT) An armoured, tracked combat vehicle, weighing at least 16.5 metric tonnes unladen, that may be armed with a 360° traverse gun of at least 75mm calibre. Any new-wheeled combat vehicles that meet the latter two criteria will be considered MBTs.

Armoured Combat Vehicle (ACV) A self-propelled vehicle with armoured protection and cross-country capability. ACVs include:

Armoured Infantry Fighting Vehicle (AIFV) An armoured combat vehicle designed and equipped to transport an infantry squad, armed with an integral/organic cannon of at least 20mm calibre. Variants of AIFVs are also included and indicated as such.

Armoured Personnel Carrier (APC) A lightly armoured combat vehicle, designed and equipped to transport an infantry squad and armed with integral/organic weapons of less than 20mm calibre. Variants of APCs converted for other uses (such as weapons platforms, command posts and communications vehicles) are included and indicated as such.

Artillery A weapon with a calibre of 100mm and above, capable of engaging ground targets by delivering primarily indirect fire. The definition covers guns, howitzers, gun/howitzers, multiple-rocket launchers and mortars.

Military Formation Strengths

The manpower strength, equipment holdings and organisation of formations such as brigades and divisions differ widely from country to country. Where possible, the normal composition of formations is given in parentheses. It should be noted that where both divisions and brigades are listed, only independent or separate brigades are counted and not those included in divisions.

Units and formation strength	
Company	100–200
Battalion	500–800
Brigade (Regiment)	3,000–5,000
Division	15,000–20,000
Corps (Army)	60,000–80,000

NAVAL FORCES

Categorisation is based on operational role, weapon fit and displacement. Ship classes are identified by the name of the first ship of that class, except where a class is recognised by another name (such as *Udalay, Petya*). Where the class is based on a foreign design or has been acquired from another country, the original class name is added in parentheses. Each class is given an acronym. All such designators are included in the list of abbreviations. The term 'ship' refers to vessels with over 1,000 tonnes full-load displacement that are more than 60 metres (m) in overall length; vessels of lesser displacement, but of 16m or more overall length, are termed 'craft'. Vessels of less than 16m overall length are not included. The term 'commissioning' of a ship is used to mean the ship has

completed fitting out and initial sea trials, and has a naval crew; operational training may not have been completed, but otherwise the ship is available for service. 'Decommissioning' means that a ship has been removed from operational duty and the bulk of its naval crew transferred. Removing equipment and stores and dismantling weapons, however, may not have started. Where known, ships in long-term refit are shown as such.

Principal Naval Equipment Definitions

To aid comparison between fleets, the following definitions, which do not necessarily conform to national definitions, are used:

Submarines All vessels equipped for military operations and designed to operate primarily below the surface. Those vessels with submarine-launched ballistic missiles are listed separately under 'Strategic Nuclear Forces'.

Principal Surface Combatant This term includes all surface ships with both 1,000 tonnes full load displacement and a weapons system for other than self-protection. All such ships are assumed to have an anti-surface ship capability. They comprise: aircraft carriers (defined below); cruisers (over 8,000 tonnes) and destroyers (less than 8,000 tonnes), both of which normally have an anti-air role and may also have an anti-submarine capability; and frigates (less than 8,000 tonnes) which normally have an anti-submarine role. Only ships with a flight deck that extends beyond two-thirds of the vessel's length are classified as aircraft carriers. Ships with shorter flight decks are shown as helicopter carriers.

Patrol and Coastal Combatants These are ships and craft whose primary role is protecting a state's sea approaches and coastline. Included are corvettes (500–1,500 tonnes with an attack capability), missile craft (with permanently fitted missile-launcher ramps and control equipment) and torpedo craft (with anti-surface-ship torpedoes). Ships and craft that fall outside these definitions are classified as 'patrol' and divided into 'offshore' (over 500 tonnes),'coastal' (75–500 tonnes), 'inshore' (less than 75 tonnes) and 'riverine'. The prefix 'fast' indicates that the ship's speed is greater than 30 knots.

Mine Warfare This term covers surface vessels configured primarily for mine laying or mine countermeasures (such as mine-hunters, minesweepers or dual-capable vessels). They are further classified into 'offshore', 'coastal', 'inshore' and 'riverine' with the same tonnage definitions as for 'patrol' vessels shown above.

Amphibious This term includes ships specifically procured and employed to disembark troops and their equipment onto unprepared beachheads by means such as landing craft, helicopters or hovercraft, or directly supporting amphibious operations. The term 'Landing Ship' (as opposed to 'Landing Craft') refers to vessels capable of an ocean passage that can deliver their troops and equipment in a fit state to fight. Vessels with an amphibious capability but not assigned to amphibious duties are not included. Amphibious craft are listed at the end of each entry.

Support and Miscellaneous This term covers auxiliary military ships. It covers four broad categories: 'underway support' (e.g., tankers and stores ships), 'maintenance and logistic' (e.g., sealift ships), 'special purposes' (e.g., intelligence collection ships) and 'survey and research' ships.

Merchant Fleet This category is included in a state's inventory when it can make a significant contribution to the state's military sealift capability.

Weapons Systems Weapons are listed in the following order: land-attack missiles, anti-surface ship missiles, surface-to-air missiles, guns, torpedo tubes, other anti-submarine weapons, and helicopters. Missiles with a range of less than 5km, and guns with a calibre of less than 76mm,

are not included. Exceptions may be made in the case of some minor combatants with a primary gun armament of a lesser calibre.

Aircraft All armed aircraft, including anti-submarine warfare and maritime-reconnaissance aircraft, are included as combat aircraft in naval inventories.

Organisations Naval groupings such as fleets and squadrons frequently change and are often temporary; organisations are shown only where it is meaningful.

AIR FORCES

The term 'combat aircraft' refers to aircraft normally equipped to deliver air-to-air or air-to-surface ordnance. The 'combat' totals include aircraft in operational conversion units whose main role is weapons training, and training aircraft of the same type as those in front-line squadrons that are assumed to be available for operations at short notice. Training aircraft considered to be combat capable are marked with an asterisk (*). Armed maritime aircraft are included in combat aircraft totals. Operational groupings of air forces are shown where known. Squadron aircraft strengths vary with aircraft types and from country to country.

Principal Air Force Equipment Definitions

Different countries often use the same basic aircraft in different roles; the key to determining these roles lies mainly in aircrew training. In *The Military Balance* the following definitions are used as a guide:

Fixed Wing Aircraft

Fighter This term is used to describe aircraft with the weapons, avionics and performance capacity for aerial combat. Multi-role aircraft are shown as fighter ground attack (FGA), fighter, reconnaissance and so on, according to the role in which they are deployed.

Bombers These aircraft are categorised according to their designed range and payload as follows:

Long-range Capable of delivering a weapons payload of more than 10,000kg over an unrefuelled radius of action of over 5,000km;

Medium-range Capable of delivering weapons of more than 10,000kg over an unrefuelled radius of action of between 1,000km and 5,000km;

Short-range Capable of delivering a weapons payload of more than 10,000kg over an unrefuelled radius of action of less than 1,000km.

A few bombers with the radius of action described above, but designed to deliver a payload of less than 10,000kg, and which do not fall into the category of FGA, are described as light bombers.

Helicopters

Armed Helicopters This term is used to cover helicopters equipped to deliver ordnance, including for anti-submarine warfare. They may be further defined as:

Attack Helicopters with an integrated fire control and aiming system, designed to deliver anti-armour, air-to-ground or air-to-air weapons;

Combat Support Helicopters equipped with area suppression or self-defence weapons, but without an integrated fire control and aiming system;

Assault Armed helicopters designed to deliver troops to the battlefield.

Transport Helicopters The term describes unarmed helicopters designed to transport personnel or cargo in support of military operations.

DEFENCE ECONOMICS

Entries in **Part II** show defence expenditures, selected economic performance indicators and demographic aggregates. Part II also contains an international comparison of defence expenditure and military manpower, giving expenditure figures for the past three years in per capita terms and as a % of GDP. The aim is to provide an accurate measure of military expenditure and of the allocation of economic resources to defence. All country entries are subject to revision each year, as new information, particularly that regarding defence expenditure, becomes available. The information is necessarily selective.

Individual country entries show economic performance over the past two years, and current demographic data. Where these data are unavailable, information from the last available year is provided. Where possible, official defence budgets for the current year and previous two years are shown, as well as an estimate of actual defence expenditures for those countries where true defence expenditure is thought to be considerably higher than official budget figures suggest. Estimates of actual defence expenditure, however, are only made for those countries where there is sufficient data to justify such a measurement. Therefore, there will be several countries listed in *The Military Balance* for which only an official defence budget figure is provided but where, in reality, true defence-related expenditure is almost certainly higher.

All financial data in the country entries are shown both in national currency and US dollars at current year, not constant, prices. US dollar conversions are generally, but not invariably, calculated from the exchange rates listed in the entry. In a few cases, notably Russia, a US dollar purchasing power-parity (PPP) rate is used in preference to official or market-exchange rates.

Definitions of terms

Despite efforts by NATO and the UN to develop a standardised definition of military expenditure, many countries prefer to use their own definition (which are often not made public). In order to present a comprehensive picture, *The Military Balance* lists three different measures of military-related spending data.

- For most countries, an official defence budget figure is provided.
- For those countries where other military-related outlays, over and above the defence budget, are known, or can be reasonably estimated, an additional measurement referred to as defence expenditure is also provided. Defence expenditure figures will naturally be higher than official budget figures, depending on the range of additional factors included.
- For NATO countries, an official defence budget figure as well as a measure of defence expenditure (calculated using NATO's definition) is quoted.

NATO's definition of military expenditure, the most comprehensive, is defined as the cash outlays of central or federal government to meet the costs of national armed forces. The term 'armed forces' includes strategic, land, naval, air, command, administration and support forces. It also includes paramilitary forces such as the *gendarmerie*, the customs service and the border guard if these forces are trained in military tactics, equipped as a military force and operate under military authority in the event of war. Defence expenditures are reported in four categories: Operating Costs, Procurement and Construction, Research and Development (R&D) and Other Expenditure. Operating Costs include: salaries and pensions for military and civilian personnel; the cost of maintaining and training units, service organisations, headquarters and support elements; and the cost of servicing and repairing military equipment and infrastructure. Procurement and Construction expenditure covers national equipment and infrastructure spending, as well as common infrastructure programmes. It also includes financial contributions to multinational military organisations, host-nation support in cash and in kind, and payments made to other countries under bilateral agreements. R&D is defence expenditure up to the point at which new equipment

can be put in service, regardless of whether new equipment is actually procured. Foreign Military Aid (FMA) contributions of more than US$1 million are also noted.

For many non-NATO countries the issue of transparency in reporting military budgets is a fundamental one. Not every UN member state reports defence budget (even fewer real defence expenditures) data to their electorates, the UN, the IMF or other multilateral organisations. In the case of governments with a proven record of transparency, official figures generally conform to the standardised definition of defence budgeting, as adopted by the UN, and consistency problems are not usually a major issue. The IISS cites official defence budgets as reported by either national governments, the UN, the OSCE or the IMF.

For those countries where the official defence budget figure is considered to be an incomplete measure of total military related spending, and appropriate additional data is available, the IISS will use data from a variety of sources to arrive at a more accurate estimate of true defence expenditure. The most frequent instances of budgetary manipulation or falsification typically involve equipment procurement, R&D, defence industrial investment, covert weapons programmes, pensions for retired military and civilian personnel, paramilitary forces and non-budgetary sources of revenue for the military arising from ownership of industrial, property and land assets.

The principal sources for economic statistics cited in the country entries are the IMF, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Bank and three regional banks (the Inter-American, Asian and African Development Banks). For some countries basic economic data are difficult to obtain. This is the case in a few former command economies in transition and countries currently or recently involved in armed conflict. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) figures are nominal (current) values at market prices. GDP growth is real not nominal growth, and inflation is the year-on-year change in consumer prices. Two different measures of debt are used to distinguish between OECD and non-OECD countries: for OECD countries, debt is gross public debt (or, more exactly, general government gross financial liabilities) expressed as a proportion of GDP. For all other countries, debt is gross foreign debt denominated in current US dollars. Dollar exchange rates relate to the last two years plus the current year. Values for the past two years are annual averages, while current values are the latest monthly value.

Calculating exchange rates

Typically, but not invariably, the exchange rates shown in the country entries are also used to calculate GDP and defence budget and expenditure dollar conversions. Where they are not used, it is because the use of exchange rate dollar conversions can misrepresent both GDP and defence expenditure. For former communist countries, PPP rather than market exchange rates are sometimes used for dollar conversions of both GDP and defence expenditures, and this is marked.

The arguments for using PPP are strongest for Russia and China. Both the UN and IMF have issued caveats concerning the reliability of official economic statistics on transitional economies, particularly those of Russia and some Eastern European and Central Asian countries. Non-reporting, lags in the publication of current statistics and frequent revisions of recent data (not always accompanied by timely revision of previously published figures in the same series) pose transparency and consistency problems. Another problem arises with certain transitional economies whose productive capabilities are similar to those of developed economies, but where cost and price structures are often much lower than world levels. PPP dollar values are used in preference to market exchange rates in cases where using such exchange rates may result in excessively low dollar-conversion values for GDP and defence expenditure data.

Demographic data

Population aggregates are based on the most recent official census data or, in their absence, demographic statistics taken from *World Population Projections* published annually by the World Bank. Data on ethnic and religious minorities are also provided under country entries where a related security issue exists.

United States

US SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY

The US defence and security establishment is further developing the initiatives announced in the September 2001 Quadrennial Defense Review, which attempted to shift defence thinking away from the existing 'threat-based' model to a forward-looking 'capabilities-based' approach. (See *The Military Balance* 2002•2003, pp. 12–16.) Key to this has been the 'transformation' of the US military to a more agile, deployable military force, as well as the institution of certain organisational reforms, which have included expansion of Special Operations Command.

However, the immediate focus has been on the maintenance of troop levels and operational tempo in the two main theatres where substantial US forces remain deployed on operations: Afghanistan and Iraq. Both countries continue to demand large troop commitments, leading to claims that the US military is suffering from overstretch. Though the impact of this is subject to debate, the administration has let the army's full strength rise above its authorised level as soldiers are suffering from a shortening in the deployment cycle, and there is little doubt that there is a particularly high call on expertise in 'high-demand/low-density' skill areas. Nevertheless, despite its operational commitments, the US is keen to show the world that it can still project considerable force globally and at short notice. Thus, in July 2004, seven carrier strike groups deployed simultaneously to, or were activated in, different areas of the world.

Moreover, despite its overseas commitments, the Department of Defense continues to press ahead with the Unified Command Plan and the Global Posture Review (See *The Military Balance* 2003•2004, pp. 12–13). New locations for basing are being sought in Africa, Europe and Asia and new concepts for projecting force are being examined. Meanwhile, in order to enhance security as it relates directly to US territory, the Department of Homeland Security has further developed a number of projects, in concert with other agency and interagency initiatives.

OPERATIONAL DEPLOYMENTS

Following *Operation Iraqi Freedom* and the 28 June 2004 transfer of sovereignty to the interim Iraqi administration, the US continues to deploy some 121,600 troops in a stabilisation role across areas of **Iraq**. On 9 August, US forces assumed responsibility for two of the provinces that had previously come under the remit of the Polish-led Multinational Division Centre-South, namely Qadisiya and Najaf. US forces have retained the freedom of movement to engage in offensive operations designed to neutralise insurgent and terrorist threats. With these threats and attacks persisting, it is probable that US troops will remain in Iraq for some time to come. Drawdowns will likely occur in tandem with any increase in numbers and effectiveness of domestic security structures.

In **Afghanistan,** the United States maintains approximately 18,000 personnel, most of which are involved in *Operation Enduring Freedom*, which has as its objective the location, death or capture of Taliban and al-Qaeda fighters, largely in the south of the country (see pp. 141–142). While a $25 billion supplemental bill was passed in Congress to fund operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, questions and debate are likely to continue over the amount, method, and distribution of funding provided for military operations and reconstruction in these two countries. Indeed, this supplemental is still subject to final Congressional approval as part of the National Defense Authorization Act, which Congress is unlikely to oppose.

COUNTER-TERRORISM AND HOMELAND SECURITY

Notwithstanding the great deal of attention being paid to armed forces' restructuring (see over) and 'transformational' new technologies in a bid to increase operational flexibility, progress has continued on a

number of large-scale defence projects. Among these are the air force's F-22 and multi-service F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, the army's Future Combat System, the navy's DD(X) destroyer and Littoral Combat Ship (LCS), and missile defence.

As part of its development work on requirements for future littoral maritime operations, the US Navy has awarded contracts to two American manufacturers to construct up to two LCS prototypes designed by the navy – one a monohull, the other a trimaran. These ships are to be fast and versatile, being capability rather than platform-centric. It is planned that they will be able to embark different weapons and sensors according to the mission.

OVERSTRETCH AND TRANSFORMATION

To provide a temporary solution to overstretch, the Pentagon used special powers granted by Congress to boost force levels by around 30,000 above the current authorised total of 1,390,500. Operations in Iraq in particular have shown that the US military lacks the necessary quantity of personnel with the skills needed in those tasks which have dominated operations in the post-conflict phase. Crucially, the deficiency in policing and prisoner handling has brought to public attention problems that are now well-documented. Attempts to rectify this situation by the mobilisation of 123,358 members of the US Army Reserve and Army National Guard (as of 4 August) as well as civilians from private military companies have not solved the problem. Within the armed forces, the skills shortage is being addressed during 2004 and 2005 by redirecting some 20,000 military personnel away from tasks that could be performed by civilians and into roles such as military policing, special operations, and civil affairs. Coupled with redistributions involving reserves as well as active forces, a total of 50,000 personnel will have been re-roled by the end of next year. Donald Rumsfeld, the Secretary of Defense, has stated that improvements in internal interoperability will also increase efficiency and mitigate the current force availability problem.

While the Department of Defense has said it is content with the existing force ceiling, Congress remains sceptical, and in June 2004 both the House of Representatives and the Senate included in their defence authorisation bills an increase in the statutory limits on the military's active-duty end strength. Current plans would place the primary increase in the army, involving approximately 30,000 more troops than its current level of 482,400 (analysts have pointed out that the army's full strength has in any case risen to just over 500,000 in the last two years). They would also raise the end strength of the marine corps by about 9,000, to 184,000, while decreasing the navy's establishment by 7,900, to 368,850.

Two decisions in particular, both announced by the Pentagon in June 2004, were used to justify the call for more troops: the Pentagon's 'stop-loss, stop-move' announcement that all army soldiers in Iraq or Afghanistan will have to extend their active duty until their unit's return; and the decision to recall 5,600 of the army's regular reservists (termed the Individual Ready Reserve) for one-year tours. Debate over the size and use of the armed forces is likely to continue as growing deficits and continued military operations and transformation produce conflicting pressures in Congressional budgetary debates.

While restructuring and personnel re-distribution continues in response to the problems highlighted by current operations, the emphasis on transformational issues has been maintained. This year's budget request included over $4 billion for transformation programmes, also covering an increase, by 2006, in the number of deployable combat brigades from 33 to 43. It is intended that brigades, rather than divisions, become the basic operational combat unit (with a concomitant expansion in the Brigade Combat Team (BCT) concept). However, the scope of this shift will necessitate the provision, to brigades, of the requisite integral support elements that will enable them to operate independently of divisional formations, including communications, transportation, and engineering support. This has been achieved in the 3rd Inf Div (Mech) where a Brigade Troops Battalion (Bde Tps Bn) provides a diverse range of missions including signals and military intelligence and also commands additional combat and combat support units (infantry, armour, engineer, air defence etc) in support of the Brigade Unit of Action mission.

GLOBAL FORCE POSTURE REVIEW CHANGES

The emphasis on improving rapid and flexible power projection capability also continues through the Pentagon's Global Posture Review, which examines the global distribution of US forces and facilities. Currently, an estimated 400,000 American service personnel are deployed in 120 countries outside the continental US. The goal of the review is to achieve a structure which allows forces to deploy anywhere in the world in 10 days, defeat their enemy in 30 days and be ready to fight again within another 30, with many coming from the continental US. Therefore, new options for forward operating bases are being examined in strategic areas. The US desire to improve versatility and mobility in its forces can be seen in the concept of sea basing. Rather than having ground-based 'mini-cities', the so-called 'lily-pads' will be positioned at sea as bases from which operations can be mounted. In addition to the 'lily-pad' concept there will be a global land-based infrastructure. Firstly, main operating bases – permanently stationed forces with families. Secondly, there will be forward operating bases with equipment pre-positioned. And thirdly, cooperative security locations, which are 'more austere' facilities for training, exercise and liaison.

Although some forces based overseas have already been redeployed, and discussions are ongoing over a number of potential future base locations, final decisions concerning the re-deployment of forces based overseas depends partly on the findings of a **Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)** Commission which will examine the location and structure of domestic US basing. A June 2004 vote by the House of Representatives to delay BRAC for two years may slow down the Pentagon's worldwide military review past its scheduled completion date of autumn 2005. President Bush, in formally announcing some details of the redeployment plan on 16 August 2004, stated that the changes would take place over ten years, and a Pentagon official noted that the actual return of force structures would not begin until FY2007 through to FY2010.

In **South Korea**, the US notified Seoul, on 17 May 2004, of plans to remove 12,500 troops from South Korea by the end of 2005. This followed last year's announcement that the 'tripwire' force of 18,000 based north of the Han river (including most of the US forces at Yongsan garrison in Seoul) would move south of the capital. In July, the US confirmed that – as noted in last year's *Military Balance* – the Seoul-based troops would move to the Pyongtaek area, south of the Han river; the date for completion was noted as December 2008. This reduction in troop numbers, the largest since the 1970s, began with the transfer of 3,600 troops of the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division to Iraq in the middle of the year. At the same time the US is implementing last year's announced reduction in its presence along the De-Militarized Zone (DMZ), leaving South Korean troops comprising 93% of the border force, compared to 65% previously. To compensate for the withdrawal and to maintain a strong security presence on the peninsula, the US is investing $11bn in force upgrades and capability enhancements, including the deployment of *Patriot* missile systems, *Apache* helicopters, UAVs, communications, and ISTAR equipment. Moreover, the deployment of a squadron of F-117 *Nighthawk* stealth fighter-bombers from New Mexico's Holloman Air Force base to Kunsan airbase in South Korea from July to September 2004, demonstrated Kunsan's ability to handle such advanced aircraft.

In a further move to bolster the overall US presence and capability in Asia, further ships and bomber aircraft will be moved to **Guam**, enabling American forces to respond quickly to potential crises in Korea and the Taiwan Strait. The US already rotates B-2 stealth bombers through Andersen Air Force Base, in addition to the tanker and airlift capabilities that the base hosts, while the Apra Harbor facility has the capability to take vessels the size of aircraft carriers. Forces in Guam may include up to six submarines in addition to the three nuclear-powered SSNs already deployed. A carrier group may also be moved to Hawaii, although this may depend on the outcome of the BRAC process.

The US will also bolster its presence in **Australia**. On 8 July the Australian Defence Ministry announced that the United States and Australia will be developing a Combined Joint Training Centre using facilities at

the Shoalwater Bay Training Area in Queensland, as well as the Bradshaw Training Area and Delamere Air Weapons Range in the Northern Territory. However, US officials have said there are no plans to permanently station US troops in Australia. Meanwhile, in February, three marine battalions re-deployed from Okinawa to Iraq. However, this is likely to be a temporary move as Washington has said that no major changes are likely to the 47,000-strong presence in **Japan**.

In the Gulf, the United States completed withdrawal of troops from **Saudi Arabia**'s Prince Sultan air base in September 2003, leaving a group of 500 military advisers to train the Saudi National Guard. To replace Prince Sultan, the al-Udeid Air Base in **Qatar** has become the main American military air operations centre in the region. In **Turkey**, following the end of *Operation Northern Watch*, the 4,000-strong troop contingent were withdrawn and Incirlik has become a transit location for US forces.

In Europe, plans to reduce the 70,000-strong US force in **Germany** and open new facilities in east and south-eastern Europe have led to the examination of basing options in **Romania**, **Poland**, and **Bulgaria** with the likelihood of the new locations being used as forward operating bases rather than as permanent garrisons. Moreover, the 1st Armored Division and the 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized), currently in Germany, will move to the continental US to be replaced by a Stryker Brigade Combat Team. Further, the headquarters of US Naval Forces Europe is to move from the **UK** to Naples, **Italy**.

Africa has assumed increasing strategic importance for the US as efforts to counter transnational terrorism increase. The United States has followed up its 1,200-strong troop presence in **Djibouti** with supply arrangements in **Senegal**, **Ghana**, **Gabon**, **Uganda**, **Zambia**, and **Namibia**, and EUCOM is considering setting up an anti-terrorism centre in **Algeria**. US forces have also been engaged in training forces from Chad, Niger, Mauritania and Mali in counter-terrorist-related capabilities under the Pan-Sahel initiative, which is led by EUCOM. The overall purpose is to forestall the Sahara region from becoming a terrorist bolthole, by improving the capacities of domestic defence forces. In 2004, Exercises have been held in Chad and Mali (see p. 224). The US has stated that it has no plans for main operating bases in Africa or Latin America.

UNIFIED COMMAND PLAN (UCP)

The new Northern Command (NORTHCOM) became fully operational in September 2003. Having responsibility for homeland defence and civil support, NORTHCOM practiced, from February 19–25 *Exercise Unified Defense 2004*, its response to a variety of incidents, ranging from a hurricane to a nuclear detonation, to domestic terrorist attack. The exercise included around 50 local, state, and federal agencies, testing NORTHCOM's ability to provide military assistance to domestic agencies. It served to underscore Washington's desire to integrate all aspects of national response into a comprehensive homeland security and defence framework. An additional revision to the Unified Command Plan (which led to NORTHCOM's formation – see *The Military Balance* 2003•2004 pp. 12, 14) followed in March 2004, when Syria and Lebanon were moved into CENTCOM's area of operations. Officials say these countries are more politically and culturally aligned with others in CENTCOM. Israel, meanwhile, remains in EUCOM.

MISSILE DEFENCE

The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) appears to be on track with plans to deploy a test bed of interceptor vehicles in September or early October 2004. There will be 10 ground-based interceptors in Alaska and 10 in California. The first interceptor boost vehicle for the Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) system was installed into an underground silo at Fort Greely, Alaska, on 22 July 2004. Orbital Sciences Corporation is on schedule to meet MDA's goal of deploying up to 10 operational interceptors by the end of 2004 and up to 20 operational interceptors by the end of 2005. The current plan calls for 16 to be deployed at Fort Greely, and up to four to be deployed at Vandenberg AFB, Ca, by the end of next year.

MARITIME FORCE PROJECTION DEVELOPMENT

In *Exercise Summer Pulse 04*, which ran from early June to late August 2004, the US Navy tested its new concept of operations, *Sea Power 21* (see *The Military Balance* 2003•2004 pp. 16–17) and demonstrated its ability to provide credible combat power across the globe by simultaneously deploying seven aircraft carrier strike groups (CSGs) to operate in five theatres with other US, allied, and coalition forces. The exercise was the first under the new Fleet Response Plan (FRP), which embraces new ways of operating, training, manning and maintaining the fleet in order to increase force readiness and generate the necessary combat power to respond to a variety of potential crises. The FRP concept is based on having six CSGs at no more than 30 days notice to support contingency operations around the globe, with two additional CSGs at 90 days' readiness to act either as reinforcements or to replace previously deployed CSGs. Maintaining interoperability with allies and coalition partners is a secondary aim.

HOMELAND SECURITY

Following the publication of the report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States (the 9/11 commission), President Bush announced – on 2 August – a revision of the overall structure of the US intelligence community. He asked Congress to create a new post of National Intelligence Director, who would 'serve as the president's principal intelligence advisor [and would] oversee and coordinate the foreign and domestic activities of the intelligence [community]'. The president also stated an intention to establish a National Counter-Terrorism Center. This is intended to 'coordinate and monitor counter-terrorism plans and activities of all government agencies and departments'. The director of the NCTC will report to the National Intelligence Director.

The **Department of Homeland Security (DHS)** spent much of its first year dealing with organisational challenges, inter-agency communications, and the development of new initiatives, with the goal of creating a seamless single department. Outside the department, the **Homeland Security Council** continues to coordinate between DHS and other federal departments, such as the Department of Justice and the Department of Transportation.

As an indication of the high priority afforded to homeland security, the DHS received a higher increase in its research and development budget than any other department. But this also indicates the effort that is deemed necessary to correct deficiencies noted by the 9/11 commission, which noted that the coordination of information between law enforcement and intelligence personnel was a particular problem area. Although DHS is working to streamline all the processes that are deemed necessary to ensure the most effective homeland defence, the organisational and administrative challenges faced by the department were underlined on 27 April when the Chairman of the House Select Committee on Homeland Security reported that nearly 85% of terrorism preparedness grants distributed in FY2003 (out of a $5.2 billion total) have yet to be used by the states and localities to which they were allocated.

Notwithstanding these problems, efforts continued on a number of levels to develop and integrate plans involving federal, state, and local authorities as well as the private sector to combat various perceived threats. For example, on 8 July, DHS stood-up its new **Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC)**, which incorporates 26 federal and local law enforcement and intelligence entities into a single warning system. HSOC network uses the **Homeland Security Information Network** 'internet-based counterterrorism coordination tool' to provide a link between DHS and states and localities, while through the **National Infrastructure Coordination Center**, HSOC began involving private sector industry representatives in infrastructure protection measures in May 2004, furthering the goal of seamless and coordinated defence.

Following the establishment of the Terrorist Threat Integration Center (TTIC), an interagency body under the Director of Central Intelligence, there is now a **Terrorist Screening Center (TSC)** administered

by the FBI. TSC expects to have a watch-list database by the end of 2004 providing information on US citizens and foreigners to border and law enforcement personnel. Information sharing between and within agencies and infrastructure protection is a key objective, and this is intended to be facilitated by such measures as a real time counter-terrorism communications network as well as the creation of a **Unified National Database of Critical Infrastructure**. Other priorities include: communications and equipment interoperability; new technologies and tools to detect nuclear, biological, and chemical threats; community preparation and coordination of plans and procedures through a **National Incident Management System**; improved assistance to immigrants (including three pilot programmes); and continued departmental modernisation in terms of management and technology.

Biological security threats are also an area of concern for the DHS. Following last year's BioShield project, 2004 saw President Bush call for increased collection and analysis of bioterror attacks during the presentation of a presidential directive entitled **Biodefense for the 21st Century**. Meanwhile, the **BioWatch** programme monitors the air over major cities, the **Biosurveillance Initiative** involves agencies in building a biological threat detection system, and the National Institute of Health has accelerated research on vaccines and other countermeasures.

Reviews of border security have continued, and the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology **(US VISIT)**, intended to track non-immigrant visa holders is now operating in 115 airports and 14 seaports. The biometric capability of the programme has identified 107 people since 5 January 2004 who were either wanted for crimes or were previously deported. To strengthen border security, DHS is working to expand US VISIT and implement **Free and Secure Trade (FAST)** lanes to expedite legitimate border travel and commerce. On the enforcement side, plans are underway to conduct joint border operations and deploy Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) along the US land border with Mexico. In the air, the US and EU formalised the **Passenger Name Records (PNR)** sharing agreement in May, while the Transportation Security Administration announced a pilot of the **Registered Traveler Program**, intended to expedite security processes for low-risk passengers, and the **Computer Assisted Passenger Prescreening System II (CAPPS II)** to authenticate passenger identity and perform risk assessments.

In the maritime arena, DHS is in the process of reviewing domestic and foreign vessel security plans and completing port security assessments. The **Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA)**, designed to harden physical infrastructure, restrict port facility access and establish vessel security procedures went into effect on 21 June. Under MTSA, the Coast Guard and Customs and Border Protection Directorate will implement stringent multi-layered standards to protect cargo in three stages: when it is overseas; in transit; and in the US. The **Container Security Initiative (CSI)** (See *The Military Balance* 2003•2004 p. 16) has also been keenly pursued. The CSI targets only US-bound maritime cargo and has shifted the location of cargo inspections from the point of arrival to the point of departure. From its current operational capacity at 17 ports, CSI is scheduled to expand to 14 additional foreign ports to give a total of 31 ports, selected on the basis of volume, location and strategic concern. DHS estimated that with this expansion, nearly 80% of all cargo containers destined for the United States will be pre-screened prior to departure. However, there is some criticism that CSI limits its effectiveness by its exclusivity and would benefit from more widespread application.

On a broader level, the **Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)** (see *The Military Balance* 2003•2004 p.12) is intended to interdict movements of WMD material and contraband that originate from, or are destined for, countries or non-state actors of 'proliferation concern'. The Statement of Interdiction Principles was signed by 11 nations on 4 September 2003. By 1 June, the core group had grown to 17, and the State Department announced that a total of over 60 countries had signalled interest in supporting PSI activities. Eight nations hosted a series of ten ground, naval and air exercises between September 2003 and June 2004 (see pp. 22–23). In addition, the US effort to negotiate bilateral boarding and inspection deals with major shipping nations led to agreements with Liberia in February and Panama in June.

Table 1 **Selected US Military Training Events 2003–04**

Operation/Exercise Date	Location	Aim	Principal Participants/Remarks
Black Sea exercise Jul 2003	Black Sea	Interoperability and humanitarian missions	Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, US
CARAT 03 Jul 2003	South China Sea	AAW, ASuW, ASW, diving and salvage interoperability	Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, US
Reliant Mermaid VI Aug 2003	Eastern Mediterranean	SAR, interoperability and humanitarian missions	Israel, Turkey, US (with military monitors from Egypt, Israel, Jordan & US)
Red Flag Aug 2003	US	Air combat	Canada, Germany, Israel, UK, US (this is illustrative of a number of similar Red Flag exercises that take place throughout the year)
Pacific Protector 03 Sep 2003	Pacific/Eastern Australia	PSI	Australia (lead nation), France, Japan, US
Malabar 03 Oct 2003	Arabian Sea	Interoperability	India, US
Eagle III Oct 2003	Argentina	Interoperability	Argentina, US
Cope South 03 Oct 2003	Bangladesh	Training, NEO	Bangladesh, US
Talon Vision Nov 2003	Philippines	Interoperability, combat readiness	Philippines, US
Cope Tiger 2004 Dec 2003–Feb 2004	Singapore, Thailand	C2, Interoperability	Singapore, Thailand, US
Sea Saber 04 Jan 2004	Arabian Sea	PSI	Australia, France, Italy, Singapore, Spain, UK, US (with military observers from Denmark, Germany, Japan, Netherlands and Turkey)
Cope India Feb 2004	India	Air combat	India, US
Balikatan 04 Feb–Mar 2004	Philippines	Counter-insurgency/counter-terrorism	Philippines, US

Table 1 **Selected US Military Training Events 2003–04**

Operation/Exercise Date	Location	Aim	Principal Participants/Remarks
Cobra Gold 04 May 2004	Thailand	Interoperability, combat readiness, NEO, disaster relief	Mongolia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, US
JTFEX/*Rapid Alliance*/*Aurora* 04 Jun 2004	Western Atlantic/ US East Coast	Expeditionary operations/ deployment of high readiness maritime task force	France, Germany, Netherlands, UK, US
US/Singapore exercise Jun 2004	Singapore area/ South China Sea	AAW, ASuW, ASW interoperability	Singapore, US
RIMPAC 04 Jun–Jul 2004	Pacific/Hawaii area	ASuW, ASW, humanitarian missions, medical	Australia, Canada, Chile, Japan, Peru, South Korea, UK, US
Medshark/*Majestic Eagle* Jul 2004	Western Mediterranean	Combined force operations and readiness	France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, US (with military observers from Greece)
Summer Pulse 04 Jun–Aug 2004	Worldwide (in all US Unified Command AORs)	To prove Fleet Response Plan (see p.18)	US Carrier Strike Groups (CSGs), based on US Ships *John C Stennis*, *George Washington*, *John F Kennedy*, *Harry S Truman*, *Enterprise*, *Kitty Hawk* and *Ronald Reagan*
Active Endeavour (continuous)	Mediterranean	Counter-terrorism operations	STANAVFORLANT, STANAVFORMED(FF/DD from all NATO nations, except Iceland and new members; not all countries have unit(s) permanently assigned).
Pacific Protector 04 Sep 2004	Pacific/Coral Sea	PSI	Australia, France, Japan, US
CTF-150 (continuous)	Horn of Africa/ Arabian Sea/ North Indian Ocean	Counter-terrorism operations	Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, New Zealand, Pakistan, Spain, UK, US (other coalition countries contribute from time to time; not all countries have unit(s) permanently assigned).

Canada

Criticism of underfunding in the Canadian armed forces has highlighted some deep-seated problems. The critique is principally aimed at equipment deficiencies leading to diminished deployability and capability. Particular issues surround obsolescent ground platforms such as *Leopard* C2 MBTs and the M-113 armoured personnel carrier, an ageing fleet of aircraft requiring excessive maintenance and a lack of spare parts for the navy. Underlining these deficiencies is the fact that Canada spends less on defence as a percentage of GDP than the average expenditure of the European members of NATO. Following the elections on 28 June, it is hoped that the new government will rectify some of these deficiencies. Notwithstanding these equipment and funding issues, Canada's expertise in low-intensity and Peace Support Operations (PSO) remains an example to many other nations. This expertise was demonstrated by Canada's leadership of ISAF in Afghanistan, where Lt. Gen. Rick Hillier commanded the 6,100-strong ISAF forces until handing over to Lt Gen Jean-Louis Py (the French commander of EUROCORPS). In ISAF, the Canadians have the largest contingent with 1,900 troops participating in *Operation Athena*. A total of some 3,500 Canadian troops are deployed on PSO worldwide; the army's total strength is 19,300.

United States US

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 1,433,600

(plus 158,156 National Guard and Reserve excl Coast Guard)

RESERVES 1,162,250

(incl Stand-by Reserve)

READY RESERVE 1,140,750

Selected Reserve and Individual Ready Reserve to augment active units and provide reserve formations and units

NATIONAL GUARD 460,050
Army (ARNG) 351,350 **Air Force** (ANG) 108,700
RESERVE 680,700
Army 324,100 **Navy** 152,850 **Marines** 92,000
Air Force 111,750

STAND-BY RESERVE 21,500

Trained individuals for mob **Army** 700 **Navy** 2,500 **Marines** 700 **Air Force** 17,600

US Strategic Command (US STRATCOM)

HQ: Offutt AFB, NE (manpower incl in Navy and Air Force totals)

NAVY up to 432 SLBM in 18 SSBN

(Plus 16 *Poseidon* C-3 launchers in one op ex-SSBN redesignated SSN (32 msl), START accountable)

SSBN 18 *Ohio*

10 (SSBN-734) with up to 24 UGM-133A *Trident* D-5 (240 msl)
8 (SSBN-726) with up to 24 UGM-93A *Trident* C-4 (192 msl)

AIR FORCE

ICBM (Air Force Space Command) 550
11 msl sqn
500 *Minuteman* III (LGM-30G)
50 *Peacekeeper* (MX; LGM-118A)

AC (Air Combat Command (ACC)):
114 active hy bbr
5 sqn (1 AFR) with 93 B-52H (56 combat ready, including 44 combat-coded and 12 dual-tasked)
2 sqn with 21 B-2A (16 combat ready)

FLIGHT TEST CENTRE 3
2 B-52, 1 B-2

Strategic Recce/Intelligence Collection (Satellites)

IMAGERY **Improved *Crystal*** (advanced **KH-11**) visible and infra-red imagery (perhaps 3 op, resolution 6in)
Lacrosse (formerly ***Indigo***) radar-imaging sat (resolution 1–2m)

ELECTRONIC OCEAN RECCE SATELLITE (EORSAT) to detect ships by infra-red and radar

NAVIGATIONAL SATELLITE TIMING AND RANGING (NAVSTAR) 24 sat, components of Global Positioning System (GPS); block 2R system with accuracy to 1m replacing expired sat

ELINT/SIGINT 2 ***Orion*** (formerly ***Magnum***), 2 ***Trumpet*** (successor to ***Jumpseat***), 3 name n.k., launched Aug 1994, May 1995, Apr 1996

NUCLEAR DETONATION DETECTION SYSTEM detects and evaluates nuclear detonations; sensors to be deployed in NAVSTAR sat

Strategic Defences

North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), a combined US–Ca org (HQ: Peterson AFB, CO)

EARLY WARNING

DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM (DSP) infra-red surv and warning system. Detects msl launches, nuclear detonations, ac in after burn, spacecraft and terrestrial infra-red events. Approved constellation: 3 op sat and 1 op on-orbit spare

BALLISTIC-MISSILE EARLY-WARNING SYSTEM (BMEWS) 3 stations: Clear (AK), Thule (Greenland), Fylingdales Moor (UK). Primary mission to track ICBM and SLBM; also used to track sat

SPACETRACK USAF radars at Incirlik (Tu), Eglin (FL), Cavalier AFS (ND), Clear (AK), Thule (Greenland), Fylingdales Moor (UK), Beale AFB (CA), Cape Cod (MA); optical tracking systems in Socorro (NM), Maui (HI), Diego Garcia (Indian Ocean)

USN SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (NAVSPASUR) 3 transmitting, 6 receiving-site field stations in southeast US

PERIMETER ACQUISITION RADAR ATTACK CHARACTERIZATION SYSTEM (PARCS) 1 north-facing phased-array system at Cavalier AFS (ND); 2,800km range

PAVE PAWS phased-array radars in MA, GA; 5,500km range

MISCELLANEOUS DETECTION AND TRACKING RADARS **US Army** Kwajalein Atoll (Pacific) **USAF** Ascension Island (Atlantic), Antigua (Caribbean), Kaena Point (HI), MIT Lincoln Laboratory (MA)

GROUND-BASED ELECTRO-OPTICAL DEEP SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM (GEODSS) Socorro, Maui (HI), Diego Garcia

AIR DEFENCE RADARS

OVER-THE-HORIZON-BACKSCATTER RADAR (OTH-B) 1 in ME (mothballed), 1 in Mountain Home AFB (mothballed); range 500nm (minimum) to 3,000nm

NORTH WARNING SYSTEM to replace DEW line 15 automated long-range (200nm) radar stations 40 short-range (110–150km) stations

DEW LINE system deactivated

Army 502,000 (plus 131,630 ARNG and AR)

3 Army HQ, 4 Corps HQ (1 AB)
2 armd div (3 bde HQ, 5 tk, 4 mech inf, 3 SP arty bn; 1 MLRS bn, 1 AD bn; 1 avn bde)
2 inf div (mech) (3 bde HQ, 5 tk, 4 mech inf, 3 SP arty bn; 1 MLRS bn, 1 ADA bn, 1 cav sqn; 1 avn bde)
1 inf div (mech) with 4 bde (Unit of Action)
3 with 1 inf, 1 armd bn, 1 cav sqn (bn), 1 arty, 1 bde tp bn
1 with 2 inf, 1 armd, 1 arty, 1 bde tp bn; 1 avn bde (1 attack, 3 avn bn); div spt incl 1 arty, 2 engr bn
1 inf div (mech) (2 bde HQ, 1 bct HQ, 2 tk, 2 mech inf, 3 bct bn, 2 air aslt inf, 3 SP arty bn; 1 AD bn; 1 avn bde)
2 lt inf div (1 with 2 bde HQ, 1 bct HQ, 6 inf, 3 bct, 3 arty bn; 1 avn bde
1 with 2 bde HQ, 6 inf, 2 arty, 1 AD bn; 1 avn bde)
1 air aslt div (3 bde HQ, 9 air aslt, 3 arty bn; 2 avn bde (8 hel bn: 3 ATK, 3 aslt, 1 comd, 1 med tpt))
1 AB div (3 bde HQ, 9 AB, 3 arty, 1 AD, 1 air cav, 1 avn bde)
1 indep inf bde
1 AB Task Force (bde)
5 avn bde (1 army, 3 corps, 1 trg)
3 armd cav regt (1 hy, 1 lt, 1 trg (OPFOR))
6 arty bde (3 with 1 SP arty, 2 MLRS bn; 1 with 3 arty, 1 *Guardian* (NBC) bde
1 MLRS bn; 1 with 3 MLRS bn; 1 with 1 MLRS bn)
1 indep inf bn, 1 inf bn (OPFOR)
10 *Patriot* SAM bn
2 Integrated Div HQ (peacetime trg with 6 enhanced ARNG bde - 3 per div)
Special Operations Forces (see page 23)

READY RESERVE

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (ARNG) (351,350) capable after mob of manning 8 div (1 armd, 3 mech, 3 med, 1 lt inf) • 15 indep bde, (2 armd, 5 mech, 7 inf, 1 armd cav regt) •17 fd arty bde HQ • 1 Scout gp • Indep bn: 1 inf, 42 arty, 32 avn, 11 AD (2 *Patriot*, 9 *Avenger*), 40 engr, 32 WMD-CST (Weapons of Mass Destruction – Civil Support Team)

ARMY RESERVE (AR) (324,100)
7 trg div, 5 exercise div, 13 AR/Regional Spt Comd, 4 hel bn (2 AH-64, 2 CH-47), 3 hel coy (2 UH-60, 1 CH-47), 2 ATK ac bn
(Of these, 206,000 Standing Reservists receive regular trg and have mob assignment; the remainder receive limited trg, but as former active-duty soldiers could be recalled in an emergency.)

EQUIPMENT

MBT some 7,620 M-1 *Abrams* incl M-1A1, M-1A2
RECCE 96 Tpz-1 *Fuchs*
AIFV 6,719 M-2/-3 *Bradley*
APC 14,300 M-113A2/A3 incl variants, ε600 *Stryker*
TOTAL ARTY 5,540
TOWED 1,547: **105mm**: 434 M-102, 416 M-119; **155mm**: 697 M-198
SP 155mm: 2,087 M-109A1/A2/A6
MRL 227mm: 830 MLRS (all ATACMS-capable)
MOR 120mm: 1,076 M-120/121; plus **81mm**: 990 M-252
ATGW 8,724 TOW (incl 1,379 HMMWV, 626 M-901, 6,719 M-2/M-3 *Bradley*), 19,000 *Dragon*, 950 *Javelin*
RL 84mm: AT-4
SAM FIM-92A *Stinger*, 703 *Avenger* (veh-mounted *Stinger*), 95 *Linebacker* (4 *Stinger* plus 25mm gun), 483 *Patriot*
SURV Ground 98 AN/TPQ-36 (arty), 56 AN/TPQ-37 (arty), 60 AN/TRQ-32 (COMINT), 32 AN/TSQ-138 (COMINT), 5 AN/TSQ-138A **Airborne** 4 *Guardrail* (RC-12D/H/K/N/P/Q aircraft, 9 ARL (DHC-7)
(3 COMINT, 3 IMINT, 3 COMINT & ELINT)
AMPH 51 ships:
6 *Frank Besson* LST: capacity 32 tk
34 LCU-2000
11 LCU-1600
Plus craft: some 73 LCM-8
UAV 18 *Hunter* RQ-5A (6 in store), 24 *Shadow* **RQ-7A**, *Raven*
AC some 298: 46 **C-12C/R**, 90 **C-12D/F/J**, 3 **C-20**, 47 **C-23A/B**, 11 **C-26**, 2 **C-37**, 2 **C-182**, 2 **O-2**, 37 **RC-12D/H/K**, 12 **RC-12P/Q**, 3 **T-34**, 26 **UC-35**, 4 **UV-18A**,
1 **UV-20A,** 9 **RC-7,** 2 **C-31,** 1 **U-21**
HEL some 4,597 (1,133 armed): 370 **AH-1S**, 732 **AH-64A/D**, 36 **AH-6/MH-6**, 447 **UH-1H/V**, 1,484 **UH-60A/L/M, 60MH-60L/K**, 4 **UH-60Q**, 7 **HH-60L,** 440 **MH/CH-47D,** 23 **MH-47E**, 463 **OH-58A/C**, 375 **OH-58D**, 154 **TH-67** *Creek*, 2 **RAH-66**

Navy (USN) 376,750 (plus 3,605 Naval Reserve)

(incl 59,200 women)
2 Fleet Areas: Pacific, Atlantic
Surface combatants divided into:
5 Fleets: **2nd** Atlantic, **3rd** Pacific, **5th** Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, **6th** Mediterranean, **7th** W. Pacific; plus Military Sealift Command (MSC), Naval Special Warfare Command, Naval Reserve Force (NRF)

SUBMARINES 72

STRATEGIC SUBMARINES
SSBN 16

16 *Ohio*; 10 (SSBN-734) with up to 24 UGM-133A *Trident* D-5 (240 msl); 6 (SSBN-727) with up to 24 UGM-93A *Trident* C-4 (192 msl)

TACTICAL SUBMARINES 54 (incl about 8 in refit)

SSGN 35

2 mod *Ohio* (SSGN 726, 728) with up to 154 *Tomahawk* LAM

2 *Seawolf* (SSN-21) with up to 45 *Tomahawk* LAM/ASSM plus 8 × 660mm TT (Mk 48 HWT)

23 imp *Los Angeles* (SSN-751) with 12 *Tomahawk* LAM/ASSM (VLS), 4 × 533mm TT (Mk 48 HWT, *Harpoon* ASSM)

8 mod *Los Angeles* (SSN-719) with 12 *Tomahawk* LAM/ASSM (VLS), 4 × 533mm TT (Mk 48 HWT, *Harpoon* ASSM)

SSN 21

20 *Los Angeles* (SSN-688) with 4 × 533mm TT (*Tomahawk* LAM/ASSM, *Harpoon* ASSM Mk 48 HWT)

1 *Sturgeon* (SSN-637) with 4 × 533mm TT (*Tomahawk* SLCM, Mk48 HWT)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 118

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS 12

CVN 9

8 *Nimitz* (CVN-68) (one in refit)

1 *Enterprise* (CVN-65)

CV 3

2 *Kitty Hawk* (CV-63)

1 *J. F. Kennedy* (CV-67)

AIR WING 11 (10 active, 1 reserve); average Air Wing comprises 9 sqn

3 with 12 F/A-18C, 1 with 14 F-14, 1 with 8 S-3B and 2 ES-3, 1 with 6 SH-60, 1 with 4 EA-6B, 1 with 4 E-2C, 1 spt with C-2

CRUISERS 27

CG 27 *Ticonderoga* (CG-47 *Aegis*)

5 *Baseline* 1 (CG-47–51) with 2 × 2 SM-2 MR SAM, 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 2 × 127mm guns, 2 × 3 ASTT (Mk 46 LWT), 2 SH-60B hel

22 *Baseline* 2/3/4 (CG-52) with 2 VLS Mk 41 (61 tubes each) for combination of SM-2 ER SAM, and *Tomahawk*; other wpns as *Baseline* 1

DESTROYERS 49

DDG 49

28 *Arleigh Burke* (DDG-51 *Aegis*) Flight I/II with 2 VLS Mk 41 (32 tubes fwd, 64 tubes aft) for combination of *Tomahawk* LAM/ASSM, SM-2 ER SAM and ASROC, 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 × 127mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT (Mk 46 LWT)

11 *Arleigh Burke* (DDG-79 *Aegis*) Flight IIA, armament as above plus 2 SH-60B hel

10 *Spruance* (DD-963) with 2 VLS Mark 41 for combination of *Tomahawk* LAM/ASSM and ASROC, 2 x 4 *Harpoon* SSM, *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 × 127mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT (Mk 46 LWT), 2 SH-60B hel

FRIGATES 30

FFG 30 *Oliver Hazard Perry* (FFG-7) (incl 8 in reserve) all with *Harpoon* SSM, 1 SM-1 MR SAM, 2 × 3 ASTT (Mk 46 LWT), 1 × 76mm gun; plus either 2 × SH-60 or 1 × SH-2F hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 21

PATROL, COASTAL 13 *Cyclone* PFC with SEAL team, *Bushmaster* Mk96 stabilised gun

PATROL, INSHORE 8<

MINE WARFARE 26

MINELAYERS none dedicated, but mines can be laid from attack SSN, ac and surface ships.

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 26

2 *Osprey* (MHC-51) MHC (plus 10 *Osprey* in reserve) AN/SLQ-48 Mine Neutralization System (MNS); SQQ-32 (V) 2 Sonar; .50 cal machine gun

9 *Avenger* (MCM-1) MCO (plus 5 *Avenger* in reserve)AN/SLQ-48 Mine Neutrilization System (MNS); SQQ-32 (V) 3 Sonar; .50 cal machine gun

AMPHIBIOUS 40

LCC 2 *Blue Ridge*, capacity 700 tp

LHD 7 *Wasp*, capacity 1,890 tp, 60 tk; with 5 AV-8B ac, 42 CH-46E, 6 SH-60B hel; plus 3 LCAC

LHA 5 *Tarawa*, capacity 1,900 tp, 100 tk; with 6 AV-8B ac, 12 CH-46E, 9 CH-53; plus 4 LCU

LPD 11 *Austin*, capacity 788 tp, 40 tk; 1 LCU or 1 LCAC, with 6 CH-46E hel; plus 1 LCU or 1 LCAC

LSD 15

8 *Whidbey Island*, capacity 500 tp, 40 tk; with 4 LCAC

4 *Harpers Ferry*, capacity 500 tp, 40 tk; with 2 LCAC

3 *Anchorage*, capacity 330 tp, 38 tk; with 3 LCAC

CRAFT about 200

72 LCAC, capacity 1 MBT; about 37 LCU-1610, capa-city 1 MBT; 8 LCVP; 75 LCM; plus numerous LCU

COMBAT LOGISTICS Force 5

1 *Supply* AOE with 3 CH-46E hel

4 *Sacramento* AOE with 2 CH-46E hel

NAVAL RESERVE SURFACE FORCES 23 (counted in the active totals)

8 FFG, 5 MCM, 10 MHC plus 45 NCW (MIUW, HDS, IBU) units

NAVAL INACTIVE FLEET about 28

3 CV, 2 BB, 4 DD, 5 LST, 5 LKA, 2 AO, 2 AF, 5 AG plus misc service craft

MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND (MSC)

MSC operates about 120 ships around the world carrying the designation 'USNS' (US Naval Ships). They are not commissioned ships and are manned by civilians. Some also have small mil depts assigned to carry out specialised mil functions such as comm and

supply ops. MSC ships carry the prefix 'T' before their normal hull numbers.

Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force 35

6 AE • 6 AF • 2 AH • 13 T-AO • 5 ATF • 3 T-AOE

Special Mission Ships 25

1 T-AG • 1 T-ARC • 12 T-AGOS • 9 T-AGS • 2 T-AGM

Prepositioning Program/Maritime Prepositioning Program 36

8 Army T-AKR • 4 Army T-AK • 4 USAF T-AK • 16 MPS T-AK • 1 USN T-AK • 3 DLA T-AOT

Sealift Force 24

8 FSS T-AKR • 11 LMSRT-AKR • 5 T-AOT

ADDITIONAL MILITARY SEALIFT

(crewed and maintained by US Maritime Administration, when activated, come under operational control of MSC)

Ready Reserve Force (RRF) 78

(ships at readiness of 4/5/10/20 days)
31 T-AKR, 17 breakbulk T-AK, 10 T-ACS, 4 OPDS T-AOT, 5 T-AOT, 7 heavy lift T-AK, 2 T-AVB, 2 trp ships

National Defense Reserve Fleet (NDRF) 49

39 breakbulk ships, 7 tkrs, 3 heavy lift ships

COMMERCIAL SEALIFT about 315

US-flag (198) and (117) effective US-controlled (EUSC) ships potentially available to augment mil sealift

AUGMENTATION FORCES 13

13 Cargo Handling Bns (1 active, 12 reserve)

NAVAL AVIATION 98,588

(incl 10,632 women)
incl 12 carriers, 11 air wg (10 active, 1 reserve) **Flying hours** F-14: 302; F-18: 372
Average air wg comprises 9 sqn
3 with 12 F/A-18C, 1 with 10 F-14, 1 with 8 S-3B, 1 with 6 SH-60, 1 with 4 EA-6B, 1 with 4 E-2C, 1 spt with C-2

ORGANISATION

AIRCRAFT

Ftr 12 sqn
4 with F-14A, 5 with F-14B, 3 with F-14D
FGA/attack 24 sqn
23 with F/A-18C, 1 with F/A-18A
ELINT 4 sqn
2 with EP-3, 2 with EA-6B
ECM 14 sqn with EA-6B
MPA 12 land-based sqn with P-3CIII
ASW 10 sqn with S-3B
AEW 10 sqn with E-2C
COMD 1 sqn with E-6A (TACAMO)
OTHER 2 sqn with C-2A
Trg 16 sqn
2 *Aggressor* with F/A-18, 14 trg with T-2C, T-34C, T-44, T-45A

HELICOPTERS

ASW 20 sqn
10 with SH-60B (LAMPS Mk III)
10 with SH-60F/HH-60H
MCM 1 sqn with MH-53E
MISC 5 sqn
4 with CH-46, MH-60S, 1 with MH-53E
Trg 2 sqn with TH-57B/C

NAVAL AVIATION RESERVE (NR) 10,506

(incl 1,419 women)

AIRCRAFT

Ftr attack 3 sqn with F-18
AEW 1 sqn with E-2C
ECM 1 sqn with EA-6B
MPR 7 sqn with P-3C/EP-3J
FLEET LOG Spt 1 wg
6 sqn with C-9B/DC-9, 4 sqn with C-130T, 1 sqn with C-40A, 3 sqn with C-20
Trg 2 *Aggressor* sqn (1 with F/A-18, 1 with F-5E/F)

HELICOPTERS 1 wg

ASW 2 sqn: 1 with SH-60F/HH-60F, 1 with SH-60B
MSC 3 sqn: 2 with HH-60H, 1 with UH-3H

EQUIPMENT

(Naval Inventory incl Marine Corps ac and hel)
1,705 cbt ac plus 120 in store; 693 armed hel plus 39 in store

AIRCRAFT

144 **F-14** (36 **-A** (ftr, inc1 1 **NF-14A** trials) plus 13 in store, 63 **-B** (ftr, incl 1 **NF-14B** trials) plus 1 in store, 46 **-D** (ftr, incl 2 **NF-14**D trials)) • 877 **F/A-18** (178 **-A** (FGA, incl 49 NR, 79 MC (51 MCR),1 **NF/A-18A** trials) plus 14 in store, 30 **-B** (incl 3 NR, 4 MC), 404 **-C** (incl 86 MC and 2 **NF/A-18C** trials), 141 **-D** (incl 95 MC and 3 **NF/18D** trials), 54 **-E** plus 4 in store, 64 **-F** plus 1 in store) • 155 **AV 8B** (139 **AV 8B** (FGA, incl 131 MC) plus 17 in store, 15 **TAV 8B** (trg, incl 113 MC) plus 3 in store, 1 **YF-4J** (prototype, FGA)) • (FGA) plus 0 in store • 122 **EA-6B** (ELINT; incl 4 NR, 27 MC) plus 0 in store • 11 **EP-3** (11 **EP3-E** (ELINT)) plus 1 **EP-3J** in store • 247 **P-3** (0 **-B** (MR) plus 24 in store, 225 **-C** (inc1 47 NR, 1 **NP-3C**, trials) plus 24 in store, 11 **NP-3D** (MR trials), 4 **UP-3A** (utility), 5 **VP-3A** (VIP tpt)) • 107 **S-3** (107 **-B** (ASW)) plus 1 in store, plus 0 (tpt), 0 • 71 **E-2C** (69 **E-2C** (AEW, inc1 9 NR) plus 7 in store, 2 **TE-2C** (trg) • 0 **A-3** (AEW) plus 0 in store • 16 **E-6** (1 **-A** (COMM) plus 0 in store, 15 **-B** (COMM) plus 0 • 102 **C-130** (20 **-T** (tpt, all NR), 81 **KC-130** (tpt, 31 **-F**, incl 31 MC 9 J inc1 4 MC; 13 -R, all MC; 28 **-T**, all MCR), 1 **DC-130A** (tpt, NR) plus 1 in store, plus 3 **LC-130** (polar ops, 2 **-F**, 1 **-R**) in store • 5 **UC-35** (2 **–C** (tpt, both MCR), 3 **-D** (tpt, inc1 2 MC of which 1 MCR) • 61 **UC-12** (38 **-B** (tpt, inc1 6 NR, 10 MC of which 3 MCR) plus 4 in store, 10 **-F** (tpt, 6 NR, 4 MCR), 10 **-M** (tpt, all 10 NR), 4 **RC-12** (mod UC-12

tpt, 2 **-F**, 2 **-M**) • 36 **C-2A** (tpt) plus 1 in store • 17 **C-9B** (tpt, incl 15 NR, 2 MC) • 8**DC-9** (tpt, all 8 NR) • 4 **C12-C** (tpt) • 8 **C-20** (tpt, 1 **-A** 2 **-D**, 5 **-G** (incl 1 MC)) • 7 **C-26D** (tpt) • 6 **C-40A** (tpt all NR) • 1 **CT 39** (VIP tpt (1 **-G**)) • 36 **F-5** (32 **-E** (trg, incl 12 MCR) plus 20 in store, 4 **-F** (trg, inc1 1 MCR) • 7 **TA-4J** (trg) plus 10 in store • 91 **T2C** (trg) plus 13 in store • 24 **T39** (1-D (trg), 8 **-G** (trg), 15 **-N** (trg)) • 55 **T-44A** (trg) • 149 **T45** (74 **-A** (trg), 75 **-C** (trg)) • 306 **T-34C** (305 **T-34C** (trg, inc1 2 MC) plus 5 in store, 1 **NT 34C** (trials)) • 9 **T38A** (trg) • 21 **TC-12B** (trg) • 2 **U-6A** (utl) • 1 **NU-1B** (trials) • 2 **X-26A** (test) • 1 **X-31A** (test) • 18 **QF-4** (2 **-N** (drone), 16 **-S** (drone)) • 1 **C-37** (VIP tpt)

HELICOPTERS

196 **AH-1** (193 **-W** (atk incl 184 USMC, of which 40 MCR), 3 **-Z**) plus 1 **-Z** in store • 226 SH-60 (152 **-B** (ASW, inc1 5 NR and 3 **N-SH-60B** trials), 73 **-F** (ASW, inc1 6 NR), 1 **YSH-60F** (prototype) plus 1 **-B** and 1 **-F** in store • 52 **UH-3H** (ASW/SAR inc1 8 NR) plus 1 in store • 39 **HH-60H** (cbt spt, incl 16 NR) • 50 **MH-60** (8 **-R** (aslt/utl), 42 **-S** (aslt/utl)) • 38 **MH-53E** (MCM, inc1 8 NR) plus 3 in store • 95 **UH-1**(93 **-N** (utl, incl 92 MC of which 20 MCR), 2 **-Y** (utl)) plus 1 **-Y** in store • 37 **HH-46D** (utl inc 5 MC) • 9 **UH-46D** (utl) • 3 **UH-60** (3 **UH601** (utl)) • 27 **HH-1N** (SAR, inc1 9 MC) plus 5 in store 191 **CH-53** (40 **-D** (tpt, all 40 MC), 151 **-E** (tpt, 150 MC of which 21 MCR)) plus 9 **-D** and 9 **-E** in store 238 **CH-46** (10 **-D** (tpt), 228 **-E** (tpt, all MC of which 24 MCR)) • 8 **VH-60N** (VIP tpt, all 8 MC) • 13 VH-3 (2 -A (2 VIP tpt,1 trials), 11 **-D** (VIP tpt, all 11 MC)) 3 **OH-58C** (observer) • 117 **TH-57** (44 **-B** (trg), 73 **-C** (trg)) plus 9 **-C** in store • 6 **TH-6B** (test)
TILT ROTOR 8 V-22 (MC)

MISSILES

AAM AIM-120 AMRAAM, AIM-7 *Sparrow*, AIM-54A/C *Phoenix*, AIM-9 *Sidewinder*
ASM AGM-45 *Shrike*, AGM-88A HARM; AGM-84 *Harpoon*, AGM-119 *Penguin* Mk-3, AGM-114 *Hellfire*

Marine Corps (USMC) 175,350 (plus 11,311 Marine Corps Reserve)

GROUND

ORGANISATION

3 Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEF); 2 Marine Expeditionary Brigades (MEB) drawn from:
3 div
- 1st MARDIV with 3 inf regt (9 bn), 1 tk, 2 lt armd recce (LAV-25), 1 aslt amph, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 arty regt (4 bn), 1 recce bn
- 2nd MARDIV with 3 inf regt (9 bn), 1 tk, 1 lt armd recce (LAV-25), 1 aslt amph, 1 cbt engr bn, 1 arty regt (4 bn), 1 recce bn
- 3rd MARDIV with 2 inf regt (6 bn), 1 cbt spt bn (1 AAV, 1 LAR coy), 1 arty regt (2 bn), 1 cbt engr bn, 1 recce bn

3 Force Service Spt Gp
1 MEB (anti-terrorism) incl
- 1 bn Marine Corps Security Force (Atlantic and Pacific)
- Marine Security Guard bn (1 HQ, 7 region coy)
- 1 Chemical and Biological Incident Response Force
- 1 anti-terrorism bn

Special Ops Forces incl 3 recce bn, 3 Force recce coy

RESERVES (MCR)

1 div (3 inf (9 bn), 1 arty regt (5 bn); 1 lt armd recce (LAV-25), 1 aslt amph, 1 recce, 1 cbt engr bn)
1 Force Service Spt Gp
Special Ops Forces incl 1 recce bn, 2 Force recce coy

EQUIPMENT

MBT 403 M-1A1 *Abrams*
LAV 397 LAV-25 (**25mm** gun) plus 334 variants incl 50 Mor, 95 ATGW (see below)
AAV 1,311 AAV-7A1 (all roles)
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 331 M-101A1; **155mm**: 595 M-198
MOR 81mm: 585 M-252 (incl 50 LAV-M)
ATGW 1,083 TOW, 1,121 *Predator*, 95 LAV-TOW
RL 83mm: 1,650 SMAW; **84mm**: 1,114 AT-4
SURV 23 AN/TPQ-36 (arty)

AVIATION 34,686

(incl 2,458 women)
Flying hours 249 fixed wing (non-tpt), 365 fixed wing (tpt), 277 (hel)
3 active Marine Aircraft Wings (MAW) and 1 MCR air wg average flying hours: fixed wing (non-transport) - 251;
fixed wing (transport) - 350; hel - 265
Flying hours cbt aircrew: 255
AIR WING no standard org, but a notional wg comprises
- **AC** 118 FW: 48 **F/A-18A/C/D**, 48 **AV-8B**, 10 **EA-6B**, 12 **KC-130**
- **HEL** 156: 10 **CH-53D**, 32 **CH-53E**, 36 **AH-1W**, 18 **UH-1N**, 60 **CH-46E**

plus 1 MC C² gp, 1 wg spt gp

ORGANISATION

Aircraft

FTR 18 sqn with 216 F/A-18A/C/D (incl 4 MCR sqn)
FGA 7 sqn with 112 AV-8B
ECM 4 sqn with 20 EA-6B
TKR 5 sqn with 64 KC-130F/R/T (incl 2 MCR sqn)
TRG 4 sqn
- 1 with 12 AV-8B, 14 TAV-8B; 1 with 40 F/A-18A/B/C/D, 2 T-34C; 1 with 13 F-5E (MCR); 1 with 8 KC-130F

Helicopters

ARMED 6 lt attack/utl with 162 AH-1W/UH-1N (incl 2 MCR sqn)
TPT 18 **med** sqn with 198 CH-46E (incl 2 MCR sqn), 4 sqn with 38 CH-53D; 6 **hy** sqn with 96 CH-53E (incl 2 MCR sqn)
TRG 4 sqn
1 with 34 AH-1W/UH-1N/HH-1N; 3 with 36 CH-46E/CH-53D/MC-22, 1 with 15 CH-53E
SAM 3+ bn
2+ bn (5 bty), 1 MCR bn with *Stinger* and *Avenger*
UAV 2 sqn with *Pioneer*

Marine Corps Aviation Reserve 11,592

(720 women); 1 air wg

Aircraft

FTR/attack 4 sqn with 48 F/A-18A
1 *Aggressor* sqn with 13 F5-E/F
TKR 2 tkr/tpt sqn with 28 KC-130T

Helicopters

ARMED 2 attack/utl sqn with 54 AH-1W/UH-1N
TPT 4 sqn: 2 **med** with 24 CH-46E, 2 **hy** with 16 CH-53E
SAM 1 bn (2 bty) with *Stinger* and *Avenger*

EQUIPMENT

(incl MCR): 450 cbt ac; 279 armed hel
Totals included in the Navy inventory

Aircraft

266 **F/A-18** (81 **-A** (FGA, incl 49 MCR), 4 **-B** (FGA), 86 **-C** (FGA), 95 **-D** (FGA)) • 141 **AV-8B** (127 **AV-8B** (FGA), 14 **TAV-8B** (trg)) • 30 **EA-6B** (ELINT) • 75 **KC-130** (32 **-F** (tpt), 2 **-J** (tpt), 13 **-R** (tpt), 28 **-I** (tpt, all 28 MCR)) • 3 **UC-35** (2-**C** (tpt, all 2 MCR), 1 **-D** (tpt)) • 2 **C-9B** (tpt) • 1 **C-20** (1 **-G** (tpt)) • 14 **UC-12** (10 **-B** (tpt, incl 3 MCR), 4 **-F** (tpt)) • 2 **T-34C** (trg) • 13 **F-5** (12 **-E** (trg, all MCR), 1 **-F** (trg))

Helicopters

188 **AH-1** (185 **-W** (atk, incl 40 MCR)) • 94 **UH-1** (94 **-N** (utl, incl 20 MCR)) • 5 **HH-46D** (utl) • 6 **HH-1N** (SAR) • 190 **CH-53** (40 **-D** (tpt), 150 **-E** (tpt, incl 21 MCR)) • 228 **CH-46** (228 **-E** (tpt, incl 24 MCR)) • 8 **VH-60N** (VIP tpt) • 11 **VH-3** (11 **-D** (VIP tpt)) • 7 **MV-22B** (tilt rotor)

MISSILES

SAM 1,929 *Stinger*, 235 *Avenger*
AAM *Sparrow* AMRAAM, *Sidewinder*
ASM *Maverick*, *Hellfire*, TOW

Coast Guard (active duty)

40,360 military (plus 1,546 Coast Guard Reserve), 6,750 civilian

By law a branch of the Armed Forces; in peacetime ops under, and is funded by, the Department of Homeland Security

Bdgt Authority

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
US$bn	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.7	
							expected	request

PATROL VESSELS 132

OFFSHORE 43
12 *Hamilton* high-endurance with HH-60J LAMPS/HU-65A *Dolphin* hel, all with 76mm gun
13 *Bear* med-endurance with HH-65A hel
14 *Reliance* med-endurance with 25mm gun, hel deck
1 *Alex Haley* med-endurance
2 *Mature* med-endurance
plus 16 sea-going buoy tenders

COASTAL 89
49 *Farallon*, 40 *Barracuda*, plus 15 coastal buoy tenders

INLAND 36
13 inland construction tenders, 5 small inland buoy tenders, 18 small river buoy tenders

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 25
3 polar icebreakers, 9 icebreaking tugs, 2 trg, 11 tugs

AVIATION (3,730 incl 120 women)
AIRCRAFT 17 HU-25, 22 HC-130H, 2 C-130J, 1 G-5, 1 G-1
HELICOPTER 84 HH-65A/B, 35 HH-60J, 8 MH-68

RESERVES 7,960 incl 1,150 women

Air Force (USAF) 379,500 (plus 11,610 ANG and Air Force Reserve)

Flying hours ftr 189, bbr 260, tkr 308, airlift 343
AIR COMBAT COMD (ACC) 4 air forces, 23 ac wg
Almost the entire USAF – active force, reserve force and ANG – is divided into 10 Aerospace Expeditionary Forces (AEFs). Each AEF is on call for 90 days every 15 months, and at least 2 of the 10 AEFs is on call at any one time. Each AEF, with 10,000–15,000 personnel, comprises approx 90 multi-role ftr and bbr ac, 31 intra-theatre refuelling ac and 13 ac for intelligence, surv, recce and EW missions.
Tactical 55 active ftr sqn (18–24 ac/sqn) in ACC, USAFE and PACAF, 11 with F-15, 6 with F-15E, 21 with F-16C/D, 6 with A-10/OA-10, 2 with F-117, 1 Aggressor with F-16C/D, 3 bbr sqn (non-STRATCOM Mission Capable) with B-1B
FAC 7 tac air control sqn, mixed A-10A/OA-10A
SAR 6 sqn with HH-60 and HC-130N/P
RECCE 3 sqn with U-2R and RC-135, 1 sqn with E-8 JSTARS
UAV 3 sqn with *Predator*, *Global Hawk* (in test)
AEW 1 Airborne Warning and Control wg, 6 sqn with E-3B/C
EW 2 sqn with EC-130

AIR EDUCATION AND TRG COMMAND (AETC)
2 air forces, 11 ac wg
TRG
8 fg wg (T-1, T-6, T-37, T-38, AT-38, T-43)
26 mission trg (A/OA-10, C-5, C-17, C-21, C-41, C/HC/MC-130, E-3, F-15, F-16, C/KC-135, HH-60, UH-IN)
TRIALS (Test) weapons trg units with **ac** A-10, B-1, B-2, B-52, C-12, C-17, C-135, F-15, F-16, F-117, F-22, HH-60, C/KC-135, AC/NC-130, T-3, TG-10,
T/AT-38, T-39, UH-IN, U-2
AIR MOBILITY COMD (AMC) 2 air forces, 12 ac wg
TPT 29 sqn
12 strategic: 4 with C-5, 1 with C-141, 7 with C-17
9 tac airlift with C-130
8 op sup units with C-9, C-12, C-20, C-21, C-37, C-40, VC-125, UH-1
TKR 22 sqn
18 with KC-135, 4 with KC-10A
MEDICAL 3 medical evacuation sqn with C-9A
WEATHER RECCE WC-135

RESERVE COMPONENTS

AIR NATIONAL GUARD (ANG) 108,100
FTR 4 AD sqn (3 F-15, 1 F-16)
FGA 32 sqn
6 with A-10/ OA-10
23 with F-16
3 with F-15A/B
SAR 3 sqn with **ac** H/MC-130 **hel** HH-60
TPT 29 sqn
24 tac with C-130E/H/J
5 strategic: 1 with C-5, 1 with C-141B, 1 with C-17, 1 with C-21, 1 with C-38
TKR 24 sqn with KC-135E/R (11 with KC-135E, 13 with KC-135R)
SPECIAL OPS 1 sqn with EC-130H/J
TRG 7 sqn with F-15, F-16, C-130
AIR FORCE RESERVE (AFR) 75,100
BBR 1 sqn with B-52H
FGA 5 sqn
3 with F-16C/D, 2 with A-10/OA-10
TPT 19 sqn
7 strategic: 2 with C-5A, 5 with C-141B
11 tac with C-130E/H/J
1 weather recce with WC-130H/J
TKR 7 sqn with KC-135E/R (5 KC-135R, 2 KC-135E)
SAR 3 sqn with HH-60, 2 sqn with HC-130
SPECIAL OPS 2 sqn with MC-130E
TRG 3 sqn with A-10, F-16, C-130
ASSOCIATE 32 sqn (personnel only)
4 for C-5, 1 for C-9, 6 for C-17, 4 for KC-10, 1 for KC-135, 1 for MC-130P, 7 for AETC, 6 for AFMC, 1 for FAA

AIRCRAFT

LONG-RANGE STRIKE/ATTACK 203 cbt ac: 93 **B-52H** (9 AFR, 2 test, 18 in store) • 89 **B-1B** (29 in store, 2 test) • 21 **B-2A**
RECCE 32 **U-2S** (31 in service, 1 on lease) • 4 **TU-2S** • 18 **E-8C** (JSTARS) • 2 **E-9A** • 3 **RC-135S** (*Cobra Ball*), 2 **RC-135U** (*Combat Sent*), 16 **RC-135V/W** (*Rivet Joint*) • 162 **RF-4C** in store
COMD 32 **E-3B/C** (1 test) • 4 **E-4B** • 26 **EC-135** in store
TAC 3,513 cbt ac (incl ANG, AFR); no armed hel: 237 **F-4 D/E/G** in store • 736 **F-15** (520 **-A/B/C/D** (ftr, incl 110 ANG, 11 test, 18 in store)), 216 **-E** (FGA, 4 test) • 1,739 **F-16** (398 **-A** (incl 36 ANG, 3 test, 350 in store), 78 **-B** (incl 23 ANG, 15 test, 40 in store), 1,094 **-C** (incl 433 ANG, 63 AFR, 12 test), 178 **-D** (incl 41 ANG, 11 AFR, 8 test) • 26 **F-22A** (10 test) • 217 **F-111**/33 **EF-111A** (in store) • 52 **F-117** (1 test) • 342 **A-10A** (incl 72 ANG, 39 AFR), 2 test, 110 in store • 110* **OA-10A** (FAC incl 18 ANG, 7 AFR) • 5 **EC-18B/D** Advanced Range Instrumentation (3 in store) • 21* **AC-130H/U** (special ops, USAF) • 36 **HC-130N/P** (incl 9 ANG, 10 AFR) • 28 **EC-130E/H** (special ops incl 7 ANG SOF, 1 test) • 63 **MC-130E/H/P** (special ops incl 38 SOF (4-Ps ANG, 14-Es AFR)) • 18 **WC-130H/J** weather recce, (10 AFR, 8 in store) • 3 **WC-135C/W** (1 in store) • 3 **OC-135** ('Open Skies' Treaty)
TPT 126 **C-5** (74 **-A** (strategic tpt, incl 14 ANG, 32 AFR), 50 **-B**, 2 **-C**) • 23 **C-9A/C** • 23 **C-12C/-D/-F/-J** (8 in store, 4 test) • 101 **C-17A** • 13 **C-20** (3-A in store, 5 **-B**, 3 **-C**, 2 **-H**) • 78 **C-21A** (2 ANG) • 2 **C-22B** in store • 2 **VC-25A** • 11 **C-26B** (ANG) • 4 **C-32A** • 10 **C-37A** • 2 **C-38A** (ANG) • 543 **C-130B/E/H/J** (incl 226 ANG, 120 AFR), 15 in store • 4 **C-135B/C/E** • 1 **C-137C** in store • 77 **C-141B/C** (16 ANG, 57 AFR, 4 in store)
TKR 600 **KC-135A/E/R/T** (220 ANG, 70 AFR, 55 in store) • 59 **KC-10A** tkr/tpt
TRG 180 **T-1A** • 111 **T-3A** in store • 172 **T-6A** • 1 **TE-8A** • 2 **TC-18E** • 3 **UV-18B** • 505 **T-37B** (188 in store) • 548 **T-38A/C** (123 in store, 3 test) • 44 **AT-38B** (29 in store) • 107 **T-41** (101 on lease) • 11 **T-43A** (2 in store)• 5 **CT-43A** in store • 2 **TC-135S/W**

HELICOPTERS

39 **MH-53M/J** *Pave Low* (21 special ops, 11 in store) • 11 **HH-1H** in store • 107 **HH-60G** (21 ANG, 18 AFR, 3 test) • 62 **UH-1N**

UAV

High Level – 8 **RQ-4A** *Global Hawk* (6 test)
Tactical – 12 **RQ-1B** *Predator* (1 test)

MISSILES

AAM 7,000+ AIM-9M *Sidewinder*, 3,000+ AIM-7M *Sparrow*, 5,000+ AIM-120 A/B/C AMRAAM
ASM 17,000+ AGM-65A/B/D/G *Maverick*, 6,500+ AGM-88A/B HARM, 70+ AGM-84B *Harpoon*, 900+ AGM-86B ALCM, 700+AGM-86C ALCM, 400+ AGM-129A, 400+ AGM-130A, 150+ AGM-142, 130+ AGM-154 *JSOW*

CIVIL RESERVE AIR FLEET (CRAF) 927

commercial ac (numbers fluctuate)
LONG-RANGE 685
passenger 433 (A-300, A-310, A-330, B-747, B -757, B-767, B-777, DC-10, L-1011, MD-11)
cargo 252 (B-747, DC-8, DC-10, L-1011, MD-11)
SHORT-RANGE 156
passenger 141 (B-727, B-737, MD-80/83)
cargo 15 (L-100, B-727, DC-9, A-300)
DOMESTIC AND AERO-MEDICAL 86

Special Operations Forces (SOF) (Active 31,496, Reserve 11,247 plus 3,376 Civilians)

Units only listed

ARMY

5 SF gp (each 3 bn) • 1 Ranger inf regt (3 bn) • 1 special ops avn regt (3 bn) • 1 Psychological Ops gp (5 bn) • 1 Civil Affairs bn (5 coy) • 1 sigs, 1 spt bn

RESERVES

2 ARNG SF gp (3 bn) • 12 AR Civil Affairs HQ (4 comd, 8 bde) • 2 AR Psychological Ops gp • 36 AR Civil Affairs 'bn' (coy)

NAVY

1 Naval Special Warfare Comd • 1 Naval Special Warfare Centre • 3 Naval Special Warfare gp • 2 Naval Special Warfare sqn • 8 SEAL teams • 2 SEAL delivery veh teams • 2 Special Boat sqn • 6 DDS

RESERVES

1 Naval Special Warfare Comd det • 6 Naval Special Warfare gp det • 3 Naval Special Warfare unit det • 5 SEAL team det • 2 Special Boat unit • 2 Special Boat sqn • 1 SEAL delivery veh det • 1 CINCSOC det

AIR FORCE

1 air force HQ, 1 wg
13 sqn with 13 AC-130U, 21 MC-130H, 20 MC-130P, 34 MH-53J/M, 5 C-130E

RESERVES

2 sqn: 14 MC-130E
ANG
1 sqn: 5 EC-130E, 3 EC-130J

Deployment

Commanders' NATO appointments also shown (e.g., COMEUCOM is also SACEUR)

EUROPEAN COMMAND (EUCOM)

some 90,700. Plus 14,000 Mediterranean 6th Fleet:
HQ Stuttgart-Vaihingen (Commander is SACEUR)
ARMY (57,200) HQ US Army Europe (USAREUR), Heidelberg
NAVY (8,900) HQ US Navy Europe (USNAVEUR), London (Commander is also CINCAFSOUTH)
AIR FORCE (24,300) HQ US Air Force Europe (USAFE), Ramstein (Commander is COMAIRCENT)
USMC (330)
MEU OPCON to 6th FLEET – USMC 2,200

GERMANY

ARMY 53,300
V Corps with 1 armd(-), 1 inf div (mech), 1 arty, 1 AD (2 *Patriot* (10 bty), 1 *Avenger* bn), 1 engr, 1 avn bde
Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) for 2 armd/mech bde, approx 57% stored in Ge
EQPT (incl APS in Ge, Be, Lux and Nl)
some 568 MBT, 1,266 ACV, 312 arty/MRL/mor, 115 ATK hel
AIR FORCE 15,900 60 cbt ac
1 air force HQ: USAFE
1 ftr wg: 3 sqn (2 with 42 F-16C/D, 1 with 12 A-10 and 6 OA-10)
1 airlift wg: incl 16 C-130E and 6 C-9A, 9 C-21, 2 C-20, 1 CT-43
NAVY 330
USMC 260

BELGIUM

ARMY 788; approx 22% of POMCUS
NAVY 94
AIR FORCE 508

GREECE

ARMY 52
NAVY 418; base facilities at Soudha Bay, Makri
AIR FORCE 68; air base gp. Facilities at Iraklion

ITALY

ARMY 3,070; HQ: Vicenza. 1 AB Task Force (Bde)
EQPT for Theater Reserve Unit/Army Readiness Package South (TRU/ARPS), incl 116 MBT, 127 AIFV, 4 APC
NAVY 7,780; HQ: Gaeta; bases at Naples, La Maddalena, 1 MR sqn with 9 P-3C at Sigonella
AIR FORCE 4,550; 1 AF HQ (16th Air Force), 1 ftr wg, 2 sqn with 42 F-16C/D
USMC 74

LUXEMBOURG

ARMY 27; approx 21% of APS

MEDITERRANEAN

NAVY some 14,000 (incl 2,200 Marines). **6th Fleet** (HQ: Gaeta, It): typically 3 SSN, 1 CVBG (1 CV, 6

surface combatants, 1 fast spt ship), 2 LHD/LPD, 2 AO, 1 AE, 1 AF, 1 AT/F. MPS-1 (4 ships with eqpt for 1 MEF (fwd)).

NETHERLANDS

AIR FORCE 303

NORWAY

ARMY: APS incl 18 M-109, 18 M-198 arty, no aviation assets
AIR FORCE 50

PORTUGAL

(for Azores, see Atlantic Command)
NAVY 50
AIR FORCE 1,008

SPAIN

NAVY 280; base at Rota
AIR FORCE 282

TURKEY

NAVY spt facilities at Izmir and Ankara
AIR FORCE 1,650; facilities at Incirlik. 1 wg (ac on det only), numbers vary (incl F-15E, F-16, EA-6B, KC-135, E-3B/C, C-12, HC-130, HH-60)

UNITED KINGDOM

NAVY HQ: London, admin and spt facilities
1 SEAL det
AIR FORCE 9,800
1 air force HQ (3rd Air Force): 1 ftr wg, 72 cbt ac, 2 sqn with 48 F-15E, 1 sqn with 24 F-15C/D
1 special ops gp, 1 air refuelling wg with 15 KC-135

PACIFIC COMMAND (USPACOM)

HQ: Hawaii

ALASKA

ARMY 6,200; 1 lt inf bde
AIR FORCE 9,250; 1 air force HQ (11th Air Force): 1 ftr wg with 2 sqn (1 with 18 F-16, 1 with 12 A-10, 6 OA-10), 1 wg with 2 sqn with 42 F-15C/D, 1 sqn with 18 F-15E, 1 sqn with 16 C-130H, 2 E-3B, 3 C-12, 1 ANG air tkr wg with 8 KC-135R, 1 ANG rescue wg with 5 HH-60, 3 HC-130, 1 ANG airlift wg with 8 C-130

HAWAII

ARMY 5,450; HQ: US Army Pacific (USARPAC): elm 1 lt inf div
AIR FORCE 4,530; HQ: Pacific Air Forces (PACAF): 1 wg (ANG) with 15 F-15A/B, 4 C-130H and 8 KC-135R, 1 C-37, 1 C-40
NAVY 8,100; HQ: US Pacific Fleet
Homeport for some 22 SSN, 3 CG, 4 DDG, 2 FFG, 4 spt and misc ships
USMC 6,000; HQ: Marine Forces Pacific

SINGAPORE

NAVY 50; log facilities
AIR FORCE 39 det spt sqn

JAPAN

ARMY 1,750; 1 corps HQ, base and spt units
AIR FORCE 14,700; 1 air force HQ (5th Air Force)
1 ftr wg, 2 sqn with 36 F-16, 1 wg, 2 sqn with 48 F-15C/D, 1 sqn with 15 KC-135, 1 SAR sqn with 8 HH-60, 1 sqn with 2 E-3B AWACS, 1 Airlift Wg with 10 C-130E, 4 C-21, 4 C-9, 1 special ops gp
NAVY 9,250; bases: **Yokosuka** (HQ 7th Fleet) homeport for 1 CV, 9 surface combatants, 1 LCC **Sasebo** homeport for 4 amph ships, 1 MCM sqn
USMC 17,850; elm 1 MEF (-) with 1 mne div (-)

SOUTH KOREA

ARMY ε25,000; 1 Army HQ (UN comd), 1 inf div (mech) with 1 bde (1 mech inf, 2 tk bn), 2 SP arty, 2 MLRS, 1 AD bn, 1 avn, 1 engr bde, 1 air cav bde (2 ATK hel bn), 1 *Patriot* SAM bn (Army tps)
EQPT incl 116 MBT, 126 AIFV, 111 APC, 45 arty/MRL/mor
AIR FORCE ε8,900; 1 air force HQ (7th Air Force): 2 ftr wg, 84 cbt ac; 3 sqn with 60 F-16, 1 sqn with 12 A-10, 12 OA-10, 1 special ops sqn
NAVY 420 **USMC** 180

GUAM

AIR FORCE 2,100; 1 air force HQ (13th Air Force)
NAVY 2,300; MPS-3 (4 ships with eqpt for 1 MEB)
Naval air station, comms and spt facilities

AUSTRALIA

AIR FORCE 59
NAVY comms facility at NW Cape, SEWS/SIGINT station at Pine Gap USMC 31

DIEGO GARCIA

NAVY 370; MPS-2 (5 ships with eqpt for 1 MEB)
Naval air station, spt facilities
AIR FORCE 701

THAILAND

NAVY 10 **AIR FORCE** 30 **USMC** 29

US WEST COAST

MARINES 1 MEF formed with 1 mne div (-)

AT SEA

PACIFIC FLEET 140,400 USN, 13,470 reserve, 29,600 civilians (HQ: Pearl Harbor (HI)) **Main base**: Pearl Harbor **Other bases**: Bangor, Everett, Bremerton (WA), San Diego (CA)
Submarines 8 SSBN, 27 SSN
Surface Combatants 6 CV/CVN, 13 CG, 24 DDG, 15 FFG, 2 LCC
Amph 1 comd, 6 ARG - 3 LHA, 3 LHD, 8 LSD, 1 LST, 6 LPD plus 1 AG, 62 MSC ships
Other 2 MCM, 8 auxiliary ships
Naval Aviation 1400 Ac
Surface Forces divided between two fleets
3rd Fleet (HQ: San Diego) covers Eastern and Central Pacific, Aleutian Islands, Bering Sea; typically 3 CVBG, 4 URG, amph gp
7th Fleet (HQ: Yokosuka) covers Western Pacific, J,

Pi, ANZUS responsibilities, Indian Ocean; typically 1 CVBG (1 CV, 6-9 surface combatants), 2 LHD/LPD, 2 LSD/LST, 1 LCC, 4 AO, 2 MCM; 363 tac ac, 77 P-3, 162 other ac, 200 hel

CENTRAL COMMAND (USCENTCOM)

commands all deployed forces in its region; HQ: MacDill AFB, FL

ARMY 1,100

AT SEA

5th Fleet HQ: Manama, Bahrain. Average US Naval Forces deployed in Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, Red Sea; typically 1 CVBG (1 CV, 6 surface combatants), 3 amph ships, 4 MCM
MEU OPCON to 5th FLEET - USMC 2,200

AFGHANISTAN (OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM) 18,000

BAHRAIN

NAVY/USMC/ARMY ε3,000

DJIBOUTI

USMC/ARMY/AIR ε1,000+

IRAQ (OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM) 121,600

ARMY 85,600: 1 armd, 1 inf (mech), 1 AB (air aslt) div, 1 armd cav regt, 1 armd, 3 inf bde
AIR FORCE 7,100
NAVY 2,850
USMC 26,050: 1 MEF with 1 mne div

KUWAIT (*Operation Iraqi Freedom*): 25,250

ARMY 19,700
AIR FORCE 2,700
NAVY 1,250
USMC 1,600

OMAN

AIR FORCE 210
NAVY 60

PAKISTAN

ARMY/AIR FORCE (OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM): ε400

QATAR

ARMY ε800
AIR FORCE 5,350
NAVY 230
USMC 160

SAUDI ARABIA

ARMY/AIR FORCE ε300 trg personnel only

UAE

AIR FORCE 1,300

SOUTHERN COMMAND (USSOUTHCOM)

HQ: Miami, FL

ARMY 500; HQ: US Army South, Fort Sam Houston, Tx: 1 inf bn, plus avn, engr units
USMC 100

COLOMBIA

ARMY/ AIR FORCE/ NAVY/ USMC ε400

ECUADOR

ARMY/ AIR FORCE/ NAVY/ USMC 290

GUYANA

ARMY/ AIR FORCE/ NAVY/ USMC ε200

HONDURAS

ARMY 382 **AIR FORCE** 205

NORTHERN COMMAND (USNORTHCOM)

HQ: Peterson AFB, CO (CINC has op control of all CONUS-based army and air forces)

US EAST COAST

USMC 19,700; 1 MEF formed with 1 mne div (-)

BERMUDA

NAVY 800

CUBA

Joint Task Force (Guantánamo Base):
ARMY 1,600 (Guantánamo Base)
NAVY 510 (Guantánamo Base)
USMC 80 (Guantánamo Base)
AIR FORCE 65

ICELAND

NAVY 1,058; 1 MR sqn with 6 P-3, 1 UP-3
AIR FORCE 700; 4 HH-60G

PORTUGAL (AZORES)

NAVY limited facilities at Lajes
AIR FORCE periodic SAR detachments to spt space shuttle ops

UNITED KINGDOM

NAVY 1,220; comms and intelligence facilities at Edzell, Thurso

AT SEA

ATLANTIC FLEET (HQ: Norfolk, VA) 108,000 USN, 17,000 civilians **Main base** Norfolk **Other main bases** Groton (CT), King's Bay (GA), Mayport (FL)
Submarines 10 SSBN, 28 SSN
Surface Combatants 6 CV/CVN, 14 CG, 21 DDG, 20 FFG
Amph 1 LCC, 2 LHA, 4 LPH, 6 LPD, 5 LSD, 6 LST, 1 LKA
Surface Forces divided into 2 fleets:
2nd Fleet (HQ: Norfolk) covers Atlantic; typically 4–5 CVBG, amph gp, 4 URG
6th Fleet (HQ: Gaeta, Italy) under op comd of EUCOM, typically 1 CVBG, 1 amph gp

Continental United States (CONUS)

major units/formations only listed

ARMY (FORSCOM) 328,000

provides general reserve of cbt-ready ground forces for other comd
Active 2 Army HQ, 3 Corps HQ (1 AB), 1 armd, 2

mech, 1 lt inf, 1 AB, 1 air aslt div; 6 arty bde; 2 armd cav regt, 6 AD bn (1 *Avenger*, 5 *Patriot*)
Reserve (ARNG): 3 armd, 2 mech, 2 med, 1 lt inf div; 18 indep bde
NAVY 186,200
AIR FORCE 276,200
USMC 96,800; 2 MEF formed with 2 mne div

US STRATEGIC COMMAND (USSTRATCOM)

HQ: Offutt AFB, NE. See entry on page 16

AIR COMBAT COMMAND (ACC)

HQ: Langley AFB, VA. Provides strategic AD units and cbt-ready Air Force units for rapid deployment

AIR FORCE SPACE COMMAND (AFSPC)

HQ: Peterson AFB, CO. Provides ballistic-msl warning, space control, worldwide sat ops, and maintains ICBM force

US JOINT FORCES COMMAND (USJFCOM)

HQ: Norfolk, VA. Responsible for military training and exercises and provision of joint forces for combatant commanders

US SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND (USSOCOM)

HQ: MacDill AFB, FL. Comd all active, reserve and National Guard special ops forces of all services based in CONUS. See page 23

US TRANSPORTATION COMMAND (USTRANSCOM)

HQ: Scott AFB, IL. Provides all common-user airlift, sealift and land tpt to deploy and maintain US forces on a global basis

AIR MOBILITY COMMAND (AMC)

HQ: Scott AFB, IL. Provides strategic, tac and special op airlift, aero-medical evacuation, SAR and weather recce

Forces Abroad

TAJIKISTAN: 14 **UZBEKISTAN**: 900

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 67; **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 839 **EGYPT** (MFO): 750; 1 inf, 1 spt bn **ETHIOPIA/ ERITREA** (UNMEE): 7 obs **FYROM** (KFOR): 260 **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 2 obs **KYRGYZSTAN**: 950 **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 11 incl 7 obs **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 3 obs **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 2 obs (KFOR): 1,800

Paramilitary

CIVIL AIR PATROL (CAP) 53,000

(incl 25,000 cadets); HQ, 8 geographical regions, 52 wg, 1,700 units, 535 CAP ac, plus 4,700 private ac

Canada Ca

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 52,300

Some 10,500 are not identified by service

RESERVES 36,900

Primary 22,200 **Army** (Militia) (incl comms) 15,500 **Navy** 4,000 **Air Force** 2,100 **Primary Reserve List** 600 ***Supplementary*** **Ready Reserve** 14,700

Army **(Land Forces) 19,300**

(incl 1,600 women)
1 Task Force HQ • 3 mech inf bde gp, each with 1 armd regt, 3 inf bn (1 lt), 1 arty, 1 engr regt, 1 recce sqn, 1 AD bty • 1 indep AD regt • 1 indep engr spt regt • 1 cdo unit (Joint Task Force-2)

RESERVES

Militia 10 bde gp; 18 armd, 51 inf, 15 arty, 12 engr, 20 log bn level units, 14 med coy
Canadian Rangers 144 patrols

EQUIPMENT

MBT 114 *Leopard* C2
RECCE 5 *Lynx* (in store), 100 *Cougar*, 203 *Coyote*
LAV 651*Kodiak* (LAV-III) (incl variants), 274 *Grizzly*, 199 *Bison*
APC 1,140 M-113 A2 (289 to be upgraded, 61 M-577, 78 BV-206
TOWED ARTY 213: **105mm**: 89 C2 (M-101), 96 C3 (M-101), 28 LG1 Mk II
SP ARTY 155mm: 76 M-109A4 (incl 18 in store)
MOR 81mm: 167
ATGW 150 TOW 2A/2B (incl 71 TUA M-113 SP), 425 *Eryx*
RL 66mm: M-72
RCL 84mm: 1,040 M2/M3 *Carl Gustav*
AD GUNS 35mm: 20 GDF-005 with 10 *Skyguard*; **40mm**: 57 L40/60 (in store)
SAM 34 ADATS, 110 *Javelin*, *Starburst*
UAV *Sperwer*

Navy **(Maritime Command) 9,000**

BASES Ottawa (National), Halifax (Atlantic), Esquimalt (Pacific)

SUBMARINES 2 (commissioned, but not yet op)

2 *Victoria* SSK† (UK *Upholder*) with 6 × 533mm TT (Mk 48 HWT)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 16

DESTROYERS 4

DDG 4 modified *Iroquois* with 1 Mk-41 VLS for 29 *Standard* SM-2 MR SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3

ASTT (Mk 46 LWT), 2 CH-124 *Sea King* ASW hel (Mk 46 LWT)

FRIGATES 12

FFG 12 *Halifax* with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, 16 *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 × ASTT, 1 CH-124A *Sea King* hel (Mk 46 LWT)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 14

12 *Kingston* MCDV, 2 *Fundy* PCC (trg)

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 6

2 *Protecteur* AO with 3 *Sea King* hel, 1 AOT; 1 diving spt; 2 AGOR

DEPLOYMENT

ATLANTIC Halifax (HQ): 1 SSK, 2 DDG, 7 FFG, 1 AO, 1 AK, 6 MCDV (Air Force Assets); 2 MR plus 1 MR (trg) sqn with CP-140 and 3 CP-140A, 1 general purpose and 1 (trg) hel sqn with 26 CH-125 hel

PACIFIC Esquimalt (HQ): 1 SSK, 2 DDG, 5 FFG, 1 AO, 6 MCDV (Air Force Assets); 1 MR sqn with 4 CP-140 and 1 ASW hel sqn with 6 CH-124 hel

RESERVES

HQ Quebec

4,000 in 24 div; tasks: crew 10 of the 12 MCDV; harbour defence; naval control of shipping

Air Force **(Air Command) 13,500**

Flying hours 210

1 Air Div with 13 wg responsible for operational readiness, combat air-spt, air tpt, SAR, MR and trg

EARLY WARNING Ca NORAD Regional HQ at North Bay: 47 North Warning radar sites: 11 long-range, 36 short-range; Regional Op Control Centre (ROCC) (2 Sector Op Control Centres (SOCC)): 4 Coastal Radars and 2 Transportable Radars. Ca Component – NATO Airborne Early Warning (NAEW)

EQUIPMENT

140 (incl 18 MR) cbt **ac**, no armed **hel**

AC 122 **CF-18** (83 **-A**, 39 **-B**) - 60 op (5 sqns) and 62 fighter trg, testing and rotation • 4 sqns with 18 **CP-140** (MR) and 3 **CP-140A** (environmental patrol) • 4 sqns with 32 **CC-130E/H** (tpt) and 5 **KCC-130** (tkr) • 1 sqn with 5 **CC-150** (Airbus A-310) and 5 **Boeing CC-137** • 1 sqn with 8 **CC-144B** (VIP) • 4 sqns with 4 **CC-138** (SAR/tpt), 7 **CC-115** (SAR/tpt)

HEL 3 sqns of 29 **CH-124** (ASW, afloat) • 75 **CH-146** (tpt, SAR) • 12 **CH-113** (SAR/tpt), being replaced by 15 **CH-149**

TRG 2 Flying Schools **ac** 136 **CT-114** *Tutor*, 4 **CT-142 hel** 9 **CH-139** *Jet Ranger*

NATO FLIGHT TRAINING CANADA 26 T-6A/ CT-156 (primary). First of 20 Hawk 115 (advanced wpns/tactics trg) delivered

AAM AIM-7M *Sparrow*, AIM-9L *Sidewinder*

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (UNAMA): 1 obs (ISAF-4): 1,576 **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): ε800: **CYPRUS** (UNFICYP): 1 **DROC** (MONUC): 8 **EGYPT** (MFO): 29 **HAITI** (MINUSTAH): 2 **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 8 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 5 obs **SYRIA/ISRAEL** (UNDOF): 186: log unit **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (KFOR): 800

Paramilitary **9,350**

Canadian Coast Guard has merged with **Department of Fisheries and Oceans**. Both are civilian-manned.

CANADIAN COAST GUARD (CCG) 4,700

some 96 vessels incl 29 navaids/tender, 11 survey/ research, 5 icebreaker, 4 PCO, 18 cutter, 10 PCI, 12 fisheries research, 4 ACV, 3 trg plus numerous lifeboats; plus **hel** 6 Bell-206L, 5 Bell-212, 16 BO-105

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND OCEANS (DFO) 4,650

some 90 vessels incl 35 AGOR/AGHS, 38 patrol, 17 icebreakers

Foreign Forces

UK 557: Army 500; Air Force 57

Europe

NATO

The debate over NATO's future role in a changing international environment has continued. On 12 February, during a speech at the IISS in London, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, the new NATO Secretary General, stressed the continuing emphasis on the need to improve capabilities to meet new missions. He mentioned as cornerstones of this process the **NATO Response Force**, **Prague Capabilities Commitment**, and **Allied Command Transformation (ACT)**, which were dealt with at length in last year's *Military Balance* (pp. 29–30).

Afghanistan (see p. 142) is NATO's first out of area operation, and is a crucial test of the Alliance's ability to deliver new capabilities. On 11 August 2003, NATO assumed responsibility for the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Kabul, which currently numbers around 6,500 troops drawn from 26 NATO allies, nine nations from the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, and two non-NATO, non-EAPC nations. This demonstrates NATO's unique capacity to command broad multi-national operations. In December 2003, NATO reached agreement to provide **Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs)** in the north and west, and at the NATO Defence Ministers' summit in Belgium on 1 December, Norway, Spain, Belgium, and Romania agreed to send additional military contingents to Afghanistan; Sweden also offered to send around 20 troops under NATO command. On 31 December, the German PRT in Kunduz came under ISAF command, the first expansion of ISAF outside Kabul. However, internal arguments over transportation and financial support delayed further necessary reinforcements. Thus the main topic at NATO Istanbul summit in late June 2004 was how the Alliance could address the reluctance or inability of member states to meet the new missions. At the summit, undertakings were made to reinforce ISAF with 1,500 additional troops – which were to deploy to Afghanistan in time for the October 2004 elections, and to make a total of nine PRTs. Moreover, in **Iraq**, NATO agreed to help train the nascent Iraqi armed forces as well as take part in the maritime counterterrorism operation *Active Endeavour*. The summit also stated a commitment to strengthen the **Euro-Atlantic Partnership**, and to introduce two initiatives – the **Mediterranean Dialogue**, and the '**Istanbul Cooperation Initiative**'.

The continued inability to provide basic security in Afghanistan is principally due to a lack of military personnel. The reticence of member states to live up to their obligations highlights the political problems impeding NATO reform. Moreover, there is frustration in the US that less than 2% of the more than 2 million military personnel that comprise the forces of its European NATO allies are currently deployed on operations – including in the Balkans or Afghanistan.

In a bid to overcome problems of deployability and readiness in the Alliance, preparations continue for the **NATO Response Force (NRF)**, NATO's first standing integrated reaction force. The NRF was activated on 15 October 2003 at AFNORTH headquarters in Brunssum, and is scheduled to reach initial operational capability by October 2004 and be fully operational by October 2006 with 21,000 personnel (joint air, land, and maritime components) deployable within 5–30 days either independently, as a spearhead, or as part of a coalition.

To further enhance capability the Joint Warfare Centre (JWC) staged Exercise ***Allied Action '03*** in Istanbul in November for the Allied Force North Europe (AFNORTH) Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) and Exercise ***Allied Action '04*** in June 2004, in Italy, for AFSOUTH's CJTF and NRF commands. By 2005, the JWC hopes to have introduced live exercises to complement its current simulated training. Plans are also underway to expand the JWC's operational-level training focus to tactical training for the NRF by January 2005.

The establishment of the NRF and JWC result from last year's reforms (see *The Military Balance* 2003•2004, p. 29) which included the setting up of **Allied Command Transformation (ACT)** and its

operational counterpart **Allied Command Operations (ACO)**. ACO controls the NRF programme, while ACT oversees not only the JWC, but the Joint Force Training Centre (JFTC) at Bydgoszcz in Poland and the Joint Analysis Lessons Learned Centre (JALLC) at Monsanto in Portugal.

In order to determine the requirements of 'new missions', NATO has been conducting a series of analytical activities which are intended to define the capabilities necessary for the future, and which should enable European nations to determine more accurately force requirements for national and collective defence. It is also hoped that through the medium of this analysis and ongoing transformation programmes, it will be possible to avoid any divergence between European nations and the US that could adversely affect capability.

Throughout the reform process, there has been a strong emphasis on achieving interoperability among NATO member states. Particular attention has been paid to command and control systems, as well as to networked platforms. At Istanbul, NATO endorsed the recommendation to proceed with the **Alliance Ground Surveillance System (AGS)**, the first major NATO procurement since AWACS in the 1970s. AGS, which parallels J-STARS in mapping ground movements and passing them on to battlefield commanders, has a transformational force-multiplying capability. If it proceeds on schedule, AGS will be operational in 2013, although it remains to be seen whether it will be a manned or un-manned programme.

In other cooperative projects, the air-surveillance system of the Baltic States, **Baltnet**, was integrated into NATO's Integrated Air Defence System on 7 April 2004. Data on Baltic airspace collected at the Regional Air Surveillance Coordination Center in Lithuania will be forwarded to NATO's joint operations centre in Germany.

Finally, the NATO **Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) battalion** became operational in July 2004. Inaugurated at a December 2003 ceremony in Prague, the battalion contains contingents from 13 nations and is led by the Czech Republic.

The intricate **Russia-NATO relationship** (see p. 100) of coordination and competition continues to evolve, though there are two areas of possible tension. The expansion of NATO up to the Russian borders, and NATO activity in the Caucasus are both issues which will shape the future of the relationship and future debate in the NATO–Russia Council (NRC). The NATO Secretary-General visited Russia in April to discuss the Alliance's cooperation with Moscow, as well as the impact of NATO expansion, on which Russia maintains a 'calmly negative' attitude. NATO's decision to base planes in Lithuania caused concern in Moscow. Nonetheless, President Putin decided to send Foreign Minister Lavrov to the April session of the Russia–NATO Council which included the new members. Lavrov also attended the Istanbul summit, where the future assistance programme to Georgia was laid out and where Russia was asked to fulfil its obligations to close its bases in Georgia. Portraying the issues so starkly frustrated the Russians, as it demonstrated that NATO does not regard the future of the bases as a bilateral matter between Georgia and Russia.

EUROPEAN SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY (ESDP)

In a 12 November 2003 speech on the European Union's security and defence policy (ESDP), Secretary-General of the Council of the EU and High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) Javier Solana stressed the need for 'preventive engagement' to counter threats and emerging crises. Several structural and operational measures have been undertaken to give the EU the capacity to meet those objectives. At the 12–13 December European Council summit in Brussels, progress was made on establishing ESDP structures, particularly two permanent planning cells, one attached to NATO HQ (SHAPE) and one within the European Military Staff (EUMS). At the same meeting, ministers approved a document detailing a European Security Strategy. *A Secure Europe in a Better World* is intended to identify threats to Europe and the EU's strategy for addressing them. The document stated that 'We need to develop a strategic culture that fosters early, rapid, and when necessary, robust intervention'.

The Council also agreed to establish an agency focusing on capabilities. In the first half of 2004, a small set-up team worked to establish the body's precise role. On 14 June 2004, foreign ministers gave formal approval for the establishment of the **European Defence Agency**, which is scheduled for full operational capability, with a staff of about 80, by the end of 2004. The agency will attempt several roles, including: assessing member states' capability goals and how best to meet them; judging progress in such efforts; encouraging cooperation on capabilities and armaments between member states; strengthening the industrial base and fostering technology research. Separately, the European Commission is proposing a significant expansion of funding available for security-related technology research. Finally, on 11 February 2004, **Germany,** the **UK** and **France**, announced plans for the formation of rapid reaction forces, to comprise 1,500-strong 'battle groups' with strategic airlift, artillery, communications and engineering support. These are expected to be ready for deployment in 2007 with a goal of being ready in under 15 days and the ability to stay in the field for at least 30 days but possibly for as long as four months.

PEACEKEEPING

European nations continued to expand their participation in EU, NATO, UN and national peacekeeping missions. In 2003, the EU had a total of 55,960 troops (including military observers) deployed on UN and international peacekeeping missions, a number which excludes operations executed on a national basis. This figure compares with 46,312 in 2002. If participation by non-EU NATO members is included, around 70,000 European troops have been deployed on operations outside their common boundaries. For example, a majority of EU members have at some point contributed troops to ISAF in Afghanistan.

On 5 June 2003, the EU launched *Operation Artemis* in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). This mission, under French command, ended on 1 September 2003. Meanwhile, *Operation Concordia* in **Macedonia** began on 31 March 2003 and ended on 15 December 2003, when it became a police mission (*Operation Proxima*) scheduled for one year's duration. In December 2004, the EU will take over the peacekeeping mission in **Bosnia** under the Berlin-plus arrangement with NATO. On 9 December 2003, Belgium offered 190 troops to train the DRC army, and in March 2004, several European nations sent troops to **Liberia**, while further missions in the southern **Caucasus** and **Moldova** are under consideration**.** But the lack of strategic airlift continues to hamper Europe's potential to carry out peace support operations independent of the US. While commitments by France, Germany, and Spain to purchase the Airbus A400M will fill the gap in projection capabilities, these aircraft are not likely to be ready for use before late 2009. However, as part of its latest defence review, the UK indicated that even when the A400M enters service, it will also purchase its existing four leased C-17 *Globemaster* aircraft, plus one more.

The increased focus on expeditionary operations has prompted adjustment to many countries' force structures. On the naval front, this has resulted in a focus on Landing Helicopter Dock (LHD) vessels, while Italy has an LPD specifically outfitted for disaster relief and France has two with extensive medical facilities. Meanwhile, Spain is expanding its amphibious capability with a new Strategic Projection Ship (of LHD-type), and Norway is forming a Task Group intended to secure coastal access for landings in multinational crisis operations. Finally, Sweden is configuring its five *Visby*-class corvettes, which will be capable of multi-national trans-oceanic deployment in addition to their role in homeland defence.

EUROPEAN REFORM ISSUES

Several European nations have taken steps to adapt their national militaries for flexibility and rapid response. In December 2003, the **UK**'s Defence White Paper stated the need to direct force planning towards multiple concurrent smaller or medium-sized operations, since a large scale conventional attack on the UK is unlikely. The continuing need for interoperability with the US was also stressed, as was the increasing emphasis on the need to move to a network-enabled approach. Then in July the UK announced

wide-ranging defence reforms, designed to meet the demands of the concept of **Network Enabled Capabilities (NEC)** which seeks to integrate sensors, weapons, and decision-makers, and which will also demand greater integration between agencies. The July 2004 announcement, entitled *Delivering Security in a Changing World – Future Capabilities*, focused on reducing manpower and platforms, while concentrating on new systems for the future. The most contentious part of the reform programme is the reduction of the Infantry by four battalions, to a total of 36; this move was seen by critics as being a cost-cutting measure, or a measure to save money for technology enhancements, inappropriate at a time when the army is committed to large-scale manpower-intensive operations which are unlikely to decrease for some time.

Key technology enhancements are the **UAV *Watchkeeper*** programme, which will incorporate aspects of NEC as it develops, while the **Future Rapid Effects System** (FRES) family of vehicles, which will start entering service in 2007, will provide mobility and firepower for the army's new structure of three medium brigades, and one light brigade in addition to the existing air assault and commando brigades. Financial pressures, coupled with the perceived strategic necessity of evolution are likely, therefore, to direct funds away from legacy systems.

Meanwhile, **Germany** will be closing 100 military bases and reducing its military by 35,000 to 250,000, as well as converting a number of A310's into Multi-Role Transport Tankers (MRTT), to assist mobility.

Defence Command **Denmark** has prepared a document that is intended to produce smaller forces for international missions, while **the Netherlands** is transforming its force structure to improve flexibility, operational effectiveness and joint operations capability. **Hungary** is preparing an elite anti-terrorism unit, and the EU and **Italy** have developed a gendarmerie for out-of-area policing whose first unit is due to be ready this year. Italy is also adapting its military structure, and will end conscription by mid-2005.

The **Czech Republic** has abolished conscription, as has **Slovenia**, which aims to have fully professional forces by the end of 2005. Another new NATO state, **Slovakia**, which reduced its compulsory military service from nine months to six, is re-examining its remuneration system this year, and has set a goal of full professionalisation by end-2006. As a good example of the transformation underway for new NATO members, Slovakia is implementing a series of reforms between 2002 and 2010 which will concentrate first on personnel and training, with equipment modernisation to follow by 2015. Changes to the rank structures of the Slovak armed forces have begun, and reform of air force, ground force, and support/training structures will be completed in 2004, 2005, and 2007 respectively. New doctrine is also being developed, and is to be completed by the end of 2006, at which time the overall target figure of 27,737 personnel will also have been reached. Modernisation of basic arms and equipment is to be completed by 2015, and it is anticipated that the focus will be on aircraft and information systems.

Date	Title	Location	Type	Participant Nations	Participant forces	Other
1–13 Sept	*Cooperative Key 2003*	Plovdiv, Bulgaria	Peace support operations, interoperability, humanitarian operations	Canada, France, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Turkey, US. Invitees: Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia. Partners: Azerbaijan, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Sweden, Switzerland	1000 military personnel and over 70 aircraft in a multi-national task force	
5–19 and 8–12 Sept	*Air Meet 2003*	Poland, Poznan and Powdiz air bases	Tactical composite air operations, suppression of air defence and electronic warfare	15 NATO countries, run by HQ Air Forces North, Ramstein	Over 80 aircraft including tanker and airborne early warning aircraft and ground-based air defence systems	
15–26 Sept	*Northern Light 2003*	Irish Sea, landing practice on Luce Bay on 20 Sept.	Crisis response, maritime and amphibious	NATO countries: Belgium, Canada, Demark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, US, UK, partners Sweden and Ukraine	8,500 personnel (800 amphibious and land troops), 50 ships and submarines, 15 fighters, military helicopters.	First activation of NATO maritime Higher Readiness Force HQ
25 Nov–2 Dec	*Cooperative Support 2003*	Salzburg, Austria	Logistics and interoperability in crisis response	Command of CINCSOUTHLANT, 13 NATO countries, 7 invitee countries, 11 partner countries. Observers: Algeria and Jordan	Seminar with 130 participants in crisis response operation of the CJTF	
20 Nov		Turkey	Air, land, and sea crisis response: rescue and evacuation, embargo, counterterrorism	Elite troops from 11 NATO countries	First elements of NATO Response Force (NRF)	

Table 2 **Selected NATO Exercises 2003–04**

Date	Title	Location	Type	Participant Nations	Participant forces	Other
3–14 Nov	*Arrcade Fusion 2003*	Sennelager Training Center, Germany	Computer-aided command post exercise for crisis management in Middle East scenario, focus on staff procedures and processes	Allied Command Europe Rapid Reaction Corps.		
3-14 Nov		Skovde, Sweden	Command, control, and coordination on international rescue and relief operations	20 participants, 18 countries. Organised by Swedish Rescue Services Agency.	PfP	
3-18 Nov	*Allied Action 2003*	Istanbul	Multinational crisis response operation: Joint Task Force deployment beyond Alliance territory	2000 personnel from 17 NATO countries, 10 partners		
19–25 Nov	*CME/ CMX 03*	Brussels and national capitals	Joint EU–NATO crisis management exercise testing standing arrangements for consultation and cooperation	EU: all member states, Council, Secretary-General, Commission, Satellite Centre. NATO: all allies, NATO HQ, national delegations, SHAPE		
16–26 Nov	*Cooperative Associate 03*	Sofia, Bulgaria	Joint peace support missions	NATO: Hungary, Spain, Turkey, US, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia 7 partners: Austria, Azerbaijan, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Ukraine	Commanders and staff. Also ICRC, UNHCR,	
2–12 Dec	*Viking 03*	Uppland Regiment, Enkoping, Sweden	Improve cooperation between civilian, police, and military within peace support operations, develop Peace Mission Simulation Network	20 NATO and partner countries; organised by Sweden under PfP framework; organisations such as Amnesty International, ICRC, UNHCR		

Date	Title	Location	Type	Participant Nations	Participant forces	Other
22–25 Jan	*Allied Reach 2004*	Joint Training Analysis and Simulation Center, Suffolk, US	Crisis response for mock 2007 scenario		Deployment of the NRF	
19 Feb–3 Mar	*Dogfish 2004*	Ionian Sea, aircraft operating from Sicily	Anti-submarine warfare	11 NATO countries: Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, US	Submarines, maritime patrol aircraft, surface ships, personnel	
8–12 March			Computer-simulated missile defence exercise	NATO–Russia		
25 May –8 June	*Allied Action 04*	Italy	Combined Joint Task Force command post exercise to practise deployment of deployable joint task force HQ for crisis response beyond NATO's traditional area	23 NATO member countries, 12 partners	2,600 personnel	
20–28 May	*Damsel Fair*	Kusadasi Bay, Turkey	Mine warfare planning, execution, and analysis, particularly mine clearance in support of peacekeeping	7 NATO member countries	1,000 personnel, mine countermeasures vessels, minelayers, explosive ordnance disposal teams, patrol boats, diver support vessels	
6–11 June	*Ample Train*	Oerland, Norway	Live logistics exercise, training fighter aircraft ground crew	Ten NATO countries	300 personnel	

Table 2 **Selected NATO Exercises 2003–04**

Date	Title	Location	Type	Participant Nations	Participant forces	Other
11–18 June	*Collective Effort*	Cesky Krumlov, Czech Republic	Interoperability of NATO logistics systems and procedural standardisation for out-of-area crisis response operations including handover to civil authorities	8 NATO member countries. Observers: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia. Led by NATO Joint HQ Centre	Over 500 soldiers	Biennial exercise
14–25 June	*Clean Hunter*	Mid-France to Denmark, UK to mid-Poland	Live-flying exercise for coordinated air operations	13 NATO members under HQ Allied Air Forces North, Ramstein, through Combined Air Operations Centres.	Run concurrently with and linked to other land and sea exercises to practise joint planning and operations	
22–25 June	*Kaliningrad 2004*	Kaliningrad *Oblast* of the Russian Federation	Field and strategic-level tabletop exercise for disaster management; field exercise counterterrorism and disaster response	NATO–Russia, EAPC countries, UNOCHA, EU, ICDO, industry representatives. 22 NATO and partner countries	1,000 personnel; Field exercise: rescue and consequence management units from Poland, Lithuania, Russia	
18 June –2 July	*Cooperative Partner 2004*	Varna, Bulgaria, and Black Sea	Maritime crisis response, interoperability among NATO as well as with Partner nations	NATO and partner nations, local and international non-governmental humanitarian relief organisations. Observers: Mauritania, Morocco	4,000 military personnel, over 40 ships, and 11 aircraft	

European countries are listed in the following order:
1 NATO members;
2 EU states; and
3 Central and east European countries

Belgium Be

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 40,800
(incl 1,800 Medical Service, 1,500 Joint Service)

RESERVES 13,750
Army 4,200 **Navy** 600 **Air Force** 1,600 **Medical Service** 850 **Joint Service** 2,200 **Territorial Support Units** 4,300

Army 24,800

1 joint service territorial comd
1 comd HQ (COMOPSLAND)
2 mech inf bde (each with 1 tk, 2 mech inf, 1 recce, 1 SP arty bn)
1 para-cdo bde (2 para, 1 cdo, 1 recce sqn, 1 arty)
1 SF Gp, 1 AD, 2 engr bn
1 lt avn gp (2 ATK, 1 obs bn)

RESERVES

Territorial Support 11 units

EQUIPMENT

MBT 143 *Leopard* 1A5
RECCE 119 *Scimitar*
AIFV 236 YPR-765 (25mm)
APC 202 M-113 (plus 284 'look-a-likes'), 76 *Spartan* (plus 7 'look-a-likes'), 4 YPR-765 (plus 56 'look-a-likes') 50 *Pandur* incl 'look-a-likes'
TOTAL ARTY 192
TOWED 105mm: 13 LG Mk II, 3 M-101
SP 105mm: 4 M-108; **155mm**: 112 M-109A2
MOR 120mm: 60; plus **81mm**: 118
ATGW 420 *Milan* (incl 218 YPR-765)
RL 66mm: LAW
AD GUNS 35mm: 51 *Gepard* SP
SAM 118 *Mistral*
UAV 3 *B-Hunter* systems (18 air vehs)

Navy 2,450

BASES Ostend, Zeebrugge. Be and Nl navies under joint op comd based at Den Helder (Nl)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 3

FRIGATES 3
FFG 3 *Wielingen* with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 8 *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 100mm gun, 2 × ASTT (Fr L5 HWT), 1 × 6 ASW rkt

MINE WARFARE 7

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 7
7 *Aster* (tripartite)

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 11
2 log spt/comd with hel deck, 1 PCR, 1 sail trg, 5 AT; 1 AGOR, 1 AG

NAVAL AVIATION

EQUIPMENT
HELICOPTERS
3 SA-316B *Alouette* III

Air Force 10,250

Flying hours 165
FGA 3 sqn with 36 F-16 MLU
FGA/RECCE 1 sqn with 12 F-16A(R)/B
FTR 2 sqn with 24 F-16A/B ADI (12 MLU ADX)
OCU with 8 F-16B
TPT 2 sqn
1 with 11 C-130H
1 with 2 Airbus A310-200, 1 *Falcon* 900, 2 *Falcon* 20, 2 ERJ-135LR, 2 ERJ-145LR
TRG 3 sqn
2 with *Alpha Jet* (1 flt with CM-170)
1 with SF-260
HEL 1 Hel Wg with *Sea King* Mk48 (SAR), 2 bn of A-109 (Obs), 1 bn SA-318 (Spt)

EQUIPMENT

90 cbt ac (plus 45 in store), no armed hel
AC 129 **F-16** (72 **-A**, 18 **-B**, plus 39 in store (110 to receive mid-life update)) • 6 ***Mirage* 5** (in store) • 11 **C-130** (tpt) • 2 **Airbus A310-200** (tpt) • 2 ***Falcon* 20** (VIP) • 1 ***Falcon* 900B** • 2 **ERJ-135 LR**, 2 **ERJ-145 LR** (tpt) • 7 **CM-170** (trg, liaison) • 33 **SF-260** (trg) • 29 ***Alpha Jet*** (trg)
HEL 5 *Sea King*, 23 A-109, 28 SA-318
ASLT 28 A-109BA
OBS 18 A-109A
SPT 28 SA-318 (5 in store)
MISSILES
AAM AIM-9 *Sidewinder*, AIM-120 AMRAAM
ASM AGM-65G *Maverick*
SAM 24 *Mistral*

Forces Abroad

GERMANY elms 1 mech inf bde (withdrawal to be completed in 2005)

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 250 **BOSNIA/CROATIA** (SFOR II): 4 **DROC** (MONUC): 5 **INDIA/PAKISTAN** (UNMOGIP): 2 obs **ITALY** (SFOR Air): 4 F-16A **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 6 obs **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 1 obs (KFOR): ε500

Foreign Forces

NATO HQ NATO Brussels; HQ SHAPE Mons
US 1,390: **Army** 788 **Navy** 94 **Air Force** 508
UK Air Force 183

Bulgaria Bg

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 51,000

(incl about 8,530 centrally controlled staff and MoD staff, but excl some 10,000 construction tps; perhaps 49,000 conscripts). Being restructured. To be 45,000
Terms of service 9 months

RESERVES 303,000

Army 250,500 **Navy** (to age 55, officers 60 or 65) 7,500 **Air Force** (to age 60) 45,000

Army 25,000

(incl conscripts)
3 Mil Districts/Corps HQ
1 with 1 armd bde, 4 regt Reserve and Territorial Comd, 2 bde (res)
1 with 2 mech, 1 arty bde
1 with 1 armd, 1 lt inf, 2 arty bde, 3 regt Reserve and Territorial Comd, 4 bde (res)
Army tps: 1 armd recce, 1 rocket, 1 engr bde, 1 SF comd, 2 engr, 2 NBC regt

EQUIPMENT

MBT 1,474: 1,042 T-55, 432 T-72
RECCE 18 BRDM-1/-2 (non-op)
AIFV 100 BMP-1, 114 BMP-23
APC 618 BTR-60, 1,025 MT-LB (plus 1,144 'look-a-likes')
TOWED ARTY 100mm: 16 M-1944 (BS-3); **122mm**: 195 M-30, 25 M-1931/37 (A-19); **130mm**: 60 M-46; **152mm**: M-1937 (ML-20), 205 D-20
SP ARTY 122mm: 692 2S1
MRL 122mm: 222 BM-21
MOR 120mm: 359 2S11 *Tundzha* SP
ATGW 200 AT-3 *Sagger*, AT-4 *Spigot*, AT-5 *Spandrel*
ATK GUNS 85mm: 150 D-44
AD GUNS 400: **23mm**: ZU-23, ZSU-23-4 SP; **57mm**: S-60; **100mm**: KS-19
SAM SA-7, 20 SA-3, 27 SA-4, 20 SA-6
SURV GS-13 (veh), *Long Trough* ((SNAR-1) arty), *Pork Trough* ((SNAR-2/-6) arty), *Small Fred/Small Yawn* (veh, arty), *Big Fred* ((SNAR-10) veh, arty)

Navy ε4,370

(incl ε2,000 conscripts)

COMMAND Northern Varna; **Southern** Burgas
BASES Varna, Burgas, Atya, Vidin, Balchik, Sozopol
SUBMARINES 1
SSK 1 *Pobeda* (FSU *Romeo*)-class with 533mm TT†
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 1
FRIGATES 1
FF 1 *Smeli* (FSU *Koni*) with 1 × 2 SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 2 × 2 76mm guns, 2 × 12 ASW RL
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 23
CORVETTES 7
1 *Tarantul* II FSG with 2 × 2 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM, 2 × 4 SA-N-5 *Grail* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun
4 *Poti* FS with 2 ASW RL, 4 ASTT
2 *Pauk* I FS with 1 SA-N-5 *Grail* SAM, 2 × 5 ASW RL, 4 × 406mm TT, 2 × 5 ASW RL
MISSILE CRAFT 6 *Osa* I/II PFM with 4 SS-N-2A/B *Styx* SSM
PATROL, INSHORE 10
10 *Zhuk* PFI<
MINE WARFARE 20
MINE COUNTERMEASURES 20
4 *Sonya* MSC, 4 *Vanya* MSC, 4 *Yevgenya* MSI<, 6 *Olya* MSI<, 2 PO-2 MSI<
AMPHIBIOUS 2 FSU *Polnocny A* LSM, capacity 150 tps, 6 tk
Plus 6 LCU
SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 16
3 AO, 1 diving tender, 1 degaussing, 1 AT, 7 AG; 3 AGHS

NAVAL AVIATION
EQUIPMENT
10 armed hel
HELICOPTERS
ASW 10 Mi-14 (3 operational)
COASTAL ARTY 2 regt, 20 bty
GUNS 130mm: 4 SM-4-1
SSM SS-C-1B *Sepal*, SSC-3 *Styx*

NAVAL GUARD
3 coy

Air Force 13,100

177 cbt ac, 25 attack hel, 1 AD Corps, 1 Tactical Aviation corps
Flying hours 30–40
FGA 1 Air Base with 39 Su-25 (35 -A, 4 -UB), 8 Su-22
FTR/RECCE 1 Air Base with 32 MiG-23, 59 MiG-21 bis, 21 MiG-29 (17 -A, 4 -UB), 18 MiG-21MF/UM
TPT 1 regt with 2 Tu-134, 2 An-24, 5 An-26, 6 L-410, 1 PC-12M, 1 Yak-40 (VIP)
SURVEY 1 An-30 (*Open Skies*)
HEL 1 Hel base with 25 Mi-24*, 8 Mi-8, 23 Mi-17, 6 Bell-206, 1 Bell 230
TRG 2 trg schools with 18 L-29 (basic), 28 L-39ZA (advanced), 6 PC-9M

MISSILES
ASM AS-7 *Kerry*, AS-14 *Kedge*
AAM AA-2 *Atoll*, AA-7 *Apex*, AA-8 *Aphid*, AA-11 *Archer*
SAM SA-2/-3/-5/-10 (20 sites, some 110 launchers)

Forces Abroad

IRAQ (Peace Support): ε466

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 34
BOSNIA (SFOR II): 1 pl **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 7 incl 2 obs **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 2 obs
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO (UNMIK): 1 obs

Paramilitary 34,000

BORDER GUARDS (Ministry of Interior) 12,000
12 regt; some 50 craft incl about 12 FSU PO2 PCI<
SECURITY POLICE 4,000
RAILWAY AND CONSTRUCTION TROOPS 18,000

Czech Republic Cz

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 45,000
(incl 1,700 MOD staff; ε6,000 conscripts)
Terms of service 9-12 months (conscription ends 31 December 2004)

Army 36,600

(incl conscripts)
1 rapid-reaction bde (2 mech, 1 AB, 1 recce, 1 arty, 1 engr bn)
1 mech bde (with 3 mech, 1 recce, 1 arty, 1 AD, 1 engr bn)
1 SF gp
1 arty, 1 SAM, 1 engr regt
9 trg and mob base (incl arty, AD, engr)

RESERVES
1 territorial def HQ: 2 trg and mob base, 1 engr regt, 14 territorial def comd, 3 civilian def base

EQUIPMENT
MBT 541 T-72M (30 to be upgraded)
RECCE some 182 BRDM, OT-65
AIFV 550 BMP-1, 186 BMP-2, 129 BPzV, 15 BRM-1K
APC 345 OT-90, 10 OT-64 plus 562 AIFV and APC 'look-a-likes'
TOTAL ARTY 528
TOWED 122mm: 79 D-30
SP 275: **122mm**: 2 2S1; **152mm**: 273 *Dana* (M-77)
MRL 122mm: 81 RM-70
MOR 93: **120mm**: 85 M-1982, 8 SPM-85
SSM FROG-7, SS-21
ATGW 721 AT-3 *Sagger* (incl 550 on BMP-1, 94 on BRDM-2), AT-5 *Spandrel*, AT-4 *Spigot*
AD GUNS 30mm: ε340 M-53/-59
SAM SA-7, ε140 SA-8/-13

Air Force 6,700

(incl AD and conscripts); 36 cbt ac, 58 attack hel
Integrated with Jt Forces 5 air bases, 1 AD base
Flying hours 60
FGA 1 sqn with 18 L-159, 1 sqn with 10 L-392A
FTR 1 sqn with 8 MiG-21
IN STORE 21 Su-22MK/UM3K, 4 L-29, 5 L-39ZA, 53 L-159, 5 Su-25
TPT 2 sqn with 8 L-410, 5 An-24, 5 An-26, 1 An-30, 2 Tu-154, 2 Yak-40, 1 *Challenger* CL-601
HEL 2 sqn (aslt/tpt/attack) with 2 Mi-8, 18 Mi-17, 18* Mi-24, 8 PZL W-3 (SAR)
TRG 1 regt with **ac** 21 L-29, 8 L-39C, 8 Z-142C, 1 L-410 **hel** 4 Mi-2
AAM AA-2 *Atoll*, AA-7 *Apex*, AA-8 *Aphid*, AIM-9
AIR DEFENCE 1 AD missile bde
SAM SA-6, SA-7, SA-8, SA-13

Forces Abroad

IRAQ (Peace Support): 109

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 19 **BOSNIA** (SFOR): 7 obs **CROATIA** (SFOR): 7 **DROC** (MONUC): 5 obs **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 2 obs **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 4 obs **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 3 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 4 obs **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 1 obs (KFOR): 408

Paramilitary 5,600

BORDER GUARDS 4,000
(1,000 conscripts)
INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES 1,600
(1,500 conscripts)

Denmark Da

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 21,180
(incl 680 joint service personnel, 5,800 conscripts; excluding some 7,400 civilians)
Terms of service 10 months (to be 4 months)

RESERVES 64,900
Army 46,000 **Navy** 7,300 **Air Force** 11,600
Home Guard (*Hjemmevaernet*) (volunteers to age 50) about 59,300 incl **Army** 46,400 **Navy** 4,500 **Air Force** 5,500 **Service Corps** 2,900

Army 12,500

(incl 5,200 conscripts; excluding 2,900 civilians)
1 op comd • 1 mech inf div with 3 mech inf bde (each 2 mech inf, 1 tk, 1 SP arty bn), 1 regt cbt gp (1 mech inf, 1 mot inf bn, 1 engr coy), 1 recce, 1 tk, 2 AD, 1 engr bn; div arty • 1 rapid reaction bde with 2 mech inf, 1 tk, 1 SP arty bn (20% active cbt str) • 1 recce, 1 AD, 1 engr coy, 1 MLRS coy • Army avn (1 attack hel coy, 1 recce hel det) • 1 SF unit

RESERVES
5 local def region (1–2 mot inf bn), 2 regt cbt gp (3 mot inf, 1 arty bn)

EQUIPMENT
MBT 180 *Leopard* 1A5, 51 *Leopard* 2
RECCE 36 Mowag *Eagle*
APC 288 M-113 (plus 369 'look-a-likes' incl 55 SP mor), 22 *Piranha* III (incl variants)
TOTAL ARTY 405
TOWED 105mm: 60 M-101; **155mm**: 97 M-114/39
SP 155mm: 76 M-109
MRL 227mm: 12 MLRS
MOR 120mm: 160 Brandt; **81mm**: 455 (incl 53 SP)
ATGW 140 TOW (incl 56 SP)
RL 84mm: 10,600 AT-4
RCL 84mm: 1,131 *Carl Gustav*
SAM *Stinger*
SURV ARTHUR
ATTACK HEL 12 AS-550C2 with TOW
SPT HEL 13 Hughes 500M/OH-6
UAV *Sperwer*

Navy 3,800

(incl 500 conscripts)
BASES Korsøer, Frederikshavn, Kapur (naval avn)

SUBMARINES 4
SSK 4
3 *Tumleren* (mod No *Kobben*) with Swe Type 61 HWT
1 *Kronborg* (Swe *Nacken*) with Swe Type 61 HWT (in refit)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 3
CORVETTES 3
FSG 3 *Niels Juel* with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, 8 *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 27
MISSILE CRAFT 4 *Flyvefisken* (Stanflex 300) PFM with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 6 *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 533mm TT
TORPEDO CRAFT 3 *Flyvefisken* PFT with 6 *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 533mm TT
PATROL CRAFT 20
OFFSHORE 4
4 *Thetis* PCO with 1 × 76mm gun, 1 *Lynx* hel
COASTAL 16
4 *Flyvefisken* (Stanflex 300) PFC with 1 × 76mm gun, 3 *Agdlek* PCC, 9 *Barsøe* PCC

MINE WARFARE 6
MINELAYERS 3
1 *Falster* (400 mines), 2 *Lindormen* (50 mines)
(All units of *Flyvefisken* class can also lay up to 60 mines)
MINE COUNTERMEASURES 3
3 *Flyvefisken* (SF300) MHC/MSC

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 12
1AE, 1 tpt; 3 icebreakers, 6 environmental protection, 1 Royal Yacht plus several AT and anti-pollution craft

NAVAL AVIATION
EQUIPMENT
HELICOPTERS
8 *Lynx* (up to 4 embarked)

RESERVES (Home Guard)
40 inshore patrol craft/boats

Air Force 4,200

(incl 100 conscripts)
Four air bases
Flying hours 165

TACTICAL AIR COMD
FGA/FTR 3 sqn with 62 F-16A/B (60 op, 2 attritional reserve)
TPT 1 sqn with 3 C-130J-30, 3 *Challenger*-604 (MR/VIP)
SAR 1 sqn with 8 S-61A hel
TRG 1 flying school with 28 SAAB T-17

CONTROL AND AIR DEFENCE GROUP
2 SAM bn: 6 bty with 36 I HAWK launchers plus STINGER
5 radar stations incl one in the Faroe Islands

EQUIPMENT

60 cbt ac, no armed hel
AC 60 **F-16A/B** (FGA/ftr) • 3 C-130J-30 (tpt) • 3 ***Challenger*-604** (tpt) • 28 **SAAB T-17**
HEL 8 **S-61** (SAR)

MISSILES

ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*, EGBU-12, GBU-24, GBU-31
AAM AIM-9 *Sidewinder*, AIM-120A AMRAAM
SAM HAWK, *Stinger*

Forces Abroad

AFGHANISTAN (OP ENDURING FREEDOM): 5 obs teams
KYRGYZSTAN (OP ENDURING FREEDOM): 75 incl C-130 contingent
IRAQ (Peace Support): ε470; 1 inf bn gp (380) incl det from L (90)

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (UNAMA): 1 obs (ISAF): 49 **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 4 **DROC** (MONUC): 2 obs **EAST TIMOR** (UNMISET): 2 obs **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 4 obs **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 5 obs **INDIA/PAKISTAN** (UNMOGIP): 7 obs **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 2 obs **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 11 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 2 obs **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 1 obs (KFOR): 370: 1 inf bn gp incl 1 scout sqn, 1 inf coy

Foreign Forces

NATO HQ Joint Comd North-East
UN HQ Standby High-Readiness Brigade (SHIRBRIG)

Estonia Ea

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 4,980
incl 2,410 conscripts
Terms of service 8 months; officers, NCOs and some specialists 11 months

RESERVES some 24,000

Army some 4,450

(incl 2,290 conscripts)
4 Defence Regions, 14 Defence Districts, 1 inf bde (5 bn), 1 arty • 1 guard, 1 recce bn • 1 peace ops centre, 1 peacekeeping bn(-)

RESERVES

Militia 8,500, 15 *Kaitseliit* (Defence League) units

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 7 BRDM-2
APC 20 BTR-80, 5 BTR-60/-70, some Bv-206
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 19 M 61-37; **155mm:** FH-70
MOR 81mm: 44; **120mm**: 14 2S11
ATGW *Milan* II, 10 *Mapats*, 3 RB-56 *Bill*
RL 82mm: 200 B-300
RCL 84mm: 109 *Carl Gustav*; **90mm**: 100 PV-1110; **106mm**: 30 M-40A1
AD GUNS 23mm: 100 ZU-23-2

Navy 335

(incl 130 conscripts)
Lat, Ea and L have set up a joint Naval unit BALTRON with bases at Liepaja, Riga, Ventspils (Lat), Tallinn (Ea), Klaipeda (L)
BASES Tallinn (HQ BALTRON), Miinisadam (Navy and BALTRON)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 3

CORVETTE 1
1 *Admiral Pitka* (Da *Beskytteren*) FS with 1 × 76mm gun
PATROL CRAFT 2
2 *Rihtiniemi* PCC

MINE WARFARE 4

MINELAYERS 0
But *Rihtiniemi* can lay mines

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 4
2 *Lindau* (Ge) MHC
2 *Frauenlob* (Ge) MSI

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 1
1 YDT

Air Force 195

1 air base and 1 air surv wg
Flying hours 120
ac 2 An-2, 1 PZL *Wilga*-35 **hel** 4 Robinson R-44

Forces Abroad

IRAQ (Peace Support): 45

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 7
BOSNIA (SFOR II): 1 **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 2
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO (KFOR): 98

Paramilitary 2,600

BORDER GUARD (Ministry of Internal Affairs) 2,600
(170 conscripts); 1 regt, 3 rescue coy; maritime elm of Border Guard also fulfils task of Coast Guard

BASES Tallinn
PATROL CRAFT 20
PATROL, OFFSHORE 3
1 *Kou* (*Silma*), 1 *Linda* (*Kemio*), 1 *Valvas* (US *Bittersweet*)
PATROL, COASTAL 6
3 PVL-100 (*Koskelo*), 1 *Pikker*, 1 *Torm* (*Arg*), 1 *Maru* (*Viima*)
PATROL, INSHORE 11 PCI<
AVN 2 L-410 UVP-1 *Turbolet*, 5 Mi-8 (In war, subordinated to Air Force staff)

France Fr

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 259,050
(incl 5,200 **Central Staff**, 8,600 ***Service de santé*** not listed)

RESERVES 100,000
Army 28,000 **Navy** 6,500 **Air Force** 8,000 **Gendarmerie** 50,000 **Medical Service** 7,000 **POL Service** 500

Strategic Nuclear Forces (4,800)

(**Navy** 2,200 **Air Force** 2,300 ***Gendarmerie*** 310)
NAVY 64 SLBM in 4 SSBN
SSBN 4
1 *L'Inflexible* each with 16 M-4/TN-71, SLBM, 4 × 533mm TT (SM-39 *Exocet* USGW, L5/F17 HWT)
1 *L'Inflexible* with 16M-45/TN-75, SLBM, 4 x 533mm TT (SM-39 *Exocet* USGW, F17 HWT)
2 *Le Triomphant* each with 16 M-45/TN-75 SLBM, 4 × 533mm TT (SM-39 *Exocet* USGW, F17 HWT)
AIRCRAFT
28 *Super Etendard* strike
AIR FORCE
3 sqn with 60 *Mirage* 2000 N(ASMP)
TKR 1 sqn with 11 C-135FR, 3 KC-135
RECCE 1 sqn with 5 *Mirage* IV P
CBT TRG 3 *Mystere* 20, 5 Alpha Jet

Army 137,000

(excluding 30,000 civilians) regt normally bn size
1 Land Comd HQ
5 Regional, 4 Task Force HQ
2 armd bde (each 2 armd, 2 armd inf, 1 SP arty, 1 engr regt)
2 mech inf bde (each 1 armd, 1 armd inf, 1 APC inf, 1 SP arty, 1 engr regt)
2 lt armd bde (each 2 armd cav, 2 APC inf, 1 arty, 1 engr regt)
1 mtn inf bde with 1 armd cav, 3 APC inf, 1 arty, 1 engr bde)
1 AB bde with 1 armd cav, 4 para inf, 1 arty, 1 engr, 1 spt regt
1 air mobile bde with 3 cbt hel, 1 spt hel regt
1 arty bde with 2 MLRS, 3 *Roland* SAM, 1 *HAWK* SAM regt
1 arty, 1 engr, 1 sigs, 1 Int and EW bde
1 Fr/Ge bde (2,500): Fr units incl 1 armd cav, 1 APC inf regt

FOREIGN LEGION (7,700)
1 armd, 1 para, 6 inf, 2 engr regt (incl in units listed above)

MARINES (14,700)
(mainly overseas enlisted)
11 regt in Fr (incl in units listed above), 10 regt overseas

SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES (ε2,700)
1 comd HQ, 1 para regt, 1 hel unit, 3 trg centre

RESERVES
Territorial def forces: 75 coy (all arms), 14 coy (engr, spt)

EQUIPMENT
MBT 614: 244 AMX-30B2, 370 *Leclerc*
RECCE 317 AMX-10RC (300 to be upgraded), 187 ERC-90F4 *Sagaie*, 1,442 VBL M-11
AIFV 384 AMX-10P/PC
APC 3,700 VAB (incl variants)
TOTAL ARTY 799
TOWED 155mm: 97 TR-F-1
SP 155mm: 255 AU-F-1, 18 AU-F-1TA, 5 *Ceasar* (being delivered)
MRL 227mm: 61 MLRS
MOR 120mm: 363 RT-F1
ATGW 700 *Eryx*, 1,348 *Milan*, HOT (incl 135 VAB SP)
RL 84mm: AT-4; **89mm**: 9,850; **112mm**: 9,690 APILAS
AD GUNS 20mm: 328 53T2
SAM 26 HAWK, 98 *Roland* I/II, 331 *Mistral*
SURV RASIT-B/-E (veh, arty), RATAC (veh, arty), Cobra
AC 2 Cessna *Caravan* II , 5 PC-6, 8 TBM-700
HELICOPTERS 418
ATTACK 292: 109 SA-341F, 156 SA-342M, 27 SA-342AATCP
RECCE 4 AS-532 *Horizon*
SPT 122: 21 AS-532, 101 SA-330
UAV 8 CL-289 (AN/USD-502), 2 *Crecerelle*

Navy 44,250

(incl 1,700 Marines, 6,800 Naval Avn plus 10,296 civilians)

COMMANDS SSBN (ALFOST) HQ Brest
TERRITORIAL CMD Atlantic (CECLANT) HQ Brest **North Sea/Channel** (COMAR CHERBOURG) HQ Cherbourg **Mediterranean** (CECMED) HQ Toulon **Indian Ocean** (ALINDIEN) HQ afloat **Pacific Ocean** (ALPACI) HQ Papeete
ORGANIC COMMANDS ALFAN/Toulon (Surface Ships) **ALFAN/Brest** (Surface Ships ASW) **ALFAN/Mines** (mine warfare) **ALAVIA** (naval avn) **ALFUSCO** (Marines) **ALFOST** (SS)
BASES France Cherbourg, Brest (HQ), Lorient, Toulon (HQ) **Overseas** Papeete (HQ) (Tahiti), La Réunion, Nouméa (New Caledonia), Fort de France (Martinique), Cayenne (French Guiana)

SUBMARINES 10

STRATEGIC SUBMARINES 4 SSBN (see **Strategic Nuclear Forces**)
TACTICAL SUBMARINES 6
SSN 6 *Rubis* with 4 × 533mm TT (SM-39 *Exocet* USGW, F17 HWT)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 34

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS
1 *Charles de Gaulle* CVN (40,600t), capacity 40 ac (typically 20 *Super Etendard*, 12 *Rafale M*, 3 E-2C *Hawkeye*, 5 hel) (2 *Dauphin*, 3 *Super Frelon*)
HELICOPTER CARRIERS (CVH) 1 *Jeanne d'Arc* with 6 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 2 × 100mm guns, capacity 8 SA-319B hel
DESTROYERS 12
DDG 12
2 *Cassard* with 8 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 2 SM-1MR SAM, 1 × 100mm gun, 2 × ASTT (Fr L5 HWT), 1 *Panther* hel
1 *Suffren* (Duquesne) with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 2 *Masurca* SAM, 2 × 100mm gun, 4 × ASTT (Fr L5 HWT)
7 *Georges Leygues* with *Crotale* SAM, 1 × 100mm gun, 2 × ASTT (Fr L5 HWT), 2 *Lynx* hel (Mk 46 LWT);
5 with 8 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM, 2 with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM
2 *Tourville* with 1 × 6 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, *Crotale* SAM, 2 × 100mm gun, 2 × ASTT (Fr L5 HWT), 1 *Lynx* hel (Mk 46 LWT)
FRIGATES 20
FFH 11; **FF** 9
6 *Floréal* with 2 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 100mm gun, 1 *Panther* hel
9 *D'Estienne d'Orves* with 1 × 100mm gun, 4 ASTT, 6 ASW mor; 4 with 2 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 6 with 4 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM
5 *La Fayette* with 8 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM, *Crotale* SAM, 1 × 100mm gun, 1 *Panther* hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 35

PATROL, OFFSHORE 1 *Albatros* PCO (Public Service Force, based in Indian Ocean)
PATROL, COASTAL 24
10 *L'Audacieuse* PCC, 8 *Léopard* PCC (instruction), 3 *Flamant* PCC (Public Service Force), 1 *Sterne* PCC, 1 *Grebe* PCC (Public Service Force) 1 *Arago*
PATROL, INSHORE 11
2 *Athos* PCI<, 2 *Patra* PCI<, 2 *Stellis* PCI<, 5 PCI< (manned by *Gendarmarie Maritime*)

MINE WARFARE 21

COMMAND AND SUPPORT 1 Loire MCCS
MINELAYERS 0, but SS and *Thetis* (trials ship) have capability
MINE COUNTERMEASURES 20
13 *Eridan* (tripartite) MHC, 4 *Vulcain* MCM diver spt, 3 *Antares* (route survey/trg)

AMPHIBIOUS 9

2 *Foudre* LPD, capacity 470 tps, 22 tk, 4 *Cougar* hel, 2 *Edic* LCT or 10 LCM
2 *Ouragan* LPD: capacity 370 tps, 22 tk, 2 *Super Frelon* hel or 4 *Puma* hel, 2 *Edic* LCT
5 *Champlain* LSM: capacity 140 tps, 12 veh
Plus craft: 5 LCU, 15 LCM

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 23

UNDER WAY SUPPORT 4 *Durance* AOR with 1 SA-319 hel
MAINTENANCE AND LOGISTIC 1
1 *Jules Verne* AR with 2 SA-319 hel
SPECIAL PURPOSES 14
8 trial ships, 2 *Glycine* trg, 4 AT/F (3 civil charter)
SURVEY/RESEARCH 4
3 AGHS, 1 AGOR

NAVAL AVIATION (6,800 incl 480 women)

ORGANISATION
Flying hours *Super Etendard*: 180–220 (night qualified pilots)
AIRCRAFT
NUCLEAR STRIKE 2 flt with *Super Etendard*
FTR 1 flt with *Rafale M*
MR 1 flt with *Nord*-262
MP 2 flt with *Atlantique*
AEW 1 flt with E-2C
TRG 2 units with *Nord*-262 *Rallye* 880, CAP 10
HELICOPTERS
ASW 2 flt with *Lynx* plus ASEW 1 flt with AS565MA
TRG 1 sqn with *Alouette*
SAR 1 flt with *Super Frelon*: 1 flt with *Daupin*
EQUIPMENT
58 cbt ac (plus 28 in store); 30 armed hel (plus 18 in store)
AIRCRAFT
10 ***Rafale* M** • 24 ***Super Etendard*** plus 15 in store • 14 ***Atlantique** 2** plus 9 in store • 13 ***Nord* 262** • 8 ***Xingu*** • 7 ***Rallye* 880*** • 7 **CAP-10** • 5 ***Falcon* 10 MER** • 3 ***Falcon* 50 MER** • 2 **E2C** ***Hawkeye*** • 5 ***Guardian***
HELICOPTERS
15 ***Lynx*** plus 17 in store • 9 **AS-565MA** plus 6 in

store • 21 ***Alouette* III** • 6 ***Super Frelon*** • 6 ***Dauphin* AS 365F**

MISSILES

ASM *Exocet* AM-39, ASMP

AAM *Mica*, AS 30 *Laser*, *Magic* II

MARINES (1,700)

COMMANDO UNITS (500) 5 groups: 2 aslt, 1 recce, 1 attack swimmer, 1 raiding

FUSILIERS-MARIN (1,200) 14 naval-base protection gp

PUBLIC SERVICE FORCE naval personnel performing general coast guard, fishery protection, SAR, anti-pollution and traffic surv duties: 1 *Albatros*, 1 *Sterne*,
1 *Grebe*, 3 *Flamant* PCC; **ac** 4 N-262 **hel** 4 SA-365 (ships incl in naval patrol and coastal totals). Comd exercised through ***Maritime Préfectures*** (Premar): ***Manche*** (Cherbourg), ***Atlantique*** (Brest), ***Méditerranée*** (Toulon)

Air Force 64,000

(incl strategic nuc forces, excl 6,000 civilians)
Flying hours 180

AIR SIGNALS AND GROUND ENVIRONMENT COMMAND

CONTROL automatic *STRIDA*, 5 radar stations, 1 sqn with 4 E3F

SAM 11 sqn (1 trg) with *Crotale*, *Aspic*, SATCP and AA gun bty (**20mm**)

AIR COMBAT COMMAND

FTR 5 sqn with *Mirage* 2000C/B/5F

FGA 6 sqn
3 with *Mirage* 2000D • 1 with *Jaguar* A • 2 with *Mirage* F1-CT

RECCE 2 sqn with *Mirage* F1-CR

TRG 2 OCU sqn
1 with *Mirage* F1-C/B • 1 with *Mirage* 2000/BC

EW 1 sqn with C-160 ELINT/ESM

AIR MOBILITY COMMAND (CFAP)

TPT 14 sqn
1 hy with DC-8F, A310-300, A319
6 tac with C-160/-160NG, C-130H
7 lt tpt/trg/SAR/misc with C-160, DHC-6, CN235, *Falcon* 20, *Falcon* 50, *Falcon* 900, A-319, TBM-700, N-262, AS-555

EW 1 sqn with DC-8 ELINT

HEL 5 sqn with AS-332, SA-330, AS-555, AS-355, SA-319

TRG 1 OCU with C-160, N-262, 1 OCU with SA-319, AS-555, SA-330

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

TRG *Alpha Jet*, EMB-121, TB-30, EMB-312, CAP-10

EQUIPMENT

478 cbt ac, no armed hel

AC 340 ***Mirage*** (11 **F-1B** (OCU), 43 **F1-CR** (recce), 43 **F1-CT** (FGA), 5 **MIVP** (recce), 115 **-M-2000B/C/5F** (65 -C (ftr), 32 -5F (upgraded C), 28 -B (OCU)), 61 **-M-2000N** (strike, FGA), 67 **-M-2000D**) • 5 *Jaguar*-E, 20 *Jaguar*-A (FGA) • 113* ***Alpha Jet*** (trg) • 4 **E-3F** (AEW) • 3 **A 310-300** (tpt) • 2 **A319** (VIP) • 2 **DC-8F** (tpt) • 1 **DC-8** ***Sarigue*** (AEW) • 14 **C-130 (**5 **-H** (tpt), 9 **-H-30** (tpt)) • 11 **C-135FR** (tkr) • 66 **C-160** (tpt/9-tkr) • 3 **KC-135** • 20 **CN-235M** (tpt) • 10 **N-262** • 17 ***Falcon*** (7 **-20**), 4 **-50** (VIP), 2 **-900** (VIP)) • 19 **TBM-700** (tpt) • 6 **DHC-6** (tpt) • 32 **EMB-121** (trg) • 92 **TB-30** (trg plus 50 in store) • 10 **CAP-10B/231/232** (trg) • 48 **EMB-312** (trg)

HEL 28 **SA-330** (26 tpt, 3 OCU) (*Puma*) • 7 **AS-332** (tpt/VIP) (*Super Puma*) • **3 AS-532** (tpt) (*Cougar*) • 4 **AS-355** (*Ecureuil*) • 41 **AS-555** (34 tpt, 9 OCU) (*Fennec*)

UAV 4 *Hunter*

MISSILES

ASM ASMP, AS-30/-30L, *Apache, SCALP* EG

AAM *Super* 530D, *Magic* II, *Mica*

Forces Abroad

GERMANY 3,200: incl elm Eurocorps and Fr/Ge bde (HQ, 1 inf, 1 recce regt)

ANTILLES (HQ Fort de France): 4,100: 4 regt (incl 2 mne inf, 2 SMA), 1 air tpt unit **ac** 2 C-160 **hel** 2 SA-330, 2 AS-555, **Navy** 1 FFH (1 AS-365 hel), 2 PC, 1 LSM ***Gendarmerie*** 2 AS-355, 3 coy

FRENCH GUIANA (HQ Cayenne): 3,100: 3 regt (incl 1 SMA), 2 PCI 1 *Atlantic* **ac**, 1 air tpt unit **hel** 4 SA-330, 3 AS-555 **Navy** 2 PC ***Gendarmerie*** 1 AS-355, 4 coy

INDIAN OCEAN (Mayotte, La Réunion): 3,600: 2 regt (1 mne inf, 1 SMA), 1 air tpt unit **ac** 2 C-160 **hel** 2 AS 555, 1 LSM, 1 spt **Navy** Indian Ocean Squadron, Comd ALINDIEN (HQ afloat): 2 FFH (2 AS-565), 4 PC, 1 AOR (comd), 1 LSM ***Gendarmerie*** 1 SA-319, 2 coy

NEW CALEDONIA (HQ Nouméa): 2,700: 1 mne inf regt; 6 ERC-90 recce; 2 SMA coy, 1 air tpt unit, det **ac** 3 CN-235 **hel** 2 AS-555, 5 SA-330 **Navy** 1 FFH (2 AS-565 hel), 2 PC, 1 LSM, 1 spt **ac** 1 *Guardian* MR ***Gendarmerie*** 2 AS-355, 5 coy

POLYNESIA (HQ Papeete) 2,400 (incl *Centre d'Expérimentation du Pacifique*): 1 mne inf bn, 3 SMA coy, 1 air tpt unit; 2 CN-235, **hel** 2 AS-332 **Navy** 1 FFH (1 AS-565), 2 PC, 1 LSM, **ac** 2 *Guardian* MR

CAR 200

CHAD 950: 2 inf coy, 1 ERC-90 recce sqn **ac** 5 Mirage F1 CT/CR, 3 C-160, 1 C-135 **hel** 3 SA-330

CÔTE D'IVOIRE 3,800

DJIBOUTI 2,850: 2 combined regt (incl 2 inf coy, 2

recce sqn, 1 arty bty, 1 engr coy; 1 sqn with **ac** 8 Mirage 2000, 1 C-160 **hel** 7 SA-330, 1 AS-555, 3 SA-342, 1 SA-319

GABON 800: 1 mne inf bn, 1 ERC-90 recce platoon **ac** 2 C-160 **hel** 1 AS-555, 4 AS-532

SENEGAL 1,100: 1 mne inf bn incl 1 ERC-90 recce sqn **ac** 1 C-160 **hel** 1 AS-555

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 565 **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 1,500 **COTE D'IVOIRE** (UNOCI): 185 incl 2 obs **CROATIA**: **SFOR Air Component** 11 *Jaguar*, 10 Mirage 2000C/D, 1 E-3F, 1 KC-135, 1 N-262 **DROC** (MONUC): 8 **EGYPT** (MFO): 15; 1 DHC-6 **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 1 **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 3 obs **HAITI** (MINUSTAH): 2 **ITALY** (DELIBERATE FORGE): 3 *Jaguar* **LEBANON** (UNIFIL): 205: elm 1 log bn **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 1 **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 3 obs **TAJIKISTAN** 120; 2 C-130 **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 25 obs (*Gendarmerie*) **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (KFOR): ε2,900

Paramilitary 101,399

GENDARMERIE 101,399

(incl 7,250 women, 1,966 civilians) **Territorial** 64,659 **Mobile** 17,715 **Schools** 4,661 **Overseas** 3,426 **Maritime**, **Air** (personnel drawn from other dept.) 3,293 **Republican Guard**, **Air tpt**, **Arsenals** 4,601 **Administration** 3,044

EQPT 28 VBC-90 armd cars; 155 VBRG-170 APC; 634 **60mm**, **81mm** mor; 7 PCIs (listed under Navy), plus 34 other patrol craft **hel** 12 SA-316/319, 32 AS-350 B/BA, 2 Eurocopter EC145

Foreign Forces

GERMANY 209: elm EUROCORPS
SINGAPORE AIR FORCE 200; 16 TA-4SU *Skyhawks* (Cazaux AFB)

Germany Ge

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 284,500

(incl 94,500 conscripts)
Terms of service 9 months; 10–23 months voluntary

RESERVES 358,650

(men to age 45, officers/NCO to 60) **Army** 297,300 **Navy** 11,500 **Air Force** 49,850

JOINT SUPPORT SERVICE COMMAND (tri-service)

Joint Support Comd
4 Military District

JOINT MEDICAL SERVICE (tri-service)

Joint Medical Comd
4 Medical District Comd
1 Immediate Medical Reaction Forces Comd

Army 191,350

(incl 73,450 conscripts)

ARMY FORCES COMMAND

I GE/NL Corps HQ
II GE/US Corps HQ
5 div (3 armed, 2 armd inf)
1 air-mobile div with 1 air-mech bed (4 regt), 1 army avn bde (5 regt)
1 special ops div with 2 AB (1 Crisis Reaction Force (CRF)), 1 SF comd (1 cdo/SF bde)
1 spt arms comd (forming)
1 SIGINT/ELINT bde, 1 spt regt
2 log bde

Summary of Corps cbt units

The 5 armd/armd inf div comd 13 armd/armd inf bde and the Ge elm of the Ge/Fr bde; 4 mech bde (reserve), 1 inf, 1 mtn bde; 7 arty regt, 7 engr bde, 7 AD regt

Bde differ in their basic org, peacetime str, eqpt and mob capability; 4 (2 armd, 1 inf and Ge/Fr bde are allocated to the CRF, the remainder to the Main Defence Forces (MDF). 1 armd inf div is earmarked for EUROCORPS, 1 armd div (incl 1 Pl bde) to Allied Rapid Reaction Corps (ARRC) and 1 armd inf div to the Multi-National Corps North East

EQUIPMENT

MBT 2,398: 670 *Leopard* 1A1/A3/A4/A5, 1,728 *Leopard* 2 (350 to be upgraded to A6)
RECCE 523: 409 SPz-2 *Luchs*, 114 TPz-1 *Fuchs* (NBC)
AIFV 2,122 *Marder* A2/A3, 133 *Wiesel* (with **20mm** gun)
APC 909 TPz-1 *Fuchs* (incl variants), 2,067 M-113 (incl 317 arty obs and other variants), 147 APCV-2
TOTAL ARTY 1,682
TOWED 314: **105mm**: 118 M-101; **155mm**: 196 FH-70
SP 155mm 664: 499 M-109A3G, 165 PzH 2000
MRL 200: **110mm**: 50 LARS; **227mm**: 150 MLRS
MOR 120mm: 504 Tampella
ATGW 1,915: 1,519 *Milan*, 186 RJPz-(HOT) *Jaguar* 1, 210 *Wiesel* (TOW)
AD GUNS 1,509: **20mm**: 1,155 Rh 202 towed; **35mm**: 354 *Gepard* SP (147 being upgraded)

SAM 143 *Roland* SP, *Stinger* (incl some *Ozelot* SP)
SURV 18 *Green Archer* (mor), 91 RASIT (veh, arty), 45 RATAC (veh, arty), Cobra
HELICOPTERS 525
ATTACK 199 PAH-1 (BO-105 with HOT)
SPT 326: 118 UH-1D, 107 CH-53G, 60 BO-105M, 28 *Alouette* II, 13 EC-135
UAV CL-289/AOLOS-289 (AN/USD-502), Luna, *Aladin*
MARINE (River Engineers) 13 LCM

Navy 25,650

(incl 3,720 Naval Avn; 4,950 conscripts)

FLEET COMMAND

Type comds SS, FF, Patrol Boats, MCMV, Naval Avn
BASES Glücksburg (Maritime HQ), Wilhelmshaven, Kiel, Olpenitz, Eckernförde, Warnemünde

SUBMARINES 12

SSK 11 Type 206/206A with 8× 533mm TT (*Seeaal* DM2 A3 HWT)
SSC 1 Type 205 with 8 × 533m TT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 13

DESTROYERS 1
DDG 1 *Lütjens* (T-103B; mod US *Adams*) with 1 × 1 *Standard* SM-1 MR SAM/*Harpoon* SSM launcher, 2 × 127mm guns, 6 ASTT (Mk 45 LWT), 8 ASROC (Mk 46 LWT)
FRIGATES 12
FFG 12
8 *Bremen* with 8 *Harpoon* SSM , *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 2 324mm ASTT (Mk 46 LWT), 2 *Lynx* hel
4 *Brandenburg* with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 1 VLS Mk-41 for *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 4 × 324mm ASTT (Mk 46 LWT), 2 *Lynx* hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20

MISSILE CRAFT 20
10 *Albatros* (Type 143) PFM with 4 *Exocet* SSM, and 2 × 533mm TT
10 *Gepard* (T-143A) PFM with 4 *Exocet* SSM

MINE WARFARE 23

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 23
5 *Kulmback* (T-333) MHC
12 *Frankenthal* (T-332) MHC
5 *Ensdorf* (T-352) MSC control and guidance each with 4 unmanned sweep drones
1 MCM/T-742A diver spt ship

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 38

UNDER WAY SUPPORT 2 *Spessart* AO (T-704)
MAINTENANCE AND LOGISTIC 12
2 *Berlin* spt (T-702)
6 *Elbe* spt, 2 small (2,000t) AOT, 1 *Lüneburg* log spt, 1 AE
SPECIAL PURPOSE 20
3 AGI, 2 trials, 8 multi-purpose (T-748/745), 1 trg, 5 AT, 1 icebreaker (civil)
RESEARCH AND SURVEY 4
1 AGOR, 3 AGHS (civil-manned for Ministry of Transport)

NAVAL AVIATION (3,700)

ORGANISATION
2 wgs, 7 sqn
AIRCRAFT
1 wg with:
FGA/RECCE 2 sqn with *Tornado*
TRG 1 sqn with *Tornado*
1 wg with:
1 sqn with *Atlantic*
1 sqn with *Atlantic*/Do-228
1 sqn with *Sea Lynx* Mk 88/88A
1 sqn with *Sea King* Mk 41
EQUIPMENT
65 cbt ac, 22 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
49 ***Tornado*** • 16 ***Atlantic*** (12 armed MR, 4 int) • 4 **Do-228** (2 pollution control, 2 tpt)
HELICOPTERS
22 ***Lynx* Mk 88A** (ASW/ASUW) • 21 ***Sea King* Mk 41** (SAR)
MISSILES
ASM *Kormoran, Sea Skua*, HARM
AAM AIM-9L *Sidewinder*

Air Force 67,500

(incl 16,100 conscripts)
Flying hours 150

AIR FORCE COMMAND

4 air div
FGA 4 wg with 8 sqn *Tornado*; 1 wg operates ECR *Tornado* in SEAD role
FTR 4 wg with 7 sqn F-4F, 1 wg with *Typhoon*
RECCE 1 wg with 2 sqn *Tornado*
SAM 6 mixed wg (each 1 gp *Patriot* (6 sqn) plus 1 gp *Hawk* (4 sqn plus 2 reserve sqn)); 14 sqn *Roland*
RADAR 2 tac Air Control regts, 8 sites; 11 remote radar posts

TRANSPORT COMMAND (GAFTC)

TPT/TKR 3 wg, 4 sqn with *Transall* C-160 (incl 1 OCU), 4 sqn (incl 1 OCU) with Bell UH-1D, 1 special air mission wg with Airbus A-310 (incl Tpt/Tkr), CL-601, 3 AS-532U2 (VIP)
TRAINING
FGA OCU with 36 *Tornado*
FTR OCU with 30 F-4F
NATO joint jet pilot trg (Sheppard AFB, TX) with 35 T-37B, 40 T-38A; primary trg sqn with Beech *Bonanza* (Goodyear AFB, AZ), GAF Air Defence School (Fort Bliss TX)

EQUIPMENT

384 cbt ac (66 trg (overseas)); no attack hel
AC 8 Typhoon, 152 **F-4** *Phantom* II (incl 7 in store), 262 ***Tornado*** (186 FGA, 35* ECR, 41 Recce), 1 **MiG-21**, 2 **MiG-23** (2 in store) • 1 **Su-22** • 83 ***Transall*** **C-160** (tpt, trg) • 7 **A-310** (3 VIP, 4 tpt/tkr) • 6 **CL-601** (VIP) • 35 **T-37B** • 40 **T-38A**
HEL 86 **UH-1D** (82 SAR, tpt, liaison; 4 VIP) • 3 **AS-532U2** (VIP)

MISSILES

ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*, AGM-88A HARM, *Taurus* 350
AAM AIM-9 *Sidewinder*, AA-8 *Aphid*, AA-10 *Alamo*, AA-11 *Archer*
SAM *Hawk*, *Roland*, *Patriot*

Forces Abroad

FRANCE: 209; Ge elm Eurocorps
POLAND: 67; Ge elm Corps HQ (multinational)
3 MPA in ELMAS/Sardinia
US: **Army** trg area with 35 *Leopard* 2 MBT, 26 *Marder* AIFV, 12 M-109A3G **155mm** SP arty **Air Force** 812 flying trg at Goodyear, Sheppard, Holloman AFBs, NAS Pensacola, Fort Rucker with 35 T-37, 40 T-38, 23 F-4F;
37 *Tornado*, msl trg at Fort Bliss
DJIBOUTI (OP ENDURING FREEDOM): **KENYA** (OP ENDURING FREEDOM): 150, 3 MPA **KUWAIT** (OP ENDURING FREEDOM): 50; 6 Tpz-1 *Fuchs* (NBC)

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 1,909 **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 1,000; 28 SPz-2 *Luchs* recce, TPz-1 *Fuchs* APC, hel 3 CH-53, 4 UH-1D **DJIBOUTI** hel 2 *Sea King*; 2 UH-1D **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 6 **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 12 obs **ITALY** (SFOR II/KFOR): 200 Air Force, 3 Tornado recce **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 13 **UZBEKISTAN** (ISAF): 163 **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (KFOR): 3,900; 26 *Leopard* 2 MBT, 25 *Marder* AIFV, 17 SPz-2 *Luchs* recce, 54 TPz-1 *Fuchs*, 21 ATF-2 APC, 10 M-109A3G SP arty, 6 *Wiesel* TOW ATGW; 3 CH-53, 9 UH-1D hel

Foreign Forces

NATO HQ Allied Rapid Reaction Corps (ARRC), HQ Allied Air Forces North (AIRNORTH), HQ Joint Command Centre (JCCENT), Airborne Early Warning Force: 17 E-3A *Sentry*, 2 Boeing-707 (trg)
BELGIUM elms 1 mech inf bde(-), being withdrawn
FRANCE 3,200: incl elm Eurocorps
NETHERLANDS 2,600: **Army** 2,300: 1 mech inf bde **Air Force** 300
UK 22,000: **Army** 22,000: 1 corps HQ (multinational), 1 armd div
US 69,790: **Army** 53,300: 1 army HQ, 1 corps HQ; 1 armd (-), 1 mech inf div (-) **Air Force** 15,900: HQ USAFE, (HQ 17th Air Force), 1 tac ftr wg with 3 sqn (2 with 42 F-16C/D, 1 with 12 A-10 and 6 OA-10), 1 tac airlift wg; incl 16 C-130E, 6 C-9A, 9 C-21, 2 C-20, 1 CT-43 **Navy** 330 **USMC** 260
ITALY 91: Airforce, NAEW Force

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Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 170,800
(incl 11,600 HQ staff and centrally controlled formations/units; 98,321 conscripts)
Terms of service **Army** up to 16 months **Navy** up to 19 months **Air Force** up to 19 months

RESERVES some 291,000
(to age 50) **Army** some 235,000 (Field Army 200,000, Territorial Army/National Guard 35,000) **Navy** about 24,000 **Air Force** about 32,000

Army 110,000

(incl 80,000 conscripts)

FIELD ARMY (to re-org)

3 Mil Regions • 1 Army, 2 comd, 5 corps HQ (incl 1 RRF - 2 to disband) • 5 div HQ (1 armd, 3 mech inf, 1 inf) • 5 inf div (3 inf, 1 arty regt, 1 armd bn) • 5 indep armd bde (each 2 armd, 1 mech inf, 1 SP arty bn) • 7 mech inf bde (2 mech, 1 armd, 1 SP arty bn) • 5 inf bde • 1 army avn bde with 5 avn bn (incl 1 ATK, 1 tpt hel) • 1 indep avn coy • Special Forces: 1 marine bde (3 bn), 1 special ops comd (incl 1 amph cdo sqn), 1 cdo bde (3 cdo, 1 para sqn) • 4 recce bn • 5 fd arty bn • 10 AD arty bn • 2 SAM bn with I HAWK
Units are manned at 3 different levels
Cat A 85% fully ready **Cat B** 60% ready in 24 hours
Cat C 20% ready in 48 hours

RESERVES 34,000
National Guard internal security role

EQUIPMENT

MBT 1,723 (325 to retire): 683 M-48A5, 628 M-60A1/A3, 412 *Leopard-1*
RECCE 130 M-8, 37 VBL, 8 HMMWV
AIFV 501 BMP-1
APC 131 *Leonidas* Mk1/Mk2, 1,509 M-113A1/A2
TOTAL ARTY 1,900
TOWED 729: **105mm**: 18 M-56, 445 M-101; **155mm**: 266 M-114
SP 400: **155mm**: 195 M-109A1B/A2/A3GEA1/

A5, 12 *Zuzana*, some PzH 2000 **175mm**: 12 M-107; **203mm**: 181 M-110A2
MRL 122mm: 115 RM-70; **227mm**: 36 MLRS (incl ATACMS)
MOR 107mm: 620 M-30 (incl 231 SP); plus **81mm**: 2,800
ATGW 290 *Milan* (incl 42 HMMWV), 336 TOW (incl 320 M-901), 262 AT-4 *Spigot*
RL 64mm: 18,520 RPG-18; **66mm**: 10,700 M-72
RCL 84mm: 2000 *Carl Gustav*; **90mm**: 1,314 EM-67; **106mm**: 1,291 M-40A1
AD GUNS 23mm: 506 ZU-23-2
SAM 1,000 *Stinger*, 42 I HAWK, 21 SA-15, 20 SA-8B, SA-10 (S-300) in Crete, originally intended for Cy
SURV 10 AN/TPQ-36 (arty, mor), 2 AN/TPQ-37(V)3
AC 43 U-17A
HELICOPTERS
ATTACK 20 AH-64A
SPT 9 CH-47D (1 in store), 76 UH-1H, 31 AB-205A, 14 AB-206

Navy 19,000

(incl 9,800 conscripts)
BASES Salamis, Patras, Soudha Bay
SUBMARINES 8
SSK 8
4 *Glavkos* (Ge T-209/1100) with 533mm TT, and *Harpoon* USGW (1 in refit)
4 *Poseidon* (Ge T-209/1200) with 533mm TT and *Harpoon* USGW
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 14
DESTROYERS 2
DDG 2 *Kimon* (US *Adams*) with 6 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 × 1 *Standard* SM-1 SAM, 2 × 127mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 8 *ASROC* SUGW
FRIGATES 12
FFG 12
4 *Hydra* (Ge MEKO 200) with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 × 127mm gun, 6 ASTT, 1 SH-60 hel
3 *Elli* (Nl *Kortenaer* Batch 2) with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 × 76mm gun, 4 ASTT, 2 AB-212 hel (4th to be commissioned in Nov 2002)
4 *Aegean* (Nl *Kortenaer* Batch 1) with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 4 ASTT, 2 AB-212 hel
1 *Makedonia* (ex-US *Knox*) (US lease) with *Harpoon* SSM (from ASROC launcher), 1 × 127mm gun, 4 ASTT, 8 *ASROC* SUGW
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 40
CORVETTES 5 *Niki* (ex-Ge *Thetis*) FS with 4 ASW RL, 4 × 533mm TT
MISSILE CRAFT 17
11 *Laskos* (Fr *La Combattante* II, III, IIIB) PFM, all with 2 × 533mm TT; 8 with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 5 with 6 *Penguin* SSM
4 *Votsis* (Fr *La Combattante* IIA) PFM 2 with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 2 with *Harpoon* SSM
2 *Stamou* with 4 SS-12 SSM
TORPEDO CRAFT 8
4 *Hesperos* (Ge *Jaguar*) PFT with 4 533mm TT
4 *Andromeda* (No *Nasty*) PFT with 4 533mm TT
PATROL CRAFT 10
OFFSHORE 4
2 *Armatolos* (Dk *Osprey*) PCO, 2 *Pirpolitis* PCO
COASTAL/INSHORE 6
2 *Tolmi* PCC, 4 PCI<
MINE WARFARE 13
MINELAYERS 1 *Aktion* (US LSM-1) (100–130 mines)
MINE COUNTERMEASURES 12
2 *Europe* MHC (UK *Hunt*)
8 *Alkyon* (US MSC-294) MSC
2 *Atalanti* (US *Adjutant*) MSC
AMPHIBIOUS 6
5 *Chios* LST with hel deck: capacity 300 tps, 4 LCVP plus veh
1 *Inouse* (US *County*) LST: capacity 400 tps, 18 tk
Plus about 61 craft: 2 LCT, 6 LCU, 11 LCM, some 31 LCVP, 7 LCA, 4 *Zubr* ACV
SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 20
2 AOT, 4 AOT (small), 1 *Axios* (ex-Ge *Lüneburg*) log spt, 1 AE, 3 AGHS, 1 trg, 2 personnel tpt, 6 AWT
NAVAL AVIATION (250)
EQUIPMENT
18 armed hel
HELICOPTERS
ASW 8 AB-212, 2 SA-319, 8 S-70B
SAR 2 AB-212
MISSILES
AAM *Penguin*

Air Force 30,200

(incl 7,521 conscripts)
TACTICAL AIR CMD
FGA/AD 14 sqns with A-7H, F-16CG/DG, F-4E, F-5A/B, *Mirage* F-1CG, *Mirage* 2000 EG/BG
AEW 1 sqn with Saab 340H *Erieye*, EMB-145H being delivered
RECCE 1 sqn with RF-4E
AIR SUP CMD
TPT 3 sqn with C-130H/B, YS-11, C-47, Do-28, *Gulfstream*
HEL 1 sqn with AB-205A, AB-212, Bell 47G, AS-332
CSAR 6 CSAR *Super Puma* being delivered
AIR DEFENCE
2 *Nike* and 1 *Patriot* SAM sqns, twin **35mm** guns
AIR TRAINING CMD
TRG 4 sqn with T-2C/E, T-37B/C, T-6A/B
EQUIPMENT
389 cbt ac, no armed hel

AC 96 **A-7H/TA-7H** • 86 **F-5A/B**, 10 **NF-5A**, 1 **NF-5B** • 63 **F-4E**/**RF-4E**, • 74 **F-16CG** (FGA)/**DG** (trg) • 25 ***Mirage* F-1 CG** (ftr) • 34 ***Mirage* 2000** (**EG** (FGA)/**BG*** (trg))-10 EG being upgraded to 2000-5 • (97 F-TF-104Gs in storage) • 2 Saab 340H *Erieye* (on loan from Swe AF pending delivery of 4 EMB-145/*Erieye*) • 4 **C-47** (tpt) • 10 **C-130H** (tpt) • 5 **C-130B** (tpt) • 2 **YS-11-200** (tpt) • 13 **Do-28** (tpt) • 2 ***Gulfstream* I/V** (VIP tpt) • 10 **T-2C** • 35 **T-2E** (trg) • 34 **T-37B/C** (trg) • 20 **T-6A** • 25 **T-6B**

HEL 13 **AB-205A** (SAR) • 4 **AS-332** • 1 **AB-206** • 4 **AB-212** (VIP, tpt) • 7 **Bell 47G** (liaison)• 6 **CSAR AS-332** to be delivered

MISSILES

ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*, AGM-88 HARM, SCALP EG

AAM AIM-7 *Sparrow*, AIM-9 *Sidewinder* L/P, R-550 *Magic* 2, AIM 120 AMRAAM, *Super* 530D, *Mica*

SAM 1 bn with 36 *Nike Hercules*, 6 *Patriot* PAC-3 bty, 12 bty with *Skyguard*, 40 *Sparrow*, 4 SA-15, 9 *Crotale*, **35mm** guns

Forces Abroad

CYPRUS 1,250: incl 1 mech bde and officers/NCO seconded to Greek-Cypriot forces

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

ADRIATIC (*Sharp Guard* if re-implemented): 2 MSC **AFGHANISTAN** (ISAF): 127 **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 250 **SFOR Air Component** 1 C-130 **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 3 obs **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 4 obs **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 1 obs **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (KFOR): 1,700

Paramilitary 4,000

COAST GUARD AND CUSTOMS 4,000

some 100 patrol craft, **ac** 2 Cessna *Cutlass*, 2 TB-20 *Trinidad*

Foreign Forces

NATO HQ Joint Command South-Centre (SOUTHCENT). (COMMZ(S)): ε18 spt tps from 6 countries for KFOR

US 538: **Army** 52 **Navy** 418; facilities at Soudha Bay **Air Force** 68; air base gp; facilities at Iraklion

Hungary Hu

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε32,300

incl 850 MOD and general staff; some 2,000 conscripts; conscription ends in November 2004)

Terms of service 6 months

RESERVES 44,000

Army 35,200 **Air Force** 8,800 (to age 50)

Land Forces ε23,950

(being re-org)

1 Land Forces HQ, 1 garrison comd

2 inf bde lt (7 lt inf bn)

1 engr bde

1 MP regt

1 armd, 2 recce, 1 NBC bn, 2 trg centre, 1 log regt

1 army maritime wing

RESERVES

4 mech inf bde

EQUIPMENT

MBT 704: 466 T-55, 238 T-72

RECCE 104 FUG D-442

AIFV 490 BMP-1, 12 BRM-1K, 178 BTR-80A

APC 459 BTR-80, 335 PSZH D-944 (82 in store), 4 MT-LB (plus 310 APC and AIFV 'look-a-like' types)

TOTAL ARTY 750

TOWED 122mm: M-1938 (M-30); **152mm**: D-20

SP 122mm: 2S1

MRL 122mm: BM-21

MOR 82mm: 50; **120mm**: M-120

ATGW 30 AT-4 *Spigot* (incl BRDM-2 SP), 224 AT-5 *Spandrel*

ATK GUNS 85mm: 162 D-44 (all in store); **100mm**: 106 MT-12

AD GUNS 57mm: 186 S-60 (43 in store)

SAM 60 SA-14

SURV PSZNR-5B, SZNAR-10

Army Maritime Wing (60)

BASE Budapest

RIVER CRAFT 9

6 *Nestin* MSI (riverine), 6 other craft

Air Force Command 7,500

27 cbt ac (plus 55 in store), 32 attack hel

Flying hours 50

FGA 1 tac ftr wg with 27 MiG-29A/UB
IN STORE some 100 MiG-21, MiG-23, MiG-29, Su-22
ATTACK HEL 1 cbt hel sqn with 32 Mi-24
TPT 1 mixed tpt wg, ac 5 An-26, hel, 35 Mi-8, 10 Mi-17, 1 Mi-9 (Cmd Post)
TRG 9 Yak-52
AAM AA-2 *Atoll*, AA-8 *Aphid*, AA-10 *Alamo*, AA-11 *Archer*
ASM AT-2 *Swatter*, AT-6 *Spiral*
AD 1 Cmd and Radar Reg, 1 AD Msl Bde
SAM 2 mixed AD msl regt with 20 SA-6, 45 *Mistral*, 20 SA-6

Forces Abroad

IRAQ (Peace Support): 293

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 130
BOSNIA (SFOR II): 4 obs plus 150 tps (engr)
CYPRUS (UNFICYP): 122 **EGYPT** (MFO): 41 mil pol
GEORGIA (UNOMIG): 7 obs **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 7 obs **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 1 (KFOR): 294; 1 mech inf bn

Paramilitary 14,000

BORDER GUARDS (Ministry of Interior) 12,000 (to reduce)
11 districts/regts plus 1 Budapest district (incl 7 rapid-reaction coy; 68 BTR-80 APC)

Iceland Icl

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE Nil

Paramilitary 130

COAST GUARD 130
BASE Reykjavik
PATROL CRAFT 3
2 *Aegir* PCO with hel, 1 *Odinn* PCO with hel deck
RESEARCH CRAFT 1 Baldur
AVN ac 1 F-27-200, **hel** 1 SA-365N, 1 AS-332 L1

Foreign Forces

NATO Island Commander Iceland (ISCOMICE, responsible to CINCEASTLANT)
US 1,658: **Navy** 960; MR: 1 sqn with 4 P-3C **USMC** 48
Air Force 650; 4 HH-60G
NETHERLANDS 16: **Navy** 1 P-3C

Italy It

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 194,000
(incl ε11,000 conscripts)
Terms of service all services 10 months (conscription ends in December 2004)

RESERVES 63,200 (immediate mobilisation)
Army 11,900 (500,000 obligation to age 45) **Navy** 21,000 (to age 39 for men, variable for officers to 73) **Air Force** 30,300 (to age 25 or 45 (specialists))

Army 116,000

(incl ε6,000 conscripts)
1 Op Comd HQ, 1 Corps HQ
1 Projection Force HQ with 1 sigs bde
1 mtn force with 3 mtn bde, 1 engr, 1 avn regt, 1 alpine AB bn
2 div defence force
1 with 1 armd, 1 mech, 1 armd cav, 1 AB, 1 airmobile bde, 1 engr regt
1 with 5 mech bde, 1 engr, 1 avn regt
1 spt comd with
1 AD div: 2 HAWK SAM, 2 SHORAD regt
1 arty bde: 1 hy arty, 2 arty, 1 NBC regt
1 engr bde (4 regt)
1 log div (8 regt)
1 avn bde: 3 avn regt, 1 avn bn
1 CIS-EW comd with 2 sig bde, 1 IEW bde

EQUIPMENT

MBT 715 *Leopard* 1 (594 A2, 121 A5), 378 *Centauro* B-1, 200 *Ariete*
AIFV 98 VCC-80 *Dardo*
APC 1,323 M-113 (incl variants), 567 VCC-1, 1,252 VCC-2, 57 Fiat 6614, 91 BV-206
AAV 14 LVTP-7
TOTAL ARTY 1,306
TOWED 240: **105mm**: 74 Model 56 pack; **155mm**: 162 FH-70, 4 M-114 (in store)
SP 155mm: 260 M-109G/L; **203mm**: 1 M-110
MRL 227mm: 22 MLRS
MOR 120mm: 724 Brandt, 59 RT-F1; **81mm**: 1,200
ATGW 426 I-TOW, 1,000 *Milan*
RL 1,430 *Panzerfaust* 3
RCL 80mm: 434 *Folgore*
AD GUNS 25mm: 120 SIDAM SP
SAM 66 HAWK, 80 *Stinger*, 46 *Skyguard/Aspide*
AC 3 Do-228, 3 P-180
HELICOPTERS
ATTACK 56 A-129 (45 EA, 11 ESS)
ASLT 25 A-109, 61 AB-206
SPT 80 AB-205A, 58 AB-206 (obs), 18 AB-212, 22

AB-412, 30 CH-47C
UAV 5 *Mirach* 20

Navy 34,000

(incl 2,000 Naval Avn, 1,500 Marines; 1,500 conscripts)
COMMANDS 1 Fleet Commander CINCNAV (also NATO COMEDCENT) **6 Area Commands** Upper Tyrrhenian, Ionian and Strait of Otranto, Rome, Sardinia, Sicily and Adriatic
BASES La Spezia (HQ), Taranto (HQ), Brindisi, Augusta

SUBMARINES 6

SSK 6
4 *Pelosi* (imp *Sauro*) with 6 × 533mm TT (Type 184 HWT)
1 *Sauro* with 6 × 533mm TT (Type 184 HWT)
1 *Todaro* with 6 x 533mm TT (Type 184 HWT) - ISD mid-2005

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 17

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS 1 *G. Garibaldi* CVS with standard composition of 6 AV-8B *Harrier* V/STOL or 4 SH-3 *Sea King* hel
DESTROYERS 4
DDG 4
2 *Luigi Durand de la Penne* (ex-*Animoso*) with 2 × 4 *Teseo* SSM, 1 *Standard* SM-1 MR SAM, 1 × 127mm gun, 6 × 324mm ASTT (Mk 46 LWT), 2 AB-212 hel
2 *Audace* with 4 *Teseo* SSM, 1 *Standard* SM-1 MR SAM, 1 × 127mm gun, 2 AB-212 hel
FRIGATES 12
FFG 12
8 *Maestrale* with 4 *Teseo* SSM, *Aspide* SAM, 1 × 127mm gun, 2 × 533mm ASTT, 2 AB-212 hel
4 *Artigliere* with 8 *Teseo* SSM, 8 *Aspide* SAM, 1 × 127mm gun, 1 AB-212 hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 21

CORVETTES 8 *Minerva* FS with *Aspide* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun
PATROL, OFFSHORE 10
4 *Cassiopea* PCO with 1 × 76mm gun, 1 AB-212 hel,
4 *Comandante Cigala Fuligosi* PCO with 1 × 76mm gun, 1 AB 212 hel
2 *Sirio* PCO with 1 x 76mm gun, 1 AB-212 hel
PATROL, COASTAL 3
3 *Esplatore* PCC

MINE WARFARE 13

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 13
1 MCCS (ex *Alpino*)
4 *Lerici* MHC/MSC
8 *Gaeta* MHC/MSC

AMPHIBIOUS 3

2 *San Giorgio* LPD: capacity 350 tps, 30 trucks, 2 SH-3D or 1 CH-47 hel, 6 landing craft, 36 CVT
1 *San Giusto* LPD: capacity as above
Plus some 30 craft: about 3, 10 LCM and 20 LCVP

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 98

1 Etna AORL; 2 *Stromboli* AOR; 3 AGOR, 7 AT (plus 9 coastal and 33 harbour AT); 4 water tenders; 4 AWT, 1 ARS; 11 coastal transport; 7 fuel TKR; 7 training ship sail AXS; 2 diving tender YDT; 3 research ships; 4 trials ships (AGE)

NAVAL AVIATION (2,000)

EQUIPMENT
17 cbt ac; 63 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
FGA/SQN with 15 AV-8B
TRG 2 TAV-8B
HELICOPTERS
ASW 5 hel sqn, 12 SH-3D, 29 AB-212, 12 EH-101
AMPH ASLT 5 SH-3D, 5 AB-212
MISSILES
AAM AIM-9L *Sidewinder,* AIM-120 AMRAAM
AGM 65 *Maverick*
ASM *Marte* Mk 2

SPECIAL FORCES (Special Forces Command – COMSUBIN)

4 gp; 1 diving op; 1 Navy SF op; 1 school; 1 research

MARINES IT Landing Force (1,500)

1 op regt (San Marco regt – 1,300); 1 Log regt, 1 LC Gp

EQUIPMENT

40 VCC-2 APC, 18 AAV-7 AAV; 4 Brandt **120mm**, 8 **81mm** mor, 6 *Milan* ATGW, *Stinger* SAM

Air Force 48,000

(incl 3,200 conscripts)
AFHO 2 Inspectorates (Naval Aviation, Flight Safety), 1 Op Cmd (responsible for 2 op div and 3 op bde),
1 Force Cmd, 1 Logs Cmd, 1 Trg Cmd
FGA 8 sqn
4 with *Tornado* IDS • 4 with AMX (50% of 1 sqn devoted to recce)
FTR 5 sqn
1 with Typhoon • 1 with *Tornado* ADV • 3 with F-16
MR 1 sqn with BR 1150 *Atlantic* (OPCON to Navy)
EW 1 ECM/recce sqn with G-222VS, PD-808, P-180, P-166DL-3
TPT 1 sqn with G-222, 2 with C-130J
TKR/TPT/CAL 1 sqn with B707-320C, G-222 RM, G-222 TM
LIAISON 2 sqn with **ac** *Falcon* 50, *Falcon* 900EX, A319CJ **hel** SH-3D
TRG
4 sqn with AMX-T, MB-339A, MB-339CD, SF-260M
1 sqn with MB-339A (aerobatic team)
1 sqn with **hel** NH-500
CSAR 1 sqn with **hel** HH-3F
SAR 3 det with HH-3F, 4 det with AB-212

AD 12 bty: 3 HSAM bty with *Nike Hercules*, 9 SAM bty with *Spada*

EQUIPMENT

220 cbt ac (plus 101 in store), 6 armed hel
AC 82 ***Tornado*** (69 IDS, 13 ADV) (plus 21 IDS in store) • 34 F-16 (30 F-16A, 4 F-16B) (on lease) • 5 Typhoon • 62 **AMX** (44 (FGA), 18**-T** (trg)) (plus 35 FGA/5-T in store) • 58 **MB-339** (17 aero team, 41 trg) • 24* **MB-339CD** (plus 1 in store) • 13* ***Atlantic*** (MR) (plus 5 in store) • 2 **Boeing-707-320** (tkr/tpt) (plus 2 in store) • 19 **C-130J** (tpt/tkr) • 14 **G-222** (tpt/tac/calibration) • 3 **Airbus A319CJ** • 2 ***Falcon* 50** (VIP) (plus 2 in store), 3 ***Falcon* 900EX** (VIP) • 4 **P-166-DL3** (liaison/trg) (plus 2 in store) • 6 **P-180** (liaison) (plus 6 in store) • 31 **SF-260M** (trg) (plus 3 in store) • 21 **SIAI-208** (liaison) (plus 2 in store)
HEL 21 **HH-3F** (15 SAR, 6* CSAR) (plus 12 in store)• 1 **SH-3D** (liaison/VIP) (plus 1 in store) • 31 **AB-212** (SAR) (plus 4 in store) • 44 **NH-500D** (trg) (plus 6 in store)

MISSILES

ASM AGM-88 HARM, *Kormoran*
AAM AIM-9L *Sidewinder*, *Sky Flash*, *Aspide*, AIM-120 AMRAAM
SAM *Nike Hercules*, *Aspide*

Forces Abroad

GERMANY 91: **Air Force, NAEW Force**
MALTA 16: **Air Force** with 2 AB-212
US 38: **Air Force** flying trg
CANADA 12: **Air Force** flying trg
IRAQ (Peace Support): 2,800; 1 mech inf bde, 1 mne coy, 1 *Carabinieri* det

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 491 (ENDURING FREEDOM): 256 **ALBANIA** (COMMZ-W): 618 spt tps for KFOR **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 979 **DROC** (MONUC): 3 **EGYPT** (MFO): 75 **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 44 **INDIA/PAKISTAN** (UNMOGIP): 7 obs **LEBANON** (UNIFIL): 52; hel unit **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 7 obs **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 5 obs **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 1 (KFOR): 2,530

Paramilitary 254,300

CARABINIERI 111,800

(Ministry of Defence – under command of the Chief of Defence Staff but remain under the control of Ministry of Interior for civil police functions)
Territorial 5 inter-regional, 19 regional, 102 provincial comd, 10 territorial dept, 1 gp comd **Trg** HQ and 5 school **Mobile def** 1 div, special units with 1 Ministry of Foreign Affairs Carabinieri comd, 8 other comd with tp, 1 hel gp; 1 mobile div: 2 bde (1 with 2 mobile regt), 1 AB regt, 11 mobile bn, 1 Special Intervention Group (GIS)), 1 mounted cav regt

EQUIPMENT 18 Fiat 6616 armd cars; 10 VCC-1, 16 VCC-2 APC **hel** 24 A-109, 38 AB-206, 30 AB-412 **craft** 72 PCC, 68 PCI, 28 PCR<, 5 diving spt

PUBLIC SECURITY GUARD 79,000 (Ministry of Interior)

11 mobile units; 40 Fiat 6614 APC **ac** 5 P-68 **hel** 12 A-109, 20 AB-206, 9 AB-212

FINANCE GUARDS 63,500 (Treasury Department)

14 Zones, 20 Legions, 128 gp **ac** 5 P-166-DL3 **hel** 15 A-109, 65 Breda-Nardi NH-500M/MC/MD; 3 PCI; plus about 300 boats

HARBOUR CONTROL (*Capitanerie di Porto*) (8,700)

(subordinated to Navy in emergencies): 22 PCI, 400+ boats; 9 AB-412 (SAR), 14 P-166, 1 ATR42

Foreign Forces

NATO HQ Allied Forces South Europe, HQ Allied Air Forces South (AIRSOUTH), HQ Allied Naval Forces South (NAVSOUTH), HQ Joint Command South (JCSOUTH), HQ 5 Allied Tactical Air Force (5 ATAF)
US 15,474: **Army** 3,070; 1 inf bn gp **Navy** 7,780 **Air Force** 4,550 **USMC** 74
DELIBERATE FORGE COMPONENTS 3 *Jaguar* **GE** 18 *Tornado*, 2 F-4 **US** 42 F-16C/D, 2 P-3C

Latvia Lat

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 4,880

(incl 1,600 conscripts)
Terms of service 12 months

RESERVES 13,050

National Guard

Army 4,000

(incl 1,440 conscripts)
1 mobile rifle bde with 1 inf bn • 1 recce bn • 1 HQ bn • 1 engr bn • 1 arty bty • 1 peacekeeping coy (bn to form) • 1 SF team

RESERVES

National Guard 4 inf bde, 20 inf bn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 3 T-55 (trg)
RECCE 2 BRDM-2
APC 13 *Pskbil* m/42
TOWED ARTY 100mm: 26 K-53

MOR 82mm: 5; **120mm**: 32
RL 84mm: 82 AT-4
RCL 84mm: *Carl Gustav*
AD GUNS 14.5mm: 12 ZPU-4; **40mm**: 18 L/70

Navy 620

(incl 57 conscripts)
Lat, Ea and L have set up a joint Naval unit* BALTRON with bases at Liepaja, Riga, Ventspils (Lat), Tallinn (Ea), Klaipeda (L). *Each nation contributes 1–2 MCMVs
BASES Liepaja, Riga (HQ), Ventspils

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4

PATROL COASTAL 1
1 *Storm* PFB, 1 Bofors TAK-76 (76mm), 1 L-70 (40mm)

MINE WARFARE 3

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 3
2 *Kondor* II MSC, 1 *Linday* MHC

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 1
1 *Vindar* CL

COASTAL GUARD (250, part of Navy)
8 patrol craft: 1 *Ribnadzor* PCC, 5 KBV 236 PCI, 2 PCI<

Air Force 250

AC 13 An-2, 1 L-410, 5 PZL *Wilga*
HEL 3 Mi-2, 2 Mi-8

Forces Abroad

IRAQ (Peace Support): 100

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 2 **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 1

Paramilitary 3,200

BORDER GUARD (Ministry of Internal Affairs) 3,200
1 bde (7 bn)

Lithuania L

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 13,510
(incl 3,950 conscripts) *Terms of service* 12 months

RESERVES 246,200
14,800 **first line** (ready 72 hrs, incl 8,200 National Defence Voluntary Forces, 231,400 **second line** (age up to 59)

Army 11,600

(incl 1,500 National Defence Voluntary Forces; 3,531 conscripts)
1 mil region, 1 reaction bde (2 mech inf, 2 mot inf, 1 arty bn), 1 indep mot inf, 1 Jaeger bn, 1 trg regt, 1 engr, 1 staff bn, 1 SF unit

EQUIPMENT
RECCE 10 BRDM-2
APC 22 BTR-60, 11 *Pskbil* m/42D, 10 MT-LB, 94 M-113A1
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 72 M-101
MOR 120mm: 61 M-43
ATGW *Javelin*
RL 73mm: 403 RPG-7; **82mm**: 210 RPG-2; **84mm**: AT-4
RCL 84mm: 273 *Carl Gustav*; **90mm**: 420 PV-1110

RESERVES
National Defence Voluntary Forces: 10 Territorial Defence regt, 36 territorial def bn with 130 territorial def coy, 2 air sqn

Navy 710

(incl 300 conscripts)
Lat, Ea and L have set up a joint Naval unit BALTRON with bases at Liepaja, Riga, Ventspils (Lat), Tallinn (Ea), Klaipeda (L), HQ at Tallinn

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5

FRIGATES 2
2 FSU *Grisha III* FFL, with 4 × 533mm TT, 2 × 12 ASW RL

PATROL COASTAL 3
3 *Storm* PCC

MINE WARFARE 2

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2
2 *Suduvis* (Ge *Lindau*) MHC

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 1
1 *Valerian Uryvayev* AGOR/AG

Air Force 1,200

(incl 150 conscripts)
no cbt ac
Air Surveillance and Control Centre, 2 air bases, 6 radar posts
Flying hours 120
TPT 2 L-410, 3 An-26, 6 An-2
TRG 6 L-39
HEL 10 Mi-8 (tpt/SAR), 2 Mi-2
AIRFIELD DEFENCE 1 AD bn with 18 40mm Bofors L/70. 1 reserve AD bn for mobilisation needs

Forces Abroad

IRAQ (Peace Support): 90

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 6 **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 97
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO (KFOR): 30

Paramilitary 14,600

STATE BORDER GUARD SERVICE (Ministry of Internal Affairs) 5,000

COAST GUARD (540)

RIFLEMEN UNION 9,600

Luxembourg Lu

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 900

Army 900

1 lt inf bn, 2 recce coy (1 to Eurocorps/BE div, 1 to NATO pool of deployable forces)

EQUIPMENT

MOR 81mm: 6
ATGW 6 TOW
RL LAW

Air Force

(none, but for legal purposes NATO's E-3A AEW ac have Lu registration)
1 sqn with 17 E-3A *Sentry* (NATO standard), 2 Boeing 707 (trg)

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 9
BOSNIA (SFOR II): 23 **Deliberate Forge Air Component** 5 E-3A **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO** (KFOR): 26

Paramilitary 612

GENDARMERIE 612

Netherlands Nl

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 53,130
(incl 6,800 Royal Military Constabulary; excl 20,000 civilians)

RESERVES 32,200
(men to age 35, NCOs to 40, officers to 45) **Army** 22,200 **Navy** some 5,000 **Air Force** 5,000 (immediate recall)

Army 23,150

1 Corps HQ (Ge/Nl), 1 mech div HQ • 3 mech inf bde (2 cadre) • 1 air-mobile bde (3 inf bn) • 1 fd arty gp, 1 AD bn • 1 engr gp (3 bn)
Summary of cbt arm units
3 tk bn • 6 armd inf bn • 3 air-mobile bn • 1 armd recce bn • 6 arty bn • 1 AD bn • 1 SF bn • 1 MLRS bty

RESERVES

(cadre bde and corps tps completed by call-up of reservists)
National Command (incl Territorial Comd): 5 inf bn, could be mob for territorial defence

EQUIPMENT

MBT 25 *Leopard* 1, 258 *Leopard* 2
RECCE some *Fennek*
AIFV 345 YPR-765
APC 224 YPR-765, 72 XA-188 *Sisu*, 22 TPz-1 *Fuchs*
TOTAL ARTY 367
TOWED 155mm: 20 M-114, 80 M-114/39, 13 FH-70 (trg)
SP 155mm: 120 M-109A3
MRL 227mm: 22 MLRS
MOR 120mm: 112 Brandt; **81mm**: 40
ATGW 753 (incl 135 in store): 427 *Dragon*, 326 TOW (incl 92 YPR-765), *Gill/Spike*
RL 84mm: AT-4

RCL 84mm: *Carl Gustav*
AD GUNS 35mm: 60 *Gepard* SP (in store - for sale)
SAM 312 *Stinger*
SURV AN/TPQ-36 (arty, mor), *Squire*
UAV *Sperwer*
MARINE 1 tk tpt, 3 coastal, 3 river patrol boats

Navy 12,130

(incl 950 Naval Avn, 3,100 Marines)
BASES Netherlands Den Helder (HQ). Nl and Be Navies under joint op comd based Den Helder. Valkenburg (MPA) De Kooy (hel) **Overseas** Willemstad (Curaçao)

SUBMARINES 4

SSK 4 *Walrus* with Mk 48 HWT; plus provision for *Harpoon* USGW

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 15

DESTROYERS 6
DDG (Nl desig = FFG) 6
2 *Van Heemskerck* with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 *Standard* SM-1 MR SAM, 4 × 324mm ASTT
4 *Zeven Provincien* (2 under construction) with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, Mk 41 VLS (40 cells) SAM evolved *Sea Sparrow*, 1 Otobreda gun (127mm), 4 ASTT, 1 *Lynx*/NH90 hel

FRIGATES 9
FFG 9
8 *Karel Doorman* with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 4 ASTT, 1 *Lynx* hel
1 *Kortenaer* with 8 × *Harpoon* SSM, 8 × *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 4 ASTT, 2 *Lynx* hel (stationed permanently in Antilles)

MINE WARFARE 12

MINELAYERS none, but *Mercuur*, listed under spt and misc, has capability
MINE COUNTERMEASURES 12
12 *Alkmaar* (tripartite) MHC
plus 4 diving vessels

AMPHIBIOUS 1

1 *Rotterdam* LPD: capacity 600 troops, 6 *Lynx* hel or 4 NH-90 plus 4 LCU/6 LCA
plus craft: 5 LCU, 6 LCA

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 8

1 *Amsterdam* AO (4 *Lynx* or 2 NH-90), 1 *Zuideruis* AO (2 *Lynx* or 2 NH-90), 1 *Pelikaan* spt; 1 *Mercuur* torpedo tender, 2 trg; 1 AGOR, 1 AGHS

NAVAL AVIATION (950)

EQUIPMENT
10 cbt ac, 21 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
MR/ASW 10 P-3C
HELICOPTERS
ASW/SAR 21 *Lynx*

MARINES (3,100)

3 Marine bn (1 cadre); 1 spt bn (incl 1 recce, 2 mor coy)
(1 bn integrated with UK 3rd Cdo Bde to form UK/NL Amph Landing Force)

EQUIPMENT

APC 22 YPR-765 (incl 11 'look-a-likes'), 17 XA-188 *Sisu*
MOR 120mm: 14 Brandt; **81mm**: 18
ATGW *Dragon*
RL AT-4
RCL 84mm: *Carl Gustav*
SAM *Stinger*

Air Force 11,050

Flying hours 180
3 Cmds - Tac Air, Logistics, Education
CBT AC GP
FTR/FGA/RECCE swing role. 6 sqn (with 18 F-16M each) at 3 air bases. 1 trg sqn with 11 F-16M
AIR TPT FLEET 1 sqn with F-50, F-60, C-130H-30, KDC-10 (tkr/tpt), *Gulfstream* IV
TAC HEL GP
2 sqn with AH-64D
1 flt with BO-105
1 sqn with AS-532U2, SA-316
1 sqn with CH-47D
1 SAR sqn with AB-412 SP
TRG 1 sqn with PC-7
GBAD GP
AD 4 sqns, each with 1 *Patriot* SAM bty (TMD capable), and 7 *Stinger* teams

EQUIPMENT

137 cbt ac, 30 attack hel
AC 137 **F-16**: (112 F-16A and 25 F-16B – all ac converted under European Mid-Life Update programme) • 2 **F-50** • 4 **F-60** • 2 **C-130H-30** • 2 **KDC-10** (tkr/tpt) • 1 *Gulfstream* IV • 13 **PC-7** (trg)
HEL 3 **AB-412 SP** (SAR) • 4 **SA-316** • 5 **BO-105** • 30 **AH-64D** • 13 **CH-47D** • 17 **AS-532U2**

MISSILES

AAM AIM-9/L/M *Sidewinder*, AIM-120B AMRAAM
ASM AGM-65G *Maverick*, AGM-114K *Hellfire*
SAM *Patriot*, *Stinger*
PGM Lgb – GBU-12, GBU-10, GBU-24 – supported by LANTIRN

Forces Abroad

GERMANY 2,600: **Army** 2,300; 1 mech inf bde (1 armd inf, 1 tk bn), plus spt elms **Air Force** 300
ICELAND 16: **Navy** 1 P-3C
IRAQ (Peace Support): ε1,100 incl 1 mne bn gp, 3 CH-470 hel
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES Nl, Aruba and the

Netherlands Antilles operate a Coast Guard Force to combat org crime and drug smuggling. Comd by Netherlands Commander Caribbean. HQ Curaçao, bases Aruba and St Maarten **Navy** 20 (to expand); 1 FFG, 1 amph cbt det, 3 P-3C, 1 Marine bn (2 coy)

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 153 **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): ε1,000; 1 mech inf bn gp **ITALY**: 80 (DELIBERATE FORGE) 4 F-16 **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 12 obs

Paramilitary 6,800

ROYAL MILITARY CONSTABULARY (*Koninklijke Marechaussee*) 6,800

6 districts with 60 'bde'. Eqpt incl 24 YPR-765 APC

Foreign Forces

NATO HQ Allied Forces North Europe
US: **Air Force** 303

Norway No

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 26,600

(incl 400 Joint Services org, 400 Home Guard permanent staff; 15,200 conscripts)
Terms of service **Army**, **Navy**, **Air Force**, 12 months, plus 4–5 refresher trg periods

RESERVES

219,000 on 24–72 hour readiness; obligation to 44 (conscripts remain with fd army units to age 35, officers to age 55, regulars to age 60)
Army 89,000 **Navy** 22,000 **Air Force** 25,000 **Home Guard** some 83,000 on mob

Army 14,700

(incl 8,700 conscripts)
2 Joint Comd, 4 Land Comd, 14 territorial regt
North Norway 1 ranger bn, border gd, cadre and trg units for 1 div (1 armd, 2 mot inf bde) and 1 indep mech inf bde
South Norway 2 inf bn (incl Royal Guard), indep units plus cadre units for 1 mech inf and 1 armd bde

RESERVES

17 inf, 3 ranger, 1 arty bn; AD, engr, sigs and log units

LAND HOME GUARD 73,000

18 districts each divided into 2–6 sub-districts (bn) comprising a total of 480 units (coy)

EQUIPMENT

MBT 165 *Leopard* (111 -1A5NO, 2 -1A1NO, 52-2A4)
AIFV 53 NM-135 (M-113/**20mm**), 104 CV 9030N
APC 109 M-113 (incl variants), ε80 XA-186/-200 *Sisu*
TOTAL ARTY 184
TOWED 155mm: 46 M-114/39
SP 155mm: 126 M-109A3GN
MRL 227mm: 12 MLRS
MOR 81mm: 450 (40 SP incl 24 M-106A1, 12 M-125A2)
ATGW 320 TOW-1/-2 incl 97 NM-142 (M-901), 424 *Eryx*
RL 66mm: M-72
RCL 84mm: 2,517 *Carl Gustav*
AD GUNS 20mm: 252 Rh-202 (192 in store)
SAM 300 RBS-70 (120 in store)
SURV *Cymberline* (mor), 12 ARTHUR

Navy 6,100

(incl 160 Coastal Defence, 270 Coast Guard; 3,300 conscripts)
COMMANDS 2 Joint Operational Comds, COMNAVSONOR (south Norway) and COMNAVNON (north Norway) with regional naval commanders and 7 regional Naval districts
BASES Horten, Haakonsvern (Bergen), Olavsvern (Tromsø)

SUBMARINES 6

SSK 6 *Ula* with 8 × 533mm TT (DM 2 A3 HWT)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 3

FRIGATES 3
FFG 3 *Oslo* with 4 *Penguin 1* SSM, *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 2 76mm gun, 6 *Terne* ASW RL, *Stingray* LWT (1 more in reserve)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 15

MISSILE CRAFT 15
11 *Hauk* PFM with 6 × *Penguin* 2 SSM, 2 × *Mistral* SAM, 2 (Swe TP-613) HWT
3 mod *Hauk*, wpns as above
1 *Skjold* PFM

MINE WARFARE 10

MINELAYERS 2
1 *Vidar*, coastal (300–400 mines), 1 *Tyr* (amph craft also fitted for minelaying)
MINE COUNTERMEASURES 8
4 *Oskøy* MHC, 4 *Alta* MSC, plus 2 diver spt

AMPHIBIOUS craft only
3 *Tjeldsund* LCT, 22 S90N LCA

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 6
1 *Horten* sub/patrol craft depot ship; 1 *Valkyrien* TRV, 1 Royal Yacht, 2 *Hessa* trg, 1 *Mariata* AGI

NAVAL HOME GUARD 4,900

on mob assigned to 10 HQ sectors incl 31 areas; 235 vessels plus 77 boats

COASTAL DEFENCE

FORTRESS 6: **75mm**; 3: **120mm**; 3: **cable mine**; 3: **torpedo bty**; 5: **lt msl bty**

COAST GUARD (270)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10
PATROL, OFFSHORE 3
3 *Nordkapp* with 1 *Lynx* hel (SAR/recce), fitted for 6 *Penguin* Mk 2 SSM
PATROL INSHSORE 7 PCI< (4 on lease) plus 6 cutters for fishery dept
AVN hel 6 *Lynx* Mk 86 (Air Force-manned)

Air Force 5,000

(incl 3,200 conscripts)
Flying hours 180
OPERATIONAL COMMANDS 2 joint with COMSONOR and COMNON
FGA 4 sqn with F-16A/B
MR 1 sqn with 4 P-3C/2 P-3N *Orion*
TPT 1 sqn with C-130
CAL/ECM 1 sqn with 2 *Falcon* 20C (EW) and 1 *Falcon* 20C (Flight Inspection Service)
TRG MFI-15
SAR 1 sqn with *Sea King* Mk 43B
TAC HEL 2 sqn with Bell-412SP

EQUIPMENT

61 cbt ac (incl 4 MR), no armed hel
AC 57 **F-16A/B** • 6 **P-3** (4* **-C** UIP (MR), 2 **-N** (pilot trg)) • 6 **C-130H** (tpt) • 3 ***Falcon* 20C** (EW/FIS) • 3 **DHC-6** (tpt) • 15 **MFI-15** (trg)
HEL 18 **Bell 412 SP** (12 tpt, 6 SF) • 12 ***Sea King* Mk 43B** (SAR) • 6 ***Lynx* Mk 86** (Coast Guard)

MISSILES

ASM CRV-7, *Penguin* Mk-3
AAM AIM-9L/N *Sidewinder*, AIM 120 AMRAAM

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 6 bty NASAMS, 10 bty RB-70
AAA 8 bty L70 (with Fire-Control System 2000) org into 5 gps

AA HOME GUARD

(on mob under comd of Air Force): 2,500; 2 bn (9 bty) AA **20mm** NM45

Forces Abroad

IRAQ (Peace Support): 12 Staff Officers

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 147: 1 mech inf coy+ **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 125 **EGYPT** (MFO): 4 Staff Officers **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 5 obs **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 12 obs **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 1 (KFOR): ε60

Foreign Forces

US: **Army:** APS **Air Force**: 50; ground handling eqpt
Ge prepositioned eqpt for 1 arty bn
NATO HQ Joint Command North Europe (JC North)

Poland Pl

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε141,500

(incl 8,200 centrally controlled staffs, units/ formations; ε67,500 conscripts)
Terms of service 12 months (to be 9 months from 2005)

RESERVES 234,000

Army 188,000 **Navy** 12,000 (to age 50) **Air Force** 19,000 (to age 60) **Supplementary** 15,000

Army ε89,000

(incl ε48,900 conscripts)
To reorg:
2 Mil Districts/Army HQ
1 Multi-national Corps HQ (Pl/Ge/Da)
2 Corps HQ
3 mech inf div
1 armd cav div
6 bde (incl 1 armd, 2 mech inf (1 coastal), 1 air aslt, 1 air cav, 1 mtn inf)
2 arty, 2 engr, 7 territorial def bde
1 recce, 1 SSM, 3 AD, 2 cbt hel regt
1 special ops, 1 gd regt

EQUIPMENT

MBT 586 T-72/M1/M1D, 233 PT-91, 128 *Leopard* 2A4
RECCE 435 BRDM-2
AIFV 1,248 BMP-1, 33 BRM-1
APC 33 OT-64 plus some 693 'look-a-like' types
TOTAL ARTY 1,482
TOWED 362: **122mm**: 227 M-1938 (M-30); **152mm**: 135 M-1938 (ML-20)
SP 652: **122mm**: 533 2S1; **152mm**: 111 *Dana* (M-77); **203mm**: 8 2S7
MRL 249: **122mm**: 219 BM-21, 30 RM-70
MOR 219: **120mm**: 204 M-120, 15 2B11/2S12
SSM launchers: 4 SS-21
ATGW 258: 129 AT-3 *Sagger*, 104 AT-4 *Spigot*, 18 AT-5 *Spandrel*, 7 AT-7 *Saxhorn*
AD GUNS 644: **23mm**: 376 ZU-23-2, 44 ZSU-23-4 SP; **57mm**: 224 S-60
SAM 952: 80 SA-6, 576 SA-7, 64 SA-8, 232 SA-9 (*Grom*)
HELICOPTERS

ATTACK 43 Mi-24D/V, 22 Mi-2URP
SPT 5 Mi-2URN, 6 Mi-17T/U, 18 Mi-8T/U, 34 W-3W/A
TPT 11 Mi-8, 29 Mi-2, 1 W-3W/A-1
SURV *Big Fred* ((SNAR-10) veh, arty)

Navy 14,300

(incl 2,000 Naval Avn; some conscripts)
COMMANDS Strike (Gdynia), **Coastal Defence** (Swinoujscie, Kolobrzeg, Gdynia), **Naval Avn** (Gdynia-Babie Doly)
BASES Gdynia (HQ), Swinoujscie, Kolobrzeg, Hel, Gdynia-Babie Doly

SUBMARINES 4

SSK 4
1 *Sokol* (No *Kobben*) (1 more to commission late 2002)
1 *Orzel* SS (RF *Kilo*) with 6 × 533mm TT
2 *Wilk* (RF *Foxtrot*) with 10 × 533mm TT (expected to be decommissioned late 2002)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 4

DESTROYERS 1
DDG 1 *Warszawa* (FSU mod *Kashin*) with 4 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM, 2 × 2 SA-N-1 *Goa* SAM, 5 × 533mm TT, 2 ASW RL

FRIGATES 3
FFG 2 *Pulawski* (US *Perry*) with *Harpoon* SSM, *Standard* SM-1MR SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 324mm ASTT (A 244 Mod 3 LWT)
FF 1 *Kaszub* with SA-N-5 *Grail* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 2 533mm ASTT, 2 ASW RL

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 23

CORVETTES 4 *Gornik* (FSU *Tarantul* I) FSG with 2 × 2 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM, 1 × 4 SA-N-5 *Grail* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun
MISSILE CRAFT 5 FSU *Osa* I PFM with 4 SS-N-2A SSM
PATROL CRAFT 14
COASTAL 3 *Sassnitz* PCC with 1 × SA-N-5 *Grail* SAM and 1 × 76mm gun, 8 *Obluze* PCC
INSHORE 11
11 *Pilica* PCI<

MINE WARFARE 22

MINELAYERS none, but SSK, *Krogulec* MSC and *Lublin* LSM have minelaying capability
MINE COUNTERMEASURES 22
3 *Krogulec* MHC/MSC, 13 *Goplo* (*Notec*) MSC, 4 *Mamry* (*Notec*) MHC/MSC, 2 *Leniwka* MSI

AMPHIBIOUS 5

5 *Lublin* LSM, capacity 135 tps, 9 tk
Plus craft: 3 *Deba* LCU (none employed in amph role)

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 18

1 AOT; 5 ARS; 1 *Polochny C* AGF, 5 trg, 1 sail trg, 2 mod *Moma* AGI; 3 AGHS

NAVAL AVIATION (2,000)

ORGANISATION
Flying hours MiG-21: 60
AIRCRAFT
FTR 2 sqn with MiG-21
RECCE 1 sqn with PZL TS-11 *Iskra*, M-28 *Bryza* R
TPT 1 sqn with An-2, M-28 *Bryza* TD
OTHER 1 sqn with M-28 *Bryza* E
HELICOPTERS
ASW 1 sqn with Mi-14PL
SAR 1 sqn with Mi-14PS, PZL *Anakonda*
TPT 1 sqn with Mi-2, PZL-W3, Mi-17
EQUIPMENT
26 cbt ac, 12 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
18 **MiG-21** • 12 **PZL TS-11** ***Iskra*** • 3 **An-286** • 4 **M-28** ***Bryza*** **E** • 4 **M-28** ***Bryza*** **TD** • 1 **An-2**
HELICOPTERS
13 **Mi-14PL** • 3 **Mi-14PS** • 5 **Mi-2** • 5 **PZL** ***Anakonda*** • 2 **Mi-17** • 2 **W-3S**

Air Force 30,000

(incl some conscripts); 224 cbt ac, no attack hel
Flying hours 60–180
2 AD Corps - North and South
FTR 1 sqn with 45 MiG-29 (37 -29U, 8 -29UB)
FGA/RECCE 5 sqn with 98 Su-22 (81 -22M4, 17 -22UM3K)
4 sqn with 81 MiG-21 (28 -21 bis, 27 -21MF/M/R, 26 -21UM)
TPT 1 regt and 3 sqn with 53 AT ac (5 An-26, 8 C-295M, 2 An-28, 2 M-28 *Bryza*, 9 Yak-40, 2 Tu-154, 25 An-2)
HEL 98 hel (67 Mi-2, 12 Mi-8/17, 18 W-3 *Sokol*, 1 Bell 412)
TRG 105 TS-11 *Iskra*, 35 PZL-130 *Orlik*
AAM AA-2 *Atoll*, AA-3 *Anab*, AA-8 *Aphid*, AA-11 *Archer*
ASM AS-7 *Kerry*
SAM 3 bde and 1 indep regt with 25 btn (20 SA-3, 3 SA-4, 2 SA-5)

Forces Abroad

AFGHANISTAN (OP ENDURING FREEDOM): 87
IRAQ (Peace Support): to be 2,300; 1 mech inf bde; hel: 8 W-3, 4 Mi-8/17

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (UNAMA): 1 obs (ISAF): 22
BOSNIA (SFOR II): 287; 2 inf coy; (UNMIBH): 1 obs
COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 2 obs **DROC** (MONUC): 3 obs **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 6 obs **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 6 obs **LEBANON** (UNIFIL): 238: 1 inf bn, mil hospital **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 2 obs **SYRIA/ISRAEL** (UNDOF): 356: 1 inf bn **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 1 obs **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 1 (KFOR): 574; 1 inf bn

Paramilitary 21,400

BORDER GUARDS (Ministry of Interior and Administration) 14,100
11 district units, 2 trg centres
MARITIME BORDER GUARD
about 12 patrol craft: 6 PCO, 6 PCC
PREVENTION UNITS OF POLICE (OPP–Ministry of Interior) 7,300
(1,000 conscripts)

Foreign Forces

GERMANY 67: elm Corps HQ (multinational)

Portugal Por

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 44,900
(9,100 conscripts)
Terms of service all services 4 months (conscription is being phased out)

RESERVES 210,930
(all services) (obligation to age 35) **Army** 210,000 **Navy** 930

Army 26,700

5 Territorial Comd (2 mil region, 1 mil district, 2 mil zone)
1 mech inf bde (2 mech inf bn, 1 tk gp, 1 recce sqn, 1 SP arty, 1 AA bty, 1 engr coy)
1 AB bde (2 para bn, 1 recce sqn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 AA bty, 1 ATK, 1 engr coy)
1 lt inf bde (2 inf bn, 1 fd arty bn)
2 Task Forces with 3 inf bn, 2 AA bty
1 MP regt, 1 special ops unit, 1 cdo bn

RESERVES
3 territorial def bde (on mob)

EQUIPMENT
MBT 187: 86 M-48A5, 101 M-60 (8 -A4, 86 -A3)
RECCE 15 V-150 *Chaimite*, 25 ULTRAV M-11
APC 240 M-113, 40 M-557, 73 V-200 *Chaimite*
TOTAL ARTY 329 (excl coastal)
TOWED 135: **105mm**: 52 M-101, 24 M-56, 21 L119; **155mm**: 38 M-114A1
SP 155mm: 6 M-109A2, 14 M-109A5
MOR 107mm: 76 M-30 (incl 14 SP); **120mm**: 98 *Tampella*; **81mm**: incl 21 SP
COASTAL 21: **150mm**: 9; **152mm**: 6; **234mm**: 6 (inactive)
RCL 84mm: 162 *Carl Gustav*; **90mm**: 112; **106mm**: 128 M-40
ATGW 50 TOW (incl 18 M-113, 4 M-901), 68 *Milan* (incl 6 ULTRAV-11)
AD GUNS 93, incl **20mm**: 31 Rh202; **40mm**: 62 L/60
SAM 15 *Stinger*, 37 *Chaparral*

DEPLOYMENT
AZORES AND MADEIRA 2,250; 2 Task Forces (3 inf bn, 2 AA bty)

Navy 10,950

(incl 1,980 Marines; 360 conscripts, 130 recalled reserves)
COMMANDS Naval Area Comd, 4 **Subordinate Comds** Azores, Madeira, North Continental, South Continental
BASES Lisbon (Alfeite), 4 spt bases Leca da Palmeira (North), Portimao (South), Funchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada (Azores), Montido (naval aviation)

SUBMARINES 2
SSK 2 *Albacora* (Fr *Daphné*) with 12 × 550mm TT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 6

FRIGATES 6
FFG 3 *Vasco Da Gama* (MEKO 200) with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, 8 *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 100mm gun, 6 Mk 46 TT, some with 2 *Super Lynx* hel
FF 3 *Commandante João Belo* (Fr *Cdt Rivière*) with 2 × 100mm gun, 6 Mk 46 TT

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 28

PATROL, OFFSHORE 8
5 *João Coutinho* PCO with 2 × 76mm gun, hel deck
3 *Baptista de Andrade* PCO with 1 × 100mm gun, hel deck
PATROL, COASTAL 8 *Cacine* PCC
PATROL, INSHORE 9
5 *Argos* PCI<, 4 *Centauro* PCI<
RIVERINE 1 *Rio Minho* PCR, 3 *Albatros* PCR

AMPHIBIOUS craft only
1 LCU

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 9
1 *Berrio* (UK *Green Rover*); 4 AGS; 3 AXS; 1 ABU

NAVAL AVIATION

EQUIPMENT
HELICOPTERS
5 *Super Lynx* Mk 95

MARINES (1,980)
2 bn (lt inf), 1 police, 1 special ops det
1 fire spt coy

EQUIPMENT
MOR 120mm: 36

Air Force 7,250

Flying hours F-16: 180
1 op air com (COFA), 5 op gps
FGA 2 sqn
1 with F-16A/B, 1 with *Alpha Jet*
SURVEY 1 sqn with C-212
MR 1 sqn with P-3P
TPT 3 sqn
1 with C-130H, 1 with C-212, 1 with *Falcon* 20 and *Falcon* 50
SAR 2 sqn
1 with SA-330 hel, 1 with SA-330 hel and C-212
LIAISON/UTILITY 1 sqn with Cessna FTB-337G, **hel** 1 sqn with SA-330
TRG 2 sqn
1 with *Socata* TB-30 *Epsilon*, 1 with *Alpha Jet*
hel and multi-engine trg provided by SA-316 and one of C-212 sqns

EQUIPMENT

50 cbt ac, no attack hel
AC 25 ***Alpha Jet*** (FGA/trg) • 19 **F-16A/B** (16 -A, 3 -B) • 6* **P-3P** (MR) • 6 **C-130H** (tpt/SAR) • 22 **C-212** (20 **-A** (12 tpt/SAR, 1 Nav trg, 2 ECM trg, 5 fisheries protection), 2 **-B** (survey)) • 12 **Cessna 337** (utility) • 1 ***Falcon* 20** (tpt, cal) • 3 ***Falcon* 50** (tpt) • 16 ***Epsilon*** (trg)
HEL 10 **SA-330** (SAR/tpt) • 18 **SA-316** (trg, utl)
MISSILES
ASM AGM-65B/G *Maverick*, AGM-84A *Harpoon*
AAM AIM-9Li *Sidewinder*

Forces Abroad

SAO TOME & PRINCIPE 5 Air Force, 1 C-212
IRAQ (Peace Support): 128: 1 sy coy

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 8; **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 330; 1 inf bn(-) **EAST TIMOR** (UNMISET): 515 **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (KFOR): 313

Paramilitary 47,700

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN GUARD 26,100
Commando Mk III APC **hel** 7 SA-315
PUBLIC SECURITY POLICE 21,600

Foreign Forces

NATO HQ South Atlantic at Lisbon (Oeiras)
US 1,058: **Navy** 50 **Air Force** 1,008

Romania R

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 97,200
(incl 10,000 in centrally controlled units; ε29,600 conscripts)
Terms of service All services 12 months

RESERVES 104,000

Army 66,000

(incl 18,500 conscripts)
1 Joint Ops Comd (corps), 2 Ops Comd (div)
1 Land Forces HQ
2 Territorial Corps Comd with
10 *Active* bde: 1 tk, 3 mech, 1 mtn, 1 AB, 1 arty, 1 AA, 1 engr, 1 log
14 *Territorial* bde: 1 tk, 6 mech, 2 mtn, 2 arty, 2 AA, 1 engr
Readiness is reported as 80–90% for *Active* bde and 20–40% for *Territorial* bde

EQUIPMENT

MBT 1,258: 717 T-55, 314 TR-85 M1, 227 TR-580
ASLT GUN 84 SU-100
RECCE 4 BRDM-2
AIFV 177 MLI-84
APC 1,583: 166 TAB-77, 378 TABC-79, 881 TAB-71, 88 MLVM, 70 TAB ZIMBRU, plus 1,119 'look-a-likes'
TOTAL ARTY 1,238
TOWED 661: **122mm**: 163 M-1938 (M-30) (A-19); **152mm**: 114 Gun-how 85, 330 Model 81, 54 M-1937 (ML-20)
SP 48: **122mm**: 6 2S1, 42 Model 89
MLRS 122mm: 171 APR-40
MOR 120mm: 358 M-1982
SSM launchers: 9 FROG (in store)
ATGM 53 9P122, 120 9P133, 54 9P148
ATK GUNS 100mm: 77 Gun 77, 72 Gun 75
AD GUNS 35mm: 4 *Gepard*, GDF-003; **37mm**: 230; **57mm**: 216; **85mm**: 12; **100mm**: 213
SAM 64 SA-6/-7/-8
SURV 10 *Big Fred* ((SNAR-10) veh, arty)
UAV 6 *Shadow*-600

Navy 7,200

COMMAND Navy HQ with 1 Naval Operational Command (fleet level), 1(Danube based) Riverine Flotilla
BASES Coastal Mangalia, Constanta **Danube** Braila, Tulcea

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 7

FRIGATES 1
FFG 111 *Marasesti* with 4 × 2 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM, SA-N-5 *Grail* SAM, 4 × 76mm guns, 2 × 3 533mm ASTT, 2 ASW RL
CORVETTES 6
FS 6
4 *Tetal* 1 with 4 × 76mm guns, 4 ASTT, 2 ASW RL
2 *Tetal* II with 1 × 76mm gun, 4 ASTT, 2 ASW RL
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 38
MISSILE CRAFT 6
3 *Zborul* PC(G) (FSU *Tarantul* I) with 2 × 2 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun
3 FSU *Osa* I PC(G) with 4 SS-N-2A *Styx* SSM
TORPEDO CRAFT 12
6 *Epitrop* PFT with 4 × 533mm TT
6 *Huchuan* PHT with 2 533mm TT†
PATROL CRAFT 20
RIVERINE 20
5 *Brutar* PCR with 1 × 100mm gun, 1 × 122mm RL, 3 *Kogalniceanu* PCR with 2 × 100mm gun, 12 VB 76 PCR
MINE WARFARE 12
MINELAYERS 2 *Cosar*, capacity 100 mines
MINE COUNTERMEASURES 10
4 *Musca* MSO, 6 VD141 MSI
SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 13
2 *Croitor* log spt, 1 AK, 3 AOT (maritime); 2 AT; 2 AGOR, 2 AGF, 1 AX (trg)
NAVAL INFANTRY
1 Naval inf bn
EQUIPMENT
APC 3 TABC-79; 10 TAB-7IM

Air Force 14,000

(3,800 conscripts); 106 cbt ac, no attack hel
Flying hours 120
Air Force HQ: 1 Air Op Comd, 1 Air Div, 6 air bases, 1 trg base
FGA 4 air bases with 81 MiG-21 Lancer (68 A (air-to-gd), 13B (two-seat trainers))
FTR 1 air base with 25 MiG-21 Lancer C (AD)
TPT ac 2 An-24, 6 An-26, 4 C-130B **hel** 9 IAR-330, 3 Mi-8
SURVEY 3 An-30
HELICOPTERS
CBT SPT 8 IAR-330 SOCAT, 32 IAR-330, 22 IAR-316B
TRG ac 16 L-29, 13 L-39, 15 IAR-99
IN STORE 18 MiG-29, 38 MiG-23, 106 MiG-21, 26 L-29, 69 IAR-93, 9 IL-28, 4 An-24, 4 An-26, 60 IAR-316, 39 IAR-330, 9 Mi-8
AAM AA-2 *Atoll*, AA-8 *Aphid*-C, AA-11 *Archer*, *Magic*-2, *Python*-3
ASM AS-7 *Kerry*
UAV Shadow 600
AD 1 bde, 2 regt
7 SAM sites with 42 SA-2

Forces Abroad

AFGHANISTAN (OP ENDURING FREEDOM): 418 incl 1 inf bn, 1 NBC coy
IRAQ (Peace Support): ε730: 1 mech inf bn

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
AFGHANISTAN (UNAMA): 1 obs (ISAF): 32 **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 106 **COTE D'IVOIRE** (UNOCI): 6 incl 4 obs **DROC** (MONUC): 27 obs **ETHIOPIA/ ERITREA** (UNMEE): 8 obs **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 3 obs **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 1 obs (KFOR): 226; 2 inf coy

Paramilitary 79,900

BORDER GUARDS (Ministry of Interior) 22,900
(incl conscripts) 9 regional formations, 3 regional maritime dets
33 TAB-71 APC, 18 SU-100 aslt gun, 12 M-1931/37 (A19) **122mm** how, 18 M-38 **120mm** mor, 7 PRC *Shanghai* II PFI
GENDARMERIE (Ministry of Interior) ε57,000

Slovakia Slvk

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 20,195
(incl 2,175 centrally controlled staffs, log and spt tps; some conscripts)
Terms of service 6 months

RESERVES ε20,000 on mob
National Guard Force

Army 12,860

(incl some conscripts)
1 Land Forces Comd HQ
1 tri-national bde HQ
1 mech inf bde (2 mech inf, 1 tk, 1 recce, 1 arty bn, 1 engr coy)
1 lt inf bde (3 inf, 1 arty bn, 1 engr coy)
1 arty regt
1 Rapid Reaction bn

RESERVES
1 mob base (to form 2 inf bde on mob)

EQUIPMENT
MBT 271 T-72M
RECCE 129 BRDM, 90 OT-65, 72 BPVZ
AIFV 311 BMP-1, 93 BMP-2
APC 113 OT-90, 7 OT-64

TOTAL ARTY 374
TOWED 122mm: 76 D-30
SP 199: **122mm**: 49 2S1; **152mm**: 134 *Dana* (M-77); **155mm**: 16 M 200
MRL 122mm: 87 RM-70
MOR 120mm: 8 M-1982, 4 SPM-85
ATGW 466 (incl BMP-1/-2 and BRDM mounted): AT-3 *Sagger*, AT-5 *Spandrel*
AD GUNS 200: **30mm**: M-53/-59; **57mm**: S-60
SAM SA-7, ε48 SA-13, SA-16
SURV *Big Fred* ((SNAR-10) veh, arty)

Air Force 5,160

(Incl some conscripts)
3 air bases
71 cbt ac, 19 attack hel
Flying hours 45
1 Ftr wg with 22 MiG-29/UB, 29 MiG-21MF/UB
1 FGA/Recce wg 8 Su-22M4/UM3K, 12 Su-25K/UBK
1 Tpt wg 2 An-24, 2 An-26, 7 L410M,
1 Hel wg 19* Mi-24V/D, 14 Mi-17, 6 Mi-8, 2 Mi-2
Trg 11 L-29, 15 L-39
AAM AA-2 *Atoll*, AA-8 *Aphid*, AA-10 *Alamo*, AA-11 *Archer*
AD 1 AD bde with SA-6, SA-7, SA-10B, S-125 *Neva*

Forces Abroad

AFGHANISTAN (OP ENDURING FREEDOM): 40
IRAQ (Peace Support): 82

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 17; **BOSNIA** (SFOR): 29 **CYPRUS** (UNFICYP): 276 **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 131 **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 2 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 2 obs **SYRIA/ISRAEL** (UNDOF): 92 **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (KFOR): 100

Slovenia Slvn

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 6,550

RESERVES 20,000

Army 6,550

1 Force Comd • 1 inf bde with 2 mot inf, 1 engr, 1 MP bn

RESERVES

On mob 2 inf bde each with 1 tk, 2 inf, 1 arty, 1 recce bn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 40 M-84, 30 T-55S1
RECCE 8 BRDM-2
AIFV 26 M-80
APC 34 *Valuk* (*Pandur*), 28 BOV-3MD, 2 BTR-50PU
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 6 M-2A1; **155mm**: 18 TN-90
MOR 82mm: 60; **120mm**: 8 M-52, 16 M-74, 32 MN-9
ATGW AT-3 *Sagger* (incl 12 BOV-3SP), AT-4 *Spigot* (incl 12 BOV-3SP)

MARITIME ELEMENT (47)

1 maritime bn (part of Sp Comd)
BASE Koper
1 Patrol Boat *Super Dvora* MKII

AIR ELEMENT (530)

1 AD regt, 1 Air regt
8 armed hel
AC 9 PC-9M (armed trainer), 3 PC-9, 1 LET L-410, 2 PC-6
HEL 3 B-206, 8* B-412, 2 AS-532
SAM 6 *Roland* II, 36 SA-16, 96 SA-18
AD GUNS 12 M-55 20/3mm; 12 SPAAG BOV-3

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 18
BOSNIA (SFOR II): 158 **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 2 obs **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (KFOR): 2

Paramilitary 4,500

POLICE 4,500

armed (plus 5,000 reserve) **hel** 2 AB-206 *Jet Ranger*, 1 AB-109A, 1 AB-212, 1 AB-412

Spain Sp

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 150,700
(incl 9,450 not identified by service)

RESERVES 328,500
Army 265,000 **Navy** 18,500 **Air Force** 45,000

Army 95,600

4 Area Defence Forces
1 rapid action div with 1 AB, 1 airmobile, 1 Legion lt inf bde, 1 Legion special ops unit
1 mech inf div with 2 mech inf, 1 armd bde, 1 lt armd cav, 1 SP arty, 1 AAA, 1 engr regt

1 mtn, 1 cav bde
1 army avn bde with 1 attack, 1 med tpt, 4 tac tpt bn
1 special ops comd with 3 special ops bn
1 fd arty comd with 4 SP arty regt and 2 AAA regt
1 engr comd with 4 engr bn
1 AD comd (2 HAWK SAM, 4 AD bn)
1 coast arty comd (2 coast arty regt, 1 mob coast arty gp)
2 Legion regt

RESERVES (cadre units)

3 inf 1 cav bde, 1 railway regt

EQUIPMENT

MBT 552: 150 AMX-30 EM2, 88 M-48A5E, 184 M-60A3TTS, some Leopard 2E, 108 *Leopard* 2 A4, 22 *Centauro* B-1
RECCE 339 BMR-VEC
AIFV 144 *Pizarro* (incl variants)
APC 2,023: 1,337 M-113 (incl variants), 686 BMR-600 (incl variants)
TOTAL ARTY 931 (excluding coastal)
TOWED 310: **105mm**: 170 M-56 pack, 56 L 118; **155mm**: 84 M-114
SP 194: **105mm**: 34 M-108; **155mm**: 96 M-109A1/A5; **203mm**: 64 M-110A2
COASTAL ARTY **32:** 6in; **155mm**: 8 SBT 52; **305mm**; **381mm**
MRL 140mm: 18 *Teruel*
MOR 120mm: 409 (incl 226 SP); plus **81mm**: 665 (incl 102 SP)
ATGW 404 *Milan* (incl 106 SP), 28 HOT, 200 TOW (incl 68 SP)
RCL 106mm: 507
AD GUNS 20mm: 460 GAI-BO1; **35mm**: 92 GDF-002 twin; **40mm**: 183 L/70
SAM 24 I HAWK, 18 *Roland*, 13 *Skyguard/Aspide*, 108 *Mistral*
HELICOPTERS 153 (28 attack)
27 HU-21C/HU-21L (AS-532UL), 48 HU-10B, 45 HA/HR-15 (17 with **20mm** guns, 28 with HOT), 6 HU-18, 10 HR-12B, 17 HT-17D
SURV 2 AN/TPQ-36 (arty, mor)

DEPLOYMENT

CEUTA AND MELILLA 1 armd cav, 2 Spanish Legion, 1 mot inf, 2 engr,1 arty regt; 1 AAA gp
BALEARIC ISLANDS 1 mot inf bn; 1 mixed arty regt: 1 fd arty, 1 AD; 1 engr bn
CANARY ISLANDS 1 mixed arty regt: 1 fd arty, 1 AD bn

Navy 22,900

(incl 700 Naval Avn, 5,600 Marines)
NAVAL ZONES Currently under reorganisation to merge existing naval zones into a single area, with HQs in Cartagena, and subordinate Naval Commands in Ferrol, Cadiz and Las Palmas
BASES El Ferrol (La Coruña) (Cantabrian HQ), San Fernando (Cadiz) (Strait HQ), Rota (Cadiz) (Fleet HQ), Cartagena (Murcia) (Mediterranean HQ), Las Palmas (Canary Islands HQ), Palma de Mallorca and Mahón (Menorca)

SUBMARINES 6

SSK 8
4 *Galerna* (Fr *Agosta*) with 4 × 533mm TT (L5-HWT)
2 *Delfin* (Fr *Daphné*) with 12 × 550mm TT (L5-HWT)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 16

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS 1 *Príncipe de Asturias* CVS; air gp: typically 6 to 10 AV-8/AV-8B, 4 to 6 SH-3D ASW hel, 2 SH-3D AEW hel, 2 AB 212 hel
FRIGATES 16
FFG 16
2 *Alvaro de Bazan* (F-100 class) with 1 x Mk 41 VLS for SM-2 Standard SAM and ESSM, LAM capable; *Harpoon* SSM (launcher), 1 x 127mm gun, 2 Mk 32 torpedo launcher
6 *Santa Maria* (US *Perry*) with 1 × 1 SM-1 MR *Standard* SAM/*Harpoon* SSM launcher, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 2 SH-60B hel
4 *Baleares* with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 × 1 SM-1 MR *Standard* SAM, 1 × 127mm gun, 2 × 2 ASTT, 8 ASROC SUGW
4 *Descubierta* with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 6 ASTT, 1 × 2 ASW RL

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 37

PATROL, OFFSHORE 8
4 *Serviola* PCO with 1 × 76mm gun, 3 *Chilreu* PCO, 1 *Descubierta* PCO
PATROL, COASTAL 10 *Anaga* PCC
PATROL, INSHORE 19
6 *Barceló* PFI<, 4 *Conejera* PCI<, 2 *Toralla* PCI, 7 PCI<

MINE WARFARE 7

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 7
1 *Descubierta* MCCS
4 *Segura* MHO
2 *Júcar* (US *Adjutant*) MSC

AMPHIBIOUS 4
2 *Hernán Cortés* (US *Newport*) LST, capacity: 400 tps, 500t veh, 1 hel plus 3 LCVP, 1 LCPL
2 *Galicia* LPD, capacity 620 tps, 2500t veh, 4 hel plus 6 LCVP/4 LCU
Plus 13 craft: 3 LCT, 2 LCU, 8 LCM

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 27
2 AO; 3 AWT, 3 AK; 5 AT, 1 diver spt, 4 trg, 1 sail trg; 5 AGHS, 2 AGOR; 1 AGSC

NAVAL AVIATION (700)

ORGANISATION
Flying hours AV-8B: 160
AIRCRAFT
FGA 1 sqn with AV-8B/AV-8B plus
LIAISON 1 sqn with Cessna *Citation* II
HELICOPTERS
ASW 1 sqn with SH-3D/G *Sea King* (modified to SH-3H standard (to be converted to Assault/

Transport role)), 1 sqn with SH-30B
EW 1 flt with SH-30B
COMD/TPT 1 sqn with AB-212
TRG 1 sqn with Hughes 500

EQUIPMENT

17 cbt ac; 37 armed hel

AIRCRAFT

9 **AV-8B** • 8 **AV-8B** plus • 3 **Cessna *Citation* II**

HELICOPTERS

9 **AB-212** • 11 **SH-3D** (8 **-H** ASW, 3 **-D** AEW) • 10 **Hughes 500** • 6 **SH-60B** • 12 **SH-60 *Seahawk***

MISSILES

AAM AIM-9 *Sidewinder*, *Maverick*, AMRAAM
ASW Mk 46 LWT
ASUW *Harpoon*
ASM *Penguin*

MARINES (5,600)

1 mne bde (3,000) with 3 inf (incl 1 mech), 1 arty bn
5 mne garrison gp

EQUIPMENT

MBT 16 M-60A3
LT TK 17 *Scorpion*
AAV 16 AAV-7A1
APC 17 *Piranha*
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 12 M-56 pack
SP ARTY 155mm: 6 M-109A
ATGW 24 TOW-2, 18 *Dragon*
RL 90mm: C-90C
SAM 12 *Mistral*

Air Force 22,750

Flying hours EF-18: 160; F-5: 220; *Mirage* F-1: 160

CENTRAL AIR COMMAND (Torrejon) 4 wg

FTR 2 sqn with EF-18 (F-18 *Hornet*)
TPT 8 sqn
2 with C-212, 1 with C-295, 2 with CN-235, 1 with *Falcon* (20, 50, 900), 1 with Boeing 707 (tkr/tpt), A-310 1 with AS-332 (tpt)
SPT 4 sqn
1 with CL-215, 1 with Boeing 707, C-212 (EW) and *Falcon* 20, 1 with C-212, AS-332 (SAR), 1 with C-212 and Cessna *Citation* V
TRG 3 sqn
1 with C-212, 1 with C-101, 1 with Beech *Bonanza*

EASTERN AIR COMMAND (Zaragosa) 2 wg

FTR 3 sqn
2 with EF-18, 1 OCU with EF-18
TPT 2 sqn
1 with C-130H, 1 tkr/tpt with KC-130H
SPT 1 sqn with **ac** C-212 (SAR) **hel** AS-330

STRAIT AIR COMMAND (Seville) 4 wg

FTR 4 sqn
2 with *Mirage* F-1 CE/BE
1 with EF/A-18
1 with Typhoon
LEAD-IN TRG 2 sqn with F-5B
MP 1 sqn with P-3A/B
TRG 6 sqn
2 hel with S-76C, EC-120B *Colibri*, 1 with C-212, 1 with E-26 (*Tamiz*), 1 with C-101, 1 with C-212

CANARY ISLANDS AIR COMMAND (Gando) 1 wg

FGA 1 sqn with EF-18
TPT 1 sqn with C-212
SAR 1 sqn with **ac** F-27 **hel** AS-332 (SAR)

LOGISTIC SUPPORT COMMAND (MALOG)

1 trials sqn with C-101, C-212 and F-5A, EF/A-18, F-1

EQUIPMENT

177 cbt ac, no armed hel

AC 4 Typhoon • 91 **EF/A-18 A/B** (ftr, OCU) • 23 **F-5B** (FGA) • 52 ***Mirage* F-1C/CE/EE/EDA, F-1B/BE/DDA** • 7* **P-3** (2 **-A** (MR), 5 **-B** (MR)) • 3 **Boeing 707** (tkr/tpt) • 2 A-310 • 7 **C-130H/H-30** (tpt), 5 **KC-130H** (tkr) • 57 **C-212** • 7 **C-295** (9 on order to replace some **C-212**) • 2 **Cessna 550 *Citation* V** (recce) • 78 **C-101** (trg) • 15 **CL-215** (spt) • 5 ***Falcon* 20** (3 VIP tpt, 2 EW) • 1 ***Falcon* 50** (VIP tpt) • 2 ***Falcon* 900** (VIP tpt) • 21 **Do-27** (U-9, liaison/trg) • 3 **F-27** (SAR) • 37 **E-26** (trg) • 20 **CN-235** (18 tpt, 2 VIP tpt) • 25 **E-24** (*Bonanza*) trg • 5 **E-20** (*Barón*) trg

HEL 5 **SA-330** (SAR) • 12 **AS-332** (6 SAR, 6 tpt) • 8 **S-76C** (trg) • 15 **EC 120B** *Colibri*

MISSILES

AAM AIM-7 *Sparrow*, AIM-9 *Sidewinder*, AIM-120 AMRAAM, R-530
ASM AGM-65G *Maverick*, AGM-84D *Harpoon*, AGM-88A HARM
SAM *Mistral*, *Skyguard/Aspide*

Forces Abroad

AFGHANISTAN (OP ENDURING FREEDOM): 400: 5 C-130, 8 CN-235, 1 P-3

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 125 **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 935; 2 inf coy, 1 cav sqn **DROC** (MONUC): 3 incl 2 obs **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 5 incl 3 obs **ITALY** (Deliberate Forge) 4 F/A-18, 1 KC-130 **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 2 (KFOR): ε800

Paramilitary 73,360

GUARDIA CIVIL 72,600

9 regions, 19 inf *tercios* (regt) with 56 rural bn, 6 traffic security gp, 6 rural special ops gp, 1 special sy bn;
18 BLR APC, 18 Bo-105, 5 BK-117 hel

GUARDIA CIVIL DEL MAR 760

32 PCI

Foreign Forces

NATO HQ Joint Command South-West (JCSOUTHWEST)
US 2,030: **Navy** 1,760 **Air Force** 270

Turkey Tu

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε514,850, reducing,
(incl ε391,000 conscripts) *Terms of service* 15 months

RESERVES 378,700
(all to age 41) **Army** 258,700 **Navy** 55,000 **Air Force** 65,000

Army ε402,000

(incl ε325,000 conscripts)
4 Army HQ, 10 Corps HQ, 1 SF Comd HQ
2 inf div
17 armd, 15 mech inf, 11 inf, 5 cdo bde
(2 armd, 1 mech inf, 1 inf bde to be disbanded)
4 inf trg, 4 arty trg bde
4 avn regt, 1 attack hel bn, 3 avn bn (2 trg, 1 tpt)

EQUIPMENT

MBT 4,205: 2,876 M-48 A5T1/T2 (1,300 to be stored), 932 M-60 (658 -A3, 274-A1), 397 *Leopard* (170-1A1, 227-1A3)
RECCE ε250 *Akrep*, ARSV (*Cobra*)
AIFV 650 AIFV
APC 830 AAPC, 2,813 M-113/-A1/-A2
TOWED ARTY 105mm: M-101A1; **155mm**: 517 M-114A1\A2, 6 *Panter*; **203mm**: 162 M-115
SP ARTY 105mm: 365 M-52T, 26 M-108T; **155mm**: 222 M-44T1 some *Firtina*; **175mm**: 36 M-107; **203mm**: 219 M-110A2
MRL 70mm: 24; **107mm**: 48; **122mm**: T-122; **227mm**: 12 MLRS (incl ATACMS)
MOR 2,021: **107mm**: 1,264 M-30 (some SP); **120mm**: 757 (some 179 SP); plus **81mm**: 3,792 incl SP
ATGW 1,283: 186 *Cobra*, 365 TOW SP, 392 *Milan*, ε340 *Eryx*
RL M-72
RCL 57mm: 923 M-18; **75mm**: 617; **106mm**: 2,329 M-40A1
AD GUNS 1,664: **20mm**: 439 GAI-DO1; **35mm**: 120 GDF-001/-003; **40mm**: 803 L60/70, 40 T-1, 262 M-42A1
SAM 108 *Stinger*, 789 *Redeye* (being withdrawn)
SURV AN/TPQ-36 (arty, mor)
AC 168: 3 Cessna 421, 34 *Citabria*, 4 B-200, 4 T-42A, 98 U-17B, 25 T-41D
HELICOPTERS
ATTACK 37 AH-1W/P
SPT 50 S-70A, 10 AS-532UL, 12 AB-204B, 64 AB-205A, 20 AB-206, 2 AB-212, 28 H-300C, 3 OH-58B, ε45 UH-1H
UAV CL-89 (AN/USD-501), *Gnat* 750, *Falcon* 600, ε100 *Harpy*

Navy 52,750

(incl 3,100 Marines, 1,050 Coast Guard; 34,500 conscripts)
COMMAND Naval Forces Command (Ankara)
Sub Commands Northern Sea Area (Istanbul), Southern Sea Area (Izmir), Training (Altinovayalova), Fleet (Gölcük)
BASES Gölcük (HQ), Erdek, Istanbul, Canakkale, Eregli, Bartin, Izmir, Foca, Aksaz, Antalya, Mersin, Iskenderun

SUBMARINES 13

SSK 10
6 *Atilay* (Ge Type 209/1200) with 8 × 533mm TT (SST 4 HWT)
4 *Preveze* (Ge Type 209/1400) with 8 × 533mm TT (*Harpoon* USGW, *Tigerfish*/DM 2A-4 HWT)
SSC 3
1 *Canakkale* (US *Guppy*)† with 10 × 533mm TT
2 *Hizirreis* (US *Tang*) with 8 × 533mm TT (Mk 37 HWT)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 19

FRIGATES 19
FFG 18
6 *Gaziantep* (US *Perry*) with 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 36 *Standard* SM-1 MR SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT
4 *Yavuz* (Ge MEKO 200) with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 127mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 AB-212 hel
4 *Barbaros* (MOD Ge MEKO 200) with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, 8 *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 127mm gun, 6 × 324mm TT, 1 AB-212 hel
2 *Muavenet* (US *Knox*-class) with *Harpoon* SSM (from ASROC launcher), 1 × 127mm gun, 4 ASTT,
8 ASROC SUGW, 1 AB 212 hel
2 *Burak* (Fr *d'Estienne d'Orves*) with 2 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, *Mistral* SAM, 1 × 100mm gun, 4 ASTT (L5 HWT)
FF 1 *Berk* with 4 × 76mm guns, 6 ASTT, 2 Mk 11 *Hedgehog*

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 49

MISSILE CRAFT 21
3 *Kilic* PFM with 8 × *Harpoon* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun
8 *Dogan* (Ge Lürssen-57) PFM with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun
8 *Kartal* (Ge *Jaguar*) PFM with 4 *Penguin* 2 SSM, 2 × 533mm TT
2 *Yildiz* PFM with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun

PATROL CRAFT 28
COASTAL 28
1 *Girne* PFC, 6 *Sultanhisar* PCC, 2 *Trabzon* PCC, 4 PGM-71 PCC, 1 *Bora* (US *Asheville*) PFC, 10 AB-25 PCC, 4 AB-21 PCC

MINE WARFARE 24

MINELAYERS 1
1 *Nusret* (400 mines) plus 3 ML tenders (*Bayraktar*, *Sarucabey* and *Çakabey* LST have minelaying capability)

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 23
5 *Edineik* (Fr *Circe*) MHC
8 *Samsun* (US *Adjutant*) MSC
6 *Karamürsel* (Ge *Vegesack*) MSC
4 *Foça* (US *Cape*) MSI (plus 8 MCM tenders)

AMPHIBIOUS 8
1 *Osman Gazi* LST: capacity 980 tps, 17 tk, 4 LCVP
2 *Ertugru* LST (US *Terrebonne Parish*): capacity 400 tps, 18 tk
2 *Bayraktar* LST (US LST-512): capacity 200 tps, 16 tk
2 *Sarucabey* LST: capacity 600 tps, 11 tk
1 *Çakabey* LSM: capacity 400 tps, 9 tk
Plus about 59 craft: 35 LCT, 2 LCU, 22 LCM

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 27
1 *Akar* AO, 5 spt tkr, 2 Ge *Rhein* plus 3 other depot ships, 3 tpt, 2 AR; 3 ARS, 5 AT, 1 div spt; 2 AGHS

NAVAL AVIATION

EQUIPMENT
16 armed hel

HELICOPTERS
ASW 3 AB-204AS, 13 AB-212
TRG 7 TB-20

MARINES (3,100)
1 regt, HQ, 3 bn, 1 arty bn (18 guns), spt units

Air Force 60,100

(incl 31,500 conscripts) 2 tac air forces (divided between east and west), 1 tpt comd, 1 air trg comd, 1 air log comd
Flying hours 180
FGA 11 sqn
1 OCU with F-5A/B, 4 (1 OCU) with F-4E, 6 (1 OCU) with F-16C/D
FTR 7 sqn
2 with F-5A/B, 2 with F-4E, 3 with F-16C/D
RECCE 2 sqn with RF-4E
TPT 5 sqn
1 with C-130B/E, 1 with C-160D, 2 with CN-235, 1 VIP tpt unit with *Gulfstream, Citation* and CN 235
TKR 7 KC-135R
LIAISON 10 base flts with **hel** UH-1H
SAR hel AS-532
TRG 3 sqn
1 with T-41, 1 with SF-260D, 1 with T-37B/C and T-38A. Each base has a stn flt with **hel** UH-1H and in some cases, **ac** CN-235
SAM 4 sqn with 92 *Nike Hercules*, 2 sqn with 86 *Rapier*, 8 I HAWK firing units

EQUIPMENT
480 cbt ac, no attack hel
AC 223 **F-16C/D** (193 **-C**, 30 **-D**) • 87 **F/NF-5A/B** (FGA) (48 being upgraded as lead-in trainers) • 170 **F-4E** (88 FGA, 47 ftr, 35 **RF-4E** (recce)) (52 upgraded to *Phantom* 2020) • 13 **C-130B/E** (tpt) • 7 **KC-135R** • 19 **C-160D** (tpt) • 2 ***Citation* VII** (VIP) • 46 **CN-235** (tpt/EW) • 40 **SF-260D** (trg) • 60 **T-37** trg • 70 **T-38** (trg) • 28 **T-41** (trg)
HEL 20 **UH-1H** (tpt, liaison, base flt, trg schools), 20 **AS-532** (14 SAR/6 CSAR) being delivered
UAV 1 ***Gnat* 750** system

MISSILES
AAM AIM-7E *Sparrow*, AIM 9 S *Sidewinder*, AIM-120 AMRAAM
ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*, AGM-88 HARM, AGM-142, *Popeye* 1

Forces Abroad

TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS
ε36,000; 1 corps HQ, 2 inf div, 1 armd bde; 441 M-48A5 MBT; 266 M-113, 361 AAPC APC; 72 **105mm**, 18 **155mm**, 12 **203mm** towed arty; 90 **155mm** SP arty; 6 **122mm** MRL; 127 **120mm,** 148 **107mm**, 175 **81mm** mor; **20mm**, 16 **35mm**; 48 **40mm** AA guns; **ac** 3 **hel** 4 **Navy** 1 PCI

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 161 **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 1,200; 1 inf bn gp **EAST TIMOR** (UNMISET): 1 obs **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 5 obs **ITALY** (Deliberate Forge): 4 F-16 C **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (KFOR): 940

Paramilitary

***GENDARMERIE*/NATIONAL GUARD** ε150,000 (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defence in war): 1 border div, 3 bde (incl 1 cdo)
50,000 reserve; some *Akrep* recce, 535 BTR-60/-80, 25 *Condor* APC **ac** 2 Dornier 28D, 0-1E **hel** 19 Mi-17, 8 AB-240B, 6 AB-205A, 8 AB-206A, 1 AB-212, 14 S-70A

COAST GUARD 2,200
(incl 1,400 conscripts); 48 PCI, 16 PCI<, plus boats, 2 tpt

Foreign Forces

NATO HQ Joint Command South-East (JCSOUTHEAST), HQ 6 Allied Tactical Air Force (6 ATAF)
US: **Air Force** 1,650; 1 wg (**ac** on det only), numbers

vary (incl F-16, F-15C, KC-135, E-3B/C, C-12, HC-130, HH-60)
US Installations for seismic monitoring
ISRAEL Periodic det of F-16 at Akinci

United Kingdom UK

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 207,630

(incl both trained and untrained Regular Forces, Full Time Reserve Service personnel and Gurkhas. Excludes the Home Service bn of the Royal Irish Regiment, mobilised reservists and Naval Activated Reservists)

RESERVES 272,550

Army 201,150 (Regular 160,800) **Territorial Army** (TA) 40,350 **Navy/Marines** 28,500 (Regular 23,500, Volunteer Reserves 5,000) **Air Force** 42,900 (Regular 40,300, Volunteer Reserves 2,600)

Strategic Forces (1,000)

SLBM 58 msl in 4 SSBN, fewer than 200 op available warheads
SSBN 4
4 *Vanguard* SSBN each capable of carrying 16 *Trident* D5; will not deploy with more than 48 warheads per boat, but each msl could carry up to 12 MIRV (some *Trident* D5 msl configured for sub-strategic role)
EARLY WARNING
Ballistic-Missile Early-Warning System (BMEWS) station at Fylingdales

Army 116,760

(incl 3,700 Gurkhas, 1,050 (to be 750) Full Time Reserve Service)
regt normally bn size
1 Land Comd HQ • 3 (regenerative) div HQ (former mil districts) and UK Spt Comd (Germany) • 1 armd div with 3 armd bde, 3 arty, 4 engr, 1 avn, 1 AD regt • 1 mech div with 3 mech bde (*Warrior/Saxon*), 3 arty, 4 engr, 1 AD regt • ARRC Corps tps: 3 armd recce, 2 MLRS, 2 AD, 1 engr regt (EOD) • 1 tri-service joint hel comd incorporating 1 air aslt bde • 1 arty bde HQ, 1 AD bde HQ, 1 recce bde HQ • 2 log bde • 14 inf bde HQ (3 control ops in N. Ireland, remainder mixed regular and TA for trg/administrative purposes only)
1 joint NBC regt (Army/RAF)
Summary of combat arm units
6 armd regt • 4 armd recce regt • 6 mech inf bn (*Saxon*) • 9 armd inf bn (*Warrior*) • 25 lt inf bn (incl 3 AB bn (1 only in para role), 2 Gurkha) • 1 SF (SAS) regt • 11 arty regt (2 MLRS, 6 SP, 2 fd (1 cdo, 1 air aslt), 1 trg) • 3 AD regt (1 *Rapier*, 2 HVM) • 12 engr regt • 5 (incl 1 trg) army avn regt, 4 indep flt

HOME SERVICE FORCES

N. Ireland 3,390: 3 inf bn (2,100 full-time)
Gibraltar 350: 1 regt (150 full-time)

RESERVES

Territorial Army 4 lt recce, 15 inf bn, 2 SF (SAS), 3 arty (1 MLRS, 1 fd, 1 obs), 4 AD, 5 engr, 1 avn regt

EQUIPMENT

MBT 543: 386 *Challenger* 2, 156 *Challenger*, 1 *Chieftain*
RECCE 327 *Scimitar*, 137 *Sabre*, 11 *Fuchs*
AIFV 575 *Warrior*
APC 1,121 AFV 432, 597 FV 103 *Spartan*, 649 *Saxon*, 1 *Saracen*, 135 *Stormer*, plus 1,675 AIFV and APC 'look-a-likes'
TOTAL ARTY 407
TOWED 105mm: 166 L-118/-119
SP 155mm: 178 AS-90
MRL 227mm: 63 MLRS
MOR 81mm: 470 (incl 110 SP)
ATGW 740 *Milan*, 60 *Swingfire* (FV 102 *Striker* SP), TOW
RL 94mm: LAW-80
SURV ε4 MAMBA (ARTHUR), MSTAR
SAM 135 HVM (SP), 147 *Starstreak* (LML), 57 *Rapier* C (some 24 SP)
AC 6 BN-2
HELICOPTERS
ATTACK 17 WAH-Mk1 *Apache*, 109 *Lynx* AH-1/-7/-9
SPT 133 SA-341 *Gazelle*, 15 *Scout*
UAV 8 *Phoenix*
LANDING CRAFT 6 RCL, 4 LCVP, 4 workboats

Navy (RN) 40,630

(incl RN and RM Officers ratings and Other Ranks and 1,000 Full Time Reserve Service)
COMMAND: CINCFLEET (**type cmd**: ships, submarines, naval avn, RFA, marines); CINCNAVHOME (trg, spt)
BASES UK Northwood (CINCEASTLANT), Devonport, Faslane, Portsmouth; Culdrose, Prestwick (Naval Aviation), Yeovilton; **Overseas** Gibraltar

SUBMARINES 15

STRATEGIC SUBMARINES 4 SSBN (see *Strategic Forces*)
TACTICAL SUBMARINES 11
SSN 11
4 *Swiftsure* with 5 × 533mm TT (*Sub-Harpoon* SSM,

Spearfish/Tigerfish HWT); (*Spartan*) with *Tomahawk* Block IIIC LAM
7 *Trafalgar* with 5 × 533mm TT (*Sub-Harpoon* SSM, *Spearfish/Tigerfish* HWT, *Tomahawk* Block IIIC LAM)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 34

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS 3: 2 mod *Invincible* CVS each with **ac** FA-2 *Sea Harrier* V/STOL **hel** 12 *Sea King*, up to 9 ASW, 3 AEW; plus 1 mod *Invincible* in extended refit
Typical 'expeditionary air group' comprises 8 *Sea Harrier* FA-2, 8 RAF *Harrier* GR-7, 2 *Sea King* ASW, 4 *Sea King* AEW 2/7

DESTROYERS 11
DDGH 11
7 Type 42 Batch 1/2 with 2 × *Sea Dart* SAM, 1 × 114mm gun, 2 × *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 x *Lynx* hel
4 Type 42 Batch 3 with wpns as above

FRIGATES 20
FFG 20
4 *Cornwall* (Type 22 Batch 3) with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, *Seawolf* SAM, 1 × 114mm gun, 1 x *Goalkeeper* CIWS, 2 *Lynx* or 1 *Sea King* hel
16 *Norfolk* (Type 23) with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, *Seawolf* VL SAM, 1 × 114mm gun, 4 × 324mm ASTT (*Sting-ray* LWT), 1 *Lynx* hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 23

PATROL, OFFSHORE 5
2 *Castle* PCO, 2 *Island* PCO, 1 River OPV

PATROL, INSHORE 18
16 *Archer* (incl 8 trg), 2 Lifespan Patrol Vessel (LPV)

MINE WARFARE 22

MINELAYER no dedicated minelayer, but all SSN have limited minelaying capability

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 22
11 *Hunt* MCC (incl 4 mod *Hunt* MCC/PCC), 11 *Sandown* MHO (4 batch 1, 7 batch 2)

AMPHIBIOUS 6
1 *Ocean* LPH, capacity 800 tps, 18 hel plus 4 LCVP
1 Albion LPD (first of class – due to enter service late 2003)
4 *Sir Bedivere* LSL; capacity 340 tps, 16 tk, 1 hel (RFA manned)
Plus 24 craft: 10 LCU, 14 LCVP
(see *Army* for additional amph lift capability)

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 23

(most manned and maintained by the **Royal Fleet Auxiliary** (RFA), a civilian fleet, owned by UK MoD, which has 2,400 manpower; type cmd under CINCFLEET)

UNDER WAY SUPPORT 12
2 *Fort Victoria* AO, 3 *Rover* AOL, 2 *Fort Rosalie* AFS, 4 *Leaf* AOT, 1 *Wave Knight* AO (all RFA manned)

MAINTENANCE AND LOGISTIC 5
1 *Diligence* AR, 4 RoRo

SPECIAL PURPOSE 2
1 *Argus* ATS (RFA manned), 1 *Endurance* (ice patrol, RN manned)

SURVEY 4
1 *Scott* AGHS, 1 *Roebuck* AGHS, 1 *Gleaner* AGHS (all RN manned), 1 Echo AGS (first of class – due to enter service late 2003)

NAVAL AVIATION (Fleet Air Arm)

(6,200 incl 330 women)

ORGANISATION

Flying hours *Harrier*: 275

A typical CVS air group consists of 8 *Sea Harrier* FA-2, 7 *Sea King* (ASW), 3 *Sea King* (AEW) (can carry 8 RAF *Harrier* GR-7 instead of 4 *Sea King*)

AIRCRAFT
FTR 2 sqn with *Sea Harrier* FA-2 plus 1 trg sqn with *Harrier* T-8
TRG 1 sqn with *Jetstream*
FLEET SPT 13 *Mystère-Falcon* (civil registration), 1 Cessna *Conquest* (civil registration), 1 Beech *Baron* (civil registration) 5 GROB 115 (op under contract)

HELICOPTER
ASW 1 sqn with *Sea King* Mk-6, 1 sqn with EH 101 *Merlin* Mk1
ASW/ATK 1 sqn with *Lynx* Mk 3/8 (in indep flt)
AEW 1 sqn with *Sea King* Mk-2
CDO SPT 2 sqn with *Sea King* Mk-4, 1 flt with *Lynx* Mk 7
RECCE 1 flt with *Gazelle* AH-1
SAR 1 sqn with *Sea King* Mk-5
TRG 2 sqn with EH-101 *Merlin* Mk 1, 1 sqn with *Sea King* Mk-4, 1 sqn with *Lynx* Mk 3

EQUIPMENT

34 cbt ac (plus 21 in store), 178 armed hel

AIRCRAFT
29 ***Sea Harrier*** **FA-2** (plus 19 in store) • 5* **T-4/T-8** (trg) plus 2 in store • 14 ***Hawk*** (spt) • 13 ***Jetstream***

HELICOPTER
88 ***Sea King*** (42 **HAS-5/6**, 33 **HC-4**, 13 **AEW** [2 Mk 7, 11 Mk 2]) • 36 ***Lynx*** Mk 3 • 6 ***Lynx*** Mk 7 (incl in Marines entry) • 23 ***Lynx*** Mk 8, 38 **EH-101** ***Merlin*** Mk 1 • 8 ***Gazelle*** AH-1 (incl in Marines entry)

MISSILES
ASM *Sea Skua*
AAM AIM-9 *Sidewinder*, AIM-120C AMRAAM

ROYAL MARINES COMMAND (7,000, incl RN and Army)

1 cdo bde: 3 cdo; 1 cdo arty regt (Army); 1 cdo AD bty (Army), 2 cdo engr (1 Army, 1 TA), 1 LCA sqn. Serving with RN/Other comd: 1 sy gp, Special Boat Service, 1 cdo lt hel sqn, 2 LCA sqn, 3 dets/naval parties

EQUIPMENT

ATTC some 24 BvS10 *Viking*
MOR 81mm

ATGW *Milan*
SURV MAMBA (ARTHUR)
SAM HVM
HEL 9 SA-341 (*Gazelle*); plus 3 in store, 6 *Lynx* AH-7
AMPH 24 RRC, 4 LCAC

RESERVES

About 1,000

Air Force (RAF) 48,500

(incl 360 Full Time Reserve Service)
Flying hours *Tornado* GR 1/4: 188, F3: 208; *Harrier* GR-7: 218; *Jaguar*: 215
FGA/BBR 5 sqn with *Tornado* GR4
FGA 5 sqn
3 with *Harrier* GR7/7A/T10, 2 with *Jaguar* GR3/3A
FTR 6 sqn
2 with *Typhoon*
4 with *Tornado* F3 plus 1 flt in Falklands
RECCE 5 sqn
2 with *Tornado* GR4A, 1 with *Canberra* PR-9, 1 with *Jaguar* GR3/3A 1 with ASTOR Sentinel
MR 3 sqn with *Nimrod* MR2
AEW 2 sqn with E3D *Sentry*
ELINT 1 sqn with *Nimrod* R1
TPT/TKR 3 sqn
2 with VC10 C1K, VC-10 K3/4, and 1 with *Tristar* K1, KC1, C2 plus 1 C-130/VC-10 flt in the Falklands
TPT 1 sqn with C-17, 4 sqn with *Hercules* C-130K/J, 1 comms sqn with **ac** BAe-125, BAe-146 **hel** AS-355 (*Twin Squirrel*)
TARGET FACILITY/CAL 1 sqn with *Hawk* T1/T1A/T1W
OCU 5: *Tornado* GR4, *Tornado* F3, *Jaguar* GR3/3A/T4A, *Harrier* GR7/T10, *Nimrod* MR2
TRG *Hawk* T1/1A/1W, King Air 200, G.115E *Tutor*, HS125 *Dominie* T1, *Tucano* T1, T67 *Firefly*
TAC HEL 7 sqn
1 with CH-47 (*Chinook*) and SA-341 (*Gazelle* HT3), 2 with SA-330 (*Puma*), 1 with CH-47 and *Sea King* HAR-3, 2 with CH-47, 1 with *Merlin* HC3
SAR 3 hel sqn with *Sea King* HAR3/3A (incl 1 in Falklands), 1 with Bell-412 in Cyprus
TRG *Sea King* (including postgraduate training on 203(R) sqn), Tri-Service Defence Helicopter School with AS-350 (*Single Squirrel*) and Bell-412

EQUIPMENT

426 cbt ac, no armed hel
AC 254 11 *Typhoon* • ***Tornado*** (88 GR4, 24 GR4A plus 29 GR4 in reserve, 113 F3 incl 20 in reserve) • 62 ***Jaguar*** (39 GR3/3A, 6 T10 plus 17 in reserve) • 79 ***Harrier*** (51 GR7, 8 T10 plus 20 in reserve) • 115 ***Hawk*** (T1/1A/1W incl 13 in reserve) • 7 ***Canberra*** (4 PR9, 1 T4 plus 2 in reserve) • 24 ***Nimrod*** (3 R1, 20* MR2, 1 in reserve) • 6 **E-3D *Sentry*** (plus 1 in reserve) • First of 5 Sentinel RMK 1• 4 **C-17A** • 9 ***Tristar*** (1 K1 (tkr/pax), 4 KC1 (tkr/pax/cgo), 3 C2 (pax), 1 K1 in reserve) • 19 **VC10** (10 C1K (tkr/cgo), 4 K3 (tkr), 5 K4 (tkr), 1 CK1 in reserve) • 51 ***Hercules*** **C-130** (26 -KC1/C3, 25 -JC4/C5) • 6 **BAe125** CC-3 (comms) (incl 1 in reserve) • 2 ***Islander*** CC2/2A • 2 **BAe146** Mk2 (VIP) • 73 ***Tucano*** (trg) (plus 52 in reserve) • 7 King Air 200 (leased)• 9 ***Dominie*** TI (trg) plus 2 in reserve • 99 ***Tutor*** (trg)
HEL 38 **CH-47** (*Chinook*) • 22 ***Merlin*** **HC3** • 39 **SA-330 (*Puma*)** • 23 ***Sea King*** **HAR3** (plus 2 in reserve) • 38 **AS-350B** (***Single Squirrel***) • 3 **AS-355** (***Twin Squirrel***) • 4 **Bell-412EP**
UAV *Predator, Buster*

MISSILES

ASM AGM-65G2 *Maverick*, AGM-84D-1 *Harpoon*, *Paveway* II, *Paveway* III, *Storm Shadow*
AAM ASRAAM, AIM-9L/M *Sidewinder*, *Sky Flash* AMRAAM
ARM ALARM

ROYAL AIR FORCE REGIMENT

6 fd sqn, 4 gd based air defence sqns with 24 *Rapier* field standard C fire units; joint *Rapier* trg unit (with Army), 3 tactical Survival To Operate (STO) HQs
VOLUNTEER RESERVE AIR FORCES (Royal Auxiliary Air Force/RAF Reserve): 3 field sqns, 1 gd based AD sqn, 1 air movements sqn, 1 medical sqn, 2 intelligence sqns, 6 op support sqns covering STO duties, 1 C-130 Reserve Aircrew flt, 1 HQ augmentaion sqn, 1 mobile meteorological unit

Deployment

ARMY

LAND COMMAND

Assigned to ACE Rapid Reaction Corps **Germany** 1 armd div plus Corps cbt spt tps **UK** 1 mech inf div, 1 air aslt bde; additional TA units incl 8 inf bn, 2 SAS, 3 AD regt

HQ NORTHERN IRELAND

(some 10,700 (incl 31 RN, 1,000 RAF), plus 3,500 Home Service committed to N. Ireland); 3 inf bde HQ, up to 13 major units in inf role (5 in province, 1 committed reserve, up to 4 roulement inf bn, 3 Home Service inf bn), 1 engr, 1 avn regt.
The roles of the remainder of Army regular and TA units incl Home Defence and the defence of Dependent Territories, the Cy Sovereign Base Areas and Bru.

NAVY

FLEET (CinC is also CINCEASTLANT and COMNAVNORTHWEST): almost all regular RN forces are declared to NATO, split between SACLANT and SACEUR
MARINES 1 cdo bde (declared to SACLANT)

AIR FORCE

STRIKE COMMAND responsible for all RAF front-line forces. Day-to-day control delegated to 3 Gps **No. 1** (All fast jet ac) **No. 2** (All AT, AAR and Force Protection) **No. 3** (All ISTAR, Maritime and SAR)

Forces Abroad

AFGHANISTAN 3 CH-47 hel
ANTARCTICA 1 ice patrol ship (in summer only)
ASCENSION ISLAND RAF 23
BELGIUM RAF 183
BELIZE Army 30
BRUNEI Army some 1,120: 1 Gurkha inf bn, 1 hel flt (3 hel)
CANADA Army 500 trg and liaison unit **RAF** 57; routine trg deployment of **ac** *Tornado*, *Harrier, Jaguar*
CYPRUS 3,275: **Army** 2,110; 2 inf bn, 1 engr spt sqn, 1 hel flt **RN** 25 **RAF** 1,140; 1 hel sqn (4 Bell-412), plus **ac** and 1 AD radar on det
FALKLAND ISLANDS 1,200: **Army** 450; **RN** 1 DDG/FFG designated as Atlantic Patrol Task (South) (APT(S)), 1 PCO, 1 spt, 1 AR **RAF** 750; 4 *Tornado* F3, 1 *Hercules* C-130, 1 VC-10 K (tkr), 2 *Sea King* HAR-3, 1 CH-47, 1 *Rapier* SAM sqn
GERMANY Army 22,000; 1 corps HQ (multinational), 1 armd div
GIBRALTAR 575: **Army** 60; Gibraltar regt 175 **RN/Marines** 235; 2 PCI; Marine det, base unit **RAF** 105; periodic ac det
INDIAN OCEAN (*Armilla Patrol*): 1 DDG/FFG, 1 spt
Diego Garcia 1 Marine/naval party
Op Veritas RAF 720, 2 E-3D, 3 *Nimrod* MR-2, 2 *Tristar* K-1
IRAQ (Peace Support): **Army** 9,200; 1 composite HQ, 1 armd bde plus spt units
KENYA Army 20
KUWAIT Army some
NEPAL Army 63 (Gurkha trg org)
NETHERLANDS RAF 120
OMAN & MUSCAT RAF 33
SIERRA LEONE Army ε100 incl Trg Team, Tri-service HQ and spt
USA RAF 173
WEST INDIES/WEST AFRICA 1 DDG/FFG designated as Atlantic Patrol Task (North) (APT(N)), 1 spt

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 315; RAF 270 (incl fwd mounting base elm in Karachi), 3 spt hel, 2 utl hel (UNAMA): 1 obs **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 1,100 (incl log and spt tps in Croatia); 1 Augmented Brigade HQ (multinational) with 1 recce sqn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 hel det **CYPRUS** (UNFICYP): 386: 1 inf bn, engr spt **DROC** (MONUC): 5 **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 3 incl 1 obs **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 7 obs **ITALY** (Deliberate Forge): 350; 4 *Harrier* GR-4, 1 K-1 *Tristar* (tkr), 2 E-3D *Sentry* (periodic) **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 3 **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 22 incl 15 obs **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (KFOR): 1,400; 1 armd bde with 1 armd inf, 1 inf bn, 1 engr regt; hel 2 SA-341 *Gazelle* (UNMIK): 1 obs
MILITARY ADVISERS 458 in 26 countries

Foreign Forces

US: **Air Force** 9,800; 1 Air Force HQ (3rd Air Force) 1 ftr wg (2 sqn with 48 F-15E, 1 sqn with 24 F-15C/D), 1 air refuelling wg with 15 KC-135, 1 Special Ops Gp with 5 MC-130R, 5 MC-130H, 1 C-130E, 8 MH-53J
NATO HQ Allied Naval Forces North (HQNAVNORTH), HQ East Atlantic (HQEASTLANT)
Combined Air Operations Centre (CAOC) 9, High Wycombe

Non-NATO Europe

Some non-NATO European nations have concentrated on military reform and transformation. **Ukraine** has said it will reduce its ground forces if funding allows, and **Georgia** plans to complete reforms, that would entail switching to the European model of armed forces, by April 2004. Meanwhile, the foreign and defence ministries of the new Georgian government have been preoccupied by continued tensions with Moscow over the withdrawal from its military bases in Georgia and the issue of the autonomous regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia (see p. 100).

Following the peaceful 'Rose Revolution', which culminated with Mikhail Saakashvili's landslide presidential election victory on 4 January 2004, Georgia moved into a period of hopeful uncertainty. This followed the resignation of former President Eduard Shevardnadze, who stepped down after civil disturbances, and the intervention of Russian foreign minister, Igor Ivanov. The populist Saakashvili immediately showed his determination to set Georgia on a 'fast track' to recovery and to resolve the separatist ambitions of Adjara, South Ossetia, and Abkhazia.

Saakashvili's first objective was to recover the autonomous region of **Adjara**, and oust its autocratic president, Aslan Abashidze. Without resorting to force, Georgian authorities applied pressure on the Abashidze regime and helped to orchestrate popular protest within Adjara demanding Abashidze's resignation. Russian intervention was again crucial to a peaceful resolution, and on 5 May 2004 Igor Ivanov, now head of Russia's Security Council, persuaded Abashidze to leave Adjara, thus solving the first of Georgia's regional disputes.

Saakashvili then turned his attention to **South Ossetia,** which following the 1992 conflict had existed as a separatist region outside Tbilisi's control under the oversight of a Joint Control Commission (JCC) comprising Russian, North Ossetian, South Ossetian and Georgian members, and a joint peacekeeping force. However, unlike Adjara – which is populated by ethnic Georgians – South Ossetia has a different ethnic composition, with close links to Russia through the latter's Republic of North Ossetia. Thus, Saakashvili does not command the support of the Ossetian population as he did in Adjara. Nevertheless, he has emphasised his commitment to a peaceful reunification of Georgia and South Ossetia. However, harsh rhetorical statements, followed by the deployment of Georgian interior forces on 31 May 2004 – allegedly to combat illicit trafficking a major problem in the region – soon provoked an escalation in conflict. By the middle of August 2004 there were regular exchanges of fire between Georgian and South Ossetian forces, which the Russian peacekeepers were unable to prevent. The JCC and OSCE negotiated a ceasefire on 14 August. However this did not hold, and Tbilisi accused Russia of providing military assistance to Eduard Kokoity's regime in the South Ossetian capital of Tshkinvali. Meanwhile, the Georgian parliament voted for the withdrawal of the Russian peacekeepers, while President Saakashvili appealed to the international community for international forces to replace the Russian peacekeepers.

Saakashvili has been more careful in his relations with **Abkhazia**, while making it clear that he seeks a resolution of the conflict, and the return of Georgian and Mingrelian Internally Displaced People (IDPs) to Abkhazia.

Overall, Saakashvili's approach has had the effect of re-invigorating tensions that had been simmering during the final corrupt years of the Shevardnadze regime. He has pledged to tackle corruption, but in doing so he risks inventing his own brand of cronyism by seeking support and advice from an exclusive close circle of advisors. His foreign policy is underpinned by a clearly stated desire for closer relations with NATO, the EU, and the US. At NATO's Istanbul summit, approval was given by member states for a two-year Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP) which increases defence cooperation between the Alliance and Tbilisi, as well as putting Georgia on track for NATO membership. There has also been an increase in bilateral defence activity between the Georgian armed forces and NATO countries. For example, a joint exercise was held with the UK on the Vaziani training area between 3–17 July 2004 to improve procedures

in humanitarian operations. Georgian commando forces participated with a 165-strong British infantry company. At the same time, defence cooperation with the US and Turkey – which had slackened in frustration in the final months of the Shevardnadze regime – has once more increased.

However, the aspirations as well as the approach of the new Georgian leader have angered Russia. NATO's formal acceptance of IPAP, and the inclusion of a paragraph in the Istanbul summit's final communiqué, which stressed Russia's obligations to withdraw its bases from Georgia and Moldova, have served to increase tension with Moscow, as have Saakashvili's moves against the autonomous regions. However, Russia also recognises that the aspirations of Saakashvili to EU and NATO membership gives the West considerable leverage in restraining the Tbilisi regime.

THE BALKANS

On 28 June 2004, it was announced that the European Union and NATO had reached agreement on the transfer of peacekeeping duties in **Bosnia** from SFOR to a 7,000 strong EU-led force (EUFOR) by the end of 2004. The decision marks the biggest change to the international presence in Bosnia since the end of the war in 1995. The EU force arrives at a difficult time for the Balkans and will face a number of challenges, such as organised crime, human and weapons trafficking, the apprehension of war criminals and border security.

In **Kosovo**, tensions between Albanian and non-Albanian ethnic communities, as well as between Albanians and the province's international administrators, reached a peak on 17–18 March 2004, when violence erupted throughout the province. Rioting was sparked by the alleged drowning of an Albanian boy in the divided town of Kosovska Mitrovica but seemed organised and well targeted. Although most of the violence was directed at UNMIK, Serb communities suffered heavily, most notably in the isolated areas such as Gracanica. The violence rocked the already shaky Kosovo interim authority and managed to undo most of the previous five years' achievements. It also revealed the deep unease within the ethnic Albanian population, whose high unemployment rate and lack of leadership make it easily manipulated by a violent and criminal minority.

The March events showed that the policies of the Kosovar interim institutions and those of the international community remain on a collision course. The violence has exposed UNMIK's mandate as inadequate for the tasks of facilitating a transition from war to peace and transformation of the Kosovan economy. The rioting also swung international opinion away from the Albanian community – the international community expressed more sympathy with the Serbs. Overall, the events make a quick decision on the status of Kosovo unlikely, while the deep divide between the communities shows no signs of healing.

Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted a Law on Defence on 1 December 2003 that established civilian command and parliamentary control of the armed forces, as well as noting that the post of defence minister should be held by a civilian. These reforms moved Bosnia toward meeting the requirements for NATO membership, and were confirmed by both the foreign minister's statement that Bosnia desired to join NATO as soon as possible and a statement by the NATO Secretary General in February that he would like to see Bosnia join PfP. Bosnia's other military reforms included an announcement of a reduction in the size of the federation army, from 13,200 to 8,000 in 2004. In **Macedonia,** steps are being taken to reach the proportion of Albanian representation in the armed forces demanded by NATO for membership. **Azerbaijan** hosted the Partnership for Peace's *Best Effort 2004* planning conference in Baku, and **Armenia** has joined the Status of Forces Agreement under PfP as well. Finally, **Turkey**, which allowed the US to establish a firmer presence near the Syrian border in late 2003, has also permitted an expanded US presence at the Konya air base, for NATO-related exercises, and will become a main export and production centre for *Black Hawk* helicopters in the next one-to-two years.

In a referendum on the reunification of **Cyprus** on 24 April, 75.8% of Greek Cypriots voted against uniting the island, whereas the Turkish population voted for unity. The situation was further complicated on 1 May, when the Republic of Cyprus joined the EU, because the failure of the UN-brokered April referendum, dubbed the 'Annan Plan' meant that following entry, the EU *acquis* has been suspended for the northern area. While Greek Cypriot leaders have since expressed support for a modified solution based on the Annan plan, which calls for a bi-zonal federation, the referendum results are likely to complicate EU–Cyprus relations for some time.

Even those non-NATO countries without any affiliation have not remained unaffected by the trends of consolidation that Europe has witnessed. While non-aligned states such as Finland, Sweden and Ireland have rejected a military assistance pact within the EU, **Austria** has indicated that it might be interested through possible modifications of its historical 'neutrality'.

Albania Alb

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε21,500

Terms of service conscription 12 months

The Alb armed forces are being re-constituted.

The army is to consist of:

1 Rapid Reaction Bde (active)

5 inf bde (reserve), 1 tk bn (reserve), 1 cdo regt,

1 arty bn (reserve), 1 engr bn Restructuring is now planned to be completed by 2010.

Army some 16,000

EQUIPMENT

MBT 373 T-59

APC 86 PRC Type-531, 37 M-113

TOWED ARTY 122mm: 198; **130mm**: 18; **152mm**: 54

MRL 130mm: 18

MOR 82mm: 259; **120mm**: 550 M-120; **160mm**: 100 M-43

ATGW 30 PRC *Red Arrow*

AD GUNS 125 incl **37mm**: M-1939; **57mm**: S-60

Navy ε2,000

BASES Durrës, Vlorë

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS† 20

TORPEDO CRAFT 11 PRC *Huchuan* PHT with 2 533mm TT

PATROL CRAFT 9

1 PRC *Shanghai* II PCC, 3 FSU Po-2 PFI<, 5 (US) PB Mk3 (for Coast Guard use)<

MINE WARFARE 2

MINE COUNTERMEASURES† 2

2 FSU T-301 MSC, (plus 2 FSU T-43 MSO in reserve)

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 2

1 AGOR, 1 AT†

Air Force 3,500

26 cbt ac†, no armed hel

Flying hours 10–15

FGA 2 air regt with 9 MiG-17, 11 MiG-19, 6 MiG-21

TPT 1 sqn with 4 An-2

HEL 1 regt with 8 Mi-4

TRG 7 CJ-6, 6 MiG-15

Forces Abroad

IRAQ (Peace Support): 70

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 81 **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 70

GEORGIA (UNOMIG): 3 obs

Paramilitary

INTERNAL SECURITY FORCE 'SPECIAL POLICE': 1 bn (Tirana) plus pl sized units in major towns

BORDER POLICE (Ministry of Public Order): ε500

Foreign Forces

NATO (COMMZW): a small number of spt tps for KFOR

Armenia Arm

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 44,874

(incl 30,075 conscripts)

Terms of service conscription, 24 months

RESERVES

some mob reported, possibly 210,000 with mil service within 15 years

Army 41,714

(incl conscripts)

5 Army Corps HQ

1 with 2 indep MRR, 1 indep rifle regt, 1 indep recce bn

1 with 4 MRR, 1 indep rifle regt, 1 indep tk bn, 1 indep recce, 1 indep arty, 1 MRL, 1 maint bn

1 with 4 MRR, 1 mixed arty bn

1 with 1 indep MRR, 1 indep special rifle regt, 2 fortified areas

1 with 2 indep MRR, 1 indep tk, 1 indep recce, 1 maint bn

1 mot rifle trg bde

2 arty regt (1 SP), 1 ATK regt

1 SAM bde, 2 SAM regt

1 mixed avn regt, 1 avn sqn

1 SF, 1 engr regt

EQUIPMENT

MBT 8 T-54, 102 T-72

AIFV 80 BMP-1, 7 BMP-1K, 5 BMP-2, 12 BRM-1K

APC 11 BTR-60, 21 BTR-70, 4 BTR-80, plus 100 look-a-likes

TOTAL ARTY 229

TOWED 121: **122mm**: 59 D-30; **152mm**: 2 D-1, 34 D-20, 26 2A36

SP 38: **122mm**: 10 2S1; **152mm**: 28 2S3

MRL 51: **122mm**: 47 BM-21; **273mm**: 4 PRC WM-80
MOR 120mm: 19 M-120
ATGW 9 AT-5 *Spandrel*, 13 9P149
AD GUNS 23mm: ZU-23-2, ZSU-23-4
SAM 25 SA-2/-3, 27 SA-4, 20 SA-8, ε15 SA-9/-13
SURV 4 *Big Fred* ((SNAR-10) veh/arty)

Air and Defence Aviation Forces 3,160

6 cbt ac, 8 armed hel
FGA 1 sqn with 5 Su-25, 1 MiG-25
HEL 1 sqn with 8 Mi-24P* (attack), 2 Mi-24K, 2 Mi-24R, 11 Mi-8MT (combat support), 9 Mi-2 (utility)
TPT 2 Il-76
TRG 2 L-39

Forces Abroad

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO: 34

Paramilitary 1,000

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

4 bn: 44 BMP-1, 1 BMP-1K, 5 BRM-1K, 5 BMD-1, 24 BTR-60/-70/-152

BORDER TROOPS (Ministry of National Security)

35 BMP-1, 3 BRM-1K, 5 BMD-1, 5 BTR-60, 18 BTR-70

Foreign Forces

RUSSIA 3,500: **Army** 1 mil base (div) with 74 MBT, 14 APC, 224 ACV, 84 arty/MRL/mor **Air Defence** 1 sqn 18 MiG-29, 2 SA-12 (S-300) bty, SA-6 bty

Austria A

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

(Air Service forms part of the Army)

ACTIVE some 35,000

(incl 16,000 active and short term; ε10,200 conscripts; excl ε9,500 civilians; some 66,000 reservists a year undergo refresher trg, a proportion at a time)
Terms of service 7 months recruit trg, 30 days reservist refresher trg during 8 years (or 8 months trg, no refresher); 60–90 days additional for officers, NCOs and specialists

RESERVES

75,000 ready (72 hrs) reserves; 990,000 with reserve trg, but no commitment. Officers, NCOs and specialists to age 65, remainder to age 50

Army 34,600

(incl ε17,200 conscripts)
1 Land Forces Comd with
3 inf bde (2 with 3 inf, 1 arty, 1 engr bn, 1 with 3 inf, 1 engr bn)
1 mech inf bde with 2 mech inf, 1 tk, 1 recce, 1 SP arty, 1 ATK bn
1 mech inf bde with 1 mech inf, 2 tk, 2 recce, 1 SP arty bn
2 SP arty regt, 3 engr bn
1 Provincial mil comd with 1 inf regt (bn) (plus 5 inf bn on mob)
9 Provincial mil comd (20 inf bn on mob)

EQUIPMENT

MBT 114 *Leopard* 2A4
LT TK 152 *Kuerassier* JPz SK (plus 133 in store)
APC 465 Saurer 4K4E/F (incl look-a-likes), 68 *Pandur*, 112 *Ulan* (being delivered)
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 85 IFH (M-101 deactivated); **155mm**: 20 M-2A1 (deactivated)
SP ARTY 155mm: 189 M-109A2/-A3/-A5ÖE
MRL 128mm: 16 M-51 (in store)
MOR 81mm: 498; **107mm**: 133; **120mm**: 241 M-43
ATGW 378 RBS-56 *Bill*, 89 RJPz-(HOT) *Jaguar* 1
RCL 84mm: 2,196 *Carl Gustav;* **106mm**: 374 M-40A1 (in store)
AD GUNS 20mm: 162 (plus 323 in store)

MARINE WING

(under School of Military Engineering)
2 river patrol craft<; 10 unarmed boats

Air Force (6,000)

(3,000 conscripts); 63 cbt ac, 11 armed hel
Flying hours Average 130 ftr/FGA, 180 hel/tpt
AF Comd, 3 air regt, 3 AD regt
FTR/FGA 1 wg with 23 SAAB J-35Oe, 12 F-5E (leased)
LIAISON 12 PC-6B
TPT 3 C-130K, 2 Skyvan 3M
HEL
LIAISON/RECCE 11 OH-58B*
TPT 24 AB-212, 9 S-70A
UTILITY/SAR 24 SA-319 *Alouette* III
TRG 16 PC-7, 28* SAAB 105Oe hel 11 AB-206A
MISSILES
AAM AiM-9P3
AD 76 *Mistral* with Thomson RAC 3D radars; 72 **20mm** AA guns: 72 Twin **35mm** AA towed guns with 36 *Skyguard* radars; air surv *Goldhaube* with *Selenia* MRS-403 3D radars and Thomson RAC 3D.
1 3DLRR in delivery

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 3; **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 2

CYPRUS (UNFICYP): 6 **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 3 **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 2 obs **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 5 obs **SYRIA/ISRAEL** (UNDOF): 364; 1 inf bn **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 2 obs **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (KFOR): 535

Azerbaijan Az

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 66,490

Terms of service 17 months, but can be extended for ground forces

RESERVES

some mob 300,000 with mil service within 15 years

Army 56,840

5 Army Corps HQ • 23 MR bde • 2 arty bde (incl 1 MRL), 1 ATK regt

EQUIPMENT

MBT 220: 120 T-72, 100 T-55
AIFV 135: 44 BMP-1, 41 BMP-2, 1 BMP-3, 28 BMD-1, 21 BRM-1
APC 25 BTR-60, 28 BTR-70, 11 BTR-80, 11 BTR-D plus 393 MT-LB
TOTAL ARTY 282
TOWED 141: **122mm**: 92 D-30; **152mm**: 30 D-20, 22 2A36
SP 122mm: 12 2S1
COMBINED GUN/MOR 120mm: 26 2S9
MRL 122mm: 53 BM-21
MOR 120mm: 47 PM-38
ATGW ε250: AT-3 *Sagger*, AT-4 *Spigot*, AT-5 *Spandrel*, AT-7 *Saxhorn*
SAM ε40 SA-4/-8/-13
SURV GS-13 (veh); *Long Trough* ((SNAR-1) arty), *Pork Trough* ((SNAR-2/-6) arty), *Small Fred/Small Yawn* (veh, arty), *Big Fred* ((SNAR-10) veh, arty)

Navy 1,750

BASE Baku

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 6

PATROL CRAFT 6
1 *Turk*, 1 *Osa* II (no SSM), 2 *Stenka* PFI<, 1 *Zhuk* PCI<, 1 *Svetlyak* PCI<

MINE WARFARE 5

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 5
3 *Sonya* MSC, 2 *Yevgenya* MSI

AMPHIBIOUS 4
2 *Polnochny* LSM capacity 180 tps; 2 *Vydra*

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 2
1 *Vadim Popov* (research), 1 *Balerian Uryvayev* (research)

Air Force and Air Defence 7,900

47 cbt ac, 15 attack hel
FGA regt with 4 Su-17, 5 Su-24, 8 Su-25 (incl 2 UB), 4 MiG-21
FTR sqn with 26 MiG-25 (incl 3 UB)
TPT 4 ac (1 An-12, 3 Yak-40)
TRG 28 L-29, 12 L-39, 1 Su-17U
HEL 1 regt with 7 Mi-2, 13 Mi-8, 15* Mi-24
IN STORE ac 9 MiG-25, 2 MiG-25U, 1 MiG-21, 2 L-29
SAM 100 SA-2/-3/-5

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 22 **IRAQ** (Peace Support): 150
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO (KFOR II): 34

Paramilitary ε15,000+

MILITIA (Ministry of Internal Affairs) 10,000+
EQPT incl 7 BTR-60/-70/-80

BORDER GUARD (Ministry of Internal Affairs) ε5,000
EQPT incl 168 BMP-1/-2 AIFV, 19 BTR-60/-70/-80 APC, 2 US PCI<

Opposition

ARMENIAN ARMED GROUPS

ε18,000 in Nagorno-Karabakh, perhaps 40,000 on mob (incl ε8,000 personnel from Arm)
EQPT (reported) 316 incl T-72, T-55 MBT; 324 ACV incl BTR-70/-80, BMP-1/-2; 322 arty incl D-44, 102 D-30, 53 D-20, 99 2A36, 44 BM-21, KS-19

Belarus Bel

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 72,940

(incl 25,170 in centrally controlled units and MoD staff; 4,000 women; 30,000 conscripts)
Terms of service 9–12 months

RESERVES some 289,500

with mil service within last 5 years

Army 29,600

MoD comd tps
2 SSM, 1 SF, 2 sigs bde
Ground Forces
2 mob, 1 cbt engr, 1 engr bridging bde, 1 arty gp (5 bde), 1 NBC regt
Western Op Comd
2 indep mech bde,1 SAM bde, 2 arty, 1 MRL, 1 engr regt
North Western Op Comd
1 indep mech bde, 1 SAM bde, 2 arty, 1 MRL regt

EQUIPMENT

MBT 1,586 (415 in store): 29 T-55, 1,465 T-72, 92 T-80
AIFV 1,588 (88 in store): 109 BMP-1, 1,164 BMP-2, 161 BRM, 154 BMD-1
APC 916 (268 in store): 188 BTR-60, 446 BTR-70, 194 BTR-80, 22 BTR-D, 66 MT-LB
TOTAL ARTY 1,499 (166 in store) incl
TOWED 452: **122mm**: 202 D-30; **152mm**: 6 M-1943 (D-1), 58 D-20, 136 2A65, 50 2A36
SP 578: **122mm**: 246 2S1; **152mm**: 163 2S3, 120 2S5; **152mm**: 13 2S19; **203mm**: 36 2S7
COMBINED GUN/MOR 120mm: 54 2S9
MRL 338: **122mm**: 208 BM-21, 5 9P138; **130mm**: 1 BM-13; **220mm**: 84 9P140; **300mm**: 40 9A52
MOR 120mm: 77 2S12
ATGW 480: AT-4 *Spigot*, AT-5 *Spandrel* (some SP), AT-6 *Spiral* (some SP), AT-7 *Saxhorn*
SSM 60 *Scud*, 36 FROG/SS-21
SAM 350 SA-8/-11/-12/-13
SURV GS-13 (arty), *Long Trough* ((SNAR-1) arty), *Pork Trough* ((SNAR-2/-6) arty), *Small Fred/Small Yawn* (veh, arty), *Big Fred* ((SNAR-10) veh, arty)

Air Force and Air Defence Forces 18,170

210 cbt ac, 50 attack hel
Flying hours 15
FGA/RECCE 35 Su-24MK/MR, 76 Su-25/UB
FTR 35 MiG-23MLD/U B, 41 MiG-29S/UB, 23 Su-27P/UB
HELICOPTERS
ATTACK 50 Mi-24, 4 Mi-24R, 1 Mi-24K
CBT SPT 29 Mi-6, 125 Mi-8, 8 Mi-24K, 4 Mi-24R
TPT ac 4 Il-76 (plus 12 Il-76 civilian but available for mil use), 3 An-12, 1 An-24, 6 An-26, 1 Tu-134 **hel** 14 Mi-26
TRG L-39
MISSILES
AAM AA-7, AA-8, AA-10, AA-11
ASM AS-10, AS-11, AS-14

AIR DEFENCE

Consists of SAM/AAA units, ECM/ECCM units
SAM 175 SA-3/-5/-10

Paramilitary 110,000

BORDER GUARDS (Ministry of Interior) 12,000
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR TROOPS 11,000
MILITIA (Ministry of Interior) 87,000

Bosnia-Herzegovina BiH

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

In accordance with the Dayton Peace Accords, **BiH** is composed of two **entities**:

- the (Muslim-Croat) 'Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina' and
- the (Serbian) 'Republika Srpska'.

The predominant view until 2003 was that the constitution would have precluded State command and control over armed forces, and attributed most competencies regarding defence and military matters to the two entities. There have thus been no armed forces (except for Border Guards and the Brcko-district police) at the State level. The two entities have kept the armed forces they had established throughout the armed conflict until the 1995 Dayton Peace Accord.

The armed forces of the entities are subject to an arms-limitation regime established under the Dayton Peace Accord. An agreement signed by BiH, its two entities, Cr and FRY on 14 June 1996, established arms ceilings for the armed forces of the parties.

In May 2003 the High Representative established a Defence Reform Commission which should elaborate structures for Command and Control on the State level, including a joint General Staff. Work should be completed by the end of 2003.

In May 2003 the High Representative established a Defence Reform Commission which recommended in September 2003 the establishing of State level command and control, including a State Ministry of Defence and a State Joint Staff, and a further reduction of the Entities' armed forces.

In December 2003, the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH adopted a law on defence, which established the recommended State structures. The chain of command now goes from the State Presidency via the State Ministry of Defence and the Joint Staff and a joint Operational Command to the respective forces within the Entities.

A Presidential Decree in March 2004 established new ceilings for the armed forces of BiH. There will be a total of 12,000 professional soldiers (8,000 for the Federation and 4,000 for the RS), 12,600 conscripts (8,400 for the Federation and 4,200 for the RS), and 60,000 reserves (40,000 for the Federation and 20,000 for the RS).

ACTIVE see individual entries below

State Joint Staff: 44
State Joint Operational command: 28

Forces of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Armed Forces of the Federation (Federation Army

(VF)) consist of Muslim and Croat components. The federation's defence law indicates that the forces are to have joint institutions at the level of Ministry of Defence, General Staff and some formations directly subordinated to the General Staff incl the air force, air defence command and Rapid Reaction bde. Integration on lower echelons has been limited. The Federation Army (VF) is currently reducing to only 2 active mech inf brigades.

Army (VF) 16,400 with some 8,000 professionals, (VF-B 5,576; VF-H 2,424), 8,400 conscripts (6,416 VF-B; 1,984 VF-H)

1 Joint HQ • 4 div (res) • 2 mech inf bde; 1 air force comd

RESERVES

VF-B: 28,750, VF-H: 11,250

EQUIPMENT (mostly held under SFOR control in weapon storage sites)

MBT 188: 5 T-34, 13 T-54, 69 T-55, 6 M-84, 50 AMX-30, 45 M-60A3
LT TK 1 PT-76
AIFV 25 AMX-10P, 10 M-80
APC 80 M-113A2, 37 OT-60, 2 BTR-50, 3 BTR-70, 3 BOV and 4 'look-a-likes'
TOTAL ARTY 914 (incl ATK guns)
TOWED 105mm: 36 L-118, 27 M-2A1, 22 M-56, 4 M-18/61; **122mm:** 118 D-30; **130mm:** 23 M-46; 13 M-82; **152mm:** 18 D-20, M-84; **155mm:** 119 M-114 A2, 4 M-1
SP 122mm: 3 2S1
MRL 107mm: 28 Type 63; **122mm**: 36 APR-40, 5 BM-21; **128mm**: 37 M-91, M-63
MOR 120mm: 350 M-75, 13 M-74, 28 UBM-52, M-38; **82mm:** 62 M-69
ATGW 260 incl AT-3 *Sagger*, 52 AT-4 *Fagot*, 51 *Red Arrow* (TF-8), *Milan*
ATK GUNS 100mm: 30 T-12/MT-12
AD GUNS 20mm: M-55, Bov-3; **23mm:** 19 ZU-23; **30mm**: M-53; **57mm**: S-60
SAM SA-7/-9/-14/-16
HEL 3 Mi-8/-17, 15 UH-1H
AC 3 UTVA-75

Republika Srpska Armed Forces (VRS)

Army 8,200 with some 4,000 professionals, 4,200 conscripts

The RS Army (VRS) is currently reducing to only 2 active brigades
2 inf div HQ (res), 1 mech inf, 1 inf bde plus spt; 1 air force comd

RESERVES 20,000

EQUIPMENT (mostly held under SFOR control in weapon storage sites)

MBT 72 T-55, 65 M-84
AIFV 74 M-80
APC 15 M-60, 15 BOV-M, 9 BTR-50PK and 35 'look-a-likes'
TOTAL ARTY 628 (incl ATK guns)
TOWED 105mm: 74 M-56; **122mm**: 150 D-30; **130mm**: 38 M-46; **152mm**: 9 D-20, 3 M-84; **155mm**: 74 M-1
SP 122mm: 24 2S1
MRL 122mm: 1 BM-21; **128mm**: 36 M-63, 20 M-77; **262mm**: 1 M-87 *Orkan*
MOR 120mm: 70 incl M-75, M-52, M-74
SSM 8 FROG-7
ATGW about 650 incl AT-3 *Sagger*
ATK GUNS 100mm: 128 T-12
AD GUNS 975: incl **20mm**, **23mm** incl ZSU 23-4; **30mm**: M53/59SP; **57mm**: ZSU-57-2; **90mm**
SAM SA-2, some SA-6/-7B/-9
AIR FORCE
AC 7 *Orao* J-22, 6 J-21 (attack), 2 IJ-21 (recce), 3 NJ-21 (attack/trg), 1 *Super Galeb* (attack/trg)
HEL 7 HN-45M, 15 HO-42/-45 (SA-341), 11 Mi-8
TRG 2 UTVA 75

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

DROC (MONUC): 5obs **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 9 obs

Foreign Forces

NATO (SFOR II to be replaced by EU-force in 2005): about 7,000: Bg, Ca, Cz, Da, Fr, Ge, Gr, Hu, It, Nl, No, Pl, Por, R, Slvk, Slov, Sp, Tu, UK, US **Non-NATO** Alb, A, Arg, Chl, Mor, Swe

Croatia Cr

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

The armed forces of Croatia are subject to an arms limitation regime established under the Dayton Peace Accord. An agreement signed by BiH, its two entitites, Cr and FRY on 14 June 1996, established ceilings for the holdings of the armed forces of the parties

ACTIVE 20,800 (up to 31,500 reported)
(incl 1,950 General Staff, ε7,000 conscripts)
Terms of service 6 months

RESERVES 108,200
Army 95,000 **Navy** 8,300 **Air Force** 4,900

Army ε14,050

(incl 4,850 conscripts)
4 Army corps • 1 armd, 3 Guard bde (org varies)
1 MRL, 1 ATK, 3 ADA, 3 engr bde
1 SF, 1 MP bn

RESERVES

22 inf 'bde', 4 arty, 2 ATK, 2 ADA

EQUIPMENT

MBT 291: 222 T-55, 66 M-84, 3 T-72M
RECCE 1 BRDM-2
AIFV 104 M-80
APC 16 BTR-50, 8 M-60PB, 9 BOV-VP plus 20 'look-a-likes'
TOTAL ARTY some 966 incl
TOWED 105mm: 48 M-56, 8 M-56H1, 90 M-2A1; **122mm**: 43 M-1938, 42 D-30; **130mm**: 79 M-46 H1; **152mm**: 21 D-20, 18 M 84, 3 M-84H1; **155mm:** 19 M-1, 18 M-1H1; **203mm**: 22 M-2
SP 122mm: 8 2S1
MRL 122mm: 40 BM-21; **128mm**: 2 M-63, 180 M-91; **262mm**: 2 M-87 *Orkan*
MOR 120mm: 317 M-75, 6 UBM-52; plus **82mm**: 486
ATGW AT-3 *Sagger*, AT-4 *Spigot*, AT-7 *Saxhorn*, *Milan* reported
RL 73mm: RPG-7/-22. **90mm**: M-79
ATK GUNS 100mm: 132 T-12
AD GUNS 448: **20mm**: 315 BOV-1 SP, M-55; **30mm**: 17 M-53/59, BOV-3SP; **40mm**: 116

Navy 2,500

(incl 650 conscripts)
BASES Split (HQ), Pula, Sibenik, Ploce, Dubrovnik
Minor facilities Lastovo, Vis

SUBMARINES 1

SSI 1 *Velebit* (Mod *Una*) for SF ops (4 SDV or 4 mines)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7

MISSILE CRAFT 3
2 *Kralj Petar* PGF with 4 or 8 RBS-15 SSM
1 *Rade Koncar* PFM with 4 RBS-15 SSM

PATROL, COASTAL/INSHORE 4
4 *Mirna* PCC

AMPHIBIOUS craft only
5 LCU

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 17
1 FSU *Moma* AGS (trg), 16 log spt and trg craft

MARINES

2 indep inf coy

COASTAL DEFENCE

some 21 coast arty bty, 3 RBS-15 SSM bty

Air Force and Air Defence 2,300

(incl 630 conscripts)
27 cbt ac, 9 armed hel
Flying hours 50
FGA/FTR 2 sqn with 20 MiG-21 bis/7 MiG-21 UMD
TPT 6 An-2, 4 An-32, 4 CL-415, 2 CL-215 (fire fighting), 1 PA-31P, 4 AT-805F, 2 PC-12
HEL 13 Mi-8MTV-1, 6 Mi-8, 9* Mi-24V
TRG 18 PC-9, 10 UTVA, **hel** 8 Bell-206B
AAM AA-2 *Atoll*, AA-8 *Aphid*
SAM SA-7, SA-9, SA-10, SA-14/-16

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 22
ETHIOPIA/ERITREA (UNMEE): 7 obs
HAITI (MINUSTAH): 1
INDIA/PAKISTAN (UNMOGIP): 3 obs
LIBERIA (UNMIL): 3
SIERRA LEONE (UNAMSIL): 10 obs
WESTERN SAHARA (MINURSO): 2 obs

Paramilitary 10,000

POLICE 10,000 armed

COAST GUARD boats only

Foreign Forces

UN (SFOR II): ε50

Cyprus Cy

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 10,000

(incl 8,700 conscripts)
Terms of service conscription, 25 months, then reserve to age 50 (officers 65)

RESERVES

60,000 all services

National Guard 10,000

(incl 8,700 conscripts) (all units classified non-active under Vienna Document)
1 Corps HQ, 1 air comd, 1 naval comd • 2 lt inf div HQ • 2 lt inf bde HQ • 1 armd bde (3 bn) • 1 svc spt bde • 1 arty comd (regt) • 1 Home Guard comd • 1 SF comd (regt of 3 bn)

EQUIPMENT

MBT 104 AMX-30 (incl 52 -B2), 41 T-80U
RECCE 124 EE-9 *Cascavel*, 15 EE-3 *Jararaca*
AIFV 43 BMP-3
APC 168 *Leonidas*, 126 VAB (incl variants), 16 AMX-VCI
TOWED ARTY 88mm: 36 25-pdr (in store); **100mm**: 20 M-1944; **105mm**: 72 M-56; **155mm**: 12 TR F1
SP ARTY 155mm: 12 F3, 12 *Zuzana*
MRL 122mm: 4 BM-21; **128mm**: 18 FRY M-63
MOR 376+: **81mm**: 170 E-44, 70+ M1/M29 (in store); **107mm**: 20 M-30/M-2; **120mm**: 116 RT61
ATGW 45 *Milan* (15 on EE-3 *Jararaca*), 22 HOT (18 on VAB)
RL 66mm: M-72 LAW; **73mm**: 850 RPG-7; **112mm**: 1,000 *Apilas*
RCL 90mm: 40 EM-67; **106mm**: 144 M-40A1
AD GUNS 20mm: 36 M-55; **35mm**: 24 GDF-003 with *Skyguard*; **40mm**: 20 M-1 (in store)
SAM 60 *Mistral* (some SP), 24 *Aspide*, 6 SA-15

MARITIME WING

2 *Rodman* 55 PCC
1 *Kyrenia* (Gr *Dilos*) PCC
1 *Salamis* PCC< (plus 11 boats)
1 coastal def SSM bty with 3 MM-40 *Exocet*

AIR WING

No cbt ac, 12 armed hel
AC 1 BN-2 *Islander*, 2 PC-9
HEL 12 Mi-35P, 2 Bell UH-1H, 2 Bell 206C, 4 SA-342 *Gazelle* (with HOT), 2 Mi-2 (in store)

Paramilitary some 750

ARMED POLICE about 500

1 mech rapid-reaction unit (350), 2 VAB/VTT APC, 1 BN-2A *Maritime Defender* ac, 2 Bell 412 hel

MARITIME POLICE 250

2 *Evagoras* PFI, 1 *Shaltag* PFI, 5 SAB-12 PCC

Foreign Forces

GREECE 1,250: 1 mech inf bde incl 950 (ELDYK) (Army); 2 mech inf, 1 armd, 1 arty bn, plus ε200 officers/NCO seconded to Greek-Cypriot National Guard
EQPT 61 M-48A5 MOLF MBT, 80 *Leonidas* APC, 12 M-114 155mm towed arty, 6 M-107 175mm SP arty, 6 M-110A2 203mm SP arty
UK (in Sovereign Base Areas) 3,275: **Army** 2,110; 2 inf bn, 1 eng spt sqn, 1 hel flt RN 25 **Air Force** 1,140; 1 hel sqn, plus ac on det
UN (UNFICYP) some 1,202; 3 inf bn (Arg, Slvk, UK), tps from A, Ca, SF, Hu, Irl, Ury, plus 45 civ pol from 4 countries

"Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus"

Data presented here represent the de facto situation on the island. This does not imply international recognition as a sovereign state.

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε5,000

Terms of service conscription, 24 months, then reserve to age 50

RESERVES 26,000

11,000 **first-line** 10,000 **second-line** 5,000 **third-line**

Army ε5,000

7 inf bn

EQUIPMENT

MOR 120mm: 73
ATGW 6 *Milan*
RCL 106mm: 36

Paramilitary

ARMED POLICE ε150

1 Police SF unit

COAST GUARD

(operated by TRNC Security Forces)
1 *Rauf Denktash* PCC • 2 ex-US Mk5 PCC • 2 SG45/SG46 PCC • 1 PCI

Foreign Forces

TURKEY

ARMY ε36,000 (mainly conscripts)
1 Corps HQ, 2 mech inf div, 1 armd bde, 1 indep mech inf bde, 1 arty, 1 SF regt, 1 army air comd

EQUIPMENT

MBT 441 M-48A5 T1/T2, 8 M-48A2 (trg)
APC 361 AAPC (incl variants), 266 M-113 (incl variants)
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 72 M-101A1; **155mm**: 18 M-114A2; **203mm:** 12 M-115
SP ARTY 155mm: 90 M-44T
MRL 122mm: 6 T-122
MOR 81mm: 175; **107mm**: 148 M-30; **120mm**: 54 HY-12
ATGW 66 *Milan*, 48 TOW
RL 66mm: M-72 LAW
RCL 90mm: M-67; **106mm**: 192 M-40A1
AD GUNS 20mm: Rh 202; **35mm**: 16 GDF-003; **40mm**: 48 M-1
SAM 50+ *Stinger*
SURV AN/TPQ-36
AC 3 U-17. Periodic det of F-16C/D, F-4E
HEL 3 UH-1H, 1 AS-532UL

NAVY
1 *Caner Goyneli* PCI<

Finland SF

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 27,000
(incl 18,500 conscripts)
Terms of service 6–9–12 months (12 months for officers, NCOs and soldiers with special duties)

RESERVES some 435,000 (to be 340,000)
Total str on mob some 445,000 (all services), with 100,000 op forces, 27,000 territorial forces and 75,000 in local forces. Some 35,000 reservists a year do refresher trg: total obligation 40 days (75 for NCOs, 100 for officers) between conscript service and age 50 (NCOs and officers to age 60)

Army 19,200 (to be 347,000 on mob)

(incl 14,800 conscripts)
(all bdes reserve, some with peacetime trg role; re-org underway to be complete by 2008)
3 Mil Comd
1 with 6 mil provinces, 2 armd (1 trg), 2 *Jaeger* (trg), 7 inf bde
1 with 2 mil provinces, 3 *Jaeger* (trg) bde
1 with 4 mil provinces, 4 *Jaeger* (trg), 4 inf bde
Other units
3 AD regt, 16 engr bn

RESERVES
some 230 local bn and coy

EQUIPMENT
MBT 74 T-55M (in store), 161 T-72, 124 Leopard 2A4
AIFV 164 BMP-1PS, 110 BMP-2 (incl 'look-a-likes'), 2 CV9030 (55 to be delivered)
APC 112 BTR-60PB, 73 BTR-50PK, 655 XA-180/185/200 *Sisu*, 261 MT-LBV (incl 'look-a-likes')
TOWED ARTY 122mm: 510 H 63 (D-30); **130mm**: 127 K 54, **152mm**: 234 incl: H 55 (D-20), H 88-40, H 88-37 (ML-20), H 88-38, K 89; **155mm**: 136 K 83 (M-74), 28 K 98
SP ARTY 122mm: 72 PsH 74 (2S1); **152mm**: 18 *Telak* 91 (2S5)
MRL 122mm: 24 Rak H 76 (BM-21), 36 Rak H 89 (RM-70)
MOR 81mm: 1,416; **120mm**: 900 (some SP): incl KRH 92
ATGW PST-OHJ82 (AT-5 *Spandrel*), PST-OHJ83M (TOW 2)
RL 112mm: APILAS
RCL 66mm: 66 KES-75, 66 KES-88; **95mm**: 700 SM-58-61
AD GUNS 23mm: 1,100 ITK 61 (ZU-23); **30mm; 35mm**: 16 ITK 88, IT PSV 90 *Marksman* (GDF-005 SP); **57mm**: 47 ITK 60 (S-60), 12 IT PSV (SU-57-2SP)
SAM ITO 86M (SA-18), ITO 86 (SA-16), 21 ITO 90 (*Crotale* NG), 18 ITO 96 (SA-11)
HEL 2 Hughes 500D/E, 7 Mi-8

Navy 5,000

(incl 2,700 conscripts)
COMMANDS 2 **major**: Gulf of Finland, Archipelago Sea; **minor**: Kotka Coastal District, Uusimaa Brigade
BASES Upinniemi (Helsinki), Turku

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9

MISSILE CRAFT 9
4 *Helsinki* PFM with 4 × 2 MTO-85 (Swe RBS-15SF) SSM
4 *Rauma* PFM with 2 × 2 and 2 × 1 MTO-85 (Swe RBS-15SF) SSM, 1 × 6 *Mistral* SAM
1 *Hamina* PFM

MINE WARFARE 19

MINELAYERS 6
2 *Hämeenmaa*, 150–200 mines, plus 1 × 6 Matra *Mistral* SAM, 2 x 5 ASW RL
1 *Pohjanmaa*, 100–150 mines
3 *Pansio* aux minelayer, 50 mines

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 13
6 *Kuha* MSI<, 7 *Kiiski* MSI<

AMPHIBIOUS craft only
3 *Kampela* LCU tpt, 3 *Kala* LCU

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 35
1 *Kustaanmiekka* command ship, 5 *Valas* tpt, 6 *Hauki* tpt, 4 *Hila* tpt, 2 *Lohi* tpt, 1 *Aranda* AGOR (Ministry of Trade control), 9 *Prisma* AGS, 7 icebreakers (Board of Navigation control)

COASTAL DEFENCE
100mm: 56Tk (tank turrets); **130mm**: 31 K-53Tk (static) arty, 195 K54 RT, K90 60
COASTAL SSM 4 RBS-15

Air Force 2,800

(incl 1,000 conscripts) wartime strength 35,000; 63 cbt ac, no armed hel; 3 Air Comds: Satakunta (West), Karelia (East), Lapland (North). Each Air Comd assigned to one of the 3 AD areas into which SF is divided. 3 ftr wgs, one in each AD area.
Flying hours 120
FGA 3 wg with 56 F/A-18C, 7 F/A-18D
Advanced AD/Attack Trg/Recce
49 *Hawk* 50/51A. One F-27 (ESM/*Elint*)
SURVEY 3 *Learjet* 35A (survey, ECM trg, target-towing)
TPT 1 **ac** sqn with 3 Learjet-35A
TRG 28 L-70 *Vinka*
LIAISON 14 Piper (8 *Cherokee Arrow*, 6 *Chieftain*), 9 L-90 *Redigo*
UAV 1 Tactical

AAM AA-8 *Aphid*, AIM-9 *Sidewinder*, RB-27, RB-28 (*Falcon*), AIM-120 AMRAAM

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 47 **CYPRUS** (UNFICYP): 3 **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 190 incl 7 obs **INDIA/PAKISTAN** (UNMOGIP): 6 obs **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 2 **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 13 obs **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 2 obs (KFOR): 820

Paramilitary 3,100

FRONTIER GUARD (Ministry of Interior) 3,100

(on mob 22,000); 4 frontier, 3 Coast Guard districts, 1 air patrol sqn; 6 offshore, 2 coastal (plus 60 boats and 7 ACVs); air patrol sqn with **hel** 3 AS-332, 4 AB-206L, 4 AB-412, 1 AB-412EP **ac** 2 Do-228 (Maritime Surv)

Georgia Ga

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε17,770

(incl 5,800 centrally controlled staff; 10,400 conscripts; excluding 1,500 civilians)
Terms of service conscription, 18 months

RESERVES up to 250,000

with mil service in last 15 years

Army some 8,620

(incl 1,578 National Guard; 5,572 conscripts)
1 Land Forces HQ
2 MR 'bde', 1 national gd bde plus trg centre • 1 arty regt • 1 recce bn, 2 marine inf bn (1 cadre), 1 peacekeeping bn, 1 SF bn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 86: 55 T-55, 31 T-72
AIFV/APC 185: 65 BMP-1, 13 BMP-2, 11 BRM-1K, 1 BTR-60, 15 BTR-70, 3 BTR-80, 72 MT-LB
TOWED ARTY 122mm: 60 D-30; **152mm**: 3 2A36, 11 2A65
SP ARTY 152mm: 1 2S3; **203mm**: 1 2S7
MRL 122mm: 16 BM-21
MOR 120mm: 17 M-120
ATGW ε10
ATK GUNS ε40
SAM some SA-13

Navy ε2,000

(incl 670 conscripts)
BASES Tbilisi (HQ), Poti
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11
PATROL CRAFT 11
1 *Turk* PCC, 1 *Matka* PHM, 1 *Lindau* PCC, 2 *Dilos* PCC, 1 *Stenka* PCC, 1 *Zhuk* PCI<, plus 4 other PCI<
AMPHIBIOUS craft only
2 LCT, 4 LCM

Air Force 1,350

(incl 490 conscripts)
7 cbt ac, 3 armed hel
ATTACK 7 Su-25 (1 -25, 5 - 25K, 1 -25UB), 5 Su-17 (non-operational)
TPT 6 An-2, 1 Yak-18T, 2 Yak-40, 1 Tu-134A (VIP)
HEL 3 Mi-24 (attack), 4 Mi-8/17, 8 UH-1H
TRG ac 4 Yak-52s, 9 L-29 hel 2 Mi-2

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 75 SA-2/-3/-4/-5/-7

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

IRAQ (Peace Support): 156
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO (KFOR): 140: 1 inf coy

Opposition

ABKHAZIA ε5,000

50+ T-72, T-55 MBT, 80+ AIFV/APC, 80+ arty

SOUTH OSSETIA ε2,000

5–10 MBT, 30 AIFV/APC, 25 arty incl BM-21

Paramilitary 11,700

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR TROOPS 6,300

BORDER GUARD 5,400

COAST GUARD
2 *Zhuk* PCI

Foreign Forces

RUSSIA ε3,000: **Army** 3 mil bases (each = bde+); 65 T-72 MBT, 200 ACV, 139 arty incl **122mm**: D-30, 2S1; **152mm**: 2S3; **122mm**: BM-21 MRL; **120mm**: mor

PEACEKEEPING

Abkhazia 1,600 **South Ossetia** 530
UN (UNOMIG): 118 obs from 23 countries

Ireland Irl

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε10,460
(incl 200 women)

RESERVES 14,800
(obligation to age 60, officers 57–65) **Army** first-line 500, second-line 14,000 **Navy** 300 **Air Corps** 75

Army ε8,500

3 inf bde each 3 inf bn, 1 arty regt, 1 cav recce sqn, 1 engr coy
Army tps: 1 lt tk sqn, 1 AD regt, 1 Ranger coy
Total units: 9 inf bn • 1 lt tk sqn, 3 recce sqn, 3 fd arty regt (each of 2 bty) • 1 indep bty, 1 AD regt (1 regular, 3 reserve bty), 4 fd engr coy, 1 Ranger coy

RESERVES

4 Army gp (garrisons), 18 inf bn, 6 fd arty regt, 3 cav sqn, 3 engr sqn, 3 AD bty

EQUIPMENT

LT TK 14 *Scorpion*
RECCE 15 AML-90, 18 AML-20
APC 2 A-180 *Sisu*, 40 *Piranha* III (incl variants)
TOWED ARTY 88mm: 42 25-pdr; **105mm**: 24 L-118
MOR 81mm: 400; **120mm**: 71
ATGW 21 *Milan*, 36 *Javelin*
RL 84mm: AT-4
RCL 84mm: 444 *Carl Gustav*
AD GUNS 40mm: 30 L/70, with 8 *Flycatcher*
SAM 7 RBS-70

Navy 1,100 (Naval Service)

BASE Cork, Haulbowline

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8

PATROL OFFSHORE 8
1 *Eithne* with 1 *Dauphin* hel PCO, 3 *Emer* PCO, 2 *Orla* (UK *Peacock*) PCO with 1 × 76mm gun, 2 *Roisin* PCO with 1 × 76mm gun

Air Corps 860

2 ops wgs, 2 sup wgs, 1 trg school
No cbt ac, no armd hel
MR 2 CN-235MP
TPT 1 *Super King Air* 200, 1 *Gulfstream* IV, 1 Learjet 45 (VIP)
LIAISON 1 sqn with 5 Cessna Reims FR-172H, 1 FR-172K
HEL 7 SA-316B (*Alouette* III), Army spt; 4 SA-365FI (*Dauphin*), Navy spt/SAR
TRG 7 SF-260WE (being replaced by 8 Pilatus 9M) **hel** 2 SA-342L (*Gazelle*)

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 11
BOSNIA (SFOR II): 50 **COTE D'IVORE** (UNOCI): 2 obs **CYPRUS** (UNFICYP): 4 **DROC** (MONUC): 3 incl 2 obs **LEBANON** (UNIFIL): 6 **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 432 **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 14 obs **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 4 obs **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 3 obs (KFOR): 104

Macedonia FYROM

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 10,890
(2,000 conscripts)
Terms of service 6 months

RESERVES ε21,000

Army 9,760

2 Corps HQ (cadre)
1 Border bde
2 inf bde
1 tk bn
1 mixed arty regt
1 engr regt
1 Special Purpose Unit with 1 SF, 1 Ranger bn

RESERVES

8 inf bde, 1 arty, 1 ATK, 1 AD regt

EQUIPMENT

MBT 30 T-55A, 31 T-72A
RECCE 10 BRDM-2, 41 HMMWV
AIFV 10 BMP-2, 1 BMP-2K
APC 58 BTR-70, 12 BTR-80, 30 M-113A, 8 *Leonidas*, 89 TM-170 (*Hermelin*), 10 MT-LB
TOWED ARTY 76mm: 55 M-48, 10 M-1942; **105mm**: 18 M-56, 18 M-2A1; **122mm**: 108 M-30
MRL 122mm: 6 BM-21, **128mm**: 12
MOR 60mm: 234; **82mm**: 340; **120mm**: 143
ATGW AT-3 *Sagger*, 12 *Milan*
RCL 57mm; **82mm**: M60A

MARINE WING (400)

5 river patrol craft

Air Force 1,130

4 cbt ac, 12 armed hel
ATTACK 1 sqn with 4 Su-25 (3 -25K, 1 -25UB)
SURVEILLANCE 1 Cessna 337 (op under contract)
ARMED HEL 1 sqn with 10 Mi-24V, 2 Mi-24K
TPT HEL 1 sqn with 3 Mi-17, 4 Mi-8 MTV
TRG 3 *Zlin*-242, 1 *Zlin*-143L, 2 UH-1H
AD GUNS 20mm: 70; **40mm:** 30
SAM 54 SA-7, 8 SA-13, 5 SA-16

Forces Abroad

IRAQ (Peace Support): ε28 to be deployed

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 48

Paramilitary 7,600

POLICE 7,600 (some 5,000 armed) incl 2 SF units
Equipment incl BTR, M-113A
HEL 1 Bell 412EP, 1 AB-206B, 1 AB-212

Opposition

NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (NLA) ε500–1,000

Foreign Forces

UN (KFOR) A small number provide logistic spt for tps deployed in the FRY province of Kosovo

Malta M

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 2,140

Armed Forces of Malta 2,140

Comd HQ, spt tps
No. 1 Regt (inf bn): 3 rifle, 1 spt coy
No. 2 Regt (composite regt)
1 air sqn (76) with **ac** 5 TMK1 Bulldog, 2 BN-2B *Islander* **hel** 5 SA-316B, 2 NH-369M Hughes, 2 AB-47G2
1 maritime sqn (210) with 3 ex-GDR *Kondor* 1 PCC, 4 PCI, 3 harbour craft, 1 LCVP
1 AD bty; **14.5mm**: 50 ZPU-4; **40mm**: 40 Bofors
No. 3 Regt (Depot Regt): 1 engr sqn, 1 workshop, 1 ordnance, 1 airport coy

Foreign Forces

ITALY 47: **Air Force** 2 AB-212 (SAR)

Moldova Mol

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 6,809
(incl 247 Central HQ and Command; 4,089 conscripts)
Terms of service 12 months

RESERVES some 66,000

Army 5,512

(incl 4,089 conscripts)
3 MR bde • 1 arty bde, 1 indep MR • 1 indep gd, 1 SF, 1 indep engr, 1 indep ATK bn
EQUIPMENT
AIFV 44 BMD-1
APC 11 BTR-80, 9 BTR-D, 1 BTR-60PB, 6 MT-LB, 125 TAB-71, plus 149 'look-a-likes'
TOTAL ARTY 148
TOWED ARTY 122mm: 17 M-30; **152mm**: 31 D-20, 21 2A36
COMBINED GUN/MOR 120mm: 9 2S9
MRL 220mm: 11 9P140 *Uragan*
MOR 82mm: 54; **120mm**: 59 M-120
ATGW 70 AT-4 *Spigot*, 18 AT-5 *Spandral*, 27 AT-6 *Spiral*
RCL 73mm: SPG-9
ATK GUNS 100mm: 36 MT-12
AD GUNS 23mm: 30 ZU-23; **57mm**: 11 S-60
SURV GS-13 (arty), 1 L219/200 PARK-1 (arty), *Long Trough* ((SNAR-1) arty), *Pork Trough* ((SNAR-2/-6) veh, arty), *Small Fred/Small Yawn* (veh, arty), *Big Fred* ((SNAR-10) veh, arty)

Air Force 1,050

(incl Defence Aviation)
TPT/TRG ac 2 An-72, 1 An-26, 2 An-2 **hel** 8 Mi-8
SAM 1 bde with 25 SA-3/-5

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 2 obs
LIBERIA (UNMIL): 4 incl 1 obs

Paramilitary 3,279

INTERNAL TROOPS (Ministry of Interior) 2,379
OPON (Ministry of Interior) 900 (riot police)

Opposition

DNESTR ε7,500 (plus 15,000 on mob)
incl Dniestr bn, Delta bn, Cossacks (1,000)
Eqpt incl 16 T-64 MBT, 43 APC, 18 122mm how, 24 BM-21 MRL, 75 82mm and 120mm mor; 29 ac and hel

Foreign Forces

Russia ε1,000; 1 op gp

PEACEKEEPING
Russia 500: 1 MR bn

Serbia and Montenegro
SM

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

The armed forces of FRY are subject to an arms limitation regime established under the Dayton Peace Accords. An agreement signed by BiH, its two entities, Cr and FRY on 14 June 1996, established ceilings for the holdings of the armed forces of the parties.

ACTIVE 65,300
(39,600 conscripts) *Terms of service* 9 months

RESERVES 280,000
Army 250,000 **Navy** 10,000 **Air Force** 20,000

Army (JA) 55,000

(incl 25,000 conscripts)
6 Corps HQ • 6 armd bde • 1 gd bde (-) • 1 mech bde • 7 mot inf bde • 1 inf bde • 1 AB bde, 1 SF bde • 5 mixed arty bde • 3 engr regt • 2 MP bn

RESERVES
5 mot inf, 9 inf, 2 arty, 1 arty rocket bde, 1 SAM bde, 4 engr regt

EQUIPMENT
MBT 694 T-55, 206 M-84 (T-74; mod T-72), 62 T-72
AIFV 525 M-80
APC 70 M-60P, 57 BOV VP M-86 plus 161 look-a-likes
TOWED 105mm: 162 M-56; **122mm**: 271 D-30; **130mm**: 217 M-46; **152mm**: 18 D-20, 50 M-84; **155mm**: 66 M-1, 6 M-65
SP 122mm: 72 2S1
MRL 128mm: 48 M-63, 62 M-77
MOR 82mm: 1,090; **120mm**: 89 M-74, 578 M-75
SSM 7 FROG
ATGW 142 AT-3 *Sagger* incl SP (BOV-1, BRDM-1/2), AT-4 *Fagot*
RCL 57mm: 1,550; **82mm**: 1,500 M-60PB SP; **105mm**: 650 M-65
ATK GUNS 100mm: 283 T-12
AD GUNS 2,000: **20mm**: M-55/-75, BOV-3 SP triple; **30mm**: M-53, M-53/-59, BOV-30 SP; **57mm**: ZSU-57-2 SP
SAM 60 SA-6/-9/-13, 900 SA-7/-14/-16/-18

Navy 3,800

(incl 900 marines)
BASES Kumbor, Tivat, Bar, Novi Sad (River Comd)
(Most former Yugoslav bases are now in Cr hands)

SUBMARINES 4

SSK 1
3 *Sava* with 533mm TT (1 operational)
5 midget S/M M-100DE (2 operational)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 3

FRIGATES 3

FFG 3
2 *Kotor* with 4 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM, 1 × 2 SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 2 × 3 ASTT, 2 × 12 ASW RL
1 *Split* (FSU *Koni*) with 4 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM, 1 × 2 SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 2 × 12 ASW RL

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 31

MISSILE CRAFT 9
5 *Rade Koncar* PFM with 2 SS-N-2B *Styx* SSM (some †)
4 *Mitar Acev* (FSU *Osa* I) PFM with 4 SS-N-2A *Styx* SSM

PATROL CRAFT 22
PATROL, INSHORE 4 *Mirna* PCI<
PATROL, RIVERINE about 18 < (some in reserve)

MINE WARFARE 10

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 10
2 *Vukov Klanac* MHC, 2 UK *Ham* MSI, 6 *Nestin* MSI

AMPHIBIOUS 1
1 *Silba* LCT/ML: capacity 6 tk or 300 tps, 1 × 4 SA-N-5 SAM, can lay 94 mines
plus craft:
8 LCU Type 601, 4 LCU Type MZ, 5 LCU Type 501, 5 LCU

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 9
1 PO-91 *Lubin* tpt, 1 water carrier, 4 AT, 2 AK, 1 degaussing

MARINES (900)
2 mot inf 'bde' (2 regt each of 2 bn) • 1 lt inf bde (reserve) • 1 coast arty bde (36 M-46 130mm) • 1 MP bn

Air Force 6,500

96 cbt ac, 45 armed hel
1 Air and 1 AD Corps
FGA 4 sqn with 17 *Orao* 2, 34 *Super Galeb* G-4
FTR 2 sqn with 28 MiG-21bis, 6 MiG-21UM, 4 MiG-29A, 1 MiG-29U
RECCE 1 sqn with 10* *Orao* 1, 1* MiG-21R
TPT 11 An-26, 2 *Falcon* 50 (VIP), 2 Yak-40, 2 Do-28D *Skyservant*

ARMED HEL 17 H-45M (SA-342) *Partizan* (*Gazelle*), 24 H-42M (SA-341) (anti-tank), 2 Mi-24, 2 Mi-17
HEL 29 Mi-8, 25 H-42, 17 H-45 (utl), 3 HI-42 (recce/trg)
TRG ac 9 UTVA-75
AAM AA-2 *Atoll*, AA-8 *Aphid*, AA-10 *Alamo*, AA-11 *Archer*
ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*, AS-7 *Kerry*
AD 6 SAM bn (2 SA-3, 4 SA-6)
15 regt AD arty

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 3 obs
DR CONGO (MONUC): 6 **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 6 obs

Paramilitary

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR PERSONNEL 35,000
internal security; eqpt incl 63 AFV, 166 mor, 16 hel (incl 2 Mi-24 *Hind*)
SPECIAL POLICE UNITS ε4,100
MONTENEGRIN MINISTRY OF INTERIOR PERSONNEL ε6,000

Foreign Forces

KFOR (Kosovo Peace Implementation Force): some 17,500 tps from 36 countries are deployed in Kosovo, a small number provide rear area spt in Alb, FYROM and Gr
UN (UNMIK): 36 obs and 3,510 civilian police from 51 countries

Sweden Swe

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 27,600
(incl 12,300 conscripts and recalled reservists)
Terms of service **Army**, **Navy** 7–15 months **Air Force** 8–12 months

RESERVES 262,000
(obligation to age 47) **Army** (incl Local Defence and Home Guard) 225,000 **Navy** 20,000 **Air Force** 17,000

Army 13,800

(incl 8,600 conscripts and active reservists)
1 Joint Forces Comd
4 Mil Districts (incl Gotland)
No active units (as defined by Vienna Document)
4 armd, 2 inf, 1 arty regt (trg establishments – on mob to form 6 mech bde with 16 mech inf, 6 rifle, 1 AB, 4 arty, 4 AA, 4 engr bn)

EQUIPMENT
MBT 160 Strv-121 (*Leopard* 2), 120 Strv-122 (*Leopard* 2 (S))
AIFV 501 Pbv-302, 355 Strf-9040, 350 Pbv-501 (BMP-1) 122 XA-180/203 plus 295 look-a-likes
APC 433 Pbv 401A (MT-LB) plus 170 look-a-likes
TOWED ARTY 155mm: 105 FH-77A, 50 FH-77B
SP ARTY 155mm: 26 BK-1C
MOR 81mm: 160; **120mm**: 479
ATGW RB-55, RB-56 *Bill*
RL 84mm: AT-4
RCL 84mm: *Carl Gustav*
AD GUNS 40mm: 200 (incl 30 Strv 90LV)
SAM RBS-70, RBS-97 (I HAWK), RBS-90
SURV *Green Archer* (mor), ARTHUR (arty)
AC 1 C-212
HEL see under Air Force 'Armed Forces Helicopter Wing'
UAV 3 *Sperwer* systems

Navy 7,900

(incl 1,300 Coastal Defence, 320 Naval Avn; 2,000 conscripts)
BASES Muskö, Karlskrona, Göteborg (spt only)
SUBMARINES 7
SSK 7
3 *Gotland* with 4 × 533mm TT, TP-613 HWT and TP-43/45 LWT (AIP powered)
4 *Västergötland* with 6 × 533mm TT, TP-613 HWT and TP-43/45 LWT (2 being fitted with AIP)
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 36
MISSILE CRAFT 18 PFM
4 *Göteborg* with 4 × 2 RBS-15 SSM, 4 ASW torp, 4 ASW mor
2 *Stockholm* with 4 × 2 RBS-15 SSM, 2 Type 613 HWT, 4 ASW torp, 4 ASW mor
8 *Kaparen* with 6 RBS-12 *Penguin* SSM, ASW mor
4 *Ystad* (trg only) with 4 × 2 RBS-15 SSM, 2–6 Type 613 HWT
PATROL CRAFT 18
About 18 PCI<
MINE WARFARE 21
MINELAYERS 1
1 *Carlskrona* (200 mines) trg
(Mines can be laid by all SS classes)
MINE COUNTERMEASURES 20
4 *Styrsö* MCMV, 1 *Utö* MCMV spt, 1 *Skredsvic* MCM/diver spt, 7 *Landsort* MHC, 2 *Gassten* MSO, 1 *Vicksten* MSO, 4 *Hisingen* diver spt
AMPHIBIOUS
Craft only; about 120 LCU
SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 17

1 *Visborg*, 1 AK, 1 AR; 1 AGI, 1 ARS, 2 TRV, 8 AT, 2 sail trg

COASTAL DEFENCE (1,100)

2 amph, (trg establishments - on mob to form 1 amph bde with 3 amph bn)

EQUIPMENT

APC 3 *Piranha*
GUNS 40mm, incl L/70 AA; **75mm**, **105mm**, **120mm** 24 CD-80 *Karin* (mobile)
MOR 81mm, 120mm: 70
SSM 90 RBS-17 *Hellfire*, 6 RBS-15KA
SAM RBS-70
MINELAYERS 5 inshore
PATROL CRAFT 12 PCI<
AMPH 16 LCM, 52 LCU, 123 LCA

Air Force 5,900

(incl 1,500 conscripts and 1,600 active reservists); 207 cbt ac, no armed hel
Flying hours 110–140
1 Air Force Comd, 8 air base btn
FGA/RECCE 1 sqn with 16 SAAB AJSH-37/AJSF-37, 1 OCU/EW trg with 9 SAAB SK-37E
MULTI-ROLE (FTR/FGA/RECCE) 5 sqn with 135 SAAB JAS-39 (110 -39A, 14 -39B, 11 -39C) 1 Gripen sqn declared for Rapid Reaction Force
FTR 2 sqn + 2 trg units with 47 SAAB JA-37. (Trg units to disband in 2003)
SIGINT 2 S-102B *Korpen* (*Gulfstream* IV)
AEW 6 S-100B *Argus* (SAAB-340B/*Erieye*)
TPT 6 sqn with 8 Tp-84 (C-130E/H) (7 tpt, 1 tkr), 3 Tp-101 (*King Air* 200), 1 Tp-100A (SAAB 340B) (VIP), 1 Tp-102A (*Gulfstream* IV) (VIP), 1 Tp-103 (Cessna 550)
ASW/MP 1 C-212
TRG 103 Sk-60
AAM RB-71 (*Skyflash*), RB-74 AIM 9L (*Sidewinder*), RB-99, AIM 120 (AMRAAM)
ASM RB-15F, RB-75 (*Maverick*), BK-39
AD 3 fighter control and air surv btn
ARMED FORCES HELICOPTER WING
(800 personnel from all three services and 250 conscripts)
HEL 2 btn with 14 Hkp-4 (Vertol 107) ASW/tpt/SAR, 20 Hkp-9a (BO-105) trg, 11 Hkp-10 (*Super Puma*) SAR, 5 Hkp-11 (Bell 412) SAR

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 19 **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 7 **DROC** (MONUC): 93 incl 4 obs **EAST TIMOR** (UNMISET): 1 obs **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 6 obs **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 3 obs **INDIA/PAKISTAN** (UNMOGIP): 7 obs **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 237 **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 7 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 3 obs **SYRIA** (UNDOF): 1 **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (KFOR): ε650

Paramilitary 600

COAST GUARD 600

1 *Gotland* PCO and 1 KBV-171 PCC (fishery protection), some 65 PCI
AIR ARM 2 C-212 MR

CIVIL DEFENCE shelters for 6,300,000

All between ages 16–25 liable for civil defence duty
VOLUNTARY AUXILIARY ORGANISATIONS some 35,000

Switzerland CH

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE about 4,400 (career officers and NCOs)

plus recruits (2 intakes in 2003 (total ε23,000) each for 15 weeks only)
Terms of service 18-21 weeks compulsory recruit trg at age 19–20, followed by 6 refresher trg courses of 3 weeks over a 10-year period between ages 20–30. Some 201,000 attended trg in 2003

RESERVES 170,600

ARMED FORCES LOGISTIC ORGANISATION 10,000 (To be mobilised – being re-org)

1 Log bde

COMMAND SUPPORT ORGANISATION 14,000 (To be mobilised – being re-org)

1 Command Support bde

LAND FORCES (ARMY) 115,000 (To be mobilised. With the exception of military security all units are non-active – being re-org)

Land Forces with 4 inf, 3 mtn inf bde, 2 armd bde, 4 territorial regions, military security
Land Forces Training Command with 6 training units incl armd, inf, arty and engr

EQUIPMENT

MBT 355 Pz-87 (*Leopard* 2)
RECCE 439 *Eagle* I/II
AIFV 186 CV9030 (being delivered)
APC 519 M-63/73 (M-113) incl variants, 515 *Piranha* (incl variants)
SP ARTY 155mm: 348 PzHb 79/95, 88/95 (M-109U)
MOR 81mm: 540 M-72; **120mm**: 132 M-64 (M-113)
ATGW 565 *Dragon*, 120 TOW-2 SP (MOWAG *Piranha*)
RL 3,335: **60mm**: *Panzerfaust*
SAM some *Stinger*

MARINE
10 *Aquarius* patrol boats

Air Force 26,000 (to be mobilised)

(incl AD units, mil airfield guard units); 111 cbt ac, no armed hel
6 air base cmds, 1 air force trg cmd
Flying hours: 150–200; reserves approx 50
FTR 5 sqn
3 with 53 *Tiger* II/F-5E
3 with 26 F/A-18 C and 7 F/A-18D
TPT 1 sqn with 15 PC-6, 1 *Learjet* 35A, 2 Do-27
HEL 6 sqn with 14 AS-332 M-1 *Super Puma*, 50 SA-316 *Alouette* III, 12 AS-532 *Cougar*
TRG 3 *Tiger* II/F-5E and 12 *Tiger* II/F-5F, 37 PC-7, 11 PC-9 (tgt towing)
UAV 1 bn with 4 systems ADS 95 *Ranger*
AAM AIM-9 *Sidewinder*, AIM-120 AMRAAM

AIR DEFENCE
1 AAA trg unit, 15 bn *Stinger*, B/L-84 *Rapier*, 35mm guns, Skyguard fire control radar

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 4 **DROC** (MONUC): 2 **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 4 obs **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 4 obs **KOREA** (NNSC): 5 Staff **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 10 obs **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (KFOR): some 220; 1 coy

Paramilitary

CIVIL DEFENCE 120,000 (not part of Armed Forces)

Ukraine Ukr

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 272,500
(incl MVS and Border Guard tps – see Paramilitary; excl Black Sea Fleet and 95,000 civilian personnel)
Terms of service **Army**, **Air Force** 18 months **Navy** 2 years

RESERVES some 1,000,000
mil service within 5 years

Ground Forces 125,000

3 Op Comd (one to disband by end 2005)
All Corps HQ (except one) to disband by end 2005
MoD tps: 1 engr, 1 sy bde
Ground Forces comd; 1 Corps with 2 mech, 1 air mobile, 1 msl bde, 1 arty, 1 SAM, 1 MRL regt, 1 SSM div (3 SSM bde (SS-21))
WESTERN OP COMD
Comd tps 1 SSM, 1 SF, 1 engr, 1 army avn bde, 1 mech inf, 1 army avn, 1 air mobile, 1 SAM regt
1 Army Corps with 1 mech div (3 mech, 1 tk, 1 arty, 1 SAM regt), 2 mech bde, 1 SAM, 1 engr regt
1 arty div with 1 MRL, 2 arty bde , 1 MRL regt
1 mech div with 2 mech, 1 tk, 1 SAM regt; 1 arty bde
SOUTHERN OP COMD
Comd tps 1 mech, 1 army avn bde, 1 airmobile, 1 engr, 1 SAM regt
1 **Army Corps** with
1 tk div, 2 mech, 1 AB, 1 arty bde, 1 arty, 1 SAM, 1 engr regt
1 airmobile div (2 mech bde, 1 arty regt)
1 arty div with 2 arty, 2 MRL regt
NORTHERN OP COMD (to be disbanded)
Comd tps 1 tk div, 1 mech, 1 engr bde, 1 army avn, 1 engr, 1 trg centre (bde)

EQUIPMENT
MBT 3,784: 112 T-55, 2,215 T-64, 1,180 T-72, 271 T-80, 6 T-84
RECCE some 600 BRDM-2
AIFV 3,043: 1,008 BMP-1, 458 BRM-1K, 1,434 BMP-2, 4 BMP-3, 61 BMD-1, 78 BMD-2
APC 1,702: 176 BTR-60, 1,026 BTR-70, 456 BTR-80, 44 BTR-D; plus 2,090 MT-LB, 4,700 'look-a-likes'
TOTAL ARTY 3,705
TOWED 1,143: **122mm**: 443 D-30, 3 M-30; **152mm**: 216 D-20, 185 2A65, 289 2A36, 7 M-1937 (ML-20)
SP 1,298: **122mm**: 638 2S1; **152mm**: 496 2S3, 24 2S5, 40 2S19, **203mm**: 100 2S7
COMBINED GUN/MOR 120mm: 74 2S9, 2 2B16
MRL 588: **122mm**: 332 BM-21, 20 9P138; **132mm**: 3 BM-13; **220mm**: 139 9P140; **300mm**: 94 9A52
MOR 600: **120mm**: 342 2S12, 257 PM-38; **160mm**: 1 M-160
SSM 72 *Scud* B, 50 FROG, 90 SS-21
ATGW AT-4 *Spigot*, AT-5 *Spandrel*, AT-6 *Spiral*
ATK GUNS 100mm: ε500 T-12/MT-12
AD GUNS 30mm: 70 2S6 SP; **57mm**: ε400 S-60
SAM 100 SA-4, 125 SA-8, 60 SA-11, ε150 SA-13
ATTACK HEL 205 Mi-24
SPT HEL 42 Mi-6, 315 Mi-8
SURV SNAR-10 (*Big Fred*), *Small Fred* (arty)

Navy† ε13,500

(incl nearly 2,500 Naval Avn, 3,000 Naval Infantry; 2,000 conscripts)
On 31 May 1997, RF President Boris Yeltsin and Ukr President Leonid Kuchma signed an inter-governmental agreement on the status and terms of the Black Sea Fleet's deployment on the territory of Ukr and parameters for the fleet's division. The RF Fleet will lease bases in Sevastopol for the next 20 years. It is based at

Sevastopol and Karantinnaya Bays and jointly with Ukr warships at Streletskaya Bay. The overall serviceability of the fleet is very low

BASES Sevastopol, Donuzlav, Odessa, Kerch, Ochakov, Chernomorskoye (Balaklava, Nikolaev construction and repair yards)

SUBMARINES 1†

SSK 1 *Foxtrot* (Type 641) (non-op)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 3

CRUISERS 1†

CG 1 *Ukraina* (RF *Slava*) (in refit)

FRIGATES 2

FFG 1

1 *Mikolair* (RF *Krivak* I) with 4 SS-N-14 *Silex* SSM/ASW, 2 SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 4 × 76mm gun, 8 × 533mm TT† (poss non-op)

FF 1

1 *Sagaidachny* (RF *Krivak* III) 3 with 2 SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 1 × 100mm gun, 8 × 533mm TT, 1 KA-27 hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8

CORVETTES 3

3 *Grisha* II/V FS with 2 SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 4 × 533mm TT

TORPEDO CRAFT 2

2 *Pauk* 1 PFT with 4 SA-N-5 *Grail* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 4 × 406mm TT

MISSILE CRAFT 2

2 *Matka* PHM with 2 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun

PATROL CRAFT 1

1 *Zhuk* PCI†

MINE WARFARE 5

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 5

1 *Yevgenya* MHC, 2 *Sonya* MSC, 2 *Natya* MSC

AMPHIBIOUS 5

2 *Pomornik* ACV with 2 SA-N-5 capacity 30 tps and crew

1 *Ropucha* LST with 4 SA-N-5 SAM, 2 × 2 57mm gun, 92 mines; capacity 190 tps or 24 veh

1 *Alligator* LST with 2/3 SA-N-5 SAM capacity 300 tps and 20 tk

1 *Polnocny* LSM capacity 180 tps and 6 tk

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 9

1 AO, 2 *Vytegrales* AK, 1 *Lama* msl spt, 1 Mod *Moma* AGI, 1 *Primore* AGI, 1 *Kashtan* buoytender, 1 *Elbrus* ASR; 1 AGOS

NAVAL AVIATION (2,500)

EQUIPMENT

13 armed hel

AIRCRAFT

TPT 8 An-26, 1 An-24, 5 An-12, 1 Il-18, 1 Tu-134

HELICOPTERS

ASW 11 Be-12, 2 Ka-27E

TPT 5 Mi-6

UTL 28 Ka-25, 42 Mi-14

NAVAL INFANTRY (3,000)

1 naval inf bde

Air Forces and Air Defence Forces 49,100

499 cbt ac, no attack hel

2 air corps (5th and 14th AVK), 1 multi-role rapid reaction air gp (35th AVG), 1 trg aviation cmd

BBR 1 regt with 32 Tu-22M

FGA/BBR 3 regt with 71 Su-24

FGA 2 regt with 63 Su-25

FTR 7 regt with 217 MiG-29 (199 operational, 2 trg, 16 in store), 60 Su-27

RECCE 2 regt with 29* Su-24, 20* Su-17

CBT TRG 4* Su-24, 1* MiG-23, 2* MiG-29

TPT 3 regt with 60 Il-76, 45 An-12/An-24/An-26/Tu-134, Il-78 (tkr/tpt)

TRG 5 regt with 345 L-39, 1 regt with 16 Mi-8

SPT HEL 111 Mi-2, 23 Mi-6, 170 Mi-8

AAM AA-7, AA-8., AA-9, AA-10, AA-11

ASM AS-7, AS-9, AS-10, AS-11, AS-12, AS-13, AS-14, AS-15

SAM 825: SA-2/-3/-5/-6/-10/-11/-12A

Forces Abroad

IRAQ (Peace Support): 1,640

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

DROC (MONUC): 16 **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 7 obs **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 5 obs **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 302 **LEBANON** (UNIFIL): 192 **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 645 incl 5 obs **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 2 obs (KFOR): 325

Paramilitary

MVS (Ministry of Internal Affairs) ε39,900, 4 regions, internal security tps, 85 ACV, 6 ac, 8 hel

BORDER GUARD 45,000

HQ and 3 regions, 200 ACV

MARITIME BORDER GUARD

The Maritime Border Guard is an independent subdivision of the State Commission for Border Guards, is not part of the Navy and is org with:

4 cutter, 2 river bde • 1 gunship, 1 MCM sqn • 1 aux ship gp • 1 trg div • 3 air sqn

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 36

3 *Pauk* 1 with 4 SA-N-5 SAM, 1 76mm gun, 4 406mm TT

3 *Muravey* PHT with 1 76mm gun, 2 406mm TT

10 *Stenka* PFC with 4 30mm gun, 4 406mm TT

20 *Zhuk* PCI

AIRCRAFT

An-24, An-26, An-72, An-8, Ka-27

COAST GUARD 14,000

3 patrol boats, 1 water jet boat, 1 ACV, 1 landing ship, 1 OPV, 1 craft

CIVIL DEFENCE TROOPS (Ministry of Emergency Situations): some 9,500; 4 indep bde, 4 indep regt

Foreign Forces

Russia ε1,100 naval inf

Russia

REFORM

Military reform, driven by President Putin, continues to be a priority for the Russian Federation's armed forces. However, in the past year the pace of reform has slowed due to the impact of the Presidential election campaign and because of continuing tension between the Minister of Defence, Sergei Ivanov, and the Chief of the General Staff, Army General Anatoliy Kvashnin. However, with the retirement of Kvashnin in July and the appointment of the more reform minded General Yuri Baluyevsky, it is likely that the pace of change will increase. (For some background on the reform issue, see *The Military Balance* 2003•2004 p. 85)

Conscription is to be reduced, although not removed entirely, and an alternative to military service will be introduced for those who can prove that serving in the army runs counter to their religious or personal views. People performing alternative service in organisations belonging to the armed forces and other military agencies will serve for 36 months, while those with a higher education will have to serve for 18 months.

In October 2003, Russia issued a defence white paper – sometimes referred to as defence doctrine. This comprehensive 74-page document outlines Russia's strategic environment, the tasks of the armed forces, priorities for defence reform and Russia's multilateral commitments, including those within the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO) of the CIS.

President Putin has emphasised the need for **civilian control over the armed forces**, as well as the need to improve defence management and the structure of the armed forces. This was reiterated by Viktor Zavarzin, Chairman of the Russian State Duma Defence committee, who told NATO representatives on 31 May that civilian control over the armed forces and other law-enforcement agencies had strengthened in Russia. Prior to this, on 29 April 2004, the State Duma passed amendments to the 'On Defence' law, which significantly reduces the General Staff's role in controlling national armed forces. While the current law states that command and control over the armed forces is exercised by the defence minister through the defence ministry and General Staff, the new text says only that command and control are exercised by the defence minister through the Russian defence ministry. Also removed was a reference to the General Staff as 'the main body of operational control over the Russian Armed Forces'. According to Defence Minister Ivanov the General Staff must become 'the army's brain', instead of taking on administrative and command functions. Thus the General Staff will be dealing mainly with planning with functional command being exercised through the single service staff headquarters. According to a Presidential Decree entitled 'Questions on the MOD of the Russian Federation', announced on 17 August 2004 by Ivanov, the defence minister will have four deputies instead of ten, with two of the four being first deputies, including the CGS. The Chief of the General Staff will be the First Deputy Minister responsible for planning and the operational preparedness of forces, while the second First Deputy Minister will have responsibility for defence management.

Personnel numbers for all Russia's armed forces will be reduced to about 1 million by 2005, from a total establishment of some 1.212m. Furthermore, the move to reduce command elements and unnecessary structures in the armed forces continues. Following the integration last year of army aviation units into the Russian air force, the defence ministry will, in 2004, absorb both the Railway Troops and Special Construction Troops, removing two superfluous headquarters and attendant staffs.

Defence reform programmes continue to be complicated by competition for resources and poor coordination among the ministries concerned. Another attempt to improve the system was made in September 2003, when Putin signed Order 1058. This made the defence ministry and the General Staff responsible for coordinating the actions of all security structures with a military component.

However, this may be perceived as a move towards bringing interior ministry troops under the auspices of the defence ministry. This could lead to additional confusion regarding operations in Chechnya, where the Ministry of the Interior still holds formal operational command over all personnel in the group of forces stationed there.

Professionalisation remains a priority of the reform programme. After the experiment with the 76th Airborne Division *(*See *The Military Balance* 2003•2004 p.85*)*, other initiatives have been instituted. But despite the shift from conscription, President Putin has said that Russia cannot afford an all-volunteer force, and that the goal is to have armed forces with a professional component constituting, by the end of 2007, 17% of the whole. It remains the intention to have fully professional marine/special forces units, interior troops and border guards and only deploy professional servicemen on operations and abroad. This is already the case in Tajikistan and Abkhazia, and will apply to Chechnya by 2005. In 2008, compulsory military service is to be reduced from two years to one. Meanwhile the Spring 2004 call up of army conscripts was the lowest ever reported in Russian or Soviet history – only 9.5% of those men of draft age were successfully drafted. In the Chechen republic, it was reported that a total of 39 soldiers were conscripted and 40 officers contracted for service in 2004.

In order to alleviate this problem, the military leadership is seeking to abolish all exemptions and deferrals from military service – there are currently 24 grounds for deferral for university students. If introduced, this move will carry a high political price for President Putin, due to the unpopularity of conscription. Nonetheless, the defence ministry will, in 2004, call up a total of 15,000 graduates – a record number and which is designed to fill the shortfall of junior officers. According to Viktor Zavarzin, Chairman of the State Duma Defence Committee, the wastage rate for officers has recently increased beyond the annual level of 5–7%, making it impossible for officer training establishments to train sufficient replacements.

The outflow of officers is most likely due to dissatisfaction with the terms and conditions of service among young and middle-ranking officers. However, a second and irreconcilable problem is the demographic downturn in the country as a whole. Official Russian statistics show a steep decline in the male birthrate. Therefore, the number of 18-year-old men available for military service is also declining and, in the short term, it is estimated that the demographic base for conscription is set to decrease from 1.6m in 2003 to 800,000 in 2007. This alone means that defence planners in Moscow will have to look at different and smaller military structures for the future.

Moreover, the quality of conscripts continues to deteriorate. In 2004, only every second man conscripted was deemed fully suitable for service on medical grounds, 20% of conscripts have just primary education, and 5% have criminal convictions. Therefore, in order to overcome the shortage of conscripts the Russian military are seeking to conscript more Russian citizens residing outside the country as well as other CIS citizens who can become Russian citizens after three years service. But this is controversial, particularly for areas of conflict in the Caucasus and Transdniestr where Russia has already granted passports to many residents, including those serving with locally stationed Russian forces.

With the increasing pace of professionalisation, Russian authorities have said that the military will continue to reform its social security and housing programmes, while a special mortgage system will be instituted for professional servicemen with more than three years service. Another new initiative, which has been instituted to rectify the lack of a professional non-commissioned officer (NCO) cadre, is the institution of NCO training schools – with the first in July 2004. It is expected that career NCO training will help to overcome some of the problems of *dedovschina* (bullying) and general indiscipline that have beset the army in recent years.

Apart from the defence ministry, the interior ministry is starting to professionalise its forces this year. 12,500 Interior troops will be put on a professional footing between 2004 and 2007, beginning with the 46th Special-Purpose Brigade stationed in Chechnya. Moreover in 2006, interior ministry forces will be renamed the National Guard; overall, they have reduced by some 20,000 troops since 2001.

CAPABILITY ISSUES

The **Strategic Rocket Forces (SRF)** remain an active component of Russia's defence structure and there is no apparent intention to reduce their complement. Railway-based systems will continue in service until 2006 and it was announced in December 2003 that there would be ten missile launches in 2004 (11 took place in 2003). Moreover, it was reported that Russia is to develop a new intercontinental ballistic missile with the capability to carry ten warheads; the quoted in-service date is 2010. At the same time, space is increasingly a strategic priority – particularly in order to provide communications for the armed forces as they attempt to modernise and move to a posture of force projection.

The **Russian air force** has proceeded with some equipment modernisation programmes. First deliveries of the Su-34, which is to replace the Su-24 and Tu-22, are expected to begin in 2005. The Su-34 is noted for its manoeuverability, range and weaponry. In addition to its 30mm GSh-301 gun, the aircraft can carry the AA-11 *Archer* short-range IR air-to-air missile, the AA-12 *Adder* medium-range, radar-guided missile, plus a range of precision guided and unguided weapons including the KAB-500 laser-guided bomb. The Su-34 is equipped with an electro-optical fire control system, a forward-looking infrared pod and an electronic countermeasures suite. It has a range of 4,500km.

Meanwhile the programme to upgrade the Su-27SN air superiority fighter is nearing completion. In December 2003, the first five 15-year-old Su-27s to be upgraded to Su-27SM standard were returned to service. The Su-27SM features a strengthened fuselage, wing and landing gear to allow for a higher weapon load, and features upgraded onboard electronics. The air force should have one regiment converted to the Su-27SM this year. Meanwhile, the Il-112V, will replace the An-26 and An-24 in a bid to enhance air transportation capability, while the Mi-8MTKO transport helicopter will increase tactical battlefield airlift capability: it can carry 36 troops instead of the 24 carried by the Mi-8. One regiment from the North Caucasus Military District is expected to receive the all-weather day/night Mi-24PN and Mi-8MTKO attack helicopter. Furthermore, special force units are expected to receive a quantity of Ka-52s for reconnaissance and intelligence-gathering.

Indicating an improvement in C4ISR capability, the Commander-in-Chief of the air force, General Mikhailov, said in August 2003 that 'redundant aircraft' such as the L-39 and MiG-27 are being considered for conversion into UCAVs by installing automatic flight control systems, 'for which we have developed the technologies.' Moreover, as a reflection that lessons have been learned from US air operations over Iraq, he also said that the Gorbunov aviation plant in Kazan would build three Tu-160 strategic bombers. The Gorbunov plant is also repairing and upgrading Tu-22MR long-range reconnaissance aircraft and Il-62M VIP transports with encoded communication systems.

But despite these equipment enhancements there are still problems concerning the allocation of resources and finance. While flying hours in the air force academies have increased by 67% in the past three years, the average annual flight time for air force pilots is still only 12–44 hours, which is only 20% of the standard requirement of 160–180 hours.

The **Russian navy** has carried out some minor sea deployments, including joint training with the Indian navy. As a possible sign of future larger-scale training, the aircraft carrier *Admiral Kuznetsov* will return to operational duties in the autumn after an extensive refit, and will lead a training battle group into the Atlantic for exercises, which will include the deployment of its 36 Su-33 aircraft.

JOINT TRAINING (SEE TABLE ON PAGE 102.)

There have been a number of significant joint and multi-national training events this year, indicating a trend towards joint-service and multi-national cooperation. Within Russia, the June 2004 *Mobilnost* exercises showed the military's intention to bolster its force mobility and practise power projection in a joint service scenario. In the international environment, the *Torgau-2004* exercise, conducted with the

United States in May 2004, concentrated on anti-terrorism and peacekeeping. Russia also increased its interaction with NATO; a spokesman for the Russian General Staff announced in April that Russia and NATO would have 35 joint events in 2004. Meanwhile, the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) continued to increase its training, focusing specifically on anti-terrorist operations. By way of example, August 2004 saw the Collective Rapid Deployment Forces of the CSTO take part in a two-stage joint tactical exercise – titled *Rubezh 2004* – in the Kyrgyz region of the Ferghana valley (see p. 103). China and Uzbekistan, who belong to the Shanghai Cooperative Organization (SCO) but not CSTO, attended *Rubezh* as observers, indicating the increasing cooperation between CSTO and SCO on issues of common interest.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL–MILITARY ISSUES

Russian cooperation with NATO reached new levels with the April 2004 agreement to set up a Russian liaison group at NATO SHAPE headquarters and enlarge the NATO mission in Moscow. Moreover, Colonel General Yuri Baluyevsky, then first deputy chief-of-staff of the Russian armed forces and now CGS, announced in June that Russia would establish a brigade to participate in peacekeeping operations jointly with NATO. Russia's cooperation with NATO and its bilateral contacts, such as the unprecedented Russia–US *Torgau* exercises the previous month, as well as Russia's decision to join the US-led Proliferation Security Initiative clearly demonstrate the acceleration of military-to-military cooperation between Russia and Western countries.

In the political sphere, however, the relationship remains more complex due to NATO's expansion up to Russia's western borders. While Russia has said that it does not consider the expansion a military threat, its attitude toward expansion has remained 'calmly negative,' and defence minister Ivanov has suggested that Russia would revise its military planning if NATO retains its doctrine of expansion or if NATO infrastructures are located on Russia's perimeter Moscow may be compelled to re-deploy some of its forces in response. Thus the presence of NATO planes in Lithuania prompted particular objection. However, during his April 2004 visit to Moscow, NATO Secretary-General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer stated that there were no plans to create Alliance infrastructures on the territory of new member states. Furthermore, the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty is also a concern for Moscow, as the Baltic States have yet to become signatories of CFE, though they are now NATO members. But NATO, for its part has specifically linked CFE ratification to Russian withdrawal from its bases in Georgia and Moldova, to which Moscow says it only gave a political, not legal, commitment at the Istanbul Summit in 1999. The Russian opinion is that these matters should be handled bilaterally with Georgia and Moldova. So far, neither party has made any progress on negotiations over base withdrawals, and although President Putin supported a proposal to establish a joint Georgian–Russian anti-terrorist centre on the site of one of the bases, he refused to link it explicitly to base closures. Putin claims that decisions on these issues should be dictated by financial and logistical factors. However, Russian relations with Georgia have worsened since Mikhail Saakashvili was elected to power in January 2004. This is largely due to his overtly pro-Western foreign policy and his confrontational approach towards the separatist regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, where Russia has its own interests (see page 36).

In Central Asia, multilateral efforts and bilateral agreements revealed a Russian intention to increase its regional presence. The CSTO continued to solidify its structures, achieving UN status as first a regional international organisation and then as an observer. President Putin has said that the CSTO should, in the coming year, look for possible opportunities for cooperation with other multilateral institutions like the UN, SCO and OSCE; and cooperation with NATO has been broached as well. In terms of other multilateral projects, the development of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Unified Air Defence System continued, and CIS states have worked to codify consistent antiterrorist legislation. The SCO also detailed its own antiterrorism strategy at the organisation's June summit and a Regional Anti-Terrorist Centre

(RATC) was opened in Tashkent. These last two developments reflect the emphasis paid to antiterrorism and the illicit drugs trade by countries and organisations in the region.

On a bilateral level, significant developments include the ratification of an air defence agreement between Russia and Uzbekistan. Moreover, following the March 2004 terrorist attacks in Tashkent, Moscow was quick to offer assistance to the Uzbek government, indicating an improvement in the bilateral relationship (see p. 142).

CHECHNYA

The Chechen conflict is moving into its fifth year, with no sign of resolution, an undiminished casualty rate, and with terrorist attacks continuing outside the Republic. The period around the October presidential election was particularly bloody, witnessing two high-profile train bombings – one in the Stavropol region in December 2003 and a February 2004 Moscow attack. One of Moscow's responses has been to target Chechen leaders, as was illustrated by the February 2004 assassination of rebel leader Zelimkhan Yandarbiev in Qatar, for which two Russians, suspected of being government agents, were indicted.

Since the Interior Ministry (MVD) assumed command and control of operations in Chechnya on 1 September 2003, casualties among MVD troops and defence ministry units have remained high. Troop numbers in the Chechen Republic also remain high, with some 11,000 troops from the MVD, an estimated 30,000 to 40,000 defence ministry troops deployed, as well an undisclosed quantity of forces from the state security service (FSB).

Chechen rebels continue to exercise considerable freedom of movement within the Republic, using hit and run tactics against federal forces. The assassination of erstwhile Chechen President Akhmad Kadyrov, in Grozny's Dynamo Stadium at a Victory Day parade on 9 May 2004, demonstrated not only the resolve of rebels to attack Chechens loyal to Moscow, but also an ability to plan ahead, and execute operations at will. The assassination of Kadyrov was claimed by Shamil Basaev, whose group remains arguably the most militarily competent as well as being the most extreme. It is responsible for many of the attacks outside the republic, including continuing suicide attacks.

Apart from the assassination of Kadyrov, the most significant attack took place in the Ingush capital, Nazran, on the night of 21 June 2004. Some 50 people were killed when a group of some 200 rebels, equipped with heavy weapons and believed to be from Maskhadov's group (which claimed responsibility), attacked targets in and around the city. This demonstrated an ability to move freely and in strength outside, as well as within, Chechen borders; Maskhadov had himself given warning of an intention to expand operations outside Chechnya. An FSB operation foiled another attack in Makhachkala, the capital of Daghestan, on the same night. It is significant that Ingush and other North Caucasus fighters, as well as those from Chechnya, took part in the operation in Ingushetia. This indicates a Caucasus-wide recruiting base for the rebels.

The Russian response to rebel attacks, and to the conflict in general, has not changed. The military response has typically been characterised by 'cleansing' operations, resulting in sweeping arrests that further alienate a beleaguered population. Visiting Chechnya following Kadyrov's assassination, Putin publicly commented on the horrific state of Grozny, and ordered his Finance Minister German Gref to come up with a plan to reconstruct the city. However, there is no visible socio-economic strategy for Chechnya and the human cost to the population continues to be exemplified by the high number of refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDPs). From a pre-war population of around 400,000, Grozny's population has dropped to somewhere between 200,000–240,000 today. IDP figures are difficult to ascertain since the authorities stopped registering IDPs in 2001, but approximately 71,500 are thought to be in Ingushetia, with an estimated 140,000 IDPs located inside Chechnya – bearing witness to the deficiencies of a counter-insurgency campaign that lacks any real social and economic initiative, exemplified by the forcible closure of the last IDP camp in Ingushetia.

Table 3 Selected Training Events Involving Russian Forces, 2004

Dates	Name	Type	Location	Under	Participants	Notes
Feb	*Bezopasnost -2004*	Strategic nuclear forces, nuclear deterrence forces			Strategic bombers	Failed missile launch
31 Mar –5 Apr		2-sided tactical naval exercise with landing operation	Black Sea, landing at Feodosiya		Black Sea Fleet: attack aviation, helicopters, 3 large landing craft, ~30 pieces of combat hardware, ~ 200 marines	
7–12 Apr	*Southern Shield of the Commonwealth –2004*	Air defence	Kazakhstan	CIS Unified Air Defence System	Over 50 air defence command posts, 70 warplanes, 200 autos	
12 Apr		Tactical counter reconnaissance and sabotage countermeasures	Ashuluk training field in Astrakhan region		Belarussian and Russian air/ air defence forces; SAM brigade	Included live Buk-M1 launches
26 Apr		Strategic aviation	Far East: Siberia and Artic Ocean area		Strategic aviation units including TU-95 Bear and TU-22 Blinder bombers; fighters; A-50 Mainstay airborne control aircraft	Fired long-range cruise missiles
26 Apr–6 May		Naval, aviation	Pacific, Sea of Japan (East Sea)		Russian Pacific Fleet Maritime Division: over 20 surface ships, submarines, PT boats, auxiliary ships. Also aviation.	
17–22 May	*Torgau-2004*	Anti-terrorism and peacekeeping	Moscow region		US, Russia	
17–23 May		Border	Russian–Kazakh border, near the Caspian Sea		South-eastern regional border directorate of Russian Federal Security Service and operations teams of Kazakh National Security Committee	
1 Jun	*Baltops-2004*	Naval, interoperability		NATO Partnership for Peace Programme	50 warships, 20 aircraft from 15 countries	
5–6 Jun		Naval, border	Bay of Finland: Finnish territorial waters		Russian, Estonian, and Finnish border guards	Culminated in signing of protocol on cooperation in border protection
15–17 Jun		Logistics and maintenance support	Volgograd, North Caucasus Military District		Included 500 men from 76th Railway Corps	

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102
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103
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Table 3 Selected Training Events Involving Russian Forces, 2004

Dates	Name	Type	Location	Under	Participants	Notes
9–30 Jun	*Mobilnost-2004*	Airlift operations	Baltic across Russia to Far East	Russian MoD	Mobile reserves and rapid deployment units	Civilian aircraft involved
15 Jun		Naval anti-terror	near Pusan, South Korea		8 vessels including 2 Russian patrol ships, 2 helicopters, Russian rapid reaction force and commandos. Total personnel: 250.	
22–25 Jun	*Kaliningrad-2004*	Fire extinguishing at sea oil fields; international rescue	Lukoil's D-6 oil platform in Baltic Sea, coast near Khmelyovska training ground	Russian, NATO, Euroatlantic Partnership Council	About 1,000 people from 22 countries	
22–25 Jun		Anti-terrorism		Russia–NATO		
19–26 Jul	*Blue Shield 2004*	Peacekeeping	Near Chisinau		Russia, Moldova: 40 servicemen each	
1–10 Aug	*Rubezh-2004*	Joint	Kant Airbase, Kazakhstan	CSTO	CRDF and Russian aviation (CRDF total 4,500 personnel): Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, Tajikistan. China and Uzbekistan as observers	
Aug		Air Force live firing	Balkhash	CIS Air Defence		
Summer		Naval	Atlantic		Russian, French nuclear submarines	
Summer		WMD Proliferation	Kola Peninsula	Russia–NATO		
Summer	*Atom-2004*	Antiterror: protection of critical facilities, including nuclear power plants		Interior Ministry	Interior Ministry Forces	
1 Aug–10 Sep	*BLACKSEAFOR*	Naval	Black Sea – Poti port water area	Underwater air defence, mine clearance, sea rescue ops & joint manoeuvres	Ships of Black Sea Fleet and Turkish Navy: Bulgaria, Russia, Georgia, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine	
4–6 Sep		Naval	Tyrrhenian Sea		Russia, Italy	

Russia RF

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces (incl MOD and forces of other ministries)

ACTIVE 1,212,700

RESERVES some 20,000,000

some 2,400,000 with service within last 5 years; Reserve obligation to age 50

Strategic Deterrent Forces ε149,000

(incl 11,000 assigned from the Navy and 38,000 assigned from Air Force)

NAVY (ε11,000)

216 msl in 14 operational SSBN†

SSBN 13 declared operational (all based in RF ports)
- 6 *Delta* IV with 16 SS-N-23 *Skiff* (RSM-54) (96 msl)
- 2 *Typhoon* with 20 SS-N-20 *Sturgeon* (RSM-52) (40 msl)
- 6 *Delta* III with 16 SS-N-18 *Stingray* (RSM-50) (96 msl)

(The following non-op SSBNs remain START-accountable, with a total of 76 msl:
- 3 *Typhoon* with 20 SS-N-20 *Sturgeon* (RSM-52) (60 msl)
- 1 *Delta* III with 16 SS-N-18 *Stingray* (RSM-50) (16 msl)

STRATEGIC MISSILE FORCE TROOPS (ε100,000 incl 50,000 conscripts)

3 rocket armies equipped with silo and mobile msl launchers. 635 launchers with 2,500 nuclear warheads org in 15 div: launcher gp normally with 10 silos (6 for SS-18) and one control centre; 12 SS-24 rail, each with 3 launchers

ICBM 635
- 112 SS-18 *Satan* (RS-20) at 4 fields; mostly mod 4/5, 10 MIRV per msl
- 150 SS-19 *Stiletto* (RS-18) at 4 fields; mostly mod 3, 6 MIRV per msl
- 12 SS-24 *Scalpel* (RS-22) 10 MIRV; 36 rail
- 325 SS-25 *Sickle* (RS-12M); mobile, single-warhead
- 36 SS-27 (*Topol*-M2), 4 regts (5 from Oct 04), each with 6-10 launches

ABM 100: 36 SH-11 (mod *Galosh*), 64 SH-08 *Gazelle*, S-400

LONG-RANGE AVIATION COMMAND (37th Air Army) **START-**Accountable 63 Tu-95MS, 15 Tu-160 (Test ac 7 Tu-95, 1 Tu-160), **START** attributes 8 ALCM (kh-555/kh-101) warheads to each ac

WARNING SYSTEMS

ICBM/SLBM launch-detection capability, others include photo recce and ELINT

RADARS

OVER-THE-HORIZON-BACKSCATTER (OTH-B)
- 2 in Ukr, at Nikolaev and Mukachevo, covering US and polar areas, 1 near Yeniseysk, covering PRC

LONG-RANGE EARLY-WARNING ABM-ASSOCIATED
- 7 long-range phased-array systems operational: Moscow, Olenegorsk (Kola), Gaballa (Az), Baranovichi (Bel), Pechora (Urals), Balkhash (Kaz), Mishelevka (Irkutsk)
- 11 *Hen House*-series; range 6,000km, 6 locations covering approaches from the west and south-west, north-east and south-east and (partially) south. Engagement, guidance, battle management: 1 *Pill Box* phased-array at Pushkino (Moscow)

SPACE FORCES

Formations and units withdrawn from Strategic Missile and Air Defence Forces to detect missile attack on the RF and its allies, to implement BMD, and to be responsible for military/dual-use spacecraft launch and control.

Army ε360,000

(incl ε190,000 conscripts)
6 Mil Districts (MD), 1 Op Strategic Gp
8 Army HQ, 2 Corps HQ
5 TD (3 tk, 1 motor rifle, 1 arty, 1 SAM regt; 1 armd recce bn; spt units)
19 MRD (3 motor rifle, 1 tk, 1 arty, 1 SAM regt; 1 indep tk, 1 ATK, 1 armd recce bn; spt units)
4 ABD (each 2/3 para, 1 arty regt) plus 1 AB trg centre (bde)
6 MG/arty div
5 arty div (each up to 6 bde incl 1 MRL, 1 ATK)
7 District trg centre (each = bde - 1 per MD)
13 indep bde (10 MR, 3 AB)
7 SF (*Spetsnaz*) bde
18 indep arty bde (incl MRL)
14 SSM bde (SS-21)
5 ATK bde, 3 ATK regt
19 SAM bde (incl 2 SA-4, 4 SA-11, 1 SA-12; all AD div disbanded)
Other Front and Army tps
engr, pontoon-bridge, pipe-line, signals, EW, CW def, tpt, supply bde/regt/bn

RESERVES (cadre formations, on mobilisation form)

2 TD, 13 MRD, 1 hy arty bde, 4 indep arty bde, 6 MR bde, 2 tk bde

EQUIPMENT

MBT about 22,800 (incl eqpt in store): T-34, 1,200 T-55, 3,000 T-62, 4,000 T-64A/-B, 9,700 T-72L/-M, 4,500 T-80/-U/UD/UM, 400 T-90

LT TK 150 PT-76

RECCE some 2,000 BRDM-2

TOTAL AIFV/APC 24,990 (incl eqpt in store)

AIFV 15,090 (incl eqpt in store): 8,100 BMP-1, 4,600 BMP-2, 190 BMP-3, some 1,500 BMD incl BMD-1, BMD-2, BMD-3, 700 BRM-1K, BTR-80A

APC 9,900 (incl eqpt in store): 1,000 BTR-50, 4,900 BTR-60/-70/-80 incl BTR-60, BTR-70, BTR-80, some BTR-90, 700 BTR-D; 3,300 MT-LB
TOTAL ARTY 30,045 (incl eqpt in store)
TOWED 12,765 (incl eqpt in store): **122mm**: 3,750 M-30; 4,600 D-30; **130mm**: 650 M-46; **152mm**: 100 ML-20; 700 M-1943; 1,075 D-20, 1,100 2A36, 750 2A65; **203mm**: 40 B-4M
SP 6,010 (incl eqpt in store): **122mm**: 2,780 2S1; **152mm**: 1,600 2S3, 950 2S5, 550 2S19; **203mm**: 130 2S7
COMBINED GUN/MOR 820+: **120mm**: 790 2S9 SP, 2B16, 30 2S23
MRL 4,350 (incl eqpt in store) **122mm**: 50 BM-13/-14/-16, 2,500 BM-21, 420 9P138; **220mm**: 900 9P140; **300mm**: 106 9A52
MOR 6,100 (incl eqpt in store) **120mm**: 920 2S12, 900 PM-38; **160mm**: 300 M-160; **240mm**: 430 2S4 SP
SSM (nuclear-capable) ε200 SS-21 *Scarab* (*Tochka*), (all *Scud* and FROG in store)
ATGW AT-2 *Swatter*, AT-3 *Sagger*, AT-4 *Spigot*, AT-5 *Spandrel*, AT-6 *Spiral*, AT-7 *Saxhorn*, AT-9, AT-10
RL 64mm: RPG-18; **73mm**: RPG-7/-16/-22/-26; **105mm**: RPG-27/-29
RCL 73mm: SPG-9; **82mm**: B-10
ATK GUNS 57mm: ASU-57 SP; **76mm**; **85mm**: D-44/SD-44, ASU-85 SP; **100mm**: 526 T-12/-12A/M-55 towed
AD GUNS 23mm: ZU-23, ZSU-23-4 SP; **30mm**: 2S6 SP; **37mm**; **57mm**: S-60, ZSU-57-2 SP; **85mm**: M-1939; **100mm**: KS-19; **130mm**: KS-30
SAM some 2,465
220 SA-4 A/B *Ganef* (twin) (Army/Front wpn – most in store)
225 SA-6 *Gainful* (triple) (div wpn)
550 SA-8 *Gecko* (2 triple) (div wpn)
800 SA-9 *Gaskin*/SA-13 *Gopher* (2 twin) (regt wpn)
350 SA-11 *Gadfly* (quad) (replacing SA-4/-6)
200 SA-12A/B (*Gladiator/Giant*)
120 SA-15 (replacing SA-6/SA-8)
SA-19 (2S6 SP) (8 SAM, plus twin **30mm** gun)
SA-7, SA-14 being replaced by SA-16, SA-18 (man-portable), some SA-20

Navy 155,000

(incl ε16,000 conscripts, ε11,000 Strategic Forces, ε35,000 Naval Avn, 9,500 Coastal Defence Tps/Naval Infantry)

SUBMARINES 51 (excl other roles)
STRATEGIC 14
TACTICAL 37 (+15 reserve)
SSGN 7 *Oscar* II (+3 reserve) with 24 SS-N-19 *Shipwreck* USGW (VLS); T-65 HWT
SSN 15 (+6 reserve)
8 *Akula* (+2 reserve) with SS-N-21 *Sampson* SLCM, T-65 HWT
1 *Sierra II* (+2 reserve) with SS-N-21 *Sampson* SLCM, T-65 HWT
1 *Yankee 'Notch'* with 20+ SS-N-21 *Sampson* SLCM
5 *Victor* III with SS-N-15 *Starfish* SSM, T-65 HWT
SSK 15
15 *Kilo* (with T-53 HWT)
OTHER ROLES 10
1 Delta Stretch SSAN, 1 Yankee Stretch SSAN, 3 Uniform SSAN, 1 Yankee Pod SSAN, 1 X-Ray SSAN, 1 10831 SSAN, 2 Paltus SSAN
RESERVE probably some *Kilo*

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 27
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS† 1 *Kuznetsov* CV (67,500t) capacity 20 ac Su-33 and 15–17 ASW hel or 36 Su-33 with 12 SS-N-19 *Shipwreck* SSM, 4 × 6 SA-N-9 *Gauntlet* SAM
CRUISERS 6
CGN 2 *Kirov* with 20 SS-N-19 *Shipwreck* SSM, 12 SA-N-6 *Grumble* SAM, SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 2 × 130mm gun, 10 × 533mm ASTT, SS-N-15 *Starfish* SUGW, 3 Ka-25/-27 hel
CG 4
3 *Slava* with 8 × 2 SS-N-12 *Sandbox* SSM, 8 SA-N-6 *Grumble* SAM, 2 × 130mm gun, 8 × 533mm ASTT, 1 Ka-25/-27 hel
1 *Kara* with 2 × 2 SA-N-3 *Goblet* SAM, 2 SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 10 × 533mm ASTT, 2 × 4 SS-N-14 *Silex* SUGW, 1 Ka-25 hel

DESTROYERS 14
DDG 14
5 *Sovremenny* with 2 × 4 SS-N-22 *Sunburn* SSM, 2 × 1 SA-N-7 *Gadfly* SAM, 2 × 2 130mm guns, 4 × 533mm TT, 1 Ka-25 hel
1 mod *Kashin* with 8 SS-N-25 *Svezda* SSM, 2 × 2 SA-N-1 *Goa* SAM, 2 × 76mm gun, 5 × 533mm ASTT
7 *Udaloy* with 8 SA-N-9 *Gauntlet* SAM, 2 × 100mm gun, 8 × 533mm ASTT, 2 × 4 SS-N-14 *Silex* SUGW, 2 Ka-27 hel
1 *Udaloy* II with 8 × 4 SS-N-22 *Sunburn* SSM, 8 SA-N-9 *Gauntlet* SAM, 8 SA-N-11 *Grisson* SAM, 2 CADS-N-1 CIWS, 2 × 100mm gun, 10 × 533mm ASTT
FRIGATES 6
FFG 6
2 *Krivak* II with 2 SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 2 × 100mm gun, 8 × 533mm ASTT, 1 × 4 SS-N-14 *Silex* SUGW, 2 × 12 ASW RL
3 *Krivak* I (wpn as *Krivak* II, but with 2 twin 76mm guns)
1 *Neustrashimyy* with SA-N-9 *Gauntlet* SAM, 1 × 100mm gun, 6 × 533mm ASTT, 2 × 12 ASW RL

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS ε86
CORVETTES 22
22 *Grisha* I, -III, -IV, -V, with SA-N-14 *Gecko* SAM, 4

× 533mm ASTT, 2 × 12 ASW RL
LIGHT FRIGATES 10
9 *Parchim* II with 2 SA-N-5 *Grail* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 4 × 406mm ASTT, 2 × 12 ASW RL
1 Gepard with 8 SSN-25 Switchblade SSM; 1 twin SA-N-4 Pop Group SAM; 1x 76mm gun, twin ADGS
MISSILE CRAFT ε43
ε26 *Tarantul* PFM, 1 -I, 3-II, both with 2 × 2 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM; 22 -III with 2 × 2 SS-N-22 *Sunburn* SSM
12 *Nanuchka* PFM 4 -I, 17 -III and 1 -IV with 2 × 3 SS-N-9 *Siren* SSM
2 *Dergach* PHM with 8 SS-N-22 *Sunburn* SSM, 1 SAN-4 *Gecko* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun
3 *Matka* PHM with 2 × 1 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM
TORPEDO CRAFT 8 *Turya* PHT with 4 × 533mm TT
1 *Mukha* PHT with 8 × 406mm TT
PATROL CRAFT 3
COASTAL 3 *Pauk* PFC with 4 ASTT, 2 ASW RL

MINE WARFARE ε51

MINE COUNTERMEASURES ε51
OFFSHORE 11
2 *Gorya* MCO
9 *Natya* I and -II MSO
COASTAL ε20 *Sonya* MSC
INSHORE ε20 MSI<

AMPHIBIOUS ε22
LPD 1 *Ivan Rogov* with 4–5 Ka-27 hel, capacity 520 tps, 20 tk
LST 21
15 *Ropucha*, capacity 225 tps, 9 tk
5 *Alligator*, capacity 300 tps, 20 tk
LSM 1 *Polnochny*, capacity 180 tps, 6 tk (may be non-op)
Plus about 21 craft: about 6 *Ondatra* LCM; about 24 LCAC (incl 2 *Pomornik*, 6 *Aist*, 3 *Tsaplya*, 9 *Lebed*, 1 *Utenok*, 2 *Orlan* WIG and 1 *Utka*)
Plus about 80 smaller craft

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS about 436
UNDER WAY SUPPORT 28
1 *Berezina*, 5 *Chilikin*, 22 other AO
MAINTENANCE AND LOGISTIC about 271
some 15 AS, 38 AR, 20 AOT, 8 msl spt/resupply, 90 AT, 9 special liquid carriers, 8 AWT, 17 AK, 46 AT/ARS, 13 ARS, 7 AR/C
SPECIAL PURPOSES about 57
some 17 AGI (some armed), 1 msl range instrumentation, 7 trg, about 24 icebreakers (civil-manned), 4 AH, 4 specialist spt vessels
SURVEY/RESEARCH about 80
some 19 naval, 61 civil AGOR

MERCHANT FLEET (aux/augmentation for sealift, RF-owned ships)
1,628 ocean-going veh over 1,000t: 340 tkr, 116 dry bulk, 33 container, 1,139 other

NAVAL AVIATION (ε35,000)

ORGANISATION
4 Fleet Air Forces, each organised in air div; each with 2–3 regt of HQ elm and 2 sqn of 9–10 ac each; recce, ASW, tpt/utl org in indep regt or sqn
Flying hours 40

EQUIPMENT
266 cbt ac; 161 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
BBR 58 Tu-22M
FGA 58 Su-24, 10 Su-25, 49 Su-27
ASW 28 Tu-142, 43 Il-38, 20 Be-12
MR/EW 18 An-12
TPT 37 An-12/An-24/An-26
HELICOPTERS
ASW 120 Ka-27
MR/EW 8 Mi-8
CBT ASLT 30 Ka-29, 11 Mi-24
TPT 66 Mi-8
MISSILES
ASM AS-4 *Kitchen*, AS-7 *Kerry*, AS-10 *Karen*, AS-11, *Kelger*, AS-13 *Kingbolt*

COASTAL DEFENCE (9,500)
(incl Naval Infantry, Coastal Defence Troops)

NAVAL INFANTRY (Marines) (7,500)
1 inf 'div' (2,500: 3 inf, 1 tk, 1 arty bn) (Pacific Fleet)
3 indep bde (4 inf, 1 tk, 1 arty, 1 MRL, 1 ATK bn), 1 indep regt, 3 indep bn
3 fleet SF bde (1 op, 2 cadre): 2–3 underwater, 1 para bn, spt elm

EQUIPMENT
MBT 160: T-55M, T-72, T-80
RECCE 60 BRDM-2/*Sagger* ATGW
AIFV ε150 BMP-2, BMP-3, some BRM-1K
APC some 750: BTR-60/-70/-80, 250 MT-LB
TOTAL ARTY 367
TOWED 122mm: 45 D-30
SP 122mm: 95 2S1; **152mm**: 18 2S3
MRL 122mm: 96 9P138
COMBINED GUN/MOR 120mm: 75 2S9 SP, 18 2B16, 20 2S23 SP
ATGW 72 AT-3/-5
ATK GUNS 100mm: MT-12
AD GUNS 23mm: 60 ZSU-23-4 SP
SAM 250 SA-7, 20 SA-8, 50 SA-9/-13

COASTAL DEFENCE TROOPS (2,000)
(all units reserve status)
1 coastal defence div
1 coastal defence bde
1 arty regt
2 SAM regt

EQUIPMENT
MBT 350 T-64
AIFV 450 BMP

APC 280 BTR-60/-70/-80, 400 MT-LB
TOTAL ARTY 364 (152)
TOWED 280: **122mm**: 140 D-30; **152mm**: 40 D-20, 50 2A65, 50 2A36
SP 152mm: 48 2S5
MRL 122mm: 36 BM-21

NAVAL DEPLOYMENT

NORTHERN FLEET (Arctic and Atlantic)

(HQ Severomorsk)
BASES Kola peninsula, Severodovinsk
SUBMARINES 41
strategic 11 SSBN **tactical** 30 (3 SSGN, 11 SSN, 6 SSK, 10 SSAN other roles)
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 11
1 CV, 3 CG/CGN, 5 DDG, 2 FFG
OTHER SURFACE SHIPS about 26 patrol and coastal combatants, 18 MCMV, 8 amph, some 130 spt and misc
NAVAL AVIATION
EQUIPMENT
102 cbt ac; 82 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
BBR 38 Tu-22M • **FGA** 10 Su-25, 23 Su-27 • **ASW** 14 Tu-142, 17 Il-38 • **MR/EW** 2 An-12 • **TPT** 25 An-12/An-24/An-26
HELICOPTERS
ASW 42 Ka-27 • **CBT ASLT** 16 Ka-29
TPT 24 Mi-8

BALTIC FLEET (HQ Kaliningrad)

BASES Kronstadt, Baltiysk
SUBMARINES 2 SSK
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 6
2 DDG, 4 FFG
OTHER SURFACE SHIPS about 26 patrol and coastal combatants, 13 MCMV, 5 amph, some 130 spt and misc
NAVAL AVIATION
EQUIPMENT
49 cbt ac; 38 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
FGA 26 Su-24, 23 Su-27 • **MR/EW** 2 An-12 • **TPT** 12 An-12/An-24/An-26
HELICOPTERS
ASW 19 Ka-27 • **CBT ASLT** 8 Ka-29, 11 Mi-24
TPT 17 Mi-8

BLACK SEA FLEET (HQ Sevastopol)

The RF Fleet is leasing bases in Sevastopol for the next 20 years; it is based at Sevastopol and Karantinnaya Bays, and, jointly with Ukr warships, at Streletskaya Bay. The Fleet's overall serviceability is low.
BASES Sevastopol, Temryuk, Novorossiysk
SUBMARINES
1 SSK
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 7
3 CG/CGN, 2 DDG, 2 FFG
OTHER SURFACE SHIPS about 15 patrol and coastal combatants, 14 MCMV, 5 amph, some 90 spt and misc
NAVAL AVIATION
EQUIPMENT
32 cbt ac; 41 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
FGA 18 Su-24 • **ASW** 14 Be-12 • **MR/EW** 4 An-12
HELICOPTERS
ASW 33 Ka-27 • **MR/EW** 8 Mi-8
TPT 5 Mi-8

CASPIAN SEA FLOTILLA

BASE Astrakhan (RF)
The Caspian Sea Flotilla has been divided between Az (about 25%), RF, Kaz and Tkm, which are operating a joint flotilla under RF comd currently based at Astrakhan
SURFACE COMBATANTS about 36
10 patrol and coastal combatants, 5 MCMV, some 6 amph, about 15 spt

PACIFIC FLEET (HQ Vladivostok)

BASES Vladivostok, Petropavlovsk Kamchatskiy, Magadan, Sovetskaya Gavan, Fokino
SUBMARINES 11
strategic 4 SSBN **tactical** 7 (plus 2 reserve) (2 SSGN, 3 SSN plus 2 reserve)
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 8
1 CG/CGN, 5 DDG, 2 FFG
OTHER SURFACE SHIPS about 30 patrol and coastal combatants, 8 MCMV, 4 amph, some 57 spt and misc
NAVAL AVIATION
EQUIPMENT
50 cbt ac; 37 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
BBR 14 Tu-22M • **ASW** 12 Tu-142, 24 Il-38 • **MR/EW** 10 An-12
HELICOPTERS
ASW 31 Ka-27 • **CBT ASLT** 6 Ka-29
TPT 26 Mi-8

Military Air Forces (VVS) ε184,600 (incl conscripts)

The Military Air Forces comprise Long Range Aviation Cmd (LRA), Military Transport Aviation Comd (VTA), 5 Tactical/Air Defence Armies comprising 49 air regts. Tactical/Air Defence roles includes air defence, interdiction, recce and tactical air spt. LRA (6 div) and VTA (9 regt) are subordinated to central Air Force comd. A joint CIS Unified Air Defence System covers RF, Arm, Bel, Ga, Kaz, Kgz, Tjk, Tkm, Ukr and Uz.
Flying hours Average annual flying time for LRA is

about 25 hours, for Tactical/Air Defence about 20-25 hours, and for VTA approximately 60 hours

LONG-RANGE AVIATION COMMAND (37th Air Army)

4 hy bbr regt (strategic) – see page 89
4 hy bbr div (non-strategic), plus 1 hy bbr trg centre
116 Tu-22M3/MR (plus others in store)
TKR 20 Il-78/Il-78M
TRG 8 Tu-22M-3, 30 Tu-134

TACTICAL AVIATION

BBR/FGA some 606: 371 Su-24, 235 Su-25
FTR some 908: 5 MiG-25, 255 MiG-29, 392 Su-27 (incl 5 Su-27SMK), 256 MiG-31
RECCE some 214: 70 MiG-25, 144 Su-24
AEW AND CONTROL 20 A-50/A-50U
ECM 60 Mi-8
TRG 2 centre for op conversion: some 90 ac incl 20 MiG-29, 35 Su-24, 15 Su-25
2 centre for instructor trg: 53 ac incl 16 MiG-29, 16 Su-24, 10 Su-25, 11 Su-27
AAM AA-8 *Aphid*, AA-10 *Alamo*, AA-11 *Archer*
ASM AS-4 *Kitchen*, AS-7 *Kerry*, AS-10 *Karen*, AS-11 *Kilter*, AS-12 *Kegler*, AS-13 *Kingbolt*, AS-14 *Kedge*, AS-15 *Kent*, AS-17 *Krypton*, AS-16 *Kickback*, AS-18 *Kazoo*, kh-555, kh-101
SAM 37 SAM regt
Some 1,900 SA-10/S-300. First SA-20/S-400 unit deployed near Moscow

MILITARY TRANSPORT AVIATION COMMAND (VTA)

(61st Air Army)

2 div, total 9 regt, 271 ac; plus 4 indep regts
EQUIPMENT
some 318 ac, incl Il-76M/MD/MF, An-12, An-124
1 An-22 regt (21 ac) directly under MoD control
CIVILIAN FLEET 1,500 medium- and long-range passenger ac, incl some 350 An-12 and Il-76
HELICOPTERS (formerly part of Army Aviation)
ε1,700 (with 600 in store) incl
ATTACK ε700 Mi-24, 8 Ka-50 *Hokum*, some Mi-28N
RECCE 140 Mi-24, some Ka-52
TPT Mi-6, Mi-8/-17 (some armed), Mi-26 (hy)

AIR FORCE AVIATION TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRG 5 mil avn institutes subordinate to Air Force HQ: some 980 ac incl L-39, Tu-134, Mig-23, MiG-29, Su-25, Su-27

OPERATION COMBAT AIRCRAFT

based west of Urals (for all air forces other than maritime)
ac 1,736:413 Su-24 • 172 Su-25 • 296 Su-27 • 81 MiG-25 • 445 MiG-29 • 237 MiG-31 • 63 Tu-22M • 29 Tu-22. Some of these, plus 194 Su-17, 52 Su-22, 359 MiG-23, 93 MiG-27 are decommissioned ac in store. ε700 armed hel

Deployment

Deployment of formations within the Atlantic to the Urals (ATTU) region is reported to be 2 TD, 8 MRD, perhaps 4 AB, 1 arty div, 9 indep arty, 3 MRL, 7 MR, 8 SSM, 12 SAM bde.
The following assessment of units within the ATTU region is based on the latest available information. Above 75% – possibly 3 ABD, all MR bde and 1 AB bde; above 50% – possibly 1 TD, 6 MRD, 1 ABD, 1 arty bde. The remainder are assessed as 20–50%. Units outside the ATTU are likely to be at a lower level. All bde are maintained at or above 50%. TLE in each MD includes active and trg units and in store

KALININGRAD OPERATIONAL STRATEGIC GROUP

These forces are commanded by The Ground and Coastal Defence Forces of the Baltic Fleet.
GROUND 10,500: 1 MRD (cadre), 1 MR bde, 1 SSM bde, 1 SAM regt, 1 indep MRR (trg), 1 attack hel regt, 811 MBT, 865 ACV (plus 374 lookalikes), 345 arty/MRL/mor, 18 SS-21 *Scarab*, 16 attack hel
NAVAL INFANTRY (1,100)
1 regt (26 MBT, 220 ACV, 52 arty/MRL) (Kaliningrad)
COASTAL DEFENCE
2 arty regt (133 arty)
1 SSM regt: some 8 SS-C-1b *Sepal*
AD 1 regt: 28 Su-27 (Baltic Fleet)
SAM 50

RUSSIAN MILITARY DISTRICTS

LENINGRAD MD (HQ St Petersburg)

GROUND 34,400: 1 ABD; plus 2 indep MR bde, 2 arty bde, 1 SSM, 1 SF, 4 SAM bde; 1 ATK, 1 MRL, 1 aslt tpt hel regt. 320 MBT, 103 ACV (plus 2,250 lookalikes), 690 arty/MRL/mor, 18 SS-21 *Scarab*, 52 attack hel
NAVAL INFANTRY (1,300 – subordinate to Northern Fleet)
1 regt (74 MBT, 209 ACV, 44 arty)
COASTAL DEFENCE
1 Coastal Defence (360 MT-LB, 134 arty), 1 SAM regt
AIR 6th Air Force and AD Army has 305 combat ac. It is divided into two PVO corps, 1 bbr div (58 Su-24), 1 recce regt (28 MiG-25, 18 Su-24), 1 ftr div (116 Su-27, 85 MiG-31), 1 hel ECM sqn (35 Mi-8)
SAM 525

MOSCOW MD (HQ Moscow)

GROUND 82,400: 2 Army HQ, 2 TD, 2 MRD, 2 ABD, plus 1 arty div HQ; 4 arty bde (incl 1 trg), 3 indep arty, 3 SSM, 1 indep MR, 1 SF, 4 SAM bde; 2 attack hel regt. 2,190 MBT, 1,490 ACV (plus 1,600 lookalikes), 1,600 arty/MRL/mor, 48 SS-21 *Scarab*, 75 attack hel
AIR Moscow Air Defence and Air Army has 1 corps (32 PVO) and 16th Air Army (tactical)

395 cbt ac: 41 MiG-25, 106 MiG-29, 62 MiG-31, 34 Su-24, 16 Su-24MR, 46 Su-25, 90 Su-27 hel: 2 ECM sqn with 46 Mi-8
SAM 600

VOLGA-URAL MD (HQ Yekaterinburg)

GROUND 31,700: 1 Army HQ, 1 TD, 2 MRD; 1 indep MR, 1 AB, 3 arty bde/regt, 2 SSM, 1 SF, 1 SAM bde; 1 MRL regt, 1 indep hel regt. 530 MBT, 855 ACV, 440 arty/MRL/mor, 36 SS-21 *Scarab*, 14 attack hel

AIR 5th AF and AD Army has no ac subordinated
hel Mi-8 comms
Air Force aviation schools (383 L-39, Mi-2), storage bases

NORTH CAUCASUS MD (HQ Rostov-on-Don) incl South Caucasus Group of Forces

GROUND 102,800: 1 Army HQ; 3 MRD, 1 ABD; 2 indep MR, 1 SF, 3 SAM bde, 2 arty bde; 1 indep MRR, 2 SSM, 2 ATK, 2 attack hel, 1 aslt tpt hel regt. 628 MBT, 2,100 ACV (plus 1,200 lookalikes), 855 arty/MRL/mor, 18 SS-21 *Scarab*, 98 attack hel

NAVAL INFANTRY (ε1,400 - subordinate to Black Sea Fleet)
1 regt (59 ACV, 14 arty)

AIR 4th AF and AD Army has 391 cbt ac; 1 bbr div (84 Su-24); 1 recce regt (30 Su-24); 1 air aslt div (99 Su-25); 1 ftr corps of 4 regt (103 MiG-29, 75 Su-27); 1 hel ECM sqn with 52 Mi-8, trg regt of tac aviation and Air Force aviation schools
SAM 125

SIBERIAN MD (HQ Chita)

GROUND 2 Army; 1 Corps HQ; 2 TD, 2 MRD, 1 arty div, 2 MG/arty div; 4 MR, 1 AB, 10 arty bde/regt, 2 SSM, 2 SAM, 2 SF bde, 4 ATK, 1 attack hel. 4,468 MBT, 6,000 ACV, 4,300 arty/MRL/mor, 36 SS-21 *Scarab*, 35 attack hel

AIR 14th AF and AD Army (HQ Novosibirsk) 200 cbt ac:
BBR/FGA 56 Su-24M, 30 Su-25
FTR 46 MiG-29, 39 MiG-31
RECCE 29 Su-24MR

FAR EASTERN MD (HQ Khabarovsk) incl Pacific Fleet and Joint Command of Troops and Forces in the Russian Northeast (These forces are commanded by the Pacific Fleet)

GROUND 2 Army; 1 Corps HQ; 10 MRD (2 trg), plus 3 MG/arty div, 1 arty div; 9 arty bde/regt, 1 MR, 3 SSM, 5 SAM, 1 SF, 1 ATK bde; 2 attack hel, 2 aslt tpt hel regt. 3,900 MBT, 6,400 ACV, 3,000 arty/MRL/mor, 54 SS-21 *Scarab*, 85 attack hel

NAVAL INFANTRY (2,500; subordinate to Pacific Fleet)
1 div HQ, 3 inf, 1 tk and 1 arty bn

COASTAL DEFENCE
1 div

AIR 11th AF and AD Army (HQ Khabarovsk) 345 cbt ac:
BBR/FGA 97 Su-24M, 60 Su-25
FTR 111 Su-27, 26 MiG-31
RECCE 51 Su-24MR

MOD PARAMILITARY FORCES

RAILWAY TROOPS ε54,000 in 4 rly corps, 28 rly bde
SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION TROOPS N/K.

Forces Abroad

ARMENIA

GROUND 3,500; 1 mil base; 74 MBT, 14 APC, 224 ACV, 84 arty/MRL/mors
AD 1 sqn: 14 MiG-29, 2 SA-12 (S-300) bty, SA-6 bty
BORDER GUARD strength n.k.

GEORGIA

GROUND ε3,000; 3 mil bases (each = bde+); 65 T-72 MBT, 200 ACV, 139 arty incl **122mm** D-30, 2S1 SP; **152mm** 2S3; **122mm** BM-21 MRL; **120mm** mor, 5 attack hel

Forces deployed in Arm and Ga are subordinate to the North Caucasus MD. Total probably excludes locally enlisted personnel.

KYRGYZSTAN

AIR ε500: some 20 ac incl Su-24, Su-25, Su-27 and Mi-8 hel

MOLDOVA (Dnestr)

GROUND ε1,400; 1 op gp with 1 MR bde, 1 SAM regt; 108 MBT, 214 ACV, 125 arty/MRL/mor, 7 hel. These forces are subordinate to the Moscow MD

TAJIKISTAN

GROUND 7,800; 1 MRD, 128 MBT, 314 ACV, 180 arty/MRL/mor; plus 14,500 Frontier Forces (RF officers, Tjk conscripts). These forces are subordinate to the Volga-Ural MD
AIR 5 Su-25

UKRAINE

NAVAL INFANTRY 1,100; 1 regt (102 ACV, 24 arty)

AFRICA 100

SYRIA 150

Peacekeeping

GEORGIA/ABKHAZIA ε1,600
GEORGIA/SOUTH OSSETIA 530
MOLDOVA/TRANSDNESTR 500; 1 MR bn

UNITED NATIONS

COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 10 incl 8 obs
DROC (MONUC): 28 incl 27 obs **EAST TIMOR**

(UNMISET): 2 obs **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 6 obs **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 3 obs **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 6 obs **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 5 obs **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 2 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 129 incl 15 obs; 4 Mi-24 **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 26 obs

Paramilitary ε359,100 active

FEDERAL BORDER GUARD SERVICE ε140,000

directly subordinate to the President; 10 regional directorates, 7 frontier gps

EQUIPMENT

1,000 ACV (incl BMP, BTR), 90 arty (incl 2S1, 2S9, 2S12)
ac some 70 Il-76, Tu-134, An-72, An-24, An-26, Yak-40, 16 SM-92 **hel** some 200+ Mi-8, Mi-24, Mi-26, Ka-27
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS about 237
PATROL, OFFSHORE 23
7 *Krivak*-III with 1 Ka-27 hel, 1 100mm gun; 12 *Grisha*-II; 4 *Grisha*-III
PATROL, COASTAL 35
20 *Pauk*, 15 *Svetlyak*
PATROL, INSHORE 95
65 *Stenka*, 10 *Muravey*, 20 *Zhuk*
RIVERINE MONITORS about 84
10 *Yaz*, 7 *Piyavka*, 7 *Vosh*, 60 *Shmel*
SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS about 26
8 *Ivan Susanin* armed icebreakers, 18 *Sorum* armed AT/F

INTERIOR TROOPS 151,100

7 districts, some 11 'div' incl 5 indep special purpose div (ODON – 2 to 5 op regt), 29 indep bde incl 10 indep special designation bde (OBRON – 3 mech, 1 mor bn); 65 regt/bn incl special motorised units, avn

EQUIPMENT

incl 9 MBT, 1,650 ACV (incl BMP-1/-2, BTR-80), 20 D-30, 15 PM-38, 4 Mi-24 (all hy eqpt to be phased out by 2005)

FEDERAL SECURITY SERVICE ε4,000 armed incl Alfa, Beta and Zenit cdo units

FEDERAL PROTECTION SERVICE ε10,000 to 30,000

org incl elm of Ground Forces (1 mech inf bde, 1 AB regt) and Presidential Guard regt

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION AGENCY ε54,000

Middle East and **North Africa**

The Middle East remains a region where the maintenance of standing forces for national rather than collective defence continues to characterise inventories. The **Israeli** Defence Force maintains a high level of manning, at an estimated 168,000 personnel, with its prime military tasks being the suppression of threats emanating from Palestinian territory, sustaining a sea-based security screen and the protection of its northern perimeter against threats from Lebanon or Syria. However, the perceived increase in the threat posed by **Iran's** ballistic missile programme is becoming the priority for Israeli defence planners. The victory of hardline conservative political elements in Iran's February general elections, with continuing concerns over Tehran's nuclear ambitions and the country's anti-US posture provide more grounds for concern over regional security. However, **Libya's** voluntary disarmament effort showed an alternative path to tackling the issue of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), as well as improving Middle Eastern security more generally.

The continuing US military presence in **Iraq** provides a focus for Islamic non-state armed groups, many of whom have chosen the country as the battlefield of the moment. Anti-regime and Western sentiment has also emerged in Saudi Arabia, with the security forces launching a series of clampdowns on Islamist extremists, and killing or capturing a number of key players, though many remain at large. **Yemen** is seeing an armed insurrection by armed bands north of the capital Sana'a; some have posited an al-Qaeda link. Yemeni government forces were, as of mid-August, continuing offensive operations. Meanwhile, the Israeli–Palestinian conflict continues to be quoted as a key motivating factor in much Islamist violence. This comes as Israel, which many Arabs view as inextricably linked to the US, hardens its defensive posture.

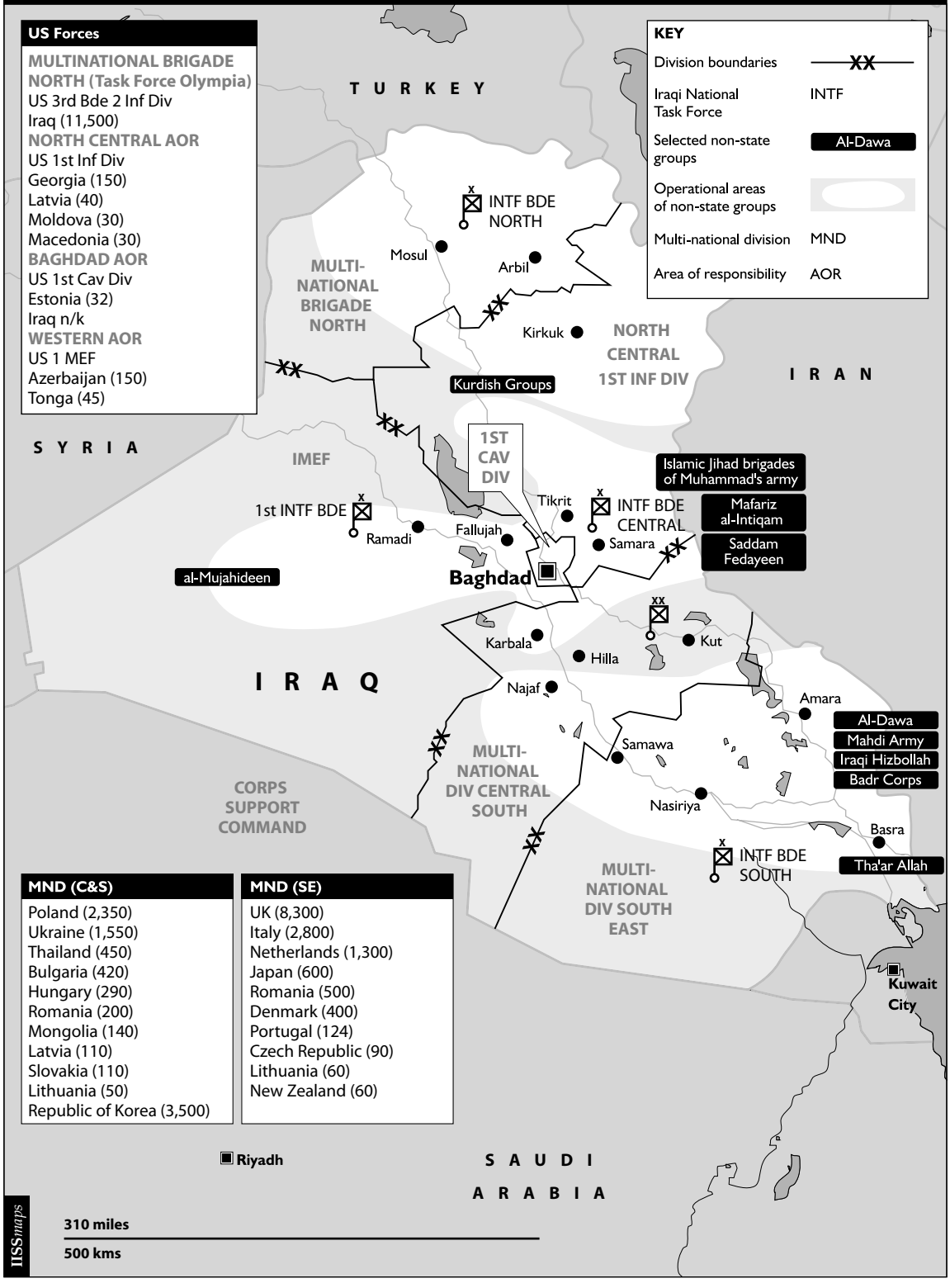
Iraq

Following the handover of sovereignty to the Iraqi interim administration on 28 June 2004, 121,600 US troops remained in Iraq as of mid-August, with around 34 other countries providing some 25,000 troops under a UN mandate authorising the Multinational Force (see overleaf). Programmes to train Iraqi security forces are continuing, with the US, UK, Jordan and NATO playing the key roles in this process. Jordan has offered broader assistance to the new Iraqi regime: in September 2003, Amman began to help the US track the remnants of Saddam's regime and announced its willingness to provide security force training assistance. Furthermore, in July 2004 King Abdullah offered military support to the Iraqi Prime Minister, Iyad Allawi, should he request it.

Opposition to the coalition presence in Iraq grew following the declared end of major combat operations in May 2003. International organisations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) trying to assist reconstruction were also targeted because they constituted, for some, symbols of the West. The truck-bombing of the UN headquarters in Baghdad on 19 August 2003 bore witness to this as did the subsequent attack on the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Twenty-two died in the attack on the UN headquarters, including the UN Secretary General's special envoy, Sergio Vieira de Mello. The 29 August 2003 bomb attack that killed Ayatollah Mohammad Baqr Hakim, moderate Shia leader and head of the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq as well as over 100 others, and the 20 September 2003 shooting of Iraqi Governing Council member Aqila al-Hashimi, demonstrated that any link to the US-led reconstruction of the country would be targeted.

The insurgency continued throughout the winter despite the capture of former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on 13 December near Tikrit. Moreover, failure to secure Iraq's borders led to the infiltration of foreign fighters. As well as Iraq's challenging topography, this problem was exacerbated by the decision by the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) to disband Iraq's previous security structures; further, in April 2004, Ambassador Paul Bremer, head of the CPA, said that de-Ba'athification had been 'poorly implemented', when he announced the reconstitution of the Iraqi army and civil defence force.

Outline of Military and Non-State Activity (see list of non-state armed groups, page 362)



In early 2004, the tactics of the insurgency shifted from targeting high-profile leaders for assassination to targeting the new Iraqi security forces and oil pipelines in Iraq, thus attempting to prevent normality returning to the country. A series of explosions in Karbala and Baghdad on 2 March 2004, which targeted Shias on their holy day of Ashura, killed over 140 people. Given the previous focus on attacks in the so-called 'Sunni triangle', the move to attack Shia religious targets perhaps demonstrated a broader-based insurgency encompassing both Sunni and Shia areas with the possible aim of encouraging further sectarian conflict.

Following the 31 March mob killing and mutilation of four US contractors, Fallujah was sealed off, and was subjected to intense military activity by US forces. Meanwhile, the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Shia cleric Moqtada al-Sadr, in connection with the early-2003 murder of cleric Abdul Majid al-Khoei, as well as the CPA's closure of a Sadr-related newspaper, led to clashes between coalition troops in Najaf and Baghdad. Meanwhile, al-Sadr's call to arms was aimed not just at the Shia, but at a nationalist audience. Subsequent uprisings by both Sunni and Shia groups spread from Kirkuk in the north to Kut in the south with the coalition losing control of several areas and Shia groups assuming complete control in Najaf and Kut. In a change of tactics in late April, US marines, whose approach to operations in Iraq in general has differed from that of the US Army, pulled out of Fallujah and allowed a newly created Iraqi security force, the Falluja Protective Army – led by former Republican Guard General Jasim Mohammed Saleh – to take control.

In the month before the handover of sovereignty to the interim Iraqi administration, the nominated Prime Minister, Iyad Allawi, reached an agreement with many of the militias to prevent an upsurge in violence. However, the agreement did not include the Mehdi army and tensions with Moqtada al-Sadr remained unresolved. UN Security Council Resolution 1546 confirmed the handover and approved a US-led multinational force to secure the country until Iraqi forces can assume responsibility. With only 200,000 Iraqi troops and police trained by the end of June, the presence of coalition forces is assured, at least in the short term. Violence flared again in July and August 2004, when al-Sadr re-ignited his insurgency by confronting the US and Iraqi authorities in Najaf. Sadr's forces were using Shia holy sites as base areas, knowing it would be problematic for military action to be taken against them. With violence occurring across the country, it was apparent in mid-August that Iraqi security forces were far from ready to take on the challenge posed by insurgent groups.

Some military lessons

Having started with a fast and successful warfighting campaign, *Operation Iraqi Freedom* provided some key lessons for the US and allies concerning post-conflict operations. Amongst these lessons, the two most important were that, firstly, post-conflict and peace support operations in all their phases are manpower intensive and require extra skills in addition to those used in the warfighting phase – as well as a fast transition from a combat posture to one which demands that support to the civilian population becomes paramount. Secondly, the use of partially trained reservists, or reservists with the wrong skills, is no substitute for fully trained soldiers, as the US learned to its cost in the Iraq prison abuse scandal. Nor does the employment of personnel from private military companies provide the answer to the manpower problem: the lack of oversight on their activities, given their separate organisational structures, is allied to their lack of accountability.

Iran

From the perspective of the clerical establishment in Tehran, Iran's internal and regional security situation improved significantly in 2004. In February, the conservatives successfully engineered Parliamentary elections and marginalised reformist elements, in all likelihood paving the way for election of a conservative candidate to replace President Khatami in 2005. Regionally, Iran's fear of encirclement by a

US presence in Afghanistan and Iraq has given way to greater confidence that Washington does not have the will to maintain a long-term security presence on Iran's borders, and that US difficulties in Iraq have weakened US leverage and options to confront Iran over its nuclear programme. However, tensions with Washington over the nuclear issue and accusations that Tehran has assisted Shia insurgent groups in Iraq, as well as terrorist groups more widely, are likely to continue.

The nuclear issue. In September 2003, the IAEA Board of Governors passed a resolution demanding that Iran should declare details of its nuclear programmes to the UN by 31 October 2003. Further, in response to international pressure over its nuclear programme, Iran reached agreement with the EU-3 (UK, France, Germany) on 21 October 2003, undertaking to 'engage in full cooperation with the IAEA…'; sign the IAEA Additional Protocol; and 'suspend all uranium enrichment and reprocessing activities as defined by the IAEA'. Despite these commitments, however, Iran failed to suspend its enrichment programme nor fully cooperate with the IAEA. On 18 June 2004, the IAEA Board of Governors adopted a resolution saying that it 'regrets that those commitments [entered into by Iran] have not been comprehensively implemented and calls on Iran immediately to correct all remaining shortcomings, and to remove the existing variance in relation to the Agency's understanding of the scope of Iran's decisions regarding suspension, including by refraining from the production of UF6 and from all production of centrifuge components, as well as to enable the Agency to verify fully the suspension.' In late July, remarks attributed to Kamal Kharrazi, the Iranian foreign minister, indicated that Tehran had started to manufacture centrifuge parts. Meanwhile, with the IAEA's General Conference planned for September 2004, Hossein Mousavian, of the Supreme National Security Council's foreign policy committee noted in August (according to press reports) that 'if the Board of Governors' resolutions follow the same trend as before, we may reconsider our agreements while maintaining Iran's commitment to the NPT and safeguards treaties.' Iran's longstanding nuclear works at Bushehr continue, with Russia maintaining its assistance to Washington's frustration. However, a delay involving the delivery of fuel (until 2006) has been announced by Moscow. (For some background information on Iran's recent nuclear activities, see *The Military Balance* 2003•2004, pp.102–103.)

Reformist President Khatami's attempts to improve relations with the West suffered as a result of the conservative stance towards coalition operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, along with the international pressure to disclose the extent of Iran's nuclear programmes. His position was further weakened by failures in domestic policies, which were not helped by conservative domination of key regime power structures. These also impacted on the February 2004 elections, with the Guardian Council banning some 80 reformist candidates from re-election, and preventing several thousand pro-reform candidates from taking part in the elections. Turnout in the elections was low, reflecting widespread disenchantment with the political process: the enthusiasm for Khatami that was widespread in 1997 has been, for many, replaced with political apathy and resignation, compounded by an increase in state repression. President Khatami is due to stand down in May 2005 and is likely to be replaced by a conservative.

With the conservatives now firmly in power, and the restraining influence of the reformers waning, defence and security issues achieve greater significance for relations with the US, and the west in general. In this respect, the position of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) is critical as the country's key strategic and military assets including weapons programmes are directly under its control, and the IRGC is, to all intents and purposes, the military guardian of the revolution. (Iran maintains a separate regular army, navy and air force.) Assuming that Iran lifts the suspension on its enrichment programme, it is still probably a few years away from full scale production of enough enriched uranium for a small nuclear arsenal. However, under IGRC direction, the deployment of *Shahab*-3/*Zelzal*-3 ballistic missiles – with a range of some 1,000 kilometres – commenced last year with between three and six launchers coming into service. In the near term, the programme is expected to achieve a production rate of about 20 missiles a year. Meanwhile, tests designed to improve range and accuracy, such as those announced on 11 August by Rear-Admiral Ali Shamkhani, Iran's defence minister, are continuing.

Israel–Palestine

The 'Road Map' peace plan, which was proposed in 2003 by the 'Quartet' comprising the US, EU, Russia, and the UN, has made little impact on the Israel–Palestine conflict, largely due to the dearth of bilateral concessions. Consequently, intensive operations by the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and attacks by Palestinian militants have continued to cause heavy casualties.

On 18 December 2003, Ariel Sharon announced Israel's intention to resort to unilateral disengagement should the Palestinians not be able to provide a suitable negotiator for the 'Road Map' within six months. Moreover, construction of the 115km security barrier separating Israel from the West Bank, complementing the existing Gaza security barrier, has also continued. This resulted in the International Court of Justice issuing its Advisory Opinion on 9 July 2004 that '… the construction by Israel of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and its associated regime are contrary to international law…'.
Nevertheless, a reduction in the number of terrorist attacks inside Israel has been claimed as vindication of the strategy by those Israelis in favour of the barrier. Attacks on targets such as military checkpoints have continued, though. Prime Minister Sharon's disengagement plan proposal, to dismantle Israeli settlements in the Gaza Strip and withdraw the IDF from the area while maintaining control of the West Bank, was endorsed by President Bush on 14 April 2004. In early May, however, Sharon's Likud Party voted against the plan in a referendum, although after amendments, the plan was approved by the Israeli Cabinet on 6 June 2004. Nevertheless, in a second internal vote in August, Likud again voiced its opposition.

Counter-terrorism strategy. The IDF's use of targeted assassinations against militant leaders in the Gaza Strip has continued. On 22 March 2004, an Israeli missile strike assassinated Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, the spiritual leader of Hamas, after a previous attempt failed in September 2003. The killing elicited popular and official protest from Europe and the Muslim world. Then, on 17 April 2004, the head of Hamas in Gaza, Dr Abdel-Aziz al-Rantisi, was also assassinated. Israel claims that a reduction in the number of attacks in the West Bank and launched from Gaza are a vindication of the 'targeted assassination' policy, despite international condemnation of extra judicial killings by Israeli forces. Moreover, the assassinations have resulted in the Hamas political leadership shifting its centre from Gaza to Damascus. The head of the group's political bureau, Khaled Mashaal, has directed that Rantisi's successor should remain secret.

In addition to the assassinations and the construction of the security barrier, Israel has targeted the known financial apparatus used by militant groups, and has reoccupied territory ceded to the Palestinian Authority (PA) under the 1993 Oslo Accords. The start of the IDF's *Operation Rainbow* on 13 May 2004, led to the widespread bulldozing of Palestinian dwellings in the Rafah refugee camp, close to the Egyptian border, in an attempt to prevent weapons smuggling from Egypt to Gaza using tunnels. Although the operation has antagonised militants, and has attracted the attention of the international media, the reduction in access through the tunnels seems to have reduced these groups' operational capacity.

Militant groups have continued to use the tactics of suicide bombing, shooting and rocket attacks against Israeli targets, despite frequent retaliatory incursions and missile attacks by Israeli forces in the West Bank and Gaza. Having broken their June 2003 ceasefire, Hamas, Islamic Jihad and Fateh, carried out a series of suicide bomb attacks in Tel Aviv and in a Jewish settlement in the West Bank on 12 August 2003, and followed this with an attack in Jerusalem on 19 August 2003 which killed 20 Israeli civilians. Islamic Jihad carried out a high profile attack in Haifa on 4 October 2003, targeting a Palestinian-owned restaurant frequented by Israelis. This indicated the militants' willingness to target not only Israelis, but also Palestinians seen to be cooperating with Israel. Furthermore on 14 January 2004, Hamas used – for the first time – a female suicide bomber in an attack at the main Erez crossing in the Gaza Strip. Further, on 24 March 2004 a 14-year-old boy was stopped at an Israeli checkpoint at Haware with a bomb under his jacket. One week before, an 11-year-old boy was stopped in the same place carrying a bomb in a bag. These incidents suggest that Israel's preventative measures have been increasingly successful and militant leaders have had to rethink their means of delivery, with one outcome being greater recruitment of women and children.

The immediate political effect of the attacks which ended the truce was the resignation of **Palestinian Authority** Prime Minister Mahoud Abbas (Abu Mazen) on 6 September. This followed the first, unsuccessful Israeli missile attack on Yassin. Abbas had continually struggled for authority with Yasser Arafat but was unable to control either the Palestinian security forces or the militants. On 10 November 2003 Ahmad Qurei, the former speaker of the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC), replaced Abbas as the Palestinian Prime Minister. Qurei faced many of the same problems as Abbas, and on 17 July 2004 Qurei submitted his resignation, following the 16 July abduction of the Gaza police commander (Khaled Abu Ula) by the Jenin Martyrs Brigade. The same group also abducted four French aid workers. In subsequent unrest, 'old-guard' Arafat loyalists fought with 'new-guard' reformists, who were calling for an end to corruption within the Palestinian Authority government and security forces. Despite the fact that on 21 July the Palestinian Cabinet called on Arafat to accept Qurei's resignation (in order that it could appoint a new government empowered to carry out reforms), Arafat rejected the resignation and sought to defuse the crisis by condensing the number of Palestinian security services from 13 to three, placing them under the overall command of his nephew Musa Arafat. Arafat subsequently revoked this appointment and reinstated Abd al-Razzaq Majaida as the overall head of the security forces. However, Musa remains in charge in Gaza.

In a sign of greater international involvement, **Egypt's** President Hosni Mubarak discussed a role for Egypt in securing Gaza with President Bush in April 2004. However, on 22 June 2004, ten leading Palestinian militant groups including Hamas, Islamic Jihad and Fateh, signed a joint statement condemning any plans for either Egypt of Jordan to get involved in Gaza after an Israeli withdrawal.

Military developments. Israel has placed increasing emphasis on its use of precision guided munitions. This has allowed a reduction in the need to deploy ground forces to conduct certain operations. Moreover, the delivery of 700 Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) tail kits in March 2004 increased the accuracy of previously 'dumb' bombs. Further, 102 F-16Is are currently being delivered by the US at the rate of two per month, in order to replace some 70 F-4s and 39 A-4s. Given that the A-4s are being retained for advanced fighter training, the arrival of the F-16Is will greatly increase IAF strike potential, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Further cooperation between Israel and the US was evident with the successful testing of the *Arrow*-2 anti-ballistic missile system off the coast of California on 29 July 2004. Israel is planning to deploy a third *Arrow*-2 battery to boost its defence against what is perceived to be an increasing missile threat from Iran. Tehran is believed to have improved the range and accuracy of its *Shahab-3* missile in order to increase its ability to hit targets in Israel. It is believed that this is intended to give a deterrent signal to the US. Meanwhile, in June 2004, Israel Military Industries (IMI) unveiled Israel's first surface-to-surface missile. The new weapon is an adaptation of the air-launched *Delilah* cruise missile. It is said to have a range of over 300km, which would enable it to reach all neighbouring capitals, including Damascus and Beirut – but not Tehran. IMI would not comment on the cruise missile's payload capacity but the *Delilah* can carry up to a 30-kilogram (66-pound) high-explosive warhead or a range of other payloads. Israel is also reportedly seeking to develop longer-range cruise missiles which could be launched from submarines.

Israel–Syria–Lebanon–Hizbullah

Tension remained high between Israel and Syria due to the latter's continued support for the **Lebanon**-based Hizbullah organisation. Hizbullah blamed Israel for the death of Ali Hussein Saleh, one of their operatives who was killed in a car bomb in Beirut on 2 August. In retaliation, a number of rocket, mortar and machine-gun attacks were launched on Israeli border posts in the Shebaa Farms area of the Golan Heights. This, in turn, led to retaliatory air strikes and artillery fire on Hizbullah positions in southern Lebanon by the Israeli Air Force (IAF). Following the bombing of the Maxim restaurant in Haifa on 4 October 2003, IAF aircraft attacked the Ein Saheb camp deep inside Syria one day later. This marked the

first Israeli attack on Syrian soil for 20 years, and was carried out, according to the IAF, on an Islamic Jihad training camp.

On 20 January 2004, Israeli aircraft attacked two Hizbullah bases in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley in response to the killing of an Israeli soldier on the border. Further air strikes took place in March, May, and June. The March attacks were in response to Hizbullah artillery strikes on northern Israel, which were apparently an act of solidarity with Hamas following the assassination of Sheikh Ahmed Yassin on 22 March. Meanwhile, on 5 June 2004, Israeli aircraft targeted bases of the Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command in the hills near Naameh, just a few kilometres south of Beirut.

A controversial prisoner exchange took place between Israel and Hizbullah on 29 January 2004. This followed three years of negotiations carried out under the auspices of the German Coordinator of Federal Intelligence Services. An exchange of 429 Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners and 59 Hizbullah bodies for the bodies of three dead Israelis and Elhanen Tannenbaum, a reserve Colonel in the Israeli military, took place in January 2004. Following his return to Israel, Tannenbaum was subjected to some scrutiny with regard to his activities when he was kidnapped. Among those released north was the Hizbullah leader, Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid, who had spent 15 years in an Israeli prison. The success of this Hizbullah tactic set a precedent, in that Hamas and Islamic Jihad then threatened to kidnap Israeli soldiers in order to use them as bargaining chips for future prisoner exchanges.

In November 2003 the US Congress approved economic and trade sanctions against **Syria** for supporting terrorism, continuing its occupation of Lebanon, pursuing weapons of mass destruction and missile programmes, and undermining US and international stabilisation and reconstruction efforts in Iraq. The US claimed that $3bn belonging to Saddam was held in Syrian banks. Moreover, Damascus was accused, on 21 June 2004, of sanctioning the transfer of financial support for insurgent operations in Iraq through Syria, and allowing the transit of fighters into Iraq. Meanwhile, in a 5 January 2004 tacit admission of WMD-possession, President Assad announced that Syria would not dismantle its WMD unless Israel also disarmed.

Earlier, in a tentative conciliatory gesture in November 2003, President Assad offered to reopen a dialogue with Israel over the Golan Heights. This outstanding territorial issue has given Syria a pretext for occupying Lebanon, whilst provoking Israel and remaining a source of inspiration for the Palestinian territorial campaign. Neither the US nor Israel agreed to the proposition, and US President George W. Bush announced the start of economic sanctions against Syria in May 2004.

GCC

Some analysts express the hope that, with the removal of the conventional threat from Iraq, there may be a more active collective defence strategy in the Gulf, if not the wider region. The Gulf Cooperation Council provides the vehicle for this, but has been relatively inactive so far in constructing joint forces.

In 2005, **Oman** is scheduled to receive delivery of 12 F-16C/D Block-50 fighters. Muscat also wants to purchase laser-guided and general purpose munitions, as well as JDAM guidance kits. The upgrade is designed to upgrade coastal and oil-field defence. **Qatar** continued to cooperate with the US by hosting US troops for Iraq-related operations (for background information on recent Qatari-US military relations, see *The Military Balance 2004•2004*, pp. 97–98). Meanwhile, the UAE has provided aid assistance to Iraq's reconstruction.

In addition to the US attempt to secure a role for **Egypt** as an intermediary in the Israel–Palestine conflict, Washington and Cairo are also discussing an option to establish a depot for the maintenance and repair of US and NATO military equipment in Egypt. The option, put forward by Cairo as part of an effort to increase Egypt's ties with the Alliance, would include pre-positioning NATO equipment on Egyptian territory. Such equipment could be used for an emergency in the Middle East and North Africa as well as during regional military exercises held in Egypt.

Internal security

Saudi Arabia has continued to combat militants with al-Qaeda connections, who have carried out repeated attacks against regime and Western interests, as well as foreign nationals living in the country. These have included expatriate Arab workers, as well as Western staff and families. In response, Saudi security forces have been successful in detaining and killing several key militants, including Abdel Aziz al-Muqrin, who was reportedly the leader of a group calling itself the 'al-Qaeda Organisation in the Arabia Peninsula', and who was implicated in the murder of US defence contractor Paul Johnson. In June 2004, Saudi television carried an offer of amnesty from the King to militants who gave themselves up voluntarily. The amnesty did not yield large numbers, notwithstanding the surrender of Khalid bin Odeh bin Mohammed al-Harbi, an individual who according to press reports had appeared in a video with Osama bin Laden praising the 11 September attacks. Al-Harbi surrendered after making contact with the Saudi embassy in Tehran.

In **Yemen**, Sa'ada province, north of the capital Sana'a – long an area of tribal and religious strength – has seen the death of a number of soldiers and rebels during operations against a rebel base in the Maran district. Some have posited an al-Qaeda link to the forces led by militant cleric Hussein Badruddin al-Houthi. Meanwhile, in an indication of its continued commitment to the US-led 'war on terror', and with US assistance, Yemen's armed forces have purchased additional tanks and aircraft from Russia in a bid to enhance their capabilities.

North Africa

Non-Proliferation Diplomacy

In **Libya** a mix of pressures and inducements led to a success for non-proliferation diplomacy when on 19 December 2003 Libya, Britain and the United States announced a disarmament deal whereby Libya would abandon its weapons of mass destruction (WMD) capabilities in return for improved relations with Britain and the US. By late December 2003, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections were taking place, and by January 2004 the US was removing sensitive components and equipment from Libya. The breakthrough followed Libya's August 2003 admission of responsibility for the Lockerbie bombing over Scotland in December 1988, and the subsequent lifting of United Nations Security Council sanctions on 2 September 2003. These sanctions had crippled Libya's oil industry for the previous 11 years.

Although Libya initially only offered to declare and dismantle its chemical weapons programme, it was forced to acknowledge its uranium enrichment programme in early October 2003 when American, British, German and Italian forces collaborated to intercept the *BBC China*, a German flagged ship. The vessel was carrying some 1,000 fully assembled gas centrifuges bound for Libya from Dubai. Subsequent negotiations led to an agreement on 10 March 2004 allowing UN inspectors to conduct snap inspections of Libya's nuclear facilities. On 5 March 2004, Tripoli disclosed that it had produced and stored some 23 tonnes of mustard gas. The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) reports that Libya has turned over to it more than a dozen folders containing details of the illicit weapons programme. Libya then started to destroy more than 3,000 unfilled chemical bombs at the end of March 2004 and the OPCW is overseeing the destruction of the mustard agent and chemical precursors by the end of the year. Libya's cooperation led to warmer relations with Britain from February 2004, the US lifting of economic sanctions against Libya in April 2004 and the normalisation of diplomatic relations with the US for the first time in 24 years in late June 2004.

In **Algeria**, the al-Qaeda related Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC) stepped up attacks against military and foreign targets, with the aim of disrupting the April 2004 national elections. However, despite fears of a resurgence in Islamic fundamentalism, the elections suffered little disruption and President Abdelaziz Bouteflika (who is credited with subduing the post-1992 Islamist insurgency), was re-elected with 83% of the vote. The election was deemed fair by international observers. Algeria has made substantial progress towards eliminating terrorism, and it is estimated that the number of active terrorists

in the country has dropped from around 25,000 in 1992 to some 100 in May 2004. Some 500 GSPC and Armed Islamic Group (GIA) members surrendered from April 2004 onwards, following an earlier Presidential amnesty for those insurgents who turned in their weapons. The US has been helping Algeria combat the GSPC's activities in the Sahara Desert.

Bouteflika, who is considered a strong counter-terrorism partner of the US, was given technological assistance to boost the counter-terrorism campaign against the GSPC and the GIA. In return, the US has asked Algeria for landing rights for American military aircraft, and Algiers and Washington have discussed the prospect of long-term access by the US military to Algeria – not including a permanent military presence, but rather the provision of training facilities for US European Command in light of the Pentagon's Global Posture Review (see p. 17). At the same time Algeria is to host an African Union regional counter-terrorism centre. This is intended to coordinate information on Africa-wide terrorist activites, and is due to be established by October 2004.

Between 18 August 2003 and 26 February 2004 the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) secured the release of over a thousand **Moroccan** prisoners held by the Polisario Front. Meanwhile efforts continue to manage the Western Sahara conflict through UN-sponsored confidence building measures. To this end, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1541 in April 2004 calling upon Morocco and the Polisario Front to accept a UN-backed peace plan for Western Sahara. The plan would give the territory immediate self-government, to be followed within five years by a referendum on its independence from Morocco. However, whilst the Polisario Front agreed to the plan, Rabat rejected it.

Algeria Ag

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε127,500
(incl ε75,000 conscripts)
Terms of service **Army** 18 months (6 months basic, 12 months civil projects)

RESERVES
Army some 150,000, to age 50

Army 110,000

(incl ε75,000 conscripts)
6 Mil Regions; re-org into div structure on hold
2 armd div (each 3 tk, 1 mech regt) • 2 mech div (each 3 mech, 1 tk regt) • 1 AB div (5 AB regt) • 1 indep armd bde • 4 indep mot/mech inf bde, 20 indep inf, 2 arty, 1 AD, 6 AAA bn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 1,000: 320 T-54/-55, 330 T-62, 350 T-72
RECCE 124 BRDM-2, (64 with AT-3 *Sagger*), 49 *Saladin*
AIFV 700 BMP-1, 289 BMP-2
APC 30 BTR-50/OT-62, 400 BTR-60/OT-64, 200 BTR-80
TOWED ARTY 122mm: 28 D-74, 100 M-1931/37, 60 M-30 (M-1938), 198 D-30; **130mm**: 10 M-46; **152mm**: 10 ML-20 (M-1937)
SP ARTY 185: **122mm**: 150 2S1; **152mm**: 35 2S3
MRL 122mm: 48 BM-21; **140mm**: 48 BM-14-16; **240mm**: 30 BM-24; **300mm**: 18 *Smerch* 9A52
MOR 82mm: 150 M-37; **120mm**: 120 M-1943; **160mm**: 60 M-1943
ATGW AT-3 *Sagger*, AT-4 *Spigot*, AT-5 *Spandrel*
RCL 82mm: 120 B-10; **107mm**: 58 B-11
ATK GUNS 57mm: 156 ZIS-2; **85mm**: 37 D-44; **100mm**: 3 T-12, 50 SU-100 SP (in store)
AD GUNS 14.5mm: 80 ZPU-2/-4; **20mm**: 100; **23mm**: 105 ZU-23 towed, 219 ZSU-23-4 SP; **37mm**: 145 M-1939; **57mm**: 70 S-60; **85mm**: 20 KS-12; **100mm**: 150 KS-19; **130mm**: 10 KS-30
SAM SA-7/-14/-16, SA-8/-9

Navy ε7,500

(incl Coast Guard)
BASES Mers el Kebir, Algiers, Annaba, Jijel

SUBMARINES 2
SSK 2 FSU *Kilo* with 533mm TT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 3

FRIGATES 3
FF 3 *Mourad Rais* (FSU *Koni*) with SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 4 × 76mm gun, 2 × 12 ASW RL

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 25
CORVETTES 6
3 *Rais Hamidou* (FSU *Nanuchka* II) FSG with 4 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM, SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM
3 *Djebel Chinoise* FS with 3 × 76mm gun
MISSILE CRAFT 9 *Osa* II with 4 SS-N-2 *Styx* SSM (plus 2 non-op)
PATROL CRAFT 10
COASTAL 10 *Kebir* class

AMPHIBIOUS 3
2 *Kalaat beni Hammad* LST: capacity 240 tps, 7 tk, hel deck
1 *Polnochny* LSM: capacity 180 tps, 6 tk

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 3
1 div spt, 1 *Poluchat* TRV, 1 *El Idrissi* AGHS

COAST GUARD (ε500)
Some 7 PRC *Chui-E* PCC, about 5 *Baglietto* class PCC, 16 PCI<, 1 spt, plus boats

Air Force 10,000

175 cbt ac, 91 armed hel
Flying hours up to 150
FGA 3 sqn
1 with 28 Su-24M/MK, 2 with 28 MiG-23F
FGA/RECCE 10 Su-24MK Mod
FTR 5 sqn
1 with 10 MiG-25
4 with some 30 MiG-23B/E, 43 MiG-21MF/bis, 20+ MiG-29C/UB
RECCE 2 sqn, 1 with 6* MiG-25R, 1 with 6 Su-24E
SURV/SIGINT 2 sqn, 1 with 6 *Beech* 1900D, 1 with 7 DHC-8
MR 2 sqn with 15 *Super King Air* B-200T
TKR 1 sqn with 6 Il-78
TPT 2 sqn with 10 C-130H, 8 C-130H-30, 3 Il-76MD, 6 Il-76TD
VIP 2 *Falcon* 900, 3 *Gulfstream* III, 3 F-27
HELICOPTERS
ATTACK 31 Mi-24, 30 Mi-8/17, 30 Mi-171
TPT 16 Mi-8, 2 AS 355 (Surv)
TRG 5 ac trg sqn
2 with L-39ZA, 2 with ZLIN-142, 1 with misc ac
3 hel trg sqn
2 with Mi-2, 1 with Mi-8/17
UAV *Seeker*
AAM AA-2, AA-6, AA-7, AA-8, AA-10, AA-11
ASM *Ingwe*, AS-7, AS-9, AS-10, AS-12, AS-14
AD GUNS 3 bde+: 725 **85mm, 100mm, 130mm**
SAM 3 regt with ε140 SA-2, SA-3, SA-6, SA-8

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
DROC (MONUC): 11 obs **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 8 obs

Paramilitary ε181,200

GENDARMERIE 60,000 (Ministry of Defence)
6 regions; 110 Panhard AML-60/M-3, 100 *Fahd* APC
hel Mi-2

NATIONAL SECURITY FORCES 20,000 (Directorate of National Security)
small arms

REPUBLICAN GUARD 1,200
AML-60, M-3 recce

LEGITIMATE DEFENCE GROUPS ε100,000
self-defence militia, communal guards (60,000)

Opposition

GROUPE ISLAMIQUE ARMÉE (GIA) small gps each ε50–100; total less than 500

GROUPE SALAFISTE POUR LA PRÉDICATION ET LE COMBAT small gps; total <2,000

Bahrain Brn

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 11,200

Army 8,500

1 armd bde (-) (2 tk, 1 recce bn) • 1 inf bde (2 mech, 1 mot inf bn) • 1 arty 'bde' (1 hy, 2 med, 1 lt, 1 MRL bty) • 1 SF, 1 *Amiri* gd bn • 1 AD bn (2 SAM, 1 AD gun bty)

EQUIPMENT

MBT 180 M-60A3
RECCE 22 AML-90, 8 *Saladin* (in store), 8 *Ferret* (in store), 8 Shorland
AIFV 25 YPR-765 (with **25mm**)
APC some 10 AT-105 *Saxon*, 110 Panhard M-3, 115 M-113A2
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 8 lt; **155mm**: 18 M-198
SP ARTY 203mm: 13 M-110
MRL 227mm: 9 MLRS (ε30 ATACMS)
MOR 81mm: 12; **120mm**: 9
ATGW 15 TOW 2A/B
RCL 106mm: 25 M-40A1; **120mm**: 6 MOBAT
AD GUNS 35mm: 15 Oerlikon; **40mm**: 12 L/70
SAM 60 RBS-70, 18 *Stinger*, 7 *Crotale*, 8 I HAWK

Navy 1,200

BASE Mina Salman

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 1

FRIGATES 1
FFG 1 *Sabha* (US *Oliver Hazard Perry*) with 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 *Standard* SM-1MR SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

CORVETTES 2 *Al Manama* (Ge Lürssen 62m) FSG with 2 × 2 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun, hel deck
MISSILE CRAFT 4 *Ahmad el Fateh* (Ge Lürssen 45m) PFM with 2 × 2 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun
PATROL CRAFT 4
COASTAL/INSHORE 4
2 *Al Riffa* (Ge Lürssen 38m) PFC
2 *Swift* FPB-20 PCI<

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 5
4 *Ajeera* LCU-type spt
1 *Tiger* ACV, **hel** 2 B-105

Air Force 1,500

33 cbt ac, 40 armed hel
FGA 1 sqn with 8 F-5E, 4 F-5F
FTR 2 sqn with 17 F-16C, 4 F-16D
TPT 2 *Gulfstream* (1 -II, 1 -III; VIP), 1 Boeing 727, 1 RJ-85
HEL 1 sqn with 12 AB-212 (10 armed), 3 sqn with 24* AH-1E, 6* TAH-1P, 1 VIP unit with 3 Bo-105, 1 UH-60L (VIP), 1 S-70A (VIP)
TRG 3 Slingsby T-67M

MISSILES

ASM AS-12, AGM-65D/G *Maverick*
AAM AIM-9P *Sidewinder*, AIM-7F *Sparrow*
ATGW BGM-71 TOW

Paramilitary ε10,160

POLICE 9,000 (Ministry of Interior)
HEL 2 Hughes 500, 2 Bell 412, 1 BO-105

NATIONAL GUARD ε2,000
3 bn

COAST GUARD 260 (Ministry of Interior)
1 PCI, some 20 PCI<, 2 spt/landing craft, 1 hovercraft

Foreign Forces

US Army/Navy/USMC ε3,000

Egypt Et

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 450,000

(incl ε322,000+ conscripts)
Terms of service 12 months–3 years (followed by refresher training over a period of up to 9 years)

RESERVES 410,000

Army 300,000 **Navy** 20,000 **Air Force** 20,000 **AD** 70,000

Army 320,000

(250,000+ conscripts)
4 Mil Districts, 2 Army HQ • 4 armd div (each with 2 armd, 1 mech, 1 arty bde) • 8 mech inf div (each with 2 mech, 1 armd, 1 arty bde) • 1 Republican Guard armd bde • 4 indep armd bde • 4 indep mech bde • 1 air-mobile bde • 2 indep inf bde • 1 para bde • 5 cdo gp • 1 SF group • 15 indep arty bde • 2 SSM bde (1 with FROG-7, 1 with *Scud*-B)

EQUIPMENT[a]

MBT 895 T-54/-55, 260 *Ramses* II (mod T-54/55), 550 T-62, 1,400 M-60 (400 M-60A1, 1,000 M-60A3), 650 M1A1 *Abrams* (plus 100 to be delivered)
RECCE 300 BRDM-2, 112 *Commando Scout*
AIFV 220 BMP-1 (in store), 250 BMR-600P, 220 YPR-765 (with **25mm**)
APC 650 *Walid*, 1,000 *Fahd*/-30, 500 BTR-50/OT-62 (most in store), 250 BTR-60, 1,900 M-113A2 (incl variants)
TOWED ARTY 122mm: 36 M-1931/37, 359 M-1938, 156 D-30M; **130mm**: 420 M-46
SP ARTY 122mm: 124 SP 122, **155mm**: 196 M-109A2 (plus 169 A2/A3 to be delivered)
MRL 122mm: 96 BM-11, 60 BM-21, 200 *as-Saqr*-10/-18/-36, **227mm**: some MLRS
MOR 82mm: 540 (some 50 SP); **120mm**: 1,800 M-1943; **160mm**: 30 M-160
SSM 12 FROG-7, *Saqr*-80 (trials), 9 *Scud*-B
ATGW 1,200 AT-3 *Sagger* (incl BRDM-2), 200 *Milan*, 3,200 TOW (incl I-TOW, TOW-2A (with 50 on M-901, 210 on YPR-765 SP))
RCL 107mm: 520 B-11
AD GUNS 14.5mm: 200 ZPU-4; **23mm**: 280 ZU-23-2, 118 ZSU-23-4 SP, 36 *Sinai*; **57mm**: some S-60, 40 ZSU-57-2 SP
SAM 2,000 SA-7/*'Ayn as-Saqr*, 20 SA-9, 26 M-54 SP *Chaparral*, *Stinger*, 50 *Avenger*
SURV AN/TPQ-37 (arty/mor), AN/TPQ-36
UAV R4E-50 *Skyeye*

[a] Most FSU eqpt now in store, incl MBT and some cbt ac

Navy 20,000

(incl ε2,000 Coast Guard and ε12,000 conscripts)
BASES Mediterranean Alexandria (HQ), Port Said, Mersa Matruh, Port Tewfig **Red Sea** Safaqa (HQ), Hurghada, Suez, Al Ghardaqah

SUBMARINES 4

SSK 4 *Romeo* with *Harpoon* SSM and 533mm TT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 11

DESTROYERS 1
DD 1
1 *El Fateh* (UK 'Z') with 4 × 114mm guns, 5 × 533mm TT

FRIGATES 10
FFG 10
4 *Mubarak* (ex-US *Oliver Hazard Perry*) with 4 *Harpoon* SSM, *Standard* SM-1-MR SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 hel
2 *El Suez* (Sp *Descubierta*) with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 2 ASW RL
2 *Al Zaffir* (PRC *Jianghu* I) with 2 CSS-N-2 (*HY* 2) SSM, 2 ASW RL
2 *Damyat* (US *Knox*) with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 × 127mm gun, 4 × 324mm TT

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 44

MISSILE CRAFT 25
6 *Ramadan* PFM with 4 *Otomat* SSM
4 FSU *Osa* I PFM with 4 SS-N-2A *Styx* SSM (1 may be non-op)
6 *6th October* PFM with 2 *Otomat* SSM
3 FSU *Komar* PFM with 2 SSN-2A *Styx* SSM
6 PRC *Hegu* (*Komar*-type) PFM with 2 SSN-2A *Styx* SSM

PATROL CRAFT, COASTAL 19
6 PRC *Hainan* PFC with 6 × 324mm TT, 4 ASW RL (plus 4 in reserve)
6 FSU *Shershen* PFC; 2 with 4 × 533mm TT and BM-21 (8-tube) 122mm MRL; 4 with SA-N-5 SAM and 1 BM-24 (12-tube) 240mm MRL
4 PRC *Shanghai* II PFC
3 x *Polnochny* LSM

MINE WARFARE 12

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 12
6 *Assiout* (FSU T-43 class) MSO
4 *Aswan* (FSU *Yurka*) MSC
2 *Swiftship* MHI
plus 2 route survey boats

AMPHIBIOUS 3
3 FSU *Polnochny* LSM, capacity 100 tps, 5 tk
plus craft: 9 *Vydra* LCU

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 20
7 AOT (small), 5 trg, 6 AT, 1 diving spt, 1 *Tariq* (ex-UK FF) trg

NAVAL AVIATION

EQUIPMENT

FIXED WING

2 Beech 1900C Maritime Surveillance

24 armed hel (operated by Air Force)

HELICOPTERS

5 *Sea King* Mk 47, 12 SA-342, 10 SH-2G *Super Sea-Sprite* with Mk 46 LWT

UAV

2 Camcopter 5.1

COASTAL DEFENCE (Army tps, Navy control)

GUNS 100mm, 130mm: SM-4-1, **152mm**

SSM *Otomat* Mk 3, SSC-26 *Samlet*

Air Force 30,000

(incl 10,000 conscripts); 571 cbt ac, 121 armed hel

FGA 7 sqn

2 with 42 *Alpha Jet*, 2 with 44 PRC J-6, 2 with 29 F-4E, 1 with 16 *Mirage* 5E2

FTR 22 sqn

2 with 26 F-16A, 6 with 67 MiG-21, 7 with 113 F-16C, 2 with 53 *Mirage* 5D/E, 3 with 53 PRC J-7, 1 with 15 *Mirage* 2000C

RECCE 2 sqn with 6* *Mirage* 5SDR, 14* MiG-21R

EW ac 2 C-130H (ELINT), 1 Beech 1900 (ELINT) **hel** 4 *Commando* 2E (ECM)

AEW 4 E-2C

MR 2 Beech 1900C surv ac

TPT 22 C-130H, 5 DHC-5D, 1 *Super King Air*, 3 *Gulfstream* III, 3 *Gulfstream* IV, 3 *Falcon* 20, 3 Boeing 707-366C, 1 Boeing 737-100

HELICOPTERS

ASW 5* SA-342L, 5* *Sea King* 47, 10* SH-2G (with Navy)

ATTACK 6 sqn with 65 SA-342K (44 with HOT, 25 with 20mm gun), 36 AH-64A (on order)

TAC TPT hy 3 CH-47C, 16 CH-47D **med** 62 Mi-8, 25 *Commando* (3 VIP), 2 S-70 (VIP) **lt** 10 Mi-6, 17 UH-12E (trg), 2 UH-60A, 2 UH-60L (VIP), 2 AS-61

TRG incl 12* F-16B, 6* F-16D, 6 FT-6, 70 *Alpha Jet*, 4 DHC-5, 34 EMB-312, 39 *Gumhuria*, 16* JJ-6, 26 L-29, 10 L-39, 35* L-59E, 74 Grob 115EG, 80 K-8 being delivered to replace L-29, 15* MiG-21U, 6* *Mirage* 5SDD, 3* *Mirage* 2000B

UAV 29 Teledyne-Ryan 324 *Scarab*, 20 R4-E50 *Skyeye*

MISSILES

ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*, AGM-84 *Harpoon*, *Exocet* AM-39, AS-12, AS-30, AS-30L HOT, AGM-119 *Hellfire*

ARM *Armat*

AAM AA-2 *Atoll*, AIM-7E/F/M *Sparrow*, AIM-9F/L/P *Sidewinder*, MATRA R-530, MATRA R-550 *Magic*

Air Defence Command 80,000

(incl 50,000 conscripts)

4 div: regional bde, 110 AD arty bn, 40 SA-2, 50 SA-3/3A, 14 SA-6 bn, 12 bty I HAWK, 12 bty *Chaparral*, 14 bty *Crotale*, 18 *Skyguard* bn, 12 AAA bde (100 bn), 12 radar bn

EQUIPMENT

AD GUNS some 2,000: **20mm, 23mm:** 230 ZSU-23-4, 36 *Sinai* 23; **37mm, 57mm:** 600 S-60; **85mm:** 400 KS-12; **100mm:** 300 KS-19

SAM some 282 SA-2, 212 SA-3/3A, 56 SA-6, 78 I HAWK, some 24 *Crotale*, 50 *Chaparral*

AD SYSTEMS some 72 *Amoun* (*Skyguard*/RIM-7F *Sparrow*, some 36 twin **35mm** guns, some 36 quad SAM); *Sinai*-23 short-range AD (Dassault 6SD-20S radar, **23mm** guns, *'Ayn as-Saqr* SAM)

Forces Abroad

Advisers in O, Sau, DROC

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

DROC (MONUC): 28 incl 13 obs **EAST TIMOR** (UNMISET): 4 incl 2 obs **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 6 obs **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 3 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 10 obs **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 19 obs

Paramilitary ε330,000 active

CENTRAL SECURITY FORCES 250,000 (including conscripts (Ministry of Interior))

110 *Hotspur Hussar, Walid* APC

NATIONAL GUARD 60,000

8 bde (each of 3 bn; cadre status); lt wpns only

BORDER GUARD FORCES 20,000

19 Border Guard Regt; lt wpns only

COAST GUARD (ε2,000 incl in Naval entry)

PATROL, INSHORE 40

20 *Timsah* PCI<, 9 *Swiftships*, 5 *Nisr*†, 6 *Crestitalia* PFI<, plus some 60 boats

Opposition

AL-JIHAD 1,000+

ISLAMIC GROUP 1,000+

Foreign Forces

PEACEKEEPING

MFO Sinai: some 1,685 from **Aus**, **Ca**, **Co**, **Fji**, **Fr**, **Hu**, **It**, **No**, **NZ**, **Ury**, **US**

Iran Ir

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε540,000
(perhaps 220,000 conscripts)
Terms of service 18 months

RESERVES
Army 350,000, ex-service volunteers

Army 350,000

(perhaps 220,000 conscripts)
4 Corps HQ • 4 armd div (each 3 armd, 1 mech bde, 4–5 arty bn) • 6 inf div (each 4 inf bde, 4–5 arty bn) • 2 cdo div • 1 AB bde • some indep armd, inf, cdo bde • 6 arty gps • Army avn

EQUIPMENT† (overall totals incl those held by Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Ground Forces)

MBT some 1,613 incl: 540 T-54/-55 and PRC Type-59, some 75 T-62, 480 T-72, 100 *Chieftain* Mk 3/5, 168 M-47/-48, 150 M-60A1, ε100 *Zulfiqar*
LT TK 80 *Scorpion*, *Towsan*
RECCE 35 EE-9 *Cascavel*
AIFV 210 BMP-1, 400 BMP-2
APC 300 BTR-50/-60, 200 M-113, 140 *Boragh*
TOWED 105mm: 130 M-101A1; **122mm**: 540 D-30, 100 PRC Type-54; **130mm**: 985 M-46/Type-59; **152mm**: 30 D-20; **155mm**: 15 WAC-21, 70 M-114; 120 GHN-45; **203mm**: 20 M-115
SP 310: **122mm**: 60 2S1, *Thunder* 1; **155mm**: 180 M-109, *Thunder* 2; **170mm**: 10 M-1978; **175mm**: 30 M-107; **203mm**: 30 M-110
MRL 107mm: 700 PRC Type-63; *Haseb*, *Fadjr* 1; **122mm**: 50 *Hadid/Arash/Noor*, 100 BM-21, 7 BM-11; **240mm**: 9 M-1985, ε10 *Fadjr* 3; **333mm**: *Fadjr* 5
MOR 5,000 incl: **60mm; 81mm; 82mm; 107mm**: 4.2in M-30; **120mm**: M-65
SSM ε12-18 *Scud*-B/-C launchers/launch vehicles (300 msl), ε30 CSS-8 (175 msl), *Oghab*, *Shahin* 1/-2, *Nazeat*
ATGW 75: TOW, AT-3 *Sagger* (some SP), AT-4 *Spigot*, some AT-5 *Spandrel* (*Towsan*), *Saeqhe* 1/2 (*Dragon*), *Toophan* (TOW)
RL 73mm: RPG-7
RCL 75mm: M-20; **82mm**: B-10; **106mm**: ε200 M-40; **107mm**: B-11
AD GUNS 1,700: **14.5mm**: ZPU-2/-4; **23mm**: ZU-23 towed, ZSU-23-4 SP; **35mm; 37mm**: M-1939, PRC Type-55; **57mm**: ZSU-57-2 SP, S-60
SAM SA-7/-14/-16, HQ-7 (reported)
UAV *Mohajer* II/III/IV
AC 10 Cessna 185, 2 F-27, 1 *Falcon* 20, 4 Turbo Commander 690
HEL 50 AH-1J **attack**; 20 CH-47C **hy tpt**; 50 Bell 214; 68 AB-205A; 10 AB-206; 25 Mi-8/-17

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (Pasdaran Inqilab) some 120,000

GROUND FORCES some 100,000
grouped into perhaps 16–20 div incl 2 armd, 5 mech, 10 inf, 1 SF and 15–20 indep bde, incl inf, armd, para, SF, 6 arty gp (incl SSM), engr, AD and border defence units, serve indep or with Army; eqpt incl 470 tk, 620 APC/ACV, 360 arty, 40 RL and 140 AD guns, all incl in army inventory; controls Basij (see Paramilitary) when mob

NAVAL FORCES some 20,000 (including 5,000 Marines)
BASES Al-Farsiyah, Halul (oil platform), Sirri, Abu Musa, Bandar-e Abbas, Khorramshahr, Larak
some 40 Swe Boghammar Marin boats armed with ATGW, RCL, machine guns; 10 *Houdong* with C-802 SSM; controls coast-defence elm incl arty and CSSC-3 (*HY* 2) *Seersucker* SSM bty

MARINES (some 5,000) 1 bde

AIR FORCES
Few details known of this org, but it operates at least ε6 *Shahab-3*/*Zelzal*-3 IRBM (no. of msls n.k.)

Navy 18,000

(incl 2,000 Naval Avn and 2,600 Marines)
BASES Bandar-e Abbas (HQ), Bushehr, Kharg Island, Bandar-e Anzelli, Bandar-e Khomeini, Bandar-e Mahshahr, Chah Bahar

SUBMARINES 3
SSK 3 *Kilo* (RF Type 877) with 6 × 533mm TT (TEST 71/96 HWT/LWT)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 3
FRIGATES 3
FFG 3 *Alvand* (UK Vosper Mk 5) with 2 × 2 C-802 SSM, 1 × 114mm gun, 1 × 3 *Limbo* ASW RL

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 56
CORVETTES 2 *Bayandor* (US PF-103) FS with 2 × 76mm gun
MISSILE CRAFT 10
10 *Kaman* (Fr *Combattante* II) PFM; 5 of which have 2 or 4 C-802 SSM
PATROL, COASTAL 3
3 *Parvin* PCC
PATROL, INSHORE 41
3 *Zafar* PCI<, 3 *China Cat* PCI<, some 35 PFI<, plus some 14 hovercraft< (not all op), 200+ small craft

MINE WARFARE 7
MINE LAYERS 2
2 *Hejaz* LST

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 5†
1 *Shahrokh* MSC (in Caspian Sea as trg ship)
2 *292* MSC
2 *Riazi* (US *Cape*) MSI

AMPHIBIOUS 10
4 *Hengam* LST, capacity 225 tps, 9 tk, 1 hel
3 *Iran Hormuz 24* (ROK) LSM, capacity 140 tps, 9 tk
3 *Fouque* LSL
Plus craft: 3 LCT, 6 ACV

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 25
1 *Kharg* AO with 3 hel, 2 *Bandar Abbas* AO with 1 hel; 2 AWT, 5 *Delvar* spt, 12 *Hendijan* spt; 1 AT, 2 trg craft

NAVAL AVIATION (2,000)
EQUIPMENT
5 cbt ac, 19 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
MR 5 P-3F, 5 Do-228
TPT 4 *Commander*, 4 F-27
HELICOPTERS
ASW ε10 SH-3D, 10 AB-212
MCM 3 RH-53D
TPT 3 *Falcon* 20, 5 AB 205a, 2 AB-206

MARINES (2,600) 2 bde

Air Force ε52,000

(incl 15,000 Air Defence); some 306 cbt ac (serviceability probably about 60% for US ac types and about 80% for PRC/Russian ac); no armed hel
FGA 9 sqn
4 with some 65 F-4D/E, 4 with some 60 F-5E/F, 1 with 30 Su-24MK (including former Irq ac), 7 Su-25K (former Irq ac), 24 *Mirage* F-1E (former Irq ac)
FTR 7 sqn
2 with 25 F-14, 1 with 24 F-7M, 2 with 25 MiG-29A/UB (incl former Irq ac)
(Some F-7 operated by Pasdaran air arm)
MR 5* P-3MP
AEW 1 Il-76 (former Irq ac)
RECCE 1 sqn (det) with some 6* RF-4E
TKR/TPT 1 sqn with 3 Boeing 707, 1 Boeing 747
TPT 5 sqn with 4 Boeing 747F, 1 Boeing 727, 18 C-130E/H, 3 *Commander* 690, 10 F-27, 1 *Falcon* 20, 2 *Jetstar*, 10 PC-6B, 2 Y-7, some Il-76 (former Irq ac), 9 Y-12(II)
HEL 2 AB-206A, 30 Bell 214C, *Shabaviz* 2061 and 2-75 (indigenous versions in production), 2 CH-47
TRG incl 20 Beech F-33A/C, 15 EMB-312, 40 PC-7, 7 T-33, 15* FT-7, 20* F-5B, 8 TB-21, 4 TB-200, 22 MFI-17 *Mushshaq*

MISSILES
ASM some 3,000 AGM-65A *Maverick*, AS-10, AS-11, AS-14, C-801
AAM AIM-7 *Sparrow*, AIM-9 *Sidewinder*, AIM-54 *Phoenix*, probably AA-8, AA-10, AA-11 for MiG-29, PL-2A, PL-7
SAM 16 bn with ε150 I HAWK, 5 sqn with 30 *Rapier*, 15 *Tigercat*, 45 HQ-2J (PRC version of SA-2), 10 SA-5, FM-80 (PRC version of *Crotale*), SA-7, *Stinger*
AD Guns 23mm: ZSU-23 towed, **37mm**: Oerlikon

Forces Abroad

LEBANON ε150 Revolutionary Guard
SUDAN mil advisers

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
ETHIOPIA/ERITREA (UNMEE): 3 obs

Paramilitary 40,000 active

BASIJ ('Popular Mobilisation Army') (R) ε300,000
peacetime volunteers, mostly youths; str up to 1,000,000 during periods of offensive ops. Small arms only; org into ε900 bn but not currently embodied for mil ops

LAW-ENFORCEMENT FORCES (Ministry of Interior) ε40,000
incl border-guard elm
ac Cessna 185/310 lt **hel** ε24 AB-205/-206;
maritime: about 90 inshore patrol craft, 40 harbour craft

Opposition

KURDISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF IRAN (KDP–Iran) ε1,200–1,800

Foreign Forces

some 400 mil technicians/trg staff from PRC, DPRK, RF

Iraq Irq

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

On the 23 May 2003 Iraq's armed forces were formally disbanded by the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA). Large quantities of military equipment have been destroyed. New Iraqi security organisations have been formed with training provided by the US, UK, Australia, Jordan and Germany. NATO has also undertaken to provide training. Details of Iraqi forces as at 28 June 2004 are outlined below.

Iraqi Police Service Required 89,369. Current strength 86,944 of which 83,789 are active (56,913 untrained, 26,876 trained), and 3,155 in training.

Department of Border Enforcement Required 20,420. Current strength 18,208 of which 18,183 are active and 25 officers in training

Iraqi Armed Forces Required 35,000. Current strength of 9,754 of which 7,116 are active and 2,638 are in training.
- **Navy** ε410 (total numbers unconfirmed)
- **Iraqi Coastal Defence Force (ICDF)**
  - Base: Umm Qasr
  - 5 27m patrol craft (Chinese-built)
  - 5 RIBs
  - ICDF crews being trained by UK RN
- **Iraqi Riverine Patrol Service (IRPS)** unknown numbers of personnel being trained by UK RN, using Boston Whalers, RIBs and Combat Support Boats.
- **Iraqi Air Wg** 500
  - **RECCE** 2 SB7L-360 Seeker
  - **AT** 2 C-130B
  - **UTL Hel** 16 UH-1H

Iraqi National Guard (Iraqi Civil Defence Corps) Required 41,088. Current strength 37,790 of which 36,229 are on duty and 1,561 officers are in training.

Facilities Protection Service Required 73,992. Current strength 74,069 of which 73,992 are active and 77 officers are in training.

Total security force requirement is 259,869 of which 226,765 are on duty and in training.

Foreign Forces

The US currently provides an estimated 121,600 troops. A further 23,000 troops are provided by 31 other countries.

Israel ||

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε168,000 (in addition a number of reservists have been recalled for specific ops)

(107,500 conscripts)
Terms of service **officers** 48 months **other ranks** 36 months **women** 24 months (Jews and Druze only; Christians, Circassians and Muslims may volunteer). Annual trg as cbt reservists to age 41 (some specialists to age 54) for men, 24 (or marriage) for women

RESERVES 408,000

Army ε380,000 **Navy** 3,500 **Air Force** 24,500. Reserve service can be followed by voluntary service in Civil Guard or Civil Defence

Strategic Forces

Il is widely believed to have a nuclear capability with up to 200 warheads. Delivery means could include ac, *Jericho* 1 SSM (range up to 500km), *Jericho* 2 (range ε1,500–2,000km)

Army 125,000

(85,000 conscripts, male and female); some 600,000 on mob
3 territorial, 1 home front comd
2 corps HQ
2 armd div with 4 armd bde
4 inf div with 17 inf bde, 1 arty regt
5 air-mob bde
(org and structure of formations may vary according to op situations)

RESERVES

8 armd div with 10 armd, 4 inf bde, 4 arty regt
1 air-mobile div with 3 bde

EQUIPMENT

MBT 3,090: 300 M-60/A1, 600 M-60A3, 186 *Magach* 7, 114 Ti-67 (T-54/-55), 100 T-62, 1,790 *Merkava* I/II/III/IV
RECCE about 400, incl RAMTA RBY, ε8 *Fuchs*
APC 7,700 M-113A1/A2, ε400 *Nagmachon* (*Centurion*), *Puma* (*Centurion*), *Nakpadon*, 270 *Achzarit* (T-54), 4,300 M-2/-3 half-track (most in store)
TOWED ARTY 370: **105mm**: 70 M-101; **122mm**: 5 D-30; **130mm**: 15 M-46; **155mm**: 50 Soltam M-68/-71, 80 M-839P/-845P, 50 M-114A1, 100 Soltam M-46
SP ARTY 960: **155mm**: 148 L-33, 704 M-109A1/A2; **175mm**: 72 M-107; **203mm**: 36 M-110
MRL 212: **122mm**: 58 BM-21; **160mm**: 50 LAR-160; **227mm**: 48 MLRS; **240mm**: 36 BM-24; **290mm**: 20 LAR-290
MOR 81mm: 1,360; **120mm**: 400; **160mm**: 130 (some SP)
SSM 7 *Lance* (in store), ε100 *Jericho* 1/2
ATGW 300 TOW-2A/-B (incl *Ramta* (M-113) SP), 900 *Dragon*, AT-3 *Sagger*, 25 *Mapats*, *Gill*/*Spike*
RL 82mm: B-300
RCL 106mm: 250 M-40A1
SAM 250 *Stinger*, 1,000 *Redeye*
SURV EL/M-2140 (veh), AN/TPQ-37 (arty), AN/PPS-15 (arty)

Navy ε8,000

(incl 2,500 conscripts), 11,500 on mob
BASES Haifa, Ashdod, Eilat, Atlit (Naval Commandos)

SUBMARINES 3

SSK 3 *Dolphin* (Ge Type 212 variant) with *Sub-Harpoon* USGW, 4 × 650mm ASTT, 6 × 533mm ASTT

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 54

CORVETTES 3
- 3 *Eilat* (*Sa'ar* 5) FSG with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, 8 *Gabriel* II SSM, 2 *Barak* VLS SAM (2 × 32 mls), 1 × 76mm gun, 6 × 324mm ASTT, 1 SA-366G hel

MISSILE CRAFT 12
- 2 *Aliya* PFM with 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 4 *Gabriel* SSM, 1 SA-366G *Dauphin* hel
- 8 *Hetz* (*Sa'ar* 4.5) PFM with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, 6 *Gabriel* SSM, 6 *Barak* VLS SAM, 1 × 76mm gun
- 2 *Reshef* (*Sa'ar* 4) PFM with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, 6 *Gabriel* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun

PATROL, INSHORE 39
- 13 *Super Dvora* PFI<, some with 2 × 324mm TT
- 3 *Nashal* PCI
- 18 *Dabur* PFI< with 2 × 324mm TT
- 3 Type-1012 *Bobcat* catamaran PCC
- 1 *Alligator* plus 1 Katlar special warfare support craft

AMPHIBIOUS craft only
- 1 *Ashdod* LCT, 1 US type LCM

NAVAL AVIATION

EQUIPMENT

HELICOPTERS
- 5 AS 565SA *Sea Panther*

NAVAL COMMANDOS ε300

Air Force 35,000

399 cbt ac, 95 armed hel

FGA/FTR 13 squadrons
- 1 (plus 3 forming) with 8 F-16I (102 total being delivered at rate of 2/month)
- 8 with 237 F-16 (90 -A, 20 -B, 52 -C, 75 -D)
- 1 with 25 F-15I
- 2 with 64 F-15 (29 -A, 7 -B, 17 -C, 11 -D)
- 1 with 39 A-4N for lead-in fighter training

Strategic Reserve large numbers of A-4, *Kfir* and F-4

AEW 2 Boeing 707 with *Phalcon* system

EW 3 Boeing 707 (ELINT/ECM), 5 RC-12D, 6 IAI-202, some 8 Do-28, 4 King Air *Zufit*, first of 4 Gulfstream G550 (ELINT), 2 C-130H (ELINT)

MR 3 IAI-1124 *Seascan*

TKR 5 KC-130H

TPT 5 Boeing 707 (transport/tanker), 11 C-47, 5 C-130H

LIAISON 2 *Islander*, 22 Cessna U-206, 8 *Queen Air* 80

TRG 43 CM-170 *Tzukit*, 10* TA-4H, 16* TA-4J, 4 *Queen Air* 80, 17 Grob G-120

HEL
- **ATTACK** 16 AH-1E, 39 AH-1F, 40 AH-64A
- **ASW** *Sea Panther* missions flown by IAF but with some IN non-rated aircrew

TPT 41 CH-53D, 10 UH-60A, 14 UH-60L, 24 S-70A *Blackhawk*, 54 Bell 212, 43 Bell 206

UAV *Scout*, *Searcher* Mk2, *Firebee*, *Samson*, *Delilah*, *Hunter*, *Hermes* 450, *Harpy*

Airfield Defence 3,000 active duty, 15,000 reserves

MISSILES
- **ASM** AGM-45 *Shrike*, AGM-62B *Walleye*, AGM-65 *Maverick*, AGM-78D *Standard*, AGM-114 *Hellfire*, TOW, *Popeye* I + II, GBU-31 JDAM
- **AAM** AIM-7 *Sparrow*, AIM-9 *Sidewinder*, AIM-120A AMRAAM, *Shafrir*, *Python* III, *Python* IV
- **AD GUNS 20mm**: 850: incl TCM-20, M-167 *Vulcan*, 35 M-163 *Vulcan*/M-48 *Chaparral* gun/msl, *Machbet Vulcan/Stinger* gun/msl SP system; **23mm**: 150 ZU-23 and 60 ZSU-23-4 SP; **37mm**: M-39; **40mm**: 150 L-70
- **SAM** 17 bty with MIM-23 I HAWK, 3 bty *Patriot*, Arrow II (2 bty, 9 launchers), PAC-2 (3 bty, 16 launchers

Forces Abroad

TURKEY occasional det of Air Force F-16 ac to Akinci air base

Paramilitary ε8,050

BORDER POLICE ε8,000
- some *Walid*

COAST GUARD ε50
- 1 US PCR, 3 other patrol craft

Foreign Forces

UN (UNTSO): 153 mil obs from 23 countries

Jordan HKJ

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε100,500

RESERVES 35,000 (all services)

Army 30,000 (obligation to age 40)

Army 85,000

NORTHERN COMD
- 2 mech, 1 inf, 1 arty 1 AD bde

SOUTHERN COMD
- 1 armd, 1 inf bde

CENTRAL COMD
- 1 mech, 1 lt inf, 1 arty, 1 AD bde

EASTERN COMD
- 2 mech, 1 arty, 1 AD bde

STRATEGIC RESERVE
1 Royal armd div with 3 armd, 1 arty, 1 AD bde
SPECIAL OPS COMD
2 SF bde, 1 Ranger, 1 counter-terrorism bn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 1,120: 78 M-47/-48A5 (in store), 288 M-60A1/A3, 274 *Khalid/Chieftain*, 90 *Tariq* (*Centurion* in store), 390 *Challenger* 1 (*Al Hussein*)
LT TK 19 *Scorpion*
AIFV some 26 BMP-2, ε200 *Ratel*-20
APC 1,200 M-113 A1/A2, 50 BTR-94 (BTR-80); ε100 *Spartan*
TOWED ARTY 94: **105mm**: 36 M-102, 18 MOBAT (being delivered); **155mm**: 18 M-114, 18 M-59/M-1; **203mm**: 4 M-115
SP ARTY 399: **105mm**: 35 M-52; **155mm**: 29 M-44, 253 M-109A1/A2; **203mm**: 82 M-110A2
MOR 81mm: 450 (incl 130 SP); **107mm**: 60 M-30; **120mm**: 230 Brandt
ATGW 330 TOW/-2A (incl 20 M-901 ITV), 310 *Dragon*, 30 *Javelin*
RL 73mm: RPG-26; **94mm**: 2,500 LAW-80; **112mm**: 2,300 APILAS
AD GUNS 395 incl: **20mm**: 139 M-163 *Vulcan* SP; **23mm**: 40 ZSU-23-4 SP; **40mm**: 216 M-42 (not all op)
SAM 50 SA-7B2, 60 SA-8, 92 SA-13, 300 SA-14, 240 SA-16, SA-18, 250 *Redeye*
SURV AN-TPQ-36/-37 (arty, mor)

Navy ε500

BASE Aqaba

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 3
PATROL CRAFT, INSHORE 3
3 *Al Hussein* (Vosper 30m) PFI<
plus 3 *Al Hashim* (Rotork) boats, 4 Bertram boats
plus <10 PCC

Air Force 15,000

(incl 3,400 AD); 101 cbt ac, ε20 armed hel
Flying hours 180
FGA/RECCE 4 sqn
3 with 55 F-5E/F
1 with 15 *Mirage* F-1EJ
FTR 2 sqn
1 with 15 *Mirage* F-1 CJ/BJ
1 with 16 F-16A/B (12 -A, 4 -B)
TPT 1 sqn with 4 C-130H, 2 C-212A, 2 CN-235, 2 TB-20, 2 CL-604
SURV 2 *Schweizer* RU-38A
VIP 1 royal flt with **ac** 2 *Gulfstream* IV, 1 L-1011, 1 Airbus A340-211 **hel** 3 S-70A
HELICOPTERS 3 sqn
ATTACK 2 with some 20 AH-1F (with TOW ASM)
TPT 1 with 12 AS-332M, 36 UH-1H, 9 EC-635 utl/SAR, 3 Bo-105 (operated on behalf of police)
TRG 3 sqn with ac: 15 *Bulldog* (being replaced by 16 T-67M *Firefly*), 13 C-101, hel: 8 Hughes 500D
AD 2 bde: 14 bty with 80 I HAWK, 3 PAC-2 bty

MISSILES
ASM TOW, AGM-65D *Maverick*
AAM AIM-7 *Sparrow*, AIM-9 *Sidewinder*, MATRA R-530, MATRA R-550 *Magic*

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 8 incl 4 obs
DROC (MONUC): 30 incl 23 obs **EAST TIMOR** (UNMISET): 2 obs **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 966 incl 7 obs **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 8 obs **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 130 incl 7 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 132 incl 10 obs **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 1 obs (KFOR): 99

Paramilitary ε10,000 active

PUBLIC SECURITY DIRECTORATE (Ministry of Interior) ε10,000
(incl Police Public Sy bde); some *Scorpion* lt tk, 25 EE-11 *Urutu*, 30 *Saracen* APC

CIVIL MILITIA 'PEOPLE'S ARMY' (R) ε35,000
(to be 5,000) **men** 16–65 **women** 16–45

Kuwait Kwt

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 15,500
Terms of service voluntary

RESERVES 23,700
obligation to age 40; 1 month annual trg

Army 11,000

(incl foreign personnel; up to 3,700 reported)
3 armd bde • 2 mech inf bde • 1 recce (mech) bde • 1 force arty bde • 1 force engr bde
1 reserve bde • 1 *Amiri* gd bde • 1 SF unit (forming) • 1 cdo bn
1 AD comd with 4 *Hawk* Phase III, 5 *Patriot* PAC-2, 6 *Amoun (Skyguard*/Aspide) bty, small number of *Stinger*

EQUIPMENT

MBT 150 M-84 (ε50% in store), 218 M-1A2
AIFV 76 BMP-2, 120 BMP-3, 254 *Desert Warrior* (incl variants)
APC 230 M-113A2, 40 M-577, 40 *Fahd* (in store), 11 TPz-1 *Fuchs*
SP ARTY 155mm: 23 M-109A3, 18 GCT (in store), 18 F-3, 54 PLZ 45
MRL 300mm: 27 *Smerch* 9A52
MOR 81mm: 60; **107mm**: 6 M-30; **120mm**: ε12 RT-F1

ATGW 118 TOW/TOW II (incl 8 M-901 ITV; 66 HMMWV), *Dragon*
RCL 84mm: ε200 *Carl Gustav*
AD GUNS 35mm: Oerlikon
SAM 24 *Hawk* Phase III, 12 *Aspide*, 48 *Starburst*

Navy ε2,000

(incl 500 Coast Guard)
BASE Ras al Qalaya

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

MISSILE CRAFT 10
8 *Um Almaradim* (Fr P-37 BRL) PFM with 4 *Sea Skua* SSM, 1 × 6 Sadral SAM
1 *Istiqlal* (Ge Lürssen FPB-57) PFM with 2 × 2 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM
1 *Al Sanbouk* (Ge Lürssen TNC-45) PFM with 2 × 2 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM
plus about 30 boats

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 6
2 LCM, 4 spt

Air Force ε2,500

80 cbt ac, 16 armed hel
Flying hours 210
FTR/FGA 39 F/A-18 (-C 31, -D 8)
FTR 14 *Mirage* F1-CK/BK (non-op)
CCT 1 sqn with 11 *Hawk* 64, 16 Shorts *Tucano* (8 serviceable)
TPT ac 3 L-100-30, 1 DC-9 **hel** 4 AS-332 (tpt/SAR/attack), 9 SA-330
TRG/ATK hel 16 SA-342 (with HOT)

Paramilitary ε6,600 active

NATIONAL GUARD ε6,600

3 national guard bn, 1 armd car, 1 SF, 1 mil police bn; 20 VBL recce, 70 *Pandur*, 22 S–600 APC (incl variants)

COAST GUARD (500 [manpower included in naval total])

4 *Inttisar* (Aust 31.5m) PCC, 1 *Al Shaheed* PCC, 3 LCU
Plus some 30 armed boats

Foreign Forces

UK Army some
US ε25,250: Army/Navy/USMC/Air
GERMANY (OP ENDURING FREEDOM): 50

Lebanon RL

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 72,100 (incl 22,600 conscripts)
Terms of Service 1 year

Army 70,000 (incl conscripts)

5 regional comd
11 mech inf bde (-) • 1 Presidential Guard bde, 1 MP bde, 1 cdo/Ranger, 5 SF regt • 1 air aslt regt • 1 mne cdo regt • 2 arty regt

EQUIPMENT

MBT 110 M-48A1/A5, 200 T-54/-55
LT TK 40 AMX-13
RECCE 60 AML, 25 *Saladin*
APC 1,164 M-113A1/A2, 81 VAB-VCI, 81 AMX-VCI, 12 Panhard M3/VTT
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 13 M-101A1; **122mm**: 32 M-1938, 24 D-30; **130mm**: 16 M-46; **155mm**: 15 Model 50, 15 M-114A1, 32 M-198
MRL 122mm: 25 BM-21
MOR 81mm: 158; **82mm**: 111; **120mm**: 100 Brandt
ATGW 30 ENTAC, 16 *Milan*, 24 BGM-71A TOW
RL 85mm: RPG-7; **89mm**: M-65
RCL 106mm: 50 M-40A1
AD GUNS 20mm; 23mm: ZU-23; **40mm**: 10 M-42A1
SAM 20 SA-7A/B

Navy 1,100

BASES Jounieh, Beirut

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7

PATROL CRAFT, INSHORE 7
5 UK *Attacker* PCI<, 2 UK *Tracker* PCI<, plus 25 armed boats

AMPHIBIOUS 2
2 *Sour* (Fr *Edic*) LST, capacity 96 tps

Air Force 1,000

All ac grounded and in store

EQUIPMENT

AC 6 *Hunter* F9, 5 *Fouga*
HEL 24 UH-1H, 1 SA-318, 3 SA-316, 5 Bell-212, 3 SA-330, 2 SA-342

TRG 3 *Bulldog*

Paramilitary ε13,000 active

INTERNAL SECURITY FORCE ε13,000 (Ministry of Interior)
(incl Regional and Beirut *Gendarmerie* coy plus Judicial Police); 60 *Chaimite* APC

CUSTOMS
2 *Tracker* PCI<, 5 *Aztec* PCI<

Opposition

MILITIAS
Most militias, except *Hizbullah*, have been substantially disbanded and hy wpn handed over to the National Army.
HIZBULLAH ('Party of God'; Shi'a, fundamentalist, pro-Ir): ε3–500 (-) active; about 2,000 in spt
EQUIPMENT arty, 107mm/122mm MRL, RL, RCL, ATGW (AT-3 *Sagger*, AT-4 *Spigot*), AA guns, SAM

Foreign Forces

UN (UNIFIL): 1,994; 4 inf bn, 1 each from **Gha**, **Ind**, **PL**, **Ukr**, plus spt units from **Fr**, **It**, **Irl**
IRAN ε150 Revolutionary Guard
SYRIA 16,000 **Beirut** elm 1 mech inf bde, 5 SF regt **Metn** elm 1 mech inf bde **Bekaa** 1 mech inf div HQ, elm 2 mech inf, elm 1 armd bde **Tripoli** 1 SF regt **Batrum** 1 SF Regt **Kfar Falous** elm 3 SF regt

Libya LAR

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 76,000
(incl ε38,000 conscripts)
Terms of service selective conscription, 1–2 years

RESERVES some 40,000
People's Militia

Army 45,000

(ε25,000 conscripts)
11 Border Def and 4 Sy Zones • 1 élite bde (regime sy force) • 10 tk bn • 10 mech inf bn • 18 inf bn • 6 para/cdo bn • 4 SSM bde • 22 arty bn • 7 AD arty bn

EQUIPMENT
MBT 500 T-55, 100 T-62, 200 T-72 (plus some 1,040 T-54/-55, 70 T-62, 115 T-72 in store†)
RECCE 50 BRDM-2, 70 EE-9 *Cascavel*
AIFV 1,000 BMP-1
APC 750 BTR-50/-60, 67 OT-62/-64, 28 M-113, 100 EE-11 *Urutu*, some BMD
TOWED ARTY some 647: **105mm**: some 42 M-101; **122mm**: 190 D-30, 60 D-74; **130mm**: 330 M-46; **152mm**: 25 M-1937
SP ARTY: 444: **122mm**: 130 2S1; **152mm**: 60 2S3, 80 DANA; **155mm**: 160 *Palmaria*, 14 M-109
MRL 107mm: ε300 Type 63; **122mm**: ε230 BM-21, ε100 RM-70, ε200 BM-11
MOR some 500 incl: **82mm; 120mm**: ε48 M-43; **160mm**: ε24 M-160
SSM launchers: 45 FROG-7, 80 *Scud*-B (SSM msl totals ε450-500)
ATGW 3,000: *Milan*, AT-3 *Sagger* (incl BRDM SP), AT-4 *Spigot*, AT-5 *Spandrel*
RL 73mm: RPG-7
RCL 84mm: *Carl Gustav*; **106mm**: 220 M-40A1
AD GUNS 600: **23mm**: ZU-23, ZSU-23-4 SP; **30mm**: M-53/59 SP; **57mm**: S-60
SAM SA-7/-9/-13, 24 quad *Crotale*
SURV RASIT (veh, arty)

Navy 8,000

(incl Coast Guard)
BASES Major Tripoli, Benghazi, Tobruk, Khums
Minor Derna, Zuwurah, Misonhah

SUBMARINES 1†
SSK 1 *Al Badr* † (FSU *Foxtrot*) with 533mm and 406mm TT (plus 4 non-op)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 1
FRIGATES 1
FFG 1 *Al Hani* (FSU *Koni*) with 4 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM, 4 ASTT, 2 ASW RL (plus 1 non-op)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9
CORVETTES 1
1 *Ean al Gazala* (FSU *Nanuchka* II) FSG with 2 × 2 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM (plus 3 non-op)
MISSILE CRAFT 8
5 *Sharaba* (Fr *Combattante* II) PFM with 4 *Otomat* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun (plus 9 non-op)
3 *Al Katum* (FSU *Osa* II) PFM with 4 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM (plus 12 non-op)

MINE WARFARE 2
MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2
2 *Ras al Gelais* (FSU *Natya*) MSO (plus 6 non-op)

AMPHIBIOUS 3
2 *Ibn Ouf* LST, capacity 240 tps, 11 tk, 1 SA-316B hel
1 FSU *Polnochny* LSM, capacity 180 tps, 6 tk (plus 2 non-op)
Plus craft: 3 LCT

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 9

1 *El Temsah* tpt, about 5 other ro-ro tpt, 1 *Zeltin* log spt; 1 ARS, 1 diving spt

NAVAL AVIATION

EQUIPMENT

7 armed hel

HELICOPTERS

7 SA-321 (Air Force assets)

COASTAL DEFENCE

1 SSC-3 *Styx* bty

Air Force 23,000

(incl Air Defence Command; ε13,000 conscripts) 380 cbt ac, 60 armed hel (many non-operational) (many ac in store) **Flying hours** 85

BBR 1 sqn with 6 Tu-22

FGA 7 sqn with 40 MiG-23BN, 15 MiG-23U, 14 *Mirage* F-1AD, 6 Su-24MK, 53 Su-20/-22

FTR 9 sqn with 45 MiG-21, 75 MiG-23, 94 MiG-25, 3 -25U, 15 *Mirage* F-1ED, 3 -BD

RECCE 2 sqn with 4* *Mirage* 5DR, 7* MiG-25R

TPT 7 sqn with 23 An-26, 12 Lockheed (7 C-130H, 2 L-100-20, 3 L-100-30), 6 G-222, 25 Il-76, 15 L-410, 2 An-124

ATTACK HEL 29 Mi-25, 31 Mi-35

TPT HEL hy 17 CH-47C **med** 34 Mi-8/17 **lt** 11 SA-316, 5 AB-206

TRG ac 90 *Galeb* G-2 **hel** 50 Mi-2 **other ac** incl 1 Tu-22, 115 L-39ZO, 20 SF-260WL

MISSILES

ASM AT-2 *Swatter* ATGW (hel-borne), AS-7, AS-9, AS-11

AAM AA-2 *Atoll*, AA-6 *Acrid*, AA-7 *Apex*, AA-8 *Aphid*, R-530, R-550 *Magic*

AIR DEFENCE COMMAND

Senezh AD comd and control system

4 bde with SA-5A: each 2 bn of 6 launchers, some 4 AD arty gun bn; radar coy

5 Regions: 5–6 bde each 18 SA-2; 2–3 bde each 12 twin SA-3; ε3 bde each 20–24 SA-6/-8

Paramilitary

CUSTOMS/COAST GUARD (Naval control)

a few patrol craft incl in naval totals, plus armed boats

Mauritania RIM

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε15,750

Terms of service conscription 24 months authorised

Army 15,000

6 Mil Regions • 7 mot inf bn • 8 garrison inf bn • 1 para/cdo bn • 1 Presidential sy bn • 2 Camel Corps bn • 3 arty bn • 4 AD arty bty • 1 engr coy • 1 armd recce sqn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 35 T-54/-55

RECCE 60 AML (20 -60, 40 -90), 10 *Saladin*, 5 *Saracen*

TOWED ARTY 105mm: 35 M-101A1/HM-2; **122mm**: 20 D-30, 20 D-74

MOR 81mm: 110; **120mm**: 30 Brandt

ATGW 50 *Milan*

RL 73mm: RPG-7

RCL 75mm: ε20 M-20; **106mm**: 40 M-40A1

AD GUNS 23mm: 20 ZU-23-2; **37mm**: 10 M-1939; **57mm**: 2 S-60; **100mm**: 12 KS-19

SAM 30 SA-7, SA-9 (reported)

Navy ε500

BASES Nouadhibou, Nouakchott

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7

PATROL CRAFT 7

OFFSHORE 2

1 *Aboubekr Ben Amer* (Fr OPV 54) PCO

1 *N'Madi* (UK *Jura*) PCO (fishery protection)

COASTAL 1

1 *El Nasr* (Fr *Patra*) PCC

INSHORE 4

4 *Mandovi* PCI<

Air Force 250

8 cbt ac, no armed hel

CCT 5 BN-2 *Defender*, 2 FTB-337 *Milirole*, 1 Basler T-67

MR 2 *Cheyenne* II

TPT 2 Cessna F-337, 1 DHC-5D, 1 *Gulfstream* II, 2 Y-12 (II)

Paramilitary ε5,000 active

GENDARMERIE (Ministry of Interior) ε3,000

6 regional coy

NATIONAL GUARD (Ministry of Interior) 2,000

plus 1,000 auxiliaries

CUSTOMS

1 *Dah Ould Bah* (Fr *Amgram* 14)

Morocco Mor

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 196,300

Terms of service conscription 18 months authorised; most enlisted personnel are volunteers

RESERVES

Army 150,000; obligation to age 50

Army 175,000

2 Comd (Northern Zone, Southern Zone) • 3 mech inf bde • 1 lt sy bde • 2 para bde • 8 mech/mot inf regt • Indep units

11 armd bn • 2 cav bn • 39 inf bn • 1 mtn inf bn • 2 para bn • 3 mot (camel corps) bn • 9 arty bn • 7 engr bn • 1 AD gp • 7 cdo units

ROYAL GUARD 1,500

1 bn, 1 cav sqn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 224 M-48A5 (in store), 420 M-60 (300 -A1, 120 -A3), 100 T-72
LT TK 100 SK-105 *Kuerassier*
RECCE 16 EBR-75, 80 AMX-10RC, 190 AML-90, 38 AML-60-7
AIFV 60 *Ratel* (30 -20, 30 -90), 45 VAB-VCI, 10 AMX-10P
APC 420 M-113A1, 320 VAB-VTT
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 30 L-118, 20 M-101, 36 M-1950; **130mm**: 18 M-46; **155mm**: 20 M-114, 35 FH-70, 26 M-198
SP ARTY 105mm: 5 Mk 61; **155mm**: 98 F-3, 44 M-109A1, 20 M-44; **203mm**: 60 M-110
MRL 122mm: 26 BM-21, 14 M-1979
MOR 81mm: 870; **120mm**: 600 Brandt (incl 20 VAB SP)
ATGW 440 *Dragon*, 80 *Milan*, 150 TOW (incl 80 on M-901), 50 AT-3 *Sagger*
RL 66mm: LAW; **89mm**: 150 3.5in M-20
RCL 106mm: 350 M-40A1
ATK GUNS 90mm: 28 M-56; **100mm**: 8 SU-100 SP
AD GUNS 14.5mm: 200 ZPU-2, 20 ZPU-4; **20mm**: 40 M-167, 60 M-163 *Vulcan* SP; **23mm**: 140 ZU-23-2; **100mm**: 17 KS-19 towed
SAM 37 M-54 SP *Chaparral*, 70 SA-7
SURV RASIT (veh, arty)
UAV R4E-50 *SkyEye*

Navy 7,800

(incl 1,500 Marines)

BASES Casablanca, Agadir, Al Hoceima, Dakhla, Tangier

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 2

FRIGATES 2
FFG 2
1 *Mohammed V* (Fr mod *Floreal*) with 2 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun, 1 AS 565 *Panther* hel
1 *Lt Col Errhamani* (Sp *Descubierta*) with *Aspide* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT (Mk 46 LWT), 1 × 2 375mm AS mor (fitted for 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 27

MISSILE CRAFT 4 *Cdt El Khattabi* (Sp *Lazaga* 58m) PFM with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun
PATROL CRAFT 23
COASTAL 17
2 *Okba* (Fr PR-72) PCC with 1 × 76mm gun
6 *LV Rabhi* (Sp 58m B-200D) PCC
4 *El Hahiq* (Dk *Osprey* 55) PCC (incl 2 with customs)
5 *Rais Bargach* (under control of fisheries dept)
INSHORE 6 *El Wacil* (Fr P-32) PFI< (incl 4 with customs)

AMPHIBIOUS 4

3 *Ben Aicha* (Fr *Champlain* BATRAL) LSM, capacity 140 tps, 7 tk
1 *Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdallah* (US Newport) LST, capacity 400 troops
Plus craft: 1 *Edic*-type LCT

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 4

2 log spt, 1 tpt, 1 AGOR (US lease)

NAVAL AVIATION

EQUIPMENT
HELICOPTERS
2 AS 565 *Panther*

MARINES (1,500)

2 naval inf bn

Air Force 13,500

95 cbt ac, 24 armed hel
Flying hours F-5 and *Mirage*: over 100
FGA 8 F-5A, 3 F-5B, 24 F-5E, 4 F-5F, 14 *Mirage* F-1EH
FTR 1 sqn with 15 *Mirage* F-1CH
RECCE 2 C-130H (with side-looking radar), 4* OV-10
EW 2 C-130 (ELINT), 2 *Falcon* 20 (ELINT)
TKR 1 Boeing 707, 2 KC-130H (tpt/tkr)
TPT 12 C-130H, 7 CN-235, 2 Do-28, 2 *Falcon 20*, 1 *Falcon 50* (VIP), 2 *Gulfstream* II (VIP), 4 *King Air* 100, 3 *King Air* 200
HELICOPTERS
ATTACK 24 SA-342 (12 with HOT, 12 with cannon)
TPT hy 7 CH-47C **med** 29 SA-330, 29 AB-205A **lt** 20 AB-206, 3 AB-212
TRG 8 AS-202, 2 CAP-10, 4 CAP-230, 10 T-34C,

14 T-37B (being replaced by K-8), 23* *Alpha Jet*
LIAISON 2 *King Air 200*, 2 UH-60 *Blackhawk*
AAM AIM-9B/D/J *Sidewinder*, R-530, R-550 *Magic*
ASM AGM-65B *Maverick* (for F-5E), HOT

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

BOSNIA (SFOR II): ε800; 1 mot inf bn **COTE D'IVOIRE** (UNOCI): 734 **DROC** (MONUC): 805 **SERBIA & MONTENEGRO** (KFOR): 279

Paramilitary 50,000 active

GENDARMERIE ROYALE 20,000

1 bde, 4 mobile gp, 1 para sqn, air sqn, coast guard unit
EQPT 18 boats **ac** 2 *Rallye* **hel** 3 SA-315, 3 SA-316, 2 SA-318, 6 *Gazelle*, 6 SA-330, 2 SA-360

FORCE AUXILIAIRE 30,000

incl 5,000 Mobile Intervention Corps

CUSTOMS/COAST GUARD

4 *Erraid* PCI, 32 boats, 3 SAR craft

Opposition

POLISARIO FRONT ε3–6,000

Mil wing of Sahrawi People's Liberation Army, org in bn
EQPT 100 T-55, T-62 tk; 50+ BMP-1, 20–30 EE-9 *Cascavel* MICV; 25 D-30/M-30 **122mm** how; 15 BM-21 **122mm** MRL; 20 **120mm** mor; AT-3 *Sagger* ATGW; 50 ZSU-23-2, ZSU-23-4 **23mm** SP AA guns; SA-6/-7/-8/-9 SAM (Captured Mor eqpt incl AML-90, *Eland* armd recce, *Ratel* 20, Panhard APC, Steyr SK-105 *Kuerassier* lt tks)

Foreign Forces

UN (MINURSO): some 27 tps, 203 mil obs in Western Sahara from 25 countries

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Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 41,700

(incl Royal Household tps, and some 2,000 foreign personnel)

Army 25,000

(regt are bn size)

1 armd, 2 inf bde HQ • 2 armd regt (3 tk sqn) • 1 armd recce regt (3 sqn) • 8 inf regt • 4 arty (2 fd, 1 med (2 bty), 1 AD (2 bty)) regt • 1 inf recce regt (3 recce coy), 2 indep recce coy • 1 fd engr regt (3 sqn) • 1 AB regt • Musandam Security Force (indep rifle coy)

EQUIPMENT

MBT 6 M-60A1, 73 M-60A3, 38 *Challenger* 2
LT TK 37 *Scorpion*
RECCE 132 VBL
APC 6 *Spartan*, 13 *Sultan*, 10 *Stormer*, 175 *Piranha* (incl variants)
TOWED ARTY 108: **105mm**: 42 ROF lt; **122mm**: 30 D-30; **130mm**: 12 M-46, 12 Type 59-1; **155mm**: 12 FH-70
SP ARTY 155mm: 24 G-6
MOR 81mm: 69; **107mm**: 20 4.2in M-30; **120mm**: 12 Brandt
ATGW 18 TOW/-2A (some SP), 32 *Milan*
RL 73mm: RPG-7; **94mm**: LAW-80
AD GUNS 23mm: 4 ZU-23-2; **35mm**: 10 GDF-005 with *Skyguard*; **40mm**: 12 Bofors L/60
SAM 20 *Javelin*, *Mistral 2* (SP), 34 SA-7

Navy 4,200

BASES Seeb (HQ), Wudam (main base), Alwi, Ghanam Island, Mussandam, Salalah

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13

CORVETTES 2 *Qahir Al Amwaj* FSG with 8 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM, 8 *Crotale* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 6 × 324mm TT, hel deck
MISSILE CRAFT 4 *Dhofar* PFM, 1 with 2 × 3 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM, 3 with 2 × 4 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM
PATROL CRAFT, COASTAL/INSHORE 7
3 *Al Bushra* (Fr P-400) PCC with 1 × 76m gun, 4 × 406mm TT
4 *Seeb* (Vosper 25m) PCI<

AMPHIBIOUS 1

1 *Nasr el Bahr* LST†, capacity 240 tps, 7 tk, hel deck
Plus craft: 3 LCM, 1 LCU

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 4

1 *Al Sultana* AK, 1 *Al Mabrukah* trg with hel deck (also used in offshore patrol role), 1 supply, 1 AGHS

Air Force 4,100

40 cbt ac, no armed hel
FGA 2 sqn, each with 8 *Jaguar* S(O) Mk 1, 4 T-2 (upgraded to S(O)1 GR-3 standard)
FGA/RECCE 12 *Hawk* 203
CCT 1 sqn with 12* PC-9, 4* *Hawk* 103
TPT 3 sqn
1 with 3 BAC-111
2 with 10 *Skyvan* 3M (7 radar-equipped, for MR), 3 C-130H

HEL 2 med tpt sqn with 19 AB-205, 3 AB-206, 3 AB-212, 5 AB-214
TRG 4 AS-202-18, 7 MFI-17B *Mushshaq*
AD 2 sqn with 40 *Rapier* SAM, *Martello* radar, 6 *Blindfire* radar
AAM AIM-9M *Sidewinder*

Royal Household 6,400

(incl HQ staff)
2 SF regt (1,000)
Royal Guard bde (5,000) 9 VBC-90 lt tk, 14 VAB-VCI, ε50 PRC WZ-551 APC, 9 VAB-VDAA, 6 PRC Type-90A MRL, *Milan* ATGW, 14 *Javelin* SAM
Royal Yacht Squadron (based Muscat) (150) 1 Royal Yacht *Al Said*, 3,800t with hel deck, 1 *Fulk Al Salamah* tps and veh tpt with up to 2 AS-332C *Puma* hel, 1 *Zinat Al Bihaar* dhow
Royal Flight (250) **ac** 2 Boeing-747 SP, 1 DC-8-73CF, 2 *Gulfstream* IV **hel** 3 AS-330, 2 AS-332C, 1 AS-332L

Paramilitary 4,400 active

TRIBAL HOME GUARD (*Firqat*) 4,000
org in teams of ε100

POLICE COAST GUARD 400
3 CG 29 PCI<, plus 14 craft

POLICE AIR WING
ac 1 Do-228, 2 CN 235M, 1 BN-2T *Islander* **hel** 2 Bell 205A, 3 Bell 214ST

Foreign Forces

US 270 **Air Force** 210 **Navy** 60

Palestinian Autonomous Areas of Areas of Gaza and Jericho PA

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE Nil
Personnel strength figures for the various Palestinian groups are not known

Paramilitary

NATIONAL FORCES (incl General Intelligence and Preventive Security): ε14,000

PUBLIC SECURITY Gaza and West Bank (under comd YASSER ARAFAT)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE (under comd YASSER ARAFAT)

CIVIL POLICE Gaza and West Bank (under comd ABU MAZAN)

PRESIDENTIAL SECURITY ε500

Others include **Coastal Police**, **Civil Defence**, **Air Force**, **Customs and Excise Police Force**, **University Security Service**
ac 1 Lockheed Jetstar II
hel 1 AB-212, 2 Mi-8, 2 Mi-17

PALESTINIAN GROUPS

PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) **Leader** Yasser Arafat
FATAH Political wing of the PLO
PLF (Palestine Liberation Front)
DFLP (Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine) **Leader** Nayef Hawatmeh **Based** Syr, RL, elsewhere **Abd Rabbu faction Based** HKJ
PFLP (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) **Leader** Ahmad Sadaat **Based** Syr, RL, Occupied Territories

GROUPS OPPOSED TO THE PLO

***FATAH* DISSIDENTS** (Abu Musa gp) **Based** Syr, RL
FRC dormant/disbanded (since 1980s)
PFLP (GC) (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command)) **Leader** Ahmad Jibril
AL SAIQA Leader al-Khadi; **Based** Syr
HAMAS
PALESTINE ISLAMIC JIHAD (PIJ) all factions **Based** Occupied Territories
PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT Abd al-Fatah Ghanim faction **Based** Syr
PLA (Palestine Liberation Army) **Based** Syr

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Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε12,400

Army 8,500

1 Royal Guard regt • 1 tk bn • 4 mech inf bn • 1 fd arty regt • 1 mor bn • 1 ATK bn • 1 SF 'bn' (coy)

EQUIPMENT

MBT 30 AMX-30
RECCE 16 VBL, 12 AMX-10RC, 8 V-150, 20 EE-9 *Cascavel*, 12 *Ferret*
AIFV 40 AMX-10P
LAV 36 *Piranha* II
APC 160 VAB, 30 AMX-VCI
TOWED ARTY 155mm: 12 G5
SP ARTY 155mm: 28 F-3
MRL 4 ASTROS II

MOR 81mm: 30 L16 (some SP); **120mm**: 15 Brandt
ATGW 100 *Milan*, 48 HOT (incl 24 VAB SP)
RCL 84mm: ε40 *Carl Gustav*

Navy ε1,800

(incl Marine Police)
BASE Doha (HQ), Halul Island

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7

MISSILE CRAFT 7
3 *Damsah* (Fr *Combattante* III) PFM with 2 × 4 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM
4 *Barzan* (UK *Vita*) PFM with 8 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM, 6 *Mistral* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun
Plus some 20 small craft operated by Marine Police

COASTAL DEFENCE

4 × 3 *quad* MM-40 *Exocet* SSM bty

Air Force 2,100

18 cbt ac, 19 armed hel
FGA/FTR 2 sqn
1 with 6 *Alpha jets*
1 with 12 *Mirage* 2000-5 (9 EDA, 3 DDA)
TPT 1 sqn with 2 Boeing 707, 1 Boeing 727, 2 *Falcon* 900, 1 *Airbus* A340
ATTACK HEL 11 SA-342L (with HOT), 8 *Commando* Mk 3 (*Exocet*)
TPT 4 *Commando* (3 Mk 2A tpt, 1 Mk 2C VIP)

MISSILES

ASM *Exocet* AM-39, HOT, *Apache*
AAM MATRA R550 *Magic*, *Mica*
SAM 9 *Roland* 2, 24 *Mistral*, 12 *Stinger*, 20 SA-7 *Grail*, 10 *Blowpipe*

Foreign Forces

US Army/Air Force/Navy/USMC ε6,540

Saudi Arabia Sau

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε124,500
(plus 75,000 active National Guard)

Army 75,000

3 armd bde (each 3 tk, 1 mech, 1 fd arty, 1 recce, 1 AD, 1 ATK bn) • 5 mech bde (each 3 mech, 1 tk, 1 fd arty, 1 AD, 1 spt bn) • 1 AB bde (2 AB bn, 3 SF coy) • 1 Royal Guard bde (3 bn) • 8 arty bn • 1 army avn comd with 2 avn bde

EQUIPMENT

MBT 315 M-1A2 *Abrams* (ε200 in store), 290 AMX-30 (50% in store), 450 M60A3
RECCE 300 AML-60/-90
AIFV 570+ AMX-10P, 400 M-2 *Bradley*
APC 3,000 M-113 A1/A2/A3 (incl variants), 150 Panhard M-3, ε40 *Al-Fahd*
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 100 M-101/-102 (in store); **155mm**: 40 FH-70 (in store), 40 M-198, 50 M-114; **203mm**: 8 M-115 (in store)
SP ARTY 155mm: 110 M-109A1B/A2, 60 GCT
MRL 60 ASTROS II
MOR 400, incl: **81mm**: (incl 70 SP); **107mm**: 4.2in M-30 (incl 150 SP); **120mm**: 110 Brandt
SSM some 10 PRC CSS-2 (40 msl)
ATGW 950 TOW/-2A (incl 200 VCC-1 SP), 1,000 M-47 *Dragon*, HOT (incl 100 AMX-10P SP)
RL 112mm: ε200 APILAS
RCL 84mm: 300 *Carl Gustav*; **90mm**: 100 M-67; **106mm**: 50 M-40A1
ATTACK HEL 12 AH-64
TPT HEL 12 S-70A-1, 22 UH-60A (4 medevac), 6 SA-365N (medevac), 15 Bell 406CS
SAM *Crotale*, 500 *Stinger*, 500 *Redeye*
SURV AN/TPQ-36/-37 (arty, mor)

Navy 15,500

(incl 3,000 Marines)
BASES Riyadh (HQ Naval Forces) **Western Fleet** Jeddah (HQ), Jizan, Al Wajh **Eastern Fleet** Jubail (HQ), Dammam, Ras al Mishab, Ras al Ghar

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 8

FRIGATES 7
FFG 7
4 *Madina* (Fr F-2000) with 8 *Otomat 2* SSM, 8 *Croatale* SAM, 1 × 100mm gun, 4 × 533mm ASTT, 1 SA 365F hel
3 *Al Riyadh* (Mod *La Fayette*) (currently being acquired)
CORVETTES 4
4 *Badr* (US *Tacoma*) FSG with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT (Mk 46 LWT)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 26

MISSILE CRAFT 9 *Al Siddiq* (US 58m) PFM with 2 × 2 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun
PATROL CRAFT 17 US Halter Marine PCI< (some with Coast Guard) plus 40 craft

MINE WARFARE 7

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 7
3 *Al Jawf* (UK *Sandown*) MHO
4 *Addriyah* (US *MSC-322*) MCC†

AMPHIBIOUS (craft only)

4 LCU, 4 LCM

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 7
2 *Boraida* (mod Fr *Durance*) AO with 1 or 2 hel, 3 AT/F, 1 ARS, 1 Royal Yacht with hel deck

NAVAL AVIATION

EQUIPMENT
21 armed hel
HELICOPTERS
19 AS-565 (4 SAR, 15 with AS-15TT ASM), 12 AS-332B/F (6 tpt, 6 with AM-39 *Exocet*)
13 Bell 406CS

MARINES (3,000)
1 inf regt (2 bn) with 140 BMR-600P

Air Force 18,000

291 cbt ac, no armed hel
FGA 4 sqn
1 with 15 F-5B/F/RF (53 F-5E on strength, but most off-line)
3 with 85 *Tornado* IDS (incl 10 IDS recce)
3 with 71 F-15S
FTR 9 sqn
1 with 22 *Tornado* ADV
5 with 84 F-15 (66 -C, 18 -D)
AEW 1 sqn with 5 E-3A
TKR 7 KE-3A, 8 KC-130H (tkr/tpt)
OCU 2 sqn with 14* F-5B
TPT 3 sqn with 38 C-130 (7 -E, 29 -H, 2 H-30), 3 L-100-30HS (hospital ac), 4 CN-235
HEL 2 sqn with 22 AB-205, 13 AB-206A, 17 AB-212, 16 AB-412 (SAR), 10 AS-532A2 (CSAR)
TRG 3 sqn with 43 *Hawk* (25 Mk 65, 18 Mk 65A) (incl aerobatic team), 2 sqn with 45 PC-9, 1 sqn with 1 *Jetstream* 31, 1 sqn with 13 Cessna 172. First of 20 *Super Mushshaq*
ROYAL FLT ac 2 Boeing-747SP, 1 Boeing-737-200, 4 BAe 125–800, 2 *Gulfstream* III, 2 *Learjet* 35, 4 VC-130H, 1 Cessna 310 **hel** 3 AS-61, AB-212, 1 S-70

MISSILES
ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*, *Sea Eagle*, ALARM
AAM AIM-9J/L/M/P *Sidewinder*, AIM-7F *Sparrow*, *Skyflash*

Air Defence Forces 16,000

33 SAM bty, 17 AN/FPS-117 radars
16 with 128 I HAWK
2-4 with 160 PAC-2 launchers
17 with 68 *Shahine* fire units and AMX-30SA 30mm SP AA guns
73 *Shahine/Crotale* fire units as static defence

EQUIPMENT
AD GUNS 20mm: 92 M-163 *Vulcan*; **30mm**: 50 AMX-30SA; **35mm**: 128; **40mm**: 70 L/70 (in store)
SAM 141 *Shahine*, 128 MIM-23B I HAWK, 40 *Crotale* 400 STINGER, 500 Redeye, 500 Mistral

National Guard 75,000

(75,000 active plus 25,000 tribal levies)
3 mech inf bde, each 4 all arms bn
5 inf bde
1 ceremonial cav sqn

EQUIPMENT
LAV 1,117 LAV (incl 384 LAV-25, 182 LAV-CP, 130 LAV-AG, 111 LAV-AT, 73 LAV-M, 47 LAV plus 190 spt vehs)
APC 290 V-150 *Commando* (plus 810 in store), 440 *Piranha*
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 40 M-102; **155mm**: 30 M-198
MOR 81mm; **120mm**: incl 73 on LAV-M
RCL 106mm: M-40A1
ATGW TOW-2A incl 111 on LAV

Paramilitary 15,500+ active

FRONTIER FORCE 10,500

COAST GUARD 4,500 (base at Azizam)
EQPT 4 *Al Jouf* PFI, about 30 PCI<, 16 hovercraft, 1 trg, 1 Royal Yacht (5,000t) with 1 Bell 206B hel, about 350 armed boats

GENERAL CIVIL DEFENCE ADMINISTRATION UNITS
10 KV-107 **hel**

SPECIAL SECURITY FORCE 500
UR-416 APC

Foreign Forces

PENINSULA SHIELD FORCE ε9,000 (to be 20,000)
military pers only
US Army/Air Force ε300

Syria Syr

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 296,800
Terms of service conscription, 30 months

RESERVES (to age 45) 354,000
Army 280,000 **Navy** 4,000 **Air Force** 70,000

Army 200,000

(incl conscripts)
3 corps HQ • 7 armd div (each 3 armd, 1 mech bde, 1 arty regt) • 3 mech div (-) (each 2 armd, 2 mech bde, 1 arty regt) • 1 Republican Guard div (3 armd, 1 mech bde, 1 arty regt) • 1 SF div (3 SF regt) • 4 indep inf bde • 1 Border Guard bde • 2 indep arty bde • 2 indep ATK bde • 10 indep SF regt • 3 SSM bde (each of 3 bn): 1 with FROG-7, 1 with *Scud*-B/-C, 1 with SS-21 • 2 coastal def SSM bde with SS-C-1B *Sepal* and SS-C-3 *Styx*

RESERVES

1 armd div HQ, 4 armd bde, 2 armd regt
31 inf, 3 arty regt

EQUIPMENT

MBT 4,600 (incl some 1,200 in static positions and in store): 2,000 T-55/MV, 1,000 T-62M/K, 1,600 T-72/-72M
RECCE 800 BRDM-2
AIFV 2,100 BMP-1, 100 BMP-2
APC some 1,600 BTR-50/-60/-70/-152
TOWED ARTY 1,630: **122mm**: 100 M-1931/-37 (in store), 150 M-1938, 600 D-30; **130mm**: 600 M-46; **152mm**: 20 D-20, 50 M-1937; **180mm**: 10 S23
SP ARTY 122mm: 380 2S1; **152mm**: 50 2S3
MRL 107mm: 200 Type-63; **122mm**: 280 BM-21
MOR 82mm: 200; **120mm**: 400 M-1943; **160mm**: 100 M-160; **240mm**: 10 M-240
SSM launchers: 18 FROG-7, some 18 SS-21, 26 *Scud*-B/-C/-D; 4 SS-C-1B *Sepal*, 6 SS-C-3 *Styx* coastal (SSM msl totals ε850)
ATGW 3,000 AT-3 *Sagger* (incl 2,500 SP), 150 AT-4 *Spigot*, 40 AT-5 *Spandrel*, AT-7 *Saxhorn*, 800 AT-10, AT-14 *Kornet* and 200 *Milan*
RL 73mm: RPG-7; **105mm**: RPG-29
AD GUNS 2,050: **23mm**: 650 ZU-23-2 towed, 400 ZSU-23-4 SP; **37mm**: 300 M-1939; **57mm**: 675 S-60; **100mm**: 25 KS-19
SAM 4,000 SA-7, 160 SA-8, 20 SA-9, 20 SA-11, 35 SA-13, 100 SA-14, SA-18

Navy 7,600

BASES Latakia, Tartus, Minet el-Baida

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 2

FRIGATES 2
FF 2 FSU *Petya* III with 5 × 533mm TT, 4 ASW RL†

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20

MISSILE CRAFT 12
12 FSU *Osa* I and II PFM with 4 SS-N-2 *Styx* SSM
PATROL CRAFT, INSHORE 8
8 FSU *Zhuk* PFI<

MINE WARFARE 5

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 5
1 FSU T-43 MSO, 1 *Sonya* MSC, 3 *Yevgenya* MSI

AMPHIBIOUS 3

3 *Polnochny* LSM, capacity 100 tps, 5 tk

SUPPORT AND MISCellaneous 4

1 spt, 1 trg, 1 div spt, 1 AGOR

NAVAL AVIATION

EQUIPMENT
16 armed hel
HELICOPTERS
ASW 20 Mi-14, 5 Ka-28 (Air Force manpower)

Air Force 35,000

520 cbt ac; 71 armed hel (some may be in store)
Flying hours 30
FGA 9 sqn
5 with 50 Su-22, 2 with 60 MiG-23 BN, 2 with 20 Su-24
FTR 16 sqn
8 with 102 MiG-21, 5 with 107 MiG-23, 2 with 30 MiG-25, 1 with 42 MiG-29A, 8 Su-27 reported
RECCE 6* MiG-25R, 40* MiG-21H/J
TPT ac 4 An-26, 2 *Falcon* 20, 4 Il-76, 6 Yak-40, 1 *Falcon* 900, 4 Tu-134 **hel** 20 Mi-2, 138 Mi-8/-17
ATTACK HEL 36 Mi-25, SA-342L
TRG incl 23* L-39, 35 MBB-223, 20* MiG-21U, 6* MiG-23UM, 2* MiG-25U, 6* MiG-29UB, 6 *Mushshaq*, 6* Su-22

MISSILES

ASM AS-7 *Kerry*, AS-10 *Karen*, AS-11 *Kilter*, AS-12, AS-14 *Kedge*, HOT
AAM AA-2 *Atoll*, AA-6 *Acrid*, AA-7 *Apex*, AA-8 *Aphid*, AA-10 *Alamo*

Air Defence Command ε54,200

2 AD div, 25 AD bde (some 150 SAM bty) (23mm, 130mm)
Some 560 SA-2/-3, 220 SA-6 and 4,000 AD arty
2 SAM regt (each 2 bn of 2 bty) with some 48 SA-5

Forces Abroad

LEBANON 16,000; 1 mech div HQ, elm 1 armd, 4 mech inf bde, elm 10 SF, 2 arty regt

Paramilitary ε108,000

GENDARMERIE 8,000 (Ministry of Interior)

WORKERS' MILITIA (PEOPLE'S ARMY) (*Ba'ath* Party)
ε100,000

Foreign Forces

UN (UNDOF): 1,029 tps; contingents from **A** 364 **Ca** 186 **J** 30 N 1 **Pl** 356 **Slvk** 92
RUSSIA ε150 advisers, mainly AD

Tunisia Tn

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε35,000
(incl ε23,400 conscripts)
Terms of service 12 months selective

Army 27,000

(incl 22,000 conscripts)
3 mech bde (each with 1 armd, 2 mech inf, 1 arty, 1 AD regt) • 1 Sahara bde • 1 SF bde • 1 engr regt

EQUIPMENT

MBT 54 M-60A3, 30 M-60A1
LT TK 54 SK-105 *Kuerassier*
RECCE 24 *Saladin*, 45 AML-90
APC 140 M-113A1/A2, 18 EE-11 *Urutu*, 110 Fiat F-6614
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 48 M-101A1/A2; **155mm**: 12 M-114A1, 57 M-198
MOR 81mm: 95; **107mm**: 78 4.2in (some SP); **120mm**: 18 Brandt
ATGW 100 TOW (incl 35 M-901 ITV), 500 *Milan*
RL 89mm: 300 LRAC-89, 300 3.5in M-20
RCL 57mm: 140 M-18; **106mm**: 70 M-40A1
AD GUNS 20mm: 100 M-55; **37mm**: 15 Type-55/-65
SAM 48 RBS-70, 25 M-48 *Chaparral*
SURV RASIT (veh, arty)

Navy ε4,500

(incl ε700 conscripts)
BASES Bizerte, Sfax, Kelibia

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 19

MISSILE CRAFT 6
3 *La Galite* (Fr *Combattante* III) PFM with 8 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun
3 *Bizerte* (Fr *P-48*) PFM with 8 SS-12M SSM
PATROL, COASTAL/INSHORE 13
3 *Utique* (mod PRC *Shanghai* II) PCC, some 10 PCI<

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 2

1 *Salambo* (US *Conrad*) survey/trg, 1 AGS

Air Force 3,500

(incl 700 conscripts); 29 cbt ac, 15 armed hel
FGA 12 F-5E/F
CCT 3 MB-326K, 2 MB-326L
TPT 7 C-130B, 1 C-130E, 2 C-130H, 1 *Falcon* 20, 3 LET-410, 2 G-222
LIAISON 2 S-208M
TRG 10 SF-260, 5 MB-326B, 12* L-59
ARMED HEL 5 SA-341 (attack) 10 HH-3 (ASW)
TPT HEL 1 wg with 15 AB-205, 6 AS-350B, 1 AS-365, 6 SA-313, 3 SA-316, 10 UH-1H, 2 UH-1N
AAM AIM-9J *Sidewinder*

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 3 obs
DROC (MONUC): 497 incl 27 obs **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 2 obs

Paramilitary 12,000

NATIONAL GUARD 12,000 (Ministry of Interior)
incl Coastal Patrol with 5 (ex-GDR) *Kondor* I-class PCC, 5 (ex-GDR) *Bremse*-class PCI<, 4 *Gabes* PCI<, plus some 10 other PCI< **ac** 5 P-6B **hel** 8 SA-318/SA-319

United Arab Emirates UAE

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

The Union Defence Force and the armed forces of the UAE (Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Ras Al Khaimah, Fujairah, Ajman, Umu al-Qaywayn and Sharjah) were formally merged in 1976 and centred on Abu Dhabi. Dubai still maintains independent forces, as do other emirates to a lesser degree.

ACTIVE ε50,500 (perhaps 30% expatriates)

Army 44,000

(incl **Dubai** 15,000) **GHQ** Abu Dhabi
INTEGRATED 1 Royal Guard 'bde' • 2 armd bde • 3 mech inf bde • 2 inf bde • 1 arty bde (3 regt)
NOT INTEGRATED 2 mech inf bde (Dubai)

EQUIPMENT

MBT 45 AMX-30, 36 OF-40 Mk 2 (*Lion*), 388 *Leclerc*
LT TK 76 *Scorpion*
RECCE 49 AML-90, 20 *Saladin* (in store), 20 *Ferret* (in store), 24 VBL
AIFV 15 AMX-10P, 415 BMP-3
APC 80 VCR (incl variants), 370 Panhard M-3, 120 EE-11 *Urutu*, 136 AAPC (incl 53 engr plus other variants), 64 TPz-1 *Fuchs*, 90 BTR-3U *Guardian*
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 73 ROF lt; **130mm**: 20 PRC Type-59-1
SP ARTY 155mm: 18 Mk F-3, 78 G-6, 85 M-109A3
MRL 70mm: 18 LAU-97; **122mm**: 48 FIROS-25 (ε24 op), PRC Type-90 (reported); **300mm**: 6 *Smerch* 9A52
MOR 81mm: 114 L16, 20 Brandt; **120mm**: 21 Brandt
SSM 6 *Scud*-B (up to 20 msl)

ATGW 230 *Milan*, *Vigilant* (in store), 25 TOW, 50 HOT (20 SP)
RCL 84mm: 250 *Carl Gustav*; **106mm**: 12 M-40
AD GUNS 20mm: 42 M-3VDA SP;
30mm: 20 GCF-BM2
SAM 20+ *Blowpipe*, 20 *Mistral*

Navy ε2,500

BASE Abu Dhabi
NAVAL FACILITIES Dalma, Mina Zayed **Dubai** Mina Rashid, Mina Jabal **Ras al-Khaimah** Mina Sakr **Sharjah** Mina Khalid, Khor Fakkan

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 2

FRIGATES 2
FFG 2 *Abu Dhabi* (NL *Kortenaer*) with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, 8 *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 4 × 324mm TT, 2 AS565 hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 16

CORVETTES 2 *Muray Jip* FSG (Ge Lürssen 62m) with 2 × 2 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM, 1 SA-316 hel
MISSILE CRAFT 8
6 *Ban Yas* (Ge Lürssen TNC-45) PFM with 2 × 2 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun
2 *Mubarraz* (Ge Lürssen 45m) PFM with 2 × 2 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun
PATROL, COASTAL 6
6 *Ardhana* (UK Vosper 33m) PCC

AMPHIBIOUS (craft only)
3 *Al Feyi* LCT, 2 other LCT

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 2
1 div spt, 1 AT

NAVAL AVIATION

EQUIPMENT
HELICOPTERS
4 SA-316 *Alouette*, 7 AS 585 *Panther*
(7 AS-332F Super Puma in ASuW role)

Air Force 4,000

(incl Police Air Wing) 106 cbt ac, 59 armed hel
Flying hours 110
FGA 3 sqn
1 with 9 *Mirage* 2000E, 5 *Mirage* 2000-9
1 with 17 *Hawk* 102
1 with 17 *Hawk* Mk 63/63A/63C (FGA/trg)
FTR 1 sqn with 22 *Mirage* 2000 EAD
CCT 1 sqn with 8 MB-326 (2 -KD, 6 -LD), 5 MB-339A
OCU 5* *Hawk* Mk 61, 4* MB-339A, 6* *Mirage* 2000 DAD
RECCE 8* *Mirage* 2000 RAD
TPT incl 1 BN-2, 4 C-130H, 1 L-100-30, 4 C-212, 7 CN-235M-100, 4 Il-76 (on lease), 1 An-124
HELICOPTERS
ATTACK 5 AS-332F (anti-ship, 3 with *Exocet* AM-39), 10 SA-342K (with HOT), 7 SA-316/-319 (with AS-11/-12), 30 AH-64A, 7 AS-565 *Panther*
TPT 2 AS-332 (VIP), 1 AS-350, 30 Bell (8 -205, 9 -206, 5 -206L, 4 -214, 1 -407, 3 -412), 10 SA-330, 2 *King Air* 350 (VIP)
SAR 3 Bo-105, 3 *Agusta* -109 K2
TRG 30 PC-7, 5 SF-260 (4 -TP, 1 -W), 12 Grob G-115TA

MISSILES
ASM HOT, AS-11/-12, AS-15 *Exocet* AM-39, *Hellfire*, *Hydra*-70, PGM1, PGM2
AAM R-550 *Magic*, AIM 9L, *Mica*

AIR DEFENCE
2 AD bde (3 bn)
3 bn I *Hawk*
3 bn short-range SAM – *Rapier*, *Crotale*, RBS-70, *Mistral*, *Javelin*, *Igla*

Paramilitary

COAST GUARD (Ministry of Interior)
some 40 PCI<, plus boats

Foreign Forces

US Air Force 1,300

Yemen, Republic of Ye

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 66,700
(incl conscripts)
Terms of service conscription, 2 years

RESERVES perhaps 40,000

Army 60,000

(incl conscripts)
8 armd bde • 16 inf bde • 6 mech bde • 2 AB/cdo bde • 1 SSM bde • 3 arty bde • 1 central guard force • 1 SF bde • 6 AD bde: 4 AAA, 1 SAM bn

EQUIPMENT
MBT 790: 30 T-34, 450 T-54/-55, 200 T-62, 50 M-60A1, 60 T-72
RECCE 80 AML-90, 50 BRDM-2
AIFV 200 BMP-1/-2
APC 60 M-113, 650 BTR-40/-60/-152 (150 op)
TOWED ARTY 310: **105mm**: 25 M-101A1; **122mm**: 30 M-1931/37, 40 M-1938, 130 D-30; **130mm**: 60

M-46; **152mm**: 10 D-20; **155mm**: 15 M-114
SP ARTY 122mm: 25 2S1
ASLT GUNS 100mm: 30 SU-100
COASTAL ARTY 130mm: 36 SM-4-1
MRL 122mm: 280 BM-21 (150 op); **140mm**: 14 BM-14
MOR ε502 incl **81mm**: 200; **82mm**: 90 M-43; **107mm**: 12; **120mm**: 100; **160mm**: ε100
SSM 12 FROG-7, 10 SS-21, 6 *Scud*-B (ε33 msls)
ATGW 12 TOW, 24 *Dragon*, 35 AT-3 *Sagger*
RL 66mm: M72 LAW; **73mm**: RPG-7
RCL 75mm: M-20; **82mm**: B-10; **107mm**: B-11
ATK GUNS 85mm: D-44; **100mm**: 20 M-1944
AD GUNS 20mm: 50 M-167, 20 M-163 *Vulcan* SP; **23mm**: 100 ZSU-23-2, 50 ZSU-23-4; **37mm**: 150 M-1939; **57mm**: 120 S-60; **85mm**: 40 KS-12
SAM ε800: SA-7/-9/-13/-14

Navy 1,700

BASES Aden, Hodeida, **minor** Al Mukalla, Perim Island, Socotra (these have naval spt eqpt)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11

MISSILE CRAFT 6
3 *Huangfen* with C-801 SSM (only 4 C-801 between the 3 craft)
1 *Tarantul* 1 PFM with 4 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM (plus 1 non-op)
2 *Osa II* PFM with SS-N-2C SSM
plus 6 boats

PATROL, INSHORE 5
2 *Sana'a* (US *Broadsword* 32m) (1 non-op) PFI, 3 FSU *Zhuk* PFI<

MINE WARFARE 6

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 6
1 FSU *Natya* MSO
5 FSU *Yevgenya* MHC

AMPHIBIOUS 1
1 *Ropucha* LST, capacity 190tps/10 tks
plus craft: 2 FSU *Ondatra* LCM
4 Pl NS-717 LCU

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 2
2 *Toplivo* AOT

Air Force 5,000 (incl Air Defence)

72 cbt ac (plus some 40 in store), 8 attack hel
FGA 10 F-5E, 30 Su-20/-22
FTR 16 MiG-21, 10 MiG-29 (8 -A, 2 -UB)
TPT 2 An-12, 6 An-26, 3 C-130H, 4 IL-14, 3 IL-76
HEL 2 AB-212, 9 Mi-8, 1 AB-47, 8 Mi-35 (attack)
TRG 2* F-5B, 4* MiG-21U, 14 YAK-11, 12 L-39C, 12 Zlin 242

AIR DEFENCE 2,000
SAM some SA-2, SA-3, SA-6, SA-7, SA-9, SA-13, SA-14
AAM AA-2 *Atoll*, AIM-9 *Sidewinder*

Paramilitary 70,000

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR FORCES 50,000

TRIBAL LEVIES at least 20,000

COAST GUARD
(slowly being established)
5 Fr *Interceptor* PCI<

Central and **South Asia**

REGIONAL TRENDS

Conflict continues to bedevil the region, with counter-insurgent and anti-terrorist operations remaining the focus for many governments. The peace process in Sri Lanka remains fragile; sporadic violence and deep-seated disagreement amongst factional leaders and politicians makes a quick resolution unlikely. Meanwhile, the Maoist guerrilla campaign in Nepal has spread across the country with government forces under increasing pressure as casualty numbers rise and disruption to everyday social and business life heightens.

However, India and Pakistan have entered a period of rapprochement and talks on Kashmir are proceeding despite a change of government in New Delhi and continuing violence in Jammu and Kashmir. At the same time, both countries are continuing to develop their strategic forces.

Afghanistan continues to be pivotal to events in Central Asia. Pakistan has adopted an increasing role in combating Taliban and al-Qaeda elements operating internally and from across the Afghan frontier, while US and coalition operations are now moving into their third year. Military operations against this threat are continuing in southern and south-eastern Afghan provinces, as well as in the tribal areas of Pakistan. NATO is now in command of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and has the challenge of bringing enough security to the country to facilitate the peaceful conduct of presidential elections, scheduled for October 2004, and assembly elections in Spring 2005.

The countries of Central Asia are awaiting the outcome of these events, harbouring concerns that Islamist extremism may return. **Uzbekistan** in particular – having suffered a wave of terrorist attacks in March – fears a resurgence of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) also known as the Islamic Movement of Turkestan. Meanwhile, Tashkent may be moving away from a close alliance with Washington, shifting more towards Moscow. This has much to do with the general Central Asian fear that the US is unlikely to stay in the region in the long term.

However, despite these immediate security issues, there is growing awareness that other challenges assume greater importance in the future. Water resources are likely to emerge as a key destabilising factor in Central Asian politics, with consequences beyond the region. Surveys have shown that regional glaciers feeding the main water sources will have disappeared in approximately 20 years, while the Aral Sea continues to shrink. Water-related issues between Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan are becoming more contentious as the ageing Uzbek water infrastructure deteriorates, with Soviet-era canal systems failing. Moreover, a project which is being planned by Turkmen president, Sapamurat Niyazov, makes these future difficulties plain: Turkmenistan is planning to build the 'Golden Era Lake' to the east of Ashkhabad, holding some 150 billion cubic meters of water from the Amu Darya River – a water source that provides most of the water to Uzbekistan and northern Afghanistan as well as Turkmenistan.

Nonetheless, for the immediate future, **Afghanistan** remains the focus of Central Asian security concerns, driving the regional agenda and fuelling insecurity. Despite continuous search and destroy operations by US-led forces in southern and south-eastern provinces, the twin objectives of killing or capturing the leaders of al-Qaeda and the Taliban are proving elusive. Chances of success are not helped by local doubt over the long-term commitment of the US and the fear that once the immediate objectives of killing or capturing Taliban and al-Qaeda leaders are achieved, the US military will depart, leaving Afghanistan to an uncertain fate. In March 2004 the US sent 2,000 to participate in *Operation Mountain Storm*, which focused on the south-east of the country; they joined the almost 12,000 US troops already in Afghanistan who had been involved in previous operations such as *Operation Avalanche* in December 2003. At the same time, some 5,000–7,500 Pakistani personnel conducted operations on the other side of the border in Southern Waziristan, particularly around the town of Wana. Despite several arrests by Pakistani

forces and a number of casualties on both sides, the operation did not break down Taliban and al-Qaeda operating structures to the degree intended. Subsequent similar operations were also inconclusive. Nevertheless, the pressure being exerted on anti-reconstruction elements in Afghanistan has restricted insurgent attacks largely to the southern provinces. But this has been at considerable cost to Islamabad, and has contributed to President Pervez Musharraf's somewhat precarious position. Actions in the North-west Frontier Province's tribal areas have alienated its inhabitants, who have witnessed the first encroachments on their fiercely guarded autonomy since Pakistan's independence in 1948.

The command of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) passed to NATO in August 2003, with Eurocorps providing the command element, under French Lieutenant General Jean-Louis Py, from August 2004. With NATO member states proving reluctant to give ISAF the necessary personnel and support to allow a proper expansion of its activities outside Kabul, operations have been limited to the provision of nine Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) in the northern Tajik, Uzbek and Hazara areas. Limiting operations to these locations has given the impression that international aid is being focused on the former 'Northern Alliance' areas, at the expense of the ethnic majority Pashtun regions in the south. Compounding this, insecurity in these ethnic majority Pashtun areas has meant that reconstruction there will be difficult to achieve for some time. This insecurity has also meant that voter registration drives, necessary to ensure that these areas participate fully in the upcoming elections, have been problematical. The second ballot – for an elected assembly – has been postponed until Spring 2005 to allow more time for the restoration of security and improvement of voter registration levels. Meanwhile, President Hamid Karzai is expected to win the scheduled October 2004 presidential elections.

The illicit trade in drugs from Afghanistan is possibly the largest security problem confronting the Afghan government and the international community. Efforts to reduce the volumes of opium and, increasingly, heroin, leaving the country have been largely ineffective. The UN Office on Drugs and Crime's 2003 Opium Survey concluded that, in that year, Afghanistan produced three-quarters of the world's opium, generating $2.3bn in revenue – just under half the country's legitimate GDP. Poppy cultivation had increased 8%, from 74,000 hectares in 2002 to 80,000 in 2003, and has spread to 28 of the 32 provinces; opium production increased by 6%. James Moseley, US Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, said he expected the 2004 Afghan poppy harvest to be 50% larger than that in 2003. Furthermore, there are indications of new routes being opened and formerly minor trade routes expanding, both to the south through Pakistan and India, and westwards through Iran and Iraq.

The ongoing insurgency, and Afghanistan's unresolved future, creates an atmosphere of uncertainty in other Central Asian countries. A resurgence of extremist violence in **Uzbekistan** in March and April 2004 saw a bomb explosion at a residential facility in the Romitan District of Bukhara as well as, for the first time, suicide bomb attacks. Two of these occurred at the Chorsu market in Tashkent – one on 29 March, and one on 1 April. On 30 March 2004, 20 suicide bombers blew themselves up in a Tashkent house which had been surrounded by security forces. In all, 47 died in this violence, which suggested a return to activity by the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), re-named the Islamic Movement of Turkestan (IMT). It also raised the possibility that splinter groups may have broken away from Hizb-ut-Tahrir (see page 371) to join al-Qaeda in armed hostilities**.** The government response to the attacks was immediate and ruthless, and it resulted in increased criticism of president Karimov's regime by the West for the sweeping arrests which followed. Moscow, on the other hand, quickly offered assistance to Tashkent's anti-terror campaign – a move which increased the perception that Karimov is favouring Russia over the US. In a further move, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) has opened a Regional Anti-Terrorist Centre (RATC) in Tashkent, which gives Uzbekistan a more emphatic role in this Russian and Chinese-centred organisation. In July 2004, Uzbekistan's troubled human-rights record prompted the US State Department to refuse the certification of foreign aid totalling up to $18 million. Nevertheless, the US continues to maintain its base at Khanabad, and has given Tashkent aid for internal and border security purposes. Thus, despite

uncertain international relationships, Uzbek–Western cooperation remains strong on security issues. The establishment of a NATO Partnership for Peace (PfP) centre was discussed on 29 February 2004, and Tashkent signed a Partnership Cooperation Agreement with the EU on 5 May 2004.

In **Kyrgyzstan** there is also emerging competition between Western and Russian influence. The coalition airbase at Manas, originally designated as a base for the support of operations in Afghanistan (a role it maintains), now hosts some 1,000 US troops; the Kyrgyz government has agreed that it be used for another three years. Manas is being considered as a US Forward Operating Location or Cooperative Security Location under the Pentagon's Global Posture Review (see page 14). At the Kant airbase, some 12 kilometres from Manas, Russia now maintains around 500 service personnel along with 20 aircraft – part of the Collective Security Treaty Organisation's (CSTO) Collective Rapid Deployment Force (CRDF). In a two-phase exercise, which took place in Kazakhstan and Kyrgystan from 2–6 August, CSTO forces exercised in a counterterrorist scenario set in the Ferghana region. Two thousand troops from Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, and Tajikistan took part in the exercise, supported by 25 combat aircraft and helicopters. **Tajikistan** is also witnessing a competition for influence between Russia and the US. While a gradual transfer of responsibility to Tajik border guards has been taking place this year, the Russian army's 11,500-strong 201 Motor Rifle Division (MRD) will – as of autumn 2004 – remain to man a permanent base, and Russian border guards will remain to advise Tajik border personnel. At the same time, the US and coalition base at Kulyab may come under consideration as part of the US basing plan, like Manas. The presence of both of these bases on China's western border, and within the CSTO's southern region, may in the future give cause for competition between the US, China and Russia.

In **Kazakhstan**, close cooperation with external powers over energy issues is essential to its security. Astana maintains close and active defence arrangements with Russia through the CSTO, China through the SCO, and NATO through PfP and bilateral programmes. The Caspian Sea plays a key role in the Kazakh defence reform programme with a number of initiatives ongoing or under discussion: the Kazakh armed forces are seeking to develop a rapid response force interoperable with foreign forces, including NATO's, for the protection of oil installations in the Caspian Sea.

SOUTH ASIA

India and Pakistan

An improvement in relations between India and Pakistan was assisted by the resumption of an official dialogue in June 2004. This followed 18 February's exploratory 'talks on talks' where the two sides agreed to restart a bilateral 'composite dialogue', coming on the heels of the 6 January summit of the South-east Asian Association for Regional Cooperation in Islamabad. Transportation links have reopened and 'flag' meetings between local army units along the Line of Control (LoC) in the disputed territory of Kashmir have once again taken place. Meetings on nuclear confidence-building measures (CBMs) began on 19 June, following a general election victory by the Congress-led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) coalition and the appointment of Manmohan Singh as prime minister.

In **Kashmir,** the ceasefire along the LoC and Siachen Glacier has held since 25 November, ending years of cross-border artillery and small arms exchanges in these areas. In addition, cross-border infiltration into Indian-administered Kashmir has declined during 2004, and is expected to be further reduced upon the completion of a 600km multi-layered fence on the Indian side of the LoC. On 28 June, India and Pakistan held the first round of talks on Kashmir as part of the 'composite dialogue'. However, July saw continuing violence in Indian-administered Kashmir, indicating that the peace process remains fragile – particularly given the presence of some 1,500–2,000 militants in this area. But 9 August 2004, Pakistani authorities arrested Maulana Fazl-Ur Rahman Khalil, leader of Harakat al-Mujahedin, a group which has carried out attacks against Indian forces in Kashmir.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Missiles

In July 2004, **India** carried out the third annual flight–test of the *Agni* I medium-range (700km) ballistic missile (see Table 4), and plans to run its first test of the longer range *Agni* III ballistic missile (estimated at 3,000km) in 2004–05. Short-range *Prithvi* I and II missiles were tested in March and July 2004 from mobile launchers. In addition, the Indian government decided to raise two *Agni* missile groups in 2005 as well as two new *Prithvi* short-range missile groups. These units will be introduced into service in the army instead of the air force although all strategic forces will be managed by the recently established Strategic Forces Command.

The joint Indo–Russian cruise missile development programme passed through two critical phases. Following the seventh test of the naval version of the 290km *BrahMos* cruise missile on 13 June 2004 (four tests took place from October 2003–June 2004) (see Table 4), the government announced that development tests for the naval version of the missile were now complete. A report followed, noting that joint production of the missile is to commence in late 2004, with some of the navy's frigates and destroyers carrying them from 2005. The *BrahMos* supersonic cruise missile, which has a nascent nuclear capability, is a combination of Russian design and propulsion technology, with Indian software and guidance systems.

Pakistan tested its longest-range ballistic missile – *Shaheen* II (*Hatf* VI), a solid-fuelled, two-stage, nuclear-capable missile - for the first time on March 9, 2004. The *Shaheen* II has an estimated range of up to 2,500km. Pakistan also carried out three successive tests of its short-range *Hatf* III (*Ghaznavi*) and medium-range *Shaheen* I (*Hatf* IV) missiles in October 2003, and conducted two flight tests of the medium-range (1,300km) *Ghauri* I in May–June 2004 (see Table 4). Apart from proving technical requirements, these tests demonstrated a political determination to continue Pakistan's nuclear weapon programme despite the international furore surrounding A.Q. Khan's clandestine proliferation activities.

Since the Lahore Agreement of 21 February 1999, both New Delhi and Islamabad have normally given each other – and P-5 member states – advanced notification of ballistic missile flight tests. However, there have been several instances of confusion and misunderstanding, along with allegations of non-notifications and short flight times. Because of these concerns, both sides agreed to conclude an agreement containing technical parameters regarding the pre-notification of missile flight testing, at the talks on nuclear CBMs on 19–20 June 2004.

Missile defence

India's interest in ballistic missile defence (BMD) is largely driven by political concerns, and Indian BMD developments are not a high priority for the Indian Defence Research & Development Organisation, which has several competing budgetary programmes. The only related acquisition of significance have been two Elta *Green Pine* early warning and fire control radars, reportedly purchased from Israel in 2002. The 3 *Phalcon* AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control Systems) systems ordered in March 2004 for $1.1bn – and intended for mounting on ex-Russian Il-76 aircraft – have a limited role in the detection of missile launches. But New Delhi is willing to wait, in case practical technological anti-missile solutions emerge. Moreover, the priority assigned to missile defence may change depending upon Beijing's response to the emerging US BMD programme.

Maritime

In January 2004, India finalised a $1.5 billion deal with Russia for the *Admiral Gorshkov*, a 17-year-old 44,570-tonne *Kiev*-class aircraft carrier, as well as 16–20 MiG-29K combat aircraft and 4–5 Kamov Ka-28/31 ASW helicopters (see page 310–311). Although the refurbished carrier is expected to arrive in Mumbai only in 2008–09, it will significantly boost the navy's integral air power and enable it to operate a two-carrier

Table 4 **Selected Missile Flight Tests, South Asia, 2003–04**

Date	Missile	Nature	Range km	Payload kg	Test site • Status
India: ballistic missiles					
23 Jan 2004	***Prithvi* I**	SSM	150	1,000	Integrated Test Range (ITR), Chandipur-on-sea (15km from Balasore), Orissa, eastern India • Inducted in 222 and 333 Msl gps (MG) (approved new 444 and 555 MGs) controlled by the Army
19 Mar 2004	***Prithvi* II**	SSM	250	500	ITR • Development/Test
3 Jul 2004	***Agni* I**	SSM	700	1,000	Wheeler Island, 10km off the eastern coast (70km south of Chandipur-on-sea), Orissa, eastern India • Inducted in 334 MG – controlled by the Army
India: cruise missiles					
29 Oct 2003	***BrahMos***	Cruise	290	300	ITR, Chandipur-on-sea • Serial production – to be deployed in navy on surface warships in 2005
9 Nov 2003	***BrahMos***	Cruise	290	300	Mobile launcher at ITR • As above
23 Nov 2003	***BrahMos***	Cruise	290	300	At sea – Bay of Bengal from INS Rajput • As above
13 Jun 2004	***BrahMos***	Cruise	290	300	Mobile launcher at ITR • As above
Pakistan: ballistic missiles					
3 Oct 2003	***Hatf* III (*Ghaznavi*/M-11)**	SSM	280	500	Flight Test Range, Sonmiani Beach (50 kms west of Karachi, Sindh) • Inducted into the army's Strategic Force Command
8 Oct2003	***Shaheen* I(*Hatf* IV)**	SSM	750	500	Flight Test Range, Sonmiani Beach • Inducted into the army's Strategic Force Command March 2003
14 Oct 2003	***Shaheen* I(*Hatf* IV)**	SSM	750	500	Flight Test Range, Sonmiani Beach • As above
9 Mar2004	***Shaheen* II (*Hatf* VI)**	SSM	2,000–2,500	1,000	Flight Test Range, Sonmiani Beach (first missile test towards Arabian Sea) • Development/test
29 May 2004	***Ghauri* I (*Hatf* V/*No-Dong*)**	SSM	1,300	1,000	Mashhood Test Firing Range, Tilla Jogian, Jhelum (25km west of Jhelum city, Punjab) • Inducted into the army's Strategic Force Command in January 2003
4 Jun 2004	***Ghauri* I (*Hatf* V/*No-Dong*)**	SSM	1,300	1,000	Mashhood Test Firing Range, Tilla Jogian, Jhelum • As above

India is developing

- *Agni* III: a surface-to-surface ballistic missile with a range of 3,000km and unknown payload.
- *Sagarika*: a submarine-launched-ballistic missile with a range of 300–350km and unknown payload.

Pakistan is developing

Ghauri III : a surface-to-surface ballistic missile with an estimated range of 3,000km and unknown payload.

centred naval force in the future. In April 2004, the Indian navy released a declassified version of its new maritime doctrine. Urging the development of a 'non-provocative' submarine-based nuclear deterrent – for a 'truly independent' foreign policy' – it reflected a new-found urgency to acquire a naval nuclear capability, through the ongoing development of the Indian nuclear submarine programme, euphemistically called the Advanced Technology Vessel (ATV) Project. An alternative that has been reported could be the 10-year lease of two nuclear-powered *Akula*-class nuclear-powered submarines from Russia. The new doctrine also reflected the navy's growing reach and sustainability: New Delhi increasingly perceives the area stretching from the Persian Gulf to the Malacca Strait as its 'strategic neighbourhood'. The new naval chief, Admiral Arun Prakash, also stressed the development of a 'network centric' navy, by interlinking long-range naval missiles, radars and sensors through a dedicated communication satellite.

Aerospace

India's largest-ever arms deal with Israel was concluded in February 2004 with the aforementioned $1.1bn purchase of three sophisticated *Phalcon* Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) units to be mounted on modified ex-Russian IL-76 aircraft. *Phalcon* will allow India to detect aircraft deep in Pakistani and Chinese territory. The following month, India signed the much-delayed $1.45bn deal for 66 BAE *Hawk* advanced jet aircraft with the UK.

Land forces

The first five indigenously manufactured *Arjun* main battle tanks were introduced into the 43rd Armoured Division in early August 2004. Serial production of the tanks, which are equipped with 120mm main weapon, day and night stabilised sights, and special *kanchan* armour, is to begin shortly.

DEFENCE COOPERATION

India is developing its defence cooperation programmes on the basis of bilateral deals with key regional actors. Attempts over many years to establish an India–US 'strategic relationship', are proceeding: in support of the 'war on terror', India has made naval yards available to US ships in the Arabian Sea, and has provided escorts for US ships passing through the Malacca Strait. This cooperation provided the basis for a growing military-to-military relationship, with Indo–US army, navy, air and special forces exercises taking place. In February 2004, for example, *Cope India*, the first air combat exercise involving the two countries' air forces took place, with Indian *Mirage*, MiG, and Sukhoi fighter aircraft and US F-15s participating. Additionally, the countries signed, in January 2004, an agreement on civilian nuclear and space programmes, high technology trade and missile defence.

The first **Sino-Indian** joint naval exercise took place off Shanghai in November 2003, and was preceded by a Chinese naval exercise with Pakistan. In March 2004, the Chinese defence minister, Cao Gangchuan, visited Pakistan and India – the first such visit in nearly a decade.

Ariel Sharon visited India in September 2003. This first visit by an Israeli prime minister took place against a backdrop of growing military and intelligence ties between the two countries, especially in the realm of sophisticated technology and hardware.

Armaments of Soviet and Russian origin comprise nearly 70% of India's total inventory. Given this fact, the strong Indo–Russian defence relationship will continue, especially when it comes to the supply of spare parts and modernisation or upgrades of weaponry. Nonetheless, ties are expected to gradually change focus – from a relationship based on arms purchasing and supply or licensed-production, to one of joint research, development and armament production. The joint development and production of the *BrahMos* supersonic cruise missile is a case in point, and joint defence projects are of increasing complexity and technological sophistication, concerning other projects like a fifth generation joint strike fighter.

Pakistan has also begun to develop new military relationships, apart from its traditional ties with China. The growing relationship with **Russia,** which is manifest in the transfer of arms – exemplified by the acquisition of 13 Mi-8/17 helicopters in 2004 – is an indication of a growing Russian–Pakistani defence relationship. This may provide Russia additional influence with Islamabad.

On a visit to the region in March 2004, US Secretary of State Colin Powell granted **Pakistan** 'major non-NATO ally' status, stemming from Islamabad's support for the 'war on terror.' Although this gesture appeared largely symbolic, it gave Musharraf some political support and increased Islamabad's prospects of acquiring US military equipment, ammunition and defence research-and-development cooperation. Such cooperation was previously denied to Pakistan.

The US had criticised Pakistan for failing to seal its border with Afghanistan and for preventing the 'tribal areas' of western Pakistan from being used as a haven for al-Qaeda and Taliban followers. Nevertheless, despite considerable risk to Pakistan's internal stability, and to his own position, Musharraf deployed troops, into the 'tribal areas' for the first time since Pakistan's independence. This strategy risked alienating the local population, but resulted in the arrest of several key al-Qaeda leaders in July 2004.

INTERNAL CONFLICTS

Pakistan

Although Musharraf has taken a hard line towards terrorism – a stance bolstered by the two assassination attempts in December 2004 – sectarian violence between Sunni and Shia militants flared in Karachi in June and July 2004. At the same time, government-led anti-terrorist operations continued in South Wazirstan in the North-west Frontier Province, near the Afghan border. Local militants sympathetic to al-Qaeda have carried out attacks against the Pakistani army – including the attack on Pakistan's 5 Corps Commander in Karachi on 10 June 2004 – which suggests that these attacks might be linked to the army's ongoing operations against Islamist militants in Western Pakistan.

India

India's northeast continues to be rife with local insurgencies, tribal and ethnic clashes, irredentist claims and problems associated with illegal immigration – all fuelled by narcotics trafficking, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and kidnappings and extortion. In addition to military action, New Delhi continues to negotiate or extend ceasefire agreements with varied insurgent groups. However, the Royal Bhutan Army's *Operation All Clear*, launched in December 2003, led to the closure of some 30 insurgent camps of the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), Kamtapur Liberation Organisation (KLO), and the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB); some 600 militants were killed. The success of this operation led India to request other neighbouring states to follow Bhutan's lead, and take action against the 'safe havens' of Indian insurgent groups inside their countries. However, apart from a limited operation by Myanmar's army in January 2004 little was done, although after *Operation All Clear*, China publicly refused to provide shelter to Indian insurgent groups on its territory**.** In April 2004, the Indian army began a major operation along the Indo–Myanmar border in Manipur to secure access to a zone 'liberated' by the People's Liberation Army, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak, and the United National Liberation Front. India has alleged that Pakistan's Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) supports the north-eastern insurgents through the provision of funds and logistics support. Although concrete evidence remains limited, it is reported that in the early 1990s ULFA members were flown from Bangladesh to Karachi, and then to terrorist training camps in Afghanistan. (See 'India's troubled northeast,' IISS *Strategic Comments*, Vol 10 Issue 6, July 2004)

In June 2004, the Indian army began a major operation in Tripura, along India's border with **Bangladesh**. With increasing bilateral tension between Delhi and Dhaka – exacerbated by an estimated 12m illegal Bangladeshi immigrants in India and the Indian construction of a fence along the porous border –

Bangladesh remains reluctant to conduct coordinated or joint paramilitary operations. With its own internal security problems, Dhaka continues to deny that these groups exist on its territory – despite the fact that in April 2004, the largest seizure of arms took place at Chittagong port. This included over a thousand sub-machine guns, 150 rocket launchers, and 2,000 RPG rounds – all believed to be destined for north-eastern insurgent groups.

Sri Lanka

Following Sri Lanka's 2 April 2004 parliamentary election, the third in three-and-a-half years, prospects for peace with the rebel Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) appear to have worsened. With the Marxist Sinhalese nationalist Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna, a party that staunchly opposes concessions to the Tamils, now a coalition partner in President Chandrika Kumaratunga's newly-elected minority government, and given the ramifications of a violent split in the ranks of the LTTE itself, the two-and-a half-year-old ceasefire appears to be strained.

On 23 April, Kumaratunga invited Norway to resume its role in the peace process by facilitating the resumption of talks between the Sri Lankan government and the LTTE. But, three months later, the peace process stalled. While the LTTE urges its 31 October 2003 proposal for an Interim Self-Governing Authority (ISGA) to be taken as the basis of future negotiations towards solving the conflict, Colombo argues that self-government needs to be discussed within the framework of a final peace deal. The ISGA proposal calls for political autonomy and administrative independence for eight Tamil-majority districts in the northeast, followed by the right to self-determination if a solution is not arrived at and implemented within five years. Tensions were heightened by revelations, in late June, that Colombo had assisted the renegade LTTE commander Colonel Karuna. In an indication of a worsening political situation, a suicide bombing – the first since October 2001 – killed four police officers in Colombo on 7 July. In mid-July, clashes between rival factions of the LTTE were also reported in eastern Sri Lanka.

Nepal

In Nepal, KLO and NDFB links with the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (CPN-M) seem to be growing. In mid-2001, representatives of the CPN-M, the KLO, NDFB and ULFA met at Birganj on the Indo–Nepali border, while in March 2004, a senior Nepalese Maoist leader was arrested and interrogated near Siliguri in West Bengal. Meanwhile, the peace talks between Kathmandu and the Maoists collapsed after the government rejected demands to establish a constitutional assembly to decide the fate of the King. On 27 August 2003, the Maoists issued a statement indicating withdrawal from the seven-month-old cease-fire with the Nepalese government and heralding a new wave of violence. According to Kathmandu, over 2,100 people have lost their lives since the breakdown of the cease-fire.

Maoist control over areas of Nepal has been steadily increasing. On 7 May 2004, the Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa was forced to resign and King Gyanendra appointed Sher Bahadur Deuba as his successor. The new prime minister has been able to build a broad-based coalition government. However, he has ruled out changes in the status of the monarchy and immediate resumption of peace-talks with the Maoists.

Bangladesh

There are signs that the conflict in the Chittagong Hills between local insurgents and the government of Bangladesh may revive, after six years of peace. The main Islamist extremist group in Bangladesh, Harkat-ul-Jehad-ul-Islami, is suspected of being closely linked with al-Qaeda and also of hosting al-Qaeda and Taliban members that have fled Afghanistan. According to the International Maritime Bureau, Chittagong port is the second most dangerous port in the world, with 58 reported incidents of piracy and armed

robbery between January and December 2003. Moreover, on 21 May 2004 a bomb outside a mosque in northern Bangladesh injured some 150 people including the British High Commissioner.

Afghanistan Afg

Updated data is tinted

Proposed National Army/ Security Forces

The Afghan Transitional Administration aims to establish control over the country by forming a national army and a national police force encompassing all ethnic and tribal gps. The new Afghan National Army (ANA), HQ in Kabul, currently comprises some 13,000 soldiers in the Central Corps, which consists of 3 brigades (some 21 bns). Planned org and str of the ANA and national police force is outlined below

Army some 60–70,000

4 regional comd, similar in org to Central Corps HQ's likely to be in Kandahar, Mazar-e Sharif and Herat

Air Force some 8,000

Border Guards some 12,000

Police some 50,000

Factions and Leaders

- The gps which formed the Northern Alliance or 'United Islamic Front for the Salvation of Afghanistan' are being disarmed with some of these troops being incorporated into the ANA, some into the police, but the majority reintegrated into civilian life. This process is ongoing and regional leaders still maintain their own personal military forces.
- **Warlord** Fahim Khan (Tajik, Vice President and Defence Minister) **Area** Kabul, North and North East Afg **Strength** c.15-25,000 **Associated warlords** Ustad Mohammad Atta, Daoud Khan, Bismullah Khan (all Tajik)
- **Warlord** Ismail Khan (Tajik, Governor of Herat Province) **Area** Western Afg **Strength** c.4-6,000
- **Warlord** Rashid Dostum (Uzbek, Presidential Advisor to the North) **Area** Northern Afg **Strength** c.4-6,000
- **Warlord** Hazrat Ali (Pashtun, 1 Corps Commander) **Area** South Eastern Afg **Strength** c.2-4,000
- **Warlord** Abdul Karim Khalili (Hazara, Vice President) **Area** Kabul, Central Afghanistan **Strength** c.2-3,000 **Associated warlord** Mohaqqeq (Hazara)
- **Pashtun tribal leaders** Yusuf Pashtun, Mohammad Khan Alikozai, Gul Agha Shirzai **Area** Kandahar, Southern Afg; Atiqullah Lodin, Munir Mangal, Pacha Khan Zadran **Area** Gardez, Southern Afgn; Akhundzade **Area** Helmand, Southern Afg; Karim Brahvi **Area** South Western Afg.
- A number of leaders have not fully accepted the legitimacy of the TA
- Abdul Rasul Sayyaf (Pashtun) **Area** Kabul and immediately to its west **Strength** 1-3,000
- Burhanuddin Rabbani (Tajik) **Area** North Eastern Afg
- Extremist groups that oppose the TA include:
- Hezb-e Islami Gulbuddin (HiG) **led by** Gulbuddin Hekmatyar (Pashtun) **Area** Kabul and South Eastern Afg, **Strength** low hundreds
- Taliban **led by** Mullah Mohammad Omar (Pashtun) **Area** Southern Afghanistan **Strength** c.2-4,000
- Elements of al-Qaeda remain. Incorporating amongst others ethnic Arabs, Chechens, Uzbeks, Uighurs

Equipment

It is impossible to show the division of ground force eqpt among the different regional comd. The list below represents wpn known to be in the country. Individual wpn quantities are mostly unknown

MBT T-54/-55, T-62
RECCE BRDM-1/-2
AIFV BMP-1/-2
APC BTR-40/-60/-70/-80/-152
TOWED ARTY 76mm: M-1938, M-1942; **85mm**: D-48; **100mm**: M-1944; **122mm**: M-30/D-30; **130mm**: M-46; **152mm**: D-1, D-20, M-1937 (ML-20)
MRL 122mm: BM-21; **140mm**: BM-14; **220mm**: 9P140 *Uragan*
MOR 82mm: M-37; **107mm; 120mm**: M-43
SSM *Scud*, FROG-7
RCL 73mm: SPG-9; **82mm**: B-10
AD GUNS: **14.5mm; 23mm**: ZU-23, ZSU-23-4 SP; **37mm**: M-1939; **57mm**: S-60; **85mm**: KS-12; **100mm**: KS-19
SAM SA-7/-13

Air Force

5 cbt ac, 5 armed hel
FGA some 5 MiG-21
TPT some An-24
HEL 5* Mi-24, 8 Mi-8/17
TRG 2 L-39

Foreign Forces

Operation Enduring Freedom – US 18,000 plus an ε1,500 troops from 12 countries
NATO (ISAF-4) – some 6,500 troops from 37 NATO and non-NATO nations
UN (UNAMA) - 8 obs from 8 countries

Bangladesh Bng

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 125,500

Army 110,000

7 inf div HQ • 17 inf bde (some 26 inf bn) • 1 armd bde (2 armd regt) • 2 armd regt • 1 arty div (6 arty regt) • 1 engr bde • 1 AD bde • 1 cdo bn • 2 avn sqn

EQUIPMENT†

MBT 80 PRC Type-59/-69, 100 T-54/-55
LT TK some 40 PRC Type-62
APC 60 BTR-70, 70 BTR-80, some MT-LB, ε50 YW531
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 30 Model 56 pack, 50 M-101; **122mm**: 20 PRC Type-54; **130mm**: 40+ PRC Type-59
MOR 81mm; 82mm: PRC Type-53; **120mm**: 50 PRC Type-53
RCL 106mm: 30 M-40A1
ATK GUNS 57mm: 18 6-pdr; **76mm**: 50 PRC Type-54
AD GUNS 37mm: 16 PRC Type-55; **57mm**: PRC Type-59
SAM some HN-5A
AC 6 Cessna (4 -152, 2 -337F)

Navy† 9,000

BASES Chittagong (HQ), Dhaka, Kaptai, Khulna, Mongla

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 5

FRIGATES 5
FFG 2
1 *Bangabandhu* (ROK mod *Ulsan*) with 4 *Ottomat* Mk 2 ASSM, 1 × 76mm gun, 3 × 2 TT, hel deck (in refit in ROK)†
1 *Osman* (PRC *Jianghu* I) with 2 × 2 CSS-N-2 *Hai Ying 2* SSM, 2 × 2 100mm gun, 2 × 5 ASW mor
FF 3
1 *Umar Farooq* (UK *Salisbury*) with 1 × 2 115mm gun, 1 × 3 *Squid* ASW mor
2 *Abu Bakr* (UK *Leopard*) with 2 × 2 115mm guns

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 33

MISSILE CRAFT 10
5 *Durdarsha* (PRC *Huangfeng*) PFM with 4 HY 2 SSM
5 *Durbar* (PRC *Hegu*) PFM< with 2 SY-1 SSM
TORPEDO CRAFT 4
4 PRC *Huchuan* PHT< with 2 × 533mm TT
PATROL, OFFSHORE 2
1 *Madhumati* (J *Sea Dragon*) PCO with 1 × 76mm gun
1 *Durjoy* (PRC *Hainan*) PCO with 4 × 5 ASW RL
PATROL, COASTAL 8
2 *Meghna* fishery protection
2 *Karnaphuli* PCC
4 *Shahead Daulat* PFC
PATROL, INSHORE 4
1 *Bishkali* PCI<, 1 *Bakarat* PCI<, 2 *Akshay* PCI<
PATROL, RIVERINE 5 *Pabna* PCR<

MINE WARFARE 4

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 4
1 *Sagar* MSO, 3 *Shapla* (UK *River*) MSI

AMPHIBIOUS craft only
7 LCU, 4 LCM, 3 LCVP

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 8
1 coastal AOT, 1 AR, 1 AT/F, 1 AT, 2 *Yuch'in* AGHS,
1 *Shaibal* AGOR (UK *River*) (MCM capable),
1 *Shaheed Ruhul Amin* (trg)

Air Force† 6,500

83 cbt ac, no armed hel **Flying hours** 100–120
FGA/FTR 4 sqn with 8 MiG-29 (incl 2 -UB), 18 A-5C *Fantan*, 16 F-6, 23 F-7M/FT-7B *Airguard*, 1 OCU with 10 FT-6, 8 L-39ZA
TPT 3 An-32
HEL 3 sqn with 11 Bell 212, 1 Mi-8, 15 Mi-17
TRG 20 PT-6, 31 T-37B, 8 CM-170, 2 Bell 206L
AAM AA-2 *Atoll*

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (UNAMA): 1 obs
COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 381 incl 7 obs
DROC (MONUC): 1,325 incl 16 obs **EAST TIMOR** (UNMISET): 36 incl 2 obs **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 179 incl 7 obs **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 7 obs **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 3,190 incl 17 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 2,504 incl 15 obs **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 1 obs **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 8 obs

Paramilitary 63,200

BANGLADESH RIFLES 38,000 (to be 58,000)
border guard; 41 bn

ARMED POLICE 5,000
rapid action force (forming)

ANSARS (Security Guards) 20,000+
A further 180,000 unembodied

COAST GUARD 200
(HQ Chittagong and Khulma)
1 *Bishkhali* PCI<
(force in its infancy and expected to expand)

India Ind

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 1,325,000

RESERVES 535,000
Army 300,000 (first-line reserves within 5 years' full-time service, a further 500,000 have commitment until age 50) **Territorial Army** (volunteers) 40,000 **Air Force** 140,000 **Navy** 55,000

STRATEGIC FORCES COMMAND – in charge of all nuclear assets. 2 msl regt with *Prithvi* SSM (3-5 launchers - 2 more regt to form), 2 msl gp with with *Agni* -1/-2 SSM

Army 1,100,000

HQ: 5 Regional Comd, 4 Fd Army, 12 Corps (incl 3 strike) 3 armd div (each 2–3 armed, 1 SP arty (2 SP fd, 1 med regt) bde) • 4 RAPID div (each 2 inf, 1 mech bde) • 18 inf div (each 2–5 inf, 1 arty bde; some have armd regt) • 10 mtn div (each 3–4 bde, 1 or more arty regt) •2 arty div (each 3 bde) • 15 indep bde: 7 armd, 5 inf, 2 mtn, 1 AB/cdo • 2 SSM regt (*Prithvi*) • 4 AD bde (plus 14 cadre) • 3 engr bde
These formations comprise
62 tk regt (bn) • 355 inf bn (incl 25 mech, 8 AB, 3 cdo) • 300 arty regt (bn) reported: incl 2 SSM, 9 MRL, 95 med (11 SP), 66 fd (3 SP), 39 mtn, 45 AD arty regt; perhaps 2 SAM gp (3–5 bty each) plus 15 SAM regt • 22 hel sqn: incl 5 ATK

RESERVES
Territorial Army 25 inf bn, plus 29 'departmental' units

EQUIPMENT
MBT ε3,898 (ε1,100 in store): some 700 T-55 (450 op), ε1,900 T-72 M1 (1,300 to be upgraded), 1,200 *Vijayanta*, ε14 *Arjun*, 124 T-90S (to be 310)
LT TK ε90 PT-76
RECCE ε100 BRDM-2
AIFV ε1,600 BMP-1/-2
APC 157 OT-62/-64 (in store), ε160 *Casspir*
TOWED ARTY 4,175 (perhaps 600 in store) incl: **75mm**: 900 75/24 mtn, 215 FRY M-48; **105mm**: some 1,300 IFG Mk I/II, 50 M-56; **122mm**: some 550 D-30; **130mm**: 1,200 M-46; **155mm**: 410 FH-77B
SP ARTY 105mm: 80 *Abbot* (in store); **130mm**: 100 mod M-46 (ε70 in store); **152mm**: some 2S19
MRL 122mm: ε150 incl BM-21, LRAR; **214mm**: 30 *Pinacha*
MOR 81mm: ε5,000 E1; **120mm**: ε1,500 incl Brandt AM-50, E1 (some SP); **160mm**: 500 M-1943
ATGW *Milan*, AT-3 *Sagger*, AT-4 *Spigot* (some SP), AT-5 *Spandrel* (some SP)
RCL 84mm: *Carl Gustav*; **106mm**: 1,000+ M-40A1
AD GUNS some 2,424: **20mm**: Oerlikon (reported); **23mm**: 300 ZU 23-2, 100 ZSU-23-4 SP; **30mm**: 24 2S6 SP; **40mm**: 1,200 L40/60, 800 L40/70
SAM 180 SA-6, 620 SA-7, 50 SA-8B, 400 SA-9, ε50 SA-11, 250 SA-13, 500 SA-16
SURV MUFAR, *Green Archer* (mor), AN/TPQ-37
UAV *Searcher*, *Nishant*
HEL 100 *Chetak*, 50 *Cheetah*, 12 *Lancer*
LC 2 LCVP

DEPLOYMENT
North 3 Corps with 8 inf, 2 mtn div **West** 3 Corps with 1 armd, 5 inf div, 3 RAPID **Central** 1 Corps with 1 armd, 1 inf, 1 RAPID **East** 3 Corps with 1 inf, 7 mtn div **South** 2 Corps with 1 armd, 3 inf div

Navy 55,000

(incl 7,000 Naval Avn and 1,200 Marines; ε2,000 women)
COMMANDS Principal Western, Southern, Eastern (incl Far Eastern sub comd); **Sub Command** SS, Naval Avn
BASES Mumbai (Bombay) (HQ Western Comd), Kochi (Cochin) (HQ Southern Comd), Vishakhapatnam (HQ Eastern), Port Blair (Andaman Is, HQ Far Eastern sub Comd), Goa (HQ Naval Avn), Arakonam (Naval Avn), Calcutta, Madras, Karwar (under construction)
FLEETS Western base Bombay **Eastern base** Visakhapatnam

SUBMARINES 16
SSK 16
10 *Sindhughosh* (FSU *Kilo*) with 533mm TT (at least 1 with SS-NX-27 *Club* SSM)
4 *Shishumar* (Ge T-209/1500) with 533mm TT
2 *Kursura* (FSU *Foxtrot*)† with 533mm TT (plus 3 in reserve)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 25

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS 1 *Viraat* (UK *Hermes*) CV
Air group typically **ac** 15 *Sea Harrier* (*Sea Eagle* ASM) ftr/attack **hel** 15 *Sea King* ASW/ASUW and KA-28

DESTROYERS 8

DDG 8
5 *Rajput* (FSU *Kashin*) with 4 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM, 2 × 2 SA-N-1 *Goa* SAM, 2 × 76mm gun, 5 × 533mm ASTT, 2 ASW RL, 1 Ka-25 or 28 hel
3 *Delhi* with 16 SS-N-25 *Switchblade* SSM, 2 × SA-N-7 *Gadfly* SAM, 1 × 100mm gun, 5 × 533mm ASTT, 2 hel

FRIGATES 16

FFG 9
3 *Brahmaputra* (2 awaiting full weapons fit) with 16 × SS-N-25 *Switchblade* SSM, 20 SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 324mm ASTT, 1 hel
3 *Godavari* with SS-N-2D *Styx* SSM, 1 × 2 SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 2 × 3 324mm ASTT, 1 *Sea King* hel
3 Talwar with SS-N-27 (undergoing sea trials)

FF 7
5 *Nilgiri* (UK *Leander*) with 2 × 114mm guns, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 3 *Limbo* ASW mor, 1 *Chetak* hel (2 with 1 *Sea King*)
1 *Krishna* (UK *Leander*) (trg role)
1 *Arnala* (FSU *Petya*) with 4 × 76mm gun, 3 × 533mm ASTT, 4 ASW RL

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 42

CORVETTES 26
4 *Khukri* FSG with 4 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun, hel deck
4 mod *Khukri* FSG with 16 × SS-N-25 *Switchblade* SSM, SA-N-5 *Grail* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun
1 *Vijay Durg* (FSU *Nanuchka* II) FSG with 4 SS-N-2C *Styx* SSM, SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM (plus 1 non-op)
6 *Veer* (FSU *Tarantul*) FSG with 4 *Styx* SSM, SA-N-5 *Grail* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun
7 *Vibhuti* (mod *Veer*) FSG with 16 × SS-N-25 *Switchblade* SSM, SA-N-5 *Grail* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun
4 *Abhay* (FSU *Pauk* II) FS with SA-N-5 *Grail* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 4 × 533mm ASTT, 2 ASW mor

PATROL, OFFSHORE 6 *Sukanya* PCO

PATROL, INSHORE 10
6 SDB Mk 3 PCI
4 *Super Dvora* PCF< (+1 under construction)

MINE WARFARE 18

MINELAYERS 0
none, but all SS and *Pondicherry* MSO have minelaying capability

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 18
12 *Pondicherry* (FSU *Natya*) MSO, 6 *Mahé* (FSU *Yevgenya*) MSI<

AMPHIBIOUS 7
2 *Magar* LST, capacity 500 tps, 18 tk, 1 hel
5 *Ghorpad* (FSU *Polnocny* C) LSM, capacity 140 tps, 6 tk
Plus craft: 10 *Vasco da Gama* LCU

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 32
1 *Aditya* (mod *Deepak*) AO, 1 *Deepak* AO, 1 *Jyoti* AO, 6 small AOT; 3 YDT, 1 *Tir* trg, 2 AWT, 3 TRV, 1 AH; 8 *Sandhayak* AGHS, 4 *Makar* AGHS, 1 *Sagardhwani* AGOR

NAVAL AVIATION (5,000)

ORGANISATION

Flying hours Sea Harrier 180

AIRCRAFT
FGA 1 sqn with 20 *Sea Harrier* FRS Mk-51, T-60 trg (180-240 flying hrs/yr)
MR 3 sqn with 6 Il-38, 8 Tu-142M *Bear*, 20 Do-228, 15 BN-2 *Defender*
COMMS 1 sqn with Do-228
TPT 1 sqn with 10 HS-748M
TRG 2 sqn with 8 HPT-32, HJT-16 Mk 1, HJT Mk 2

HELICOPTERS
ASW 6 sqn with 7 Ka-25, 18 Ka-28, 35 *Sea King* Mk-42A/B, 26 *Chetak*, 9 KA-31 *Helix*
SAR 1 sqn with 6 *Sea King* Mk-42C; several *Chetak*

EQUIPMENT

35 cbt ac; 32 armed hel

AIRCRAFT
20 ***Sea Harrier*** FRS Mk-1 • 2 **T-60** trg* • 5 **Il-38** • 25 **Do-228** (15 -MR, 10 -COMMS) • 15 **BN-2** ***Defender*** • 8 **HPT-32** • 10 **HJ 748 M** • 6 **Kiran** 7 • 6 **Kiran** 2

HELICOPTERS
25 SA 319 *Alouette* III • 7 ***Sea King*** **Mk-42C**

MISSILES
AAM R-550 *Magic* 1 and 2
ASM *Sea Eagle, Sea Skua* + Kh-35 (Bear & May a/c now cleared to fire *Sea Eagle* and Kh-35)

MARINES (1,200)

Marine Commando Force, plus 1 Army bde for amphibious operations

Air Force 170,000

679 cbt ac, 40 armed hel **Flying hours** 180+
Five regional air comds: **Central** (Allahabad), **Western** (New Delhi), **Eastern** (Shillong), **Southern** (Trivandrum), **South-Western** (Gandhinagar); 2 spt comds: trg and maint

FGA 32 sqn
2 with 28 Su-30 (18 -30K, 10 -MkI), 3 with 50 MiG-23 BN/UM, 4 with 64 *Jaguar* S(I), 7 with 70 MiG-27M, 4 with 55 MiG-21 MF/PFMA, 10 with 165 MiG-21bis (125 being upgraded), 2 with 40 *Mirage* 2000H/TH (secondary ECM role)

FTR 6 sqn
2 with 36 MiG-21 FL, 1 with 26 MiG-23 MF/UM, 3 with 65 MiG-29B

ECM 1 sqn with some MiG-21M (ECM)
ELINT 2 Boeing 707, 2 Boeing 737
TANKER 2 IL-78 (4 more on order)

MARITIME ATTACK 1 sqn with 10 *Jaguar* S(I) with *Sea Eagle*
RECCE 2 sqn
1 with 12 *Canberra* (2 PR-57, 2 PR-67, 3 B(I) 58 (ECM/tgt towing), 3 TT-18 (tgt towing), 2 T-54)
1 with 5* MiG-25R, 2* MiG-25U
MR/SURVEY 2 *Gulfstream* IV SRA, 2 *Learjet* 29
ATTACK HEL 3 sqn with ε40 Mi-25/35
TRANSPORT
ac 6 with 105 An-32 *Sutlej*, 2 with 45 Do-228, 2 with 28 BAe-748, 2 with 25 Il-76 *Gajraj*
hel 14 sqn with 73 Mi-8/50 Mi-17, 1 sqn with 10 Mi-26 (hy tpt), 4 sqn with 40 *Cheetah/Chetak*, 2 ALH
VIP 1 HQ sqn with 2 Boeing 737-200, 7 BAe-748, 6 Mi-8
TRG ac 28 BAe-748 (trg/tpt), 120 *Kiran* I, 56 *Kiran* II, 88 HPT-32, 14* *Jaguar* B(1), 40* MiG-21U, 9* MiG-29UB, 44 TS-11 *Iskara* **hel** 20 *Chetak*, 2 Mi-24
UAV *Searcher*-2

MISSILES
SSM *Prithvi*-II
ASM AS-7 *Kerry*, AS-11B (ATGW), AS-12, AS-30, *Sea Eagle*, AM 39 *Exocet*, AS-17 *Krypton*
AAM AA-7 *Apex*, AA-8 *Aphid*, AA-10 *Alamo*, AA-11 *Archer*, AA-12 *Adder*, R-550 *Magic*, *Super* 530D
SAM 30 sqn with *Pechora* (SA-3b), 8 sqn with SA-8b, 4 flt with SA-16

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 8 incl 3 obs
DROC (MONUC): 375 incl 33 obs **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 1,560 incl 8 obs **LEBANON** (UNIFIL): 647

Paramilitary 1,089,700 active

NATIONAL SECURITY GUARDS 7,400
Anti-terrorism contingency deployment force, comprising elements of the armed forces, CRPF and Border Security Force

SPECIAL PROTECTION GROUP 3,000
Protection of VVIP

SPECIAL FRONTIER FORCE 9,000
mainly ethnic Tibetans

RASHTRIYA RIFLES 40,000 (Ministry of Defence)
36 bn (to be 66 by 2006-07) in 15 Sector HQ

DEFENCE SECURITY CORPS 31,000
provides security at Defence Ministry sites

INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE 32,400 (Ministry of Home Affairs)
29 bn, Tibetan border security

ASSAM RIFLES 52,500 (Ministry of Home Affairs)
7 HQ, 40 bn, security within north-eastern states, mainly Army-officered; better trained than BSF

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCES 70,000

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE 95,000 (Ministry of Home Affairs)[a]
guards public-sector locations
[a] Lightly armed security guards only

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE (CRPF) 167,400 (Ministry of Home Affairs)
137 bn incl 10 rapid action, 2 *Mahila* (women); internal security duties, only lightly armed, deployable throughout the country

BORDER SECURITY FORCE (BSF) 174,000 (Ministry of Home Affairs)
some 157 bn, small arms, some lt arty, tpt/liaison air spt

HOME GUARD (R) 574,000
authorised, actual str 399,800 in all states except Arunachal Pradesh and Kerala; men on lists, no trg

STATE ARMED POLICE 400,000
For duty primarily in home state only, but can be moved to other states, incl 24 bn India Reserve Police (commando-trained)

CIVIL DEFENCE 453,000 (R)
in 135 towns in 32 states

COAST GUARD over 8,000
PATROL CRAFT 52
3 *Samar* PCO, 9 *Vikram* PCO, 21 *Jija Bai*, 2 SDB-2 plus 17 boats
AVIATION
3 sqn with **ac** 17 Do-228, **hel** 15 *Chetak*

Opposition 2,000–2,500

HIZB-UL-MUJAHIDEEN str 1,000–1,200 Operates in Ind Kashmir
HARAKAT-UL-MUJAHIDEEN str 450–500 Operates from Pak Kashmir
LASKHAR-E-ISLAMI str 300–400 Operates from Pak Kashmir
JAISH-E-MOHAMMADI str 300–400 Operates from Pak Kashmir
AL-BADR MUJAHIDEEN str 40–50 Operates in Ind Kashmir

Foreign Forces

UN (UNMOGIP): 44 mil obs from 9 countries

Kazakhstan Kaz

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 65,800
Terms of service 24 months

RESERVES ε237,000

Army 46,800

4 Mil District
1 with 1 MR, 1 arty bde
1 with 1 MR div and trg centre, 1 MR, 1 engr bde
1 with 1 mech div plus 2 MR bde, 1 MRL, 1 indep bde
1 with nil fmn
1 air aslt, 1 SSM, 1 arty bde

EQUIPMENT

MBT 650 T-72, 280 T-62
RECCE 140 BRDM
AIFV 508 BMP-1/-2, 65 BRM
APC 84 BTR-70/-80, 686 MT-LB APC (plus some 1,000 in store)
TOWED ARTY 505: **122mm**: 161 D-30; **152mm**: 74 D-20, 90 2A65, 180 2A36
SP ARTY 163: **122mm**: 74 2S1; **152mm**: 89 2S3
COMBINED GUN/MOR 120mm: 26 2S9
MRL 147: **122mm**: 57 BM-21; **220mm**: 90 9P140 *Uragan*
MOR 145: **120mm**: 2B11, M-120
SSM 12 SS-21
ATGW AT-4 *Spigot*, AT-5 *Spandrel*, AT-6 *Spiral*
RL 73mm: RPG-7
ATK GUNS 100mm: 68 T-12/MT-12

In 1991, the former Soviet Union transferred some 2,680 T-64/-72s, 2,428 ACVs and 6,900 arty to storage bases in Kaz. This eqpt is under Kaz control, but has deteriorated considerably. An eqpt destruction prog has begun.

Air Force 19,000

(incl Air Defence)
1 Air Force div, 164 cbt ac, 14 attack hel **Flying hours** 100
FTR 1 regt with 40 MiG-29
FGA 3 regt
1 with 14 Su-25
1 with 25 Su-24
1 with 14 Su-27
RECCE 1 regt with 12 Su-24*
ACP Tu-134, Tu-154
TRG 12 L-39, 4 Yak-18
ATTACK HEL 14 Mi-17V-5
HEL numerous Mi-8, Mi-29
STORAGE some 75 MiG-27/MiG-23/MiG-23UB/MiG-25/MiG-29/SU-27

AIR DEFENCE
FTR 1 regt with 43 MiG-31, 16 MiG-25
SAM 100 SA-2, SA-3, 27 SA-4, SA-5, 20 SA-6, S-300

MISSILES
ASM AS-7 *Kerry*, AS-9 *Kyle*, S-10 *Karen*, AS-11 *Killer*
AAM AA-6 *Acrid*, AA-7 *Apex*, AA *Aphid*

Paramilitary 34,500

STATE BORDER PROTECTION FORCES ε12,000 (Ministry of Interior) incl

MARITIME BORDER GUARD (3,000)
BASE Aktau (HQ) Atyrau (Caspian)
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10
5 *Guardian* PCI<, 1 *Dauntless* PCI<, 4 *Almaty* PCI<, plus 5 boats†, **hel** 3 Mi-8, 6 Mi-2

INTERNAL SECURITY TROOPS ε20,000 (Ministry of Interior)

PRESIDENTIAL GUARD 2,000

GOVERNMENT GUARD 500

Kyrgyzstan Kgz

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 12,500
Terms of service 18 months

RESERVES 57,000

Army 8,500

1 MRD
2 indep MR bde (mtn), 1 AD bde, 1 AAA regt, 3 SF bn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 215 T-72
RECCE 30 BRDM-2
AIFV 274 BMP-1, 113 BMP-2
APC 53 BTR-70, 10 BTR-80
TOWED ARTY 141: **100mm**: 18 M-1944 (BS-3); **122mm**: 72 D-30, 35 M-30; **152mm**: 16 D-1
SP ARTY 122mm: 18 2S1
COMBINED GUN/MOR 120mm: 12 2S9
MRL 122mm: 21 BM-21
MOR 120mm: 6 2S12, 48 M-120
ATGW 26 AT-3 *Sagger*, AT-4 *Spigot*, AT-5 *Spandrel*
RL 73mm: RPG-7
RCL 73mm: SPG-9
ATK GUNS 100mm: 18 T-12/MT-12
AD GUNS 23mm: 24 ZSU-23-4SP; **57mm**: 24 S-60
SAM SA-7

Air Force 4,000

52 cbt ac, 9 attack hel
1 Ftr regt with 4 L-39, 48 MiG-21
1 Comp Avn regt with 2 An-12, 2 An-26
1 Hel regt with 9 Mi-24, 23 Mi-8
In store: 2 Mi-23, 24 L-39, 24 MiG-21

AIR DEFENCE

SAM SA-2, SA-3, 12 SA-4

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

SIERRA LEONE (UNAMSIL): 2 obs

Paramilitary ε5,000

BORDER GUARDS ε5,000 (Kgz conscripts, RF officers)

NATIONAL GUARD (reported) str n.k.

Foreign Forces

Operation Enduring Freedom – US ε700; Da 75; ROK 90
RF – ε700: Eqpt incl 5 Su-25, 3 Su-27, 2 I1-76

Nepal N

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 69,000 (to be +72,000 by end 2004)

Army 69,000

3 div HQ, 1 Valley comd, 1 Royal Guard bde (incl 1 MP bn) • 7 inf bde (16 inf bn) • 44 indep inf coy • 1 SF bde (incl 1 AB bn, 2 indep SF coy, 1 cav sqn (*Ferret*)) • 1 arty bde (1 arty, 1 AD regt) • 1 engr bde (4 bn) • 1 ranger bn

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 40 *Ferret*
APC 40 *Casspir*
TOWED ARTY† 75mm: 6 pack; **94mm**: 5 3.7in mtn (trg); **105mm**: 14 pack (ε6 op)
MOR 81mm; **120mm**: 70 M-43 (ε12 op)
AD GUNS 14.5mm: 30 PRC Type 56; **37mm**: PRC **40mm**: 2 L/60

AIR WING (320)

no cbt ac, or armed hel
TPT ac 1 BAe-748, 1 *Skyvan*, **hel** 1 HAS-315B *Cheetah*, 2 SA-316B *Chetak*, 3 Mi-17, 1 AS-332L (*Puma*), 2 AS-332L-1 (*Super Puma*), 2 Bell 206L, 1 AS-350 (*Ecureuil*)

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

BURUNDI (ONUB): str n.k. **COTE D'IVOIRE** (UNOCI): 2 obs
DROC (MONUC): 1,244 incl 18 obs **EAST TIMOR** (UNMISET): 2 obs **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 5 obs **HAITI** (MINUSTAH): 6 **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 44 incl 3 obs **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 1 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 813 incl 10 obs **SYRIA/ISRAEL** (UNDOF): 1 **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 2 obs

Paramilitary 62,000

POLICE FORCE 47,000

ARMED POLICE FORCE (Ministry of Home Affairs) 15,000

Opposition

COMMUNIST PARTY OF NEPAL (Maoist): armed wg ε5,000 plus ε10-15,000 local militia

Foreign Forces

UK Army 63 (Gurkha trg org)

Pakistan Pak

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 619,000

RESERVES 513,000

Army ε500,000; obligation to age 45 (other ranks) or 50 (officers); active liability for 8 years after service **Navy** 5,000 **Air Force** 8,000

Army 550,000 (to reduce by 50,000 in 2004)

9 Corps HQ • 2 armd div • 19 inf div incl
1 area comd (div) • 9 Corps arty bde • 26 indep bde (7 armd, 1 mech, 6 inf, 5 arty, 7 engr) • 3 armd recce regt • 1 SF gp (3 bn) • 1 AD comd (3 AD gp: 8 bde)
AVN 16 sqn
5 (comp), 10 hel, 1 VIP

EQUIPMENT

MBT 270 M-48A5 (in store), 51 T-54/-55, 1,100 PRC Type-59, 400 PRC Type-69, 275+ PRC Type-85, 320 T-80UD, 45 *Al-Khalid*
APC 1,100 M-113, 120 BTR-70/-80, 46 UR-416

TOWED ARTY 1,829: **85mm**: 200 PRC Type-56; **105mm**: 216 M-101, 113 M-56 pack; **122mm**: 80 PRC D-30, 490 PRC Type-54; **130mm**: 410 PRC Type-59-1; **155mm**: 144 M-114, 148 M-198; **203mm**: 28 M-115
SP ARTY 155mm: 200 M-109/A2; **203mm**: 60 M-110/A2
MRL 122mm: 52 *Azar* (PRC Type-83)
MOR some 2,350 incl: **81mm**; **120mm** AM-50, M-61
SSM 95 *Hatf* 1, 50 *Hatf* 3 (PRC M-11), *6 Shaheen* 1, 15–20 *Hatf* 5 (*Ghauri*)
ATGW 10,500: TOW (incl M-901 SP), *Baktar Shikan* (PRC *Red Arrow* 8)
RL 73mm: RPG-7; **89mm**: M-20 3.5in
RCL 3,700: **75mm**: Type-52**; 106mm**: M-40A1
AD GUNS 1,900 incl: **14.5mm; 35mm**: 215 GDF-002/GDF-005 **37mm**: 310 PRC Type-55/-65; **40mm**: 50 L/60; **57mm**: 144 PRC Type-59; **85mm**: 200 PRC Type-72
SAM 60 *Stinger*, HN-5A, 200 RBS-70, 2,500 *Anza* Mk-1/-2, 230 *Mistral*
SURV RASIT (veh, arty), AN/TPQ-36 (arty, mor)

AIRCRAFT
SURVEY 2 *Commander* 840
LIAISON 1 Cessna 421, 1 *Commander* 690, 40 *Mashshaq*, 3 Y-12 (II)
OBS 30 O-1E, 50 *Mashshaq*

HELICOPTERS
ATTACK 21 AH-1F (TOW), 1 Mi-24
TPT 12 Bell 47G, 5 -205A-1, 13 -206B, 10 Mi-8, 13 Mi-17, 12 IAR/SA-315B, 20 IAR/SA-319, 31 SA-330, 5 UH-1H, 10 Schweizer Hughes 300C
UAV *Bravo*, *Vector*, Jasoos

Navy 24,000

(incl ε1,400 Marines and ε2,000 Maritime Security Agency (see *Paramilitary*))
BASE Karachi (Fleet HQ) (2 bases being built at Gwadar and Ormara)

SUBMARINES 11

SSK 8
2 *Khalid* (Fr *Agosta* 90B) with 533mm TT, *Exocet* SM39 USGW
2 *Hashmat* (Fr *Agosta* 70) with 533mm TT (F-17 HWT), *Harpoon* USGW
4 *Hangor* (Fr *Daphné*) with 533mm TT (L-5 HWT), *Harpoon* USGW
SSI 3 MG110 (SF delivery)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 7

FRIGATES 7
FFG 6 *Tariq* (UK *Amazon*) with 4 × *Harpoon* SSM (in 3 of class), 1 × LY-60N SAM (in 3 of class), 1 × 114mm gun, 6 × 324mm ASTT, 1 *Lynx* HAS-3 hel
FF 1 *Zalfiqar* (UK *Leander*) with 2 × 114mm guns, 1 × 3 ASW mor, 1 SA-319B hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9

MISSILE CRAFT 6
3 *Sabqat* (PRC *Huangfeng*) PFM with 4 HY 2 SSM
3 *Jalalat* II PFM with 4 C-802 SSM
PATROL, COASTAL 3
1 *Larkana* PCC
2 *Quetta* (PRC *Shanghai*) PCC (operated by the Maritime Security Agency)
PATROL, INSHORE 1
1 *Rajshahi* PCI<

MINE WARFARE 3

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 3
3 *Munsif* (Fr *Eridan*) MHC

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 9

1 *Fuqing* AO, 1 *Moawin* AO, 2 *Gwadar* AOT, 1 *Attock* AOT; 3 AT; 1 *Behr Paima* AGHS

NAVAL AVIATION

EQUIPMENT
6 cbt ac; 9 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
ASW/MR 3 *Atlantic*, 2 P-3C *Orion* (operated by Air Force), 1 *Fokker* F27 Mk 400M
TPT 4 *Fokker* F-27 Mk 200M
HELICOPTERS
ASW
6 *Lynx* HAS Mk3
SAR 7 SA-319 *Alouette* 3
TPT 6 *Sea King* Mk-45/Mk 45C
MISSILES
ASM *Exocet* AM-39

MARINES (ε1,400)

1 cdo/SF gp

Air Force 45,000

415 cbt ac, no armed hel **Flying hours** some 210
3 regional comds: **Northern** (Peshawar) **Central** (Sargodha) **Southern** (Faisal). The Composite Air Tpt Wg, Combat Cdrs School and PAF Academy are Direct Reporting Units.
FGA 6 sqn
1 with 16 *Mirage* (13 IIIEP (some with AM-39 ASM), 3 IIIDP (trg))
3 (1 OCU) with 52 *Mirage* 5 (40 -5PA/PA2, 10 5PA3 (ASuW), 2 5DPA/DPA2)
2 with 41 Q-5 (A-5III *Fantan*)
FTR 12 sqn
2 (1 OCU) with 55 F-7PG, 6 (1 OCU) with 77 F-7P/FT-7 (J-7), 2 (1 OCU) with 32 F-16 (21 -A, 11-B), 2 with 43 *Mirage* IIIO/7-OD
RECCE 1 sqn with 15* *Mirage* IIIRP
ELINT/ECM 2 *Falcon* DA-20
SAR 7 hel sqn with SA-316
TPT ac 14 C-130 (11 B/E, 1 L-100), 3 Boeing 707, 1 *Falcon* 20, 2 F-27-200 (1 with Navy), 1 Y-12 (II), 1 An-26, 1 *Bonanza*, 4 CN-235, 1 Super King Air

TRG 25 FT-5, 15 FT-6, 80* MFI-17B *Mushshaq*, 20 T-37C, 12 K-8
AD Radars *Hi level*; Condor, FPS-89/100, Type 514, TPS-43 G *Lo level*; 6 AR-1 , 45 MPDR 45/60/90
4 sector op centres, 7 control and reporting centres
AD 7 SAM bty
6 each with 24 *Crotale*, 1 with 6 CSA-1 (SA-2), SA-16

MISSILES
ASM AM-39 *Exocet*, AGM-65 *Maverick*
AAM AIM-9L/P *Sidewinder*, R-530, R-550 *Magic*
ARM AGM-88 *Harm*

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
BURUNDI (ONUB): str n.k. **COTE D'IVOIRE** (UNOCI): 9 incl 3 obs
DROC (MONUC): 1,092 incl 26 obs **EAST TIMOR** (UNMISET): 78 incl 5 obs **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 8 obs
LIBERIA (UNMIL): 2,762 incl 16 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 3,865 incl 15 obs **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 1 obs **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 7 obs

Paramilitary ε289–294,000 active

NATIONAL GUARD 185,000
incl *Janbaz* Force, *Mujahid* Force, National Cadet Corps, Women Guards

FRONTIER CORPS up to 65,000 reported (Ministry of Interior)
11 regt (40 bn), 1 indep armd car sqn; 45 UR-416 APC

PAKISTAN RANGERS ε35,000–40,000 (Ministry of Interior)

NORTHERN LIGHT INFANTRY ε12,000; 3 bn

MARITIME SECURITY AGENCY ε2,000
1 *Alamgir* (US *Gearing* DD) (no ASROC or TT),
4 *Barkat* PCO, 2 (PRC *Shanghai*) PCC

COAST GUARD
some 23 craft

Foreign Forces

UN (UNMOGIP): 44 mil obs from 9 countries
US (*Op Enduring Freedom*) – ε400

Sri Lanka Ska

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 151,000
(incl 42,300 recalled reservists)

RESERVES 5,500
Army 1,100 **Navy** 2,400 **Air Force** 2,000
Obligation 7 years, post regular service

Army 118,000

(incl 39,900 recalled reservists; 2,960 women)
9 div HQ • 1 air mobile bde • 33 inf bde • 1 indep SF bde • 1 cdo bde • 3 armd regt • 3 armd recce regt (bn) • 3 fd arty (2 med, 1 lt) • 3 fd engr regt

EQUIPMENT
MBT 62 T-55 A/AM2
RECCE 15 *Saladin*
AIFV 13 BMP-1, 49 BMP-2
APC 35 PRC Type-85, 31 *Buffel*, 105 *Unicorn*, 21 *Saracen*, 25 BTR-80/-80A
TOWED ARTY 85mm: 8 PRC Type-56; **88mm**: 3 25-pdr; **122mm**: 74; **130mm**: 40 PRC Type-59-1; **152mm**: 40 PRC Type-66
MRL 122mm: 22 RM-70
MOR 81mm: 520; **82mm**: 209; **120mm**: 55 M-43
RCL 105mm: ε10 M-65; **106mm**: ε30 M-40
AD GUNS 40mm: 24 L-40; **94mm**: 3 3.7in
SURV 2 AN/TPQ-36 (arty)
UAV 1 *Seeker*

Navy 15,000

(incl 2,400 recalled reservists)
BASES Colombo (HQ and Western comd), Trincomalee (main base and Eastern comd), Kankesanthurai (Northern comd), Medawachiya (North central comd), Galle (Southern comd)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 61
MISSILE CRAFT 2
2 *Nandimithra* (Il *Saar* 4) with 4 *Gabriel* II SSM, 1 x 76 mm gun
PATROL, OFFSHORE 3
1 *Sayura* (In *Sukanya*) PCO • 1 *Jayesagara* PCO • 1 *Parakrambahu* PCO
PATROL, COASTAL 10
2 *Ranajaya* (PRC *Haizhui*)
2 *Prathapa* (PRC mod *Haizhui*)
1 *Ranarisi* (PRC *Shanghai* II)
3 *Abeetha* (PRC mod *Shanghai*)
2 *Weeraya* (PRC *Shanghai*)

PATROL, INSHORE 46
3 *Dvora* PFI< • 9 *Super Dvora* PFI< • 3 ROK *Killer* PFI< • 19 *Colombo* PFI< • 5 *Trinity Marine* PFI< • 7 *Shaldag* PFI< • plus some 52 boats

AMPHIBIOUS 1
1 *Yuhai* LST
plus 9 craft: 2 LCM, 2 *Yunan* LCU, 1 LCAC, 4 fast personnel carrier

Air Force 18,000

22 cbt ac, 24 armed hel
FGA 1 sqn with 10 *Kfir* (7 C-2, 2 C-7, 1 TC-2), 1 sqn with 4 MiG-27M, 1 MiG-23 UB (conversion trg), 3 F-7M, 1 FT-7, 2 FT-5
ATTACK HEL 10 Bell 212, 1 Mi-24V, 13 Mi-35P
TPT 1 sqn with **ac** 2 BAe 748, 2 C-130K, 1 Cessna 421C, 1 *Super King Air* 200, 3 Y-12 (II), 7 An-32B, 5 Cessna 150 **hel** 6 Bell 412 (VIP)
UTL HEL 6 Bell 206, 3 Mi-17 (plus 4 in store)
TRG ac 5 SF-260TP, 10 PT-6, 3 K-8 **hel** 6 Bell 206
RESERVES Air Force Regt, 3 sqn; Airfield Construction, 1 sqn
UAV 1 *Scout*, 2 *Searcher*

Forces Abroad

UN and Peacekeeping
DROC (MONUC): 2 obs
WESTERN SAHARA (MINURSO): 2 obs

Paramilitary ε88,600

POLICE FORCE (Ministry of Defence) 60,600
incl 30,400 reserves, 1,000 women and Special Task Force: 3,000-strong anti-guerrilla unit

NATIONAL GUARD ε15,000

HOME GUARD 13,000

Opposition

LIBERATION TIGERS OF TAMIL EELAM (LTTE) ε7,000
Eqpt incl **122mm**, **152mm** arty, **120mm** mor; some ATGW and SAM reported. 1 Robinson R-44 *Astro* lt hel plus 2 lt ac for recce and liaison
Leader Velupillai Prabhakaran

Tajikistan Tjk

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 7,600
Terms of service 24 months
A number of potential officers are being trained at the Higher Army Officers and Engineers College, Dushanbe. It is planned to form an Air Force sqn and to acquire Su-25 from Bel; 5 Mi-24 and 10 Mi-8 have been procured.

Army 7,600

2 MR bde (incl 1 trg) • 1 mtn bde • 1 arty bde • 1 SF bde • 1 SF det (bn+) • 1 SAM regt

EQUIPMENT
MBT 44 T-72
AIFV 9 BMP-1, 25 BMP-2
APC 1 BTR-60, 2 BTR-70, 26 BTR-80
TOWED ARTY 122mm: 12 D-30
MRL 122mm: 10 BM-21
MOR 120mm: 9
SAM 20 SA-2/-3/-7, *Stinger* (reported)

AIR FORCE (some 800)
No cbt ac, 4-5 armed hel
TPT 1 Tu-134A
HEL 4-5 Mi-24, 12-14 Mi-8/17TM

Paramilitary ε5,300

BORDER GUARDS ε5,300 (Ministry of Interior)

Opposition

ISLAMIC MOVEMENT OF TAJIKISTAN some 5,000
Signed peace accord with govt on 27 Jun 1997. Integration with govt forces slowly proceeding

Foreign Forces

RUSSIA Federal Border Guard 12,000 (Tjk conscripts, RF officers) **Army** 7,800; 1 MRD
EQUIPMENT
MBT 128 T-72
AIFV/APC 314 BMP-2, BRM-1K, BTR-80
SP ARTY 122mm: 66 2S1; **152mm**: 54 2S3
MRL 122mm: 12 BM-21; **220mm**: 12 9P140
MOR 120mm: 36 PM-38
AIR DEFENCE
SAM 20 SA-8
Operation Enduring Freedom – Fr ε100

Turkmenistan Tkm

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε26,000
Terms of service 24 months

Army 21,000

5 Mil Districts • 4 MRD (1 trg) • 1 arty bde • 1 MRL regt • 1 ATK regt •1 engr regt • 2 SAM bde • 1 indep air aslt bn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 702 T-72
RECCE 170 BRDM/BRDM-2
AIFV 930 BMP-1/-2, 12 BRM
APC 829 BTR (-60/-70/-80)
TOWED ARTY 122mm: 180 D-30; **152mm**: 17 D-1, 72 D-20
SP ARTY 122mm: 40 2S1
COMBINED GUN/MOR 120mm: 17 2S9
MRL 122mm: 56 BM-21, 9 9P138
MOR 82mm: 31; **120mm**: 66 PM-38
ATGW 100 AT-3 *Sagger*, AT-4 *Spigot*, AT-5 *Spandrel*, AT-6 *Spiral*
RL 73mm: RPG-7
ATK GUNS 100mm: 72 T-12/MT-12
AD GUNS 23mm: 48 ZSU-23-4 SP; **57mm**: 22 S-60
SAM SA-7, 40 SA-8, 13 SA-13

Navy ε700

Has announced intention to form a Navy/Coast Guard and has minor base at Turkmenbashy with 5 boats. Caspian Sea Flotilla (see **Russia**) is operating as a joint RF, Kaz and Tkm flotilla under RF comd based at Astrakhan.

Air Force 4,300

(incl Air Defence)
89 cbt ac (plus 200 in store)
FGA/FTR 2 avn sqns with 24 MiG-29 (incl 2 -U), 65 Su-17
IN STORE 46 Su-25, 120 MiG-23, 10 MiG-23U, 24 MiG-25
TPT/GENERAL PURPOSE 1 composite avn sqn with 1 An-26, 10 Mi-24, 8 Mi-8
TRG 1 unit with 3 Su-7B, 2 L-39
AIR DEFENCE
SAM 50 SA-2/-3/-5

Uzbekistan Uz

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE some 50–55,000
(incl MoD staff and centrally controlled units)
Terms of service conscription, 12 months

Army 40,000

4 Mil Districts • 2 op comd • 1 Tashkent comd • 1 tk, 10 MR, 1 lt mtn, 1 AB, 1 air aslt, 4 arty bde

EQUIPMENT

MBT 170 T-62, 100 T-64, 70 T-72
RECCE 13 BRDM-2
AIFV 270 BMP-2, 120 BMD-1, 9 BMD-2, 6 BRM
APC 25 BTR-70, 24 BTR-60, 210 BTR-80, 50 BTR-D
TOWED ARTY 122mm: 60 D-30; **152mm**: 140 2A36
SP ARTY 122mm: 18 2S1; **152mm**: 17 2S3, 2S5 (reported); **203mm**: 48 2S7
COMBINED GUN/MOR 120mm: 54 2S9
MRL 122mm: 36 BM-21, 24 9P138; **220mm**: 48 9P140
MOR 120mm: 18 PM-120, 19 2S12, 5 2B11
ATGW AT-3 *Sagger*, AT-4 *Spigot*
ATK GUNS 100mm: 36 T-12/MT-12
(In 1991 the former Soviet Union transferred some 2,000 tanks (T-64), 1,200 ACV and 750 arty to storage bases in Uz. This eqpt is under Uz control, but has deteriorated considerably)

Air Force some 10–15,000

7 fixed wg and hel regts
135 cbt ac (plus 30 in store), 29 attack hel
BBR/FGA 1 regt with 20 Su-25/Su-25BM, 26 Su-17MZ/Su-17UMZ, 1 regt with 23 Su-24, 11 Su-24MP (recce)
FTR 1 regt with 30 MiG-29/MiG-29UB, 1 regt with 25 Su-27/Su-27UB
IN STORE 30 MiG-29/-29UB
TPT/ELINT 1 regt with 26 An-12/An-12PP, 13 An-26/An-26RKR
TPT 1 Tu-134, 1 An-24
TRG 14 L-39 (9 in store), 1 Su-17
HELICOPTERS
1 regt with 29 Mi-24 (attack), 23 Mi-8 (aslt/tpt), 1 Mi-26 (tpt)
1 regt with 26 Mi-6 (tpt), 2 Mi-6AYa (cmd post), 29 Mi-8 (aslt/tpt)
MISSILES
AAM AA-8, AA-10, AA-11
ASM AS-7, AS-9, AS-10, AS-11, AS-12
SAM 45 SA-2/-3/-5

Paramilitary ε18–20,000

INTERNAL SECURITY TROOPS (Ministry of Interior) ε17–19,000

NATIONAL GUARD (Ministry of Defence) 1,000

1 bde

Opposition

ISLAMIC MOVEMENT OF UZBEKISTAN

ε2,000 **Leader** Tahir Yoldosh **Based** near Kunduz, Afg; supported by Juma Numangoni, warlord, based in Tjk or Afg (may be deceased)

Foreign Forces

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM – US ε1,000

East Asia and Australasia

REGIONAL TRENDS

North-east Asian regional security dynamics remain centred around China and the US. The interests of these two great powers compete over Taiwan but appear to overlap – at least temporarily – when it comes to dealing with the North Korean crisis. Meanwhile, significant military developments are taking place: China's military potential continues to grow; and the US is in the process of reconfiguring its forces in the Asia–Pacific region. Meanwhile, Japan is reconsidering a self-defence posture closely linked to the US with Tokyo pursuing a Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) capability.

China's military modernisation and transformation programme remains a priority for Beijing, and is scheduled to run for the next ten to fifteen years. In March 2004, $2.6 billion was added to the defence budget to boost progress. The speed of coalition ground operations during *Operation Iraqi Freedom*, and their use of effects-based operations, have influenced defence thinking in China, leading to greater concentration on networked C4SIR systems and psychological operations. Space is a central component of this military modernisation. With the launch of the *Shenzhou*-V on 15 October 2003, China became the third country to achieve a manned space mission. China now has a military communications satellite in a geosynchronous orbit, and more satellite launches are scheduled for 2004 (see pp. 253–259).

At the same time, China has continued to strengthen its relatively weak military-industrial complex to reduce its dependency on foreign sources of defence technology. However, limitations on China's capabilities can be seen through its continued reliance on purchases from Russia and former Soviet states (Ukraine and Belarus in particular). These remain of importance to Beijing, after the European Union upheld its embargo on arms exports to China following a debate in April 2004. Thus, despite its stated goal of self-sufficiency, China relies heavily on foreign purchases, spending $1bn last year alone on 24 advanced Su-27 and Su-30 fighter aircraft from Russia (see pp. 327–328).

China is also enhancing its naval capabilities in a bid to improve power projection. Project 9935, the proposed People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN) aircraft carrier, is a key element. Started in 1994, the vessel's design is modeled on the Russian *Admiral Gorshkov* aircraft carrier and up to three ships may be built. The operational concept for the carrier programme is based on fleet defence and amphibious and logistic operations, with a secondary offensive strike capability. However, reports that all three carrier groups will be operational by 2010 appear unrealistic. Other fleet enhancements include a new long-range, anti-ship missile, currently under development, to be fitted on the latest variant of the PLAN's Type 052 destroyer.

International military cooperation is another developing strand of Chinese defence policy. A Chinese/Indian naval exercise took place in late 2003, and in March 2004 a search and rescue exercise involving a PLAN destroyer and support vessel took place with two French warships. There have also been more military-to-military events with members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), particularly following the SCO's *Coalition 2003* anti-terrorism exercise, which took place in August 2003 in eastern Kazakhstan and in the Uighur Autonomous Region of Xinjiang province. Beijing places increasing emphasis on relations with Central Asian states, particularly given the US military presence in the region.

China's military posture across the Taiwan Strait has hardened following the re-election of Chen Chui-bian as Taiwan's president. The number of short-range ballistic missiles deployed within range of Taiwan is now estimated at more than 500, and is growing by about 75 per year. Missile accuracy and lethality have increased, and solid-fuelled variants are replacing liquid-fuelled missiles. Ground forces on the mainland opposite Taiwan consist of three army groups in Nanjing Military Region, including special operations units. However, the lack of credible amphibious lift capability will continue to hamper China's ability to threaten an invasion of Taiwan in the short to medium term.

Nevertheless, in June and July 2004, the Chinese military held exercises (led by Lieutenant General Huang Jiang) on Dongshan Island in south-eastern Fujian Province with the scenario of controlling the Taiwan Strait and carrying out an amphibious landing. Eighteen-thousand troops deployed from Nanjing Military Region and Su-27 combat aircraft fitted with KN59M air-to-surface missiles provided air cover for the landings, with additional air defence, fire support and protection against attack from the sea given by submarines and surface ships. Although these were smaller than similar exercises in 2001, they were significant not only for the message conveyed but for the emphasis on joint operations. For some background information on Chinese force modernisation developments, see *The Military Balance 2002•2003*, pp. 138–139 and *The Military Balance 2003•2004*, pp. 145–147.)

In July, **Taiwan** held an exercise called *Han Kuang (Han Glory)*, designed to evaluate the island's defence capabilities against the threat of attack from China, as well as testing the joint operating procedures of Taipei's armed forces. Further, 14–19 June saw a computer-simulated training exercise take place to test Taiwan's responses to an invasion, while in July the US ran a simulation exercise – called *Dragon's Thunder* – at the National Defense University. This examined possible scenarios and responses to Chinese military action against Taiwan.

Taiwan maintains a qualitative edge over China in air power, with some three times as many 'fourth-generation' fighter aircraft as the People's Liberation Army Air Force (PLAAF). The 15-year procurement bill sent to the Legislative Yuan on 2 June 2004 will add *Patriot* PAC-3 missiles and eight submarines to Taiwan's defence forces. Nevertheless, political opposition to defence spending may delay the arrival of these systems. But the pace of reform remains slow overall, even considering the increased civilian control, depoliticisation of the armed forces and chain of command rationalisation that have resulted from the restructuring and modernisation of Taiwan's armed forces.

Japan's defence posture is influenced by its desire to retain a strong relationship with the US, the recognition that it needs to strengthen defences against regional threats, and a requirement to be able to react more effectively to emerging threats. Therefore, Japan's 2004 Defence White Paper calls for the Japanese Self-Defense Force (JSDF) to be more functional, better able to deal with terrorism and WMD and capable of participating in multinational, US-led, or UN Peace Support Operations. The US–Japanese relationship meant that Tokyo was under some pressure to assist the coalition in Iraq. Following the 26 July 2003 Special Measures Law on Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance in Iraq, the JSDF deployed 600 troops to Iraq to provide humanitarian support to the local population and logistic support to the coalition. This extension of JSDF operations overseas follows assistance given to *Operation Enduring Freedom* in and around Afghanistan, but carried with it a much higher political and military risk in terms of the effect on public opinion. However, Japanese perceptions of this new role revealed increased public support for a JSDF posture commensurate with the modern international environment, easing debate for politicians who seek broader Japanese involvement in regional and international defence. Moreover, the issue of Article IX of Japan's constitution (which defines JSDF roles and the meaning of 'self-defense') is being addressed by Constitutional Research Commissions which are due to report to the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors later this year or early in 2005. The reports are expected to finesse the meaning of the term 'collective self-defense' and examine the role of the JSDF in international cooperation and UN-led operations.

In order to meet various new security threats, including international terrorism, the JSDF's role is being broadened and capabilities are moving away from traditional systems and structures. For example, in March 2004 the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF) formed a 300-strong special operations unit for anti-terrorist operations. The JGSDF also has extra funding for NBC defence, addressing criticism which followed the 1995 sarin attacks on the Tokyo underground by the Aum Shinrikyo cult.

Further key enhancements demonstrate Japan's intent to increase its capabilities under the Mid-Term Defense Programme 2001–05, such as JGSDF acquisition of the M-90 MBT, AH-64 attack helicopters, and the

UH-60JA helicopter. The Japanese Air Self-Defense Force (JASDF) will replace C-1 transport aircraft with the C-X in addition to procuring four tanker aircraft. Meanwhile, the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force (JMSDF) is acquiring three *Osumi*-class transport ships and plans to construct four DDH destroyers. To promote joint capability, there is an ongoing upgrade of Battle Management Command, Control, and Communications (BMC4) which will integrate and network the three existing single service systems in order to increase efficiency and response speeds. There are also other projects in network-centric areas aimed at creating a 'Common Operating Environment' and a 'Defense Information Infrastructure'.

Internationally, Japan views the DPRK (The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or North Korea) as its major threat. However, Prime Minister Koizumi has chosen to pursue diplomacy with Pyongyang. He made a second trip to visit President Kim Jong Il in May 2004, and Japan participated in six-party talks **(see below)**. However, North Korea's *Taepo-dong* 1 missile, one of which was launched over Japan in 1998, remains a driver of Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) under command of the JASDF. The aim of the BMD project is to have a limited capability by 2007 and complete operational capability by 2011. In December 2003, the decision was made to proceed with upper- and lower-tier BMD elements which will have as their main components four *Aegis*-equipped *Kongou*-class destroyers, and the upgrade of sixteen *Patriot* fire units, delivering a PAC-3 interception capability.

The 'six-party' talks on **North Korea's** nuclear weapons programme (see *The Military Balance 2003•2004*, p. 145) have continued with meetings in August 2003, and February and June 2004; a fourth Round is due to be held in September. During the third round, held in Beijing from 23–26 June, the US proposed a conditional security guarantee and resumption of heavy fuel oil shipments from China and South Korea in exchange for North Korean disclosure and disarmament after a three-month preparatory period. However, this proposal failed to elicit concessions from Pyongyang, which concluded the talks by threatening to test a nuclear weapon. Along with continued international ambiguities over the extent of North Korean reprocessing activities, it was reported in early June that North Korea had conducted an engine test for the *Taepo-dong* 2, a missile which is estimated to have a maximum range of 6,000km. Pyongyang has argued for normalisation of relations, but Washington is only willing to extend trade and aid if North Korea disarms, withholding full normalisation because of the regime's human-rights record. In addition, the US is keen to expand the Proliferation Security Initiative to prevent the transfer of WMD-related materials and exert increased pressure on the regime (see page 19).

Meanwhile, North and South Korea have implemented certain bilateral confidence-building measures, including the installation of a naval hotline with a common radio frequency, and the removal of propaganda signs and a cessation of broadcasts on both sides of the De-Militarized Zone (DMZ). However, use of the naval hotline soon ran into problems when, after radio contact with a northern vessel, a South Korean ship filed an incorrect report not mentioning the transmission, fearing that Seoul would withhold permission to use force. The incident led to the resignation of Seoul's defence minister. The north, meanwhile, is reported to have used the hotline for propaganda purposes. Further, the sanctuary granted to over 400 North Korean refugees by Seoul in July caused some tension in this relationship, with Pyongyang subsequently failing to attend the scheduled inter-Korean talks in early August.

South Korea is to deploy a further 3,600 troops to Iraq, and to re-deploy some 600 personnel presently in Irbil to Nasiriyah, where they will join the new contingent. Meanwhile, at home, South Korean troops have taken over duties at the DMZ from US forces. The Pentagon has announced plans to relocate many of its forces south of the Han River, effectively ending the so-called 'tripwire' deployment. (See *The Military Balance* 2003•2004, pp. 145-146.) Eight thousand troops will move from Seoul (including the Yongsan garrison) to the Pyongtaek area by December 2008, part of a wider plan to move about 18,000 US personnel south, from their present bases north of the Han river. Moreover, as part of its plan to reduce troop levels on the peninsula to 25,000 by 2005, the US announced in May 2004 that it would re-deploy 3,600 of its current strength of 37,000 troops to Iraq (see p. 16), and that these troops would not be

replaced. However, to offset the effect of a reduction of forces the Pentagon will carry out an $11bn programme introducing new equipment such as UAVs and *Patriot* missile batteries, while the rotation of a squadron of F-117 *Nighthawk* fighter-bombers from Holloman airbase, New Mexico through Kunsan air base, indicated the latter's ability to handle aircraft of such capability.

SOUTHEAST ASIA AND AUSTRALASIA

Low-intensity operations

Counter-insurgency and other low-intensity operations remained preoccupations for the armed forces of several South-east Asian states during 2003–04. The Tentara Nasional **Indonesia** (TNI, Indonesian Armed Forces) continued the intensive operations that it had begun against GAM, the armed separatist movement in the province of Aceh, in May 2003. In November, Jakarta extended martial law for a further six months, and in late December the TNI's commander-in-chief, General Endriartono Sutarto, announced that a second phase of its offensive would involve 'new personnel and improved weaponry and strategy'. Most obviously, this involved deployment to Aceh of three 'Raider' battalions, infantry units drawn from territorial commands and given intensive counter-insurgency training. By this time, and against a background of allegations of widespread human-rights abuses, the TNI claimed to have reduced GAM's armed strength from 5,000 to 1,800. Though GAM was still undefeated militarily, and during March-May 2004 held more than 200 civilian hostages, in May Jakarta felt its grip on the province was sufficiently secure to change Aceh's status to one of 'civil emergency' (lasting until at least November 2004) after a year of martial law. The government emphasised, though, that this change of status did not necessarily mean that TNI troop numbers in Aceh would be reduced. (For information on the background to current measures across the region, see *The Military Balance* 2002•2003, pp. 140–141 and *The Military Balance* 2003•2004, pp. 147–148.)

Elsewhere in Indonesia, the state of civil emergency in the province of Maluku (where there had been bitter conflict between Christian and Muslim militias between 1999 and 2002) ended in September 2003, but violence broke out again in late April 2004. By early May, several dozen people had been killed and almost 1,000 additional troops and paramilitary police had been sent to the province.

In early 2004, a major eruption of violence in **Thailand**'s three Muslim-dominated southernmost provinces, the locus of long-running separatist agitation, revived internal security operations as a priority for the country's armed forces. Four soldiers were killed during a raid on an army base in late January, during which 380 weapons were stolen. On 28 April, hundreds of Muslim youths attacked police stations, village defence posts and district offices throughout the south. Army and police personnel, apparently forewarned, reacted fiercely and killed 108 of the attackers, 32 of them when rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machine-guns were used to attack a mosque where they had sought refuge. In response to the deteriorating security situation, the army deployed at least four additional infantry battalions as well as special forces elements to the south. Two more battalions are scheduled to reinforce the army presence in October 2004.

In the **Philippines**, July 2003 saw the government and the 12,000-strong Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) negotiate a ceasefire. The MILF seeks a separate state in Muslim-dominated areas in the south of the country. In February 2004, the two sides agreed to resume Malaysian-brokered peace talks. Though a negotiated solution to the conflict is not an immediate prospect, March saw a week-long visit to Mindanao by a 10-man Malaysian Army Advance Survey Team, a precursor to the International Monitoring Team intended to supervise the ceasefire once formal talks commence. In early July the MILF agreed to cooperate with the government against a 40-strong contingent of the Jemaah Islamiah (JI) pan-Southeast Asian terrorist organisation, as well as kidnapping gangs, which had found sanctuary in separatist-controlled areas. With this understanding in place, peace talks were due to resume in August 2004.

The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) continued operations against the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG),

which may have been responsible for the explosion and fire that killed 116 people on board *SuperFerry 14* close to Manila in late February. By July 2004, the AFP claimed that its operations had reduced the ASG to less than 60 armed personnel, divided amongst several splinter groups. Meanwhile, the AFP continued to fight the communist New People's Army (NPA), which escalated its activity in early 2004 as peace talks between its political wing and the government resumed in Oslo. The NPA is active in remote areas of Luzon, Mindanao and other provinces.

External assistance remains vital to Manila as it tries to enhance the AFP's capabilities, and exercises with the AFP continued to form an important part of US assistance. Exercise *Balikatan 2004*, the latest in the series of *Balikatan* exercises, involved 2,500 US troops (mainly marines) and 2,300 AFP personnel. The exercise mainly took place in Central Luzon, but there was also a civic action component on Palawan in the south. Separately, Philippine defence officials announced in July that a 20-strong US special forces team would deploy to North Cotabato province on Mindanao for joint exercises close to MILF-controlled areas, with the aim of improving the AFP's capacity to root out JI elements.

Maritime security

During the first half of 2004, the security of shipping in South-east Asian waters emerged as a key issue for littoral states and extra-regional stakeholders alike. Admiral Thomas B. Fargo, commander of US Pacific Command, raised the issue's profile with his testimony to the US House of Representatives in March 2004 and a speech in Vancouver in May, in which he proposed a Regional Maritime Security Initiative (RMSI). According to Fargo, an 'architecture' was needed that would 'allow us to share information and to share intelligence' and to establish 'operating procedures' to facilitate effective action against illicit maritime activities. He also suggested that the US might need to deploy special operations forces in the Malacca Strait to combat maritime crime. Singapore's government drew particular attention to the danger of operational links developing between pirates and terrorists, with potentially calamitous results for the security of merchant shipping in the Malacca and Singapore Straits and for ports in the region, and indicated support for RMSI. Indonesia and Malaysia objected to the proposal, however, seeing it as a challenge to their sovereignty over territorial waters.

Nevertheless, by mid-2004, there had been considerable convergence between the positions of the various parties. At the IISS Shangri-La Dialogue in early June, US Defense Secretary Rumsfeld and Pacific Fleet Commander Admiral Walter F. Doran stressed that RMSI was still embryonic, and that its focus was on intelligence-sharing rather than US military deployments. Malaysia entered into discussions with the US on maritime security, and defence ministers from the countries comprising the Five Power Defence Arrangements (Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Malaysia and Singapore) announced plans for maritime counter-terrorism exercises, which Indonesia would attend as an observer. In late June, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore agreed to stage trilateral coordinated naval patrols in the Malacca Strait. The first such patrol, involving 17 ships, took place during July. Also during July, the Indonesian navy's Western Fleet announced that it was stepping up its unilateral anti-piracy operations in the Strait, while Malaysia's government announced that it would establish a coast guard, to be known as the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency.

Iraq deployments

Several South-east Asian governments have contributed small military contingents to US-led coalition operations in Iraq. Singapore sent a landing ship and a C-130 transport aircraft for two month stints in late 2003 and early 2004, and in May deployed a KC-135 tanker for three months to support combat aircraft over Afghanistan as well as Iraq. The Philippines' 51-strong army and police contingent in southern Iraq was originally scheduled to remain until late August, but Manila withdrew its personnel by 19 July in a

successful attempt to save the life of a civilian Filipino kidnapped by Iraqi militants. Thailand's 451-strong military contingent was due to be withdrawn by 20 September, after Bangkok rejected an appeal in mid-July by the UN Secretary-General for the troops to stay and help maintain security in the run-up to the Iraqi elections scheduled for January 2005. In early August, both Indonesia and Malaysia emphasised that they would only deploy troops in Iraq as 'peacekeeping' forces under UN auspices.

Force modernisation

The modernisation of South-east Asian states' military equipment has continued apace. This has been particularly apparent in the region's air arms. In **Indonesia**, two Su-27K and two Su-30MK fighter aircraft, as well as two Mi-35 combat helicopters for the army, ordered in April 2003, had been delivered by September. In April 2004, the air force commander, Marshal Chappy Hakim, confirmed that a further eight Sukhoi fighters would soon be ordered, probably by the year's end. He also restated the air force's long-term plan for a three-squadron Sukhoi force. In May 2004, the defence minister announced an order for 11 Polish-built PZL M28.05 *Skytruck* utility aircraft for the navy. Some of the *Skytrucks* will be equipped for maritime patrol.

Malaysia ordered 10 Mi-171Sh armed transport helicopters to begin replacing its air force's S-61s in October 2003, as well as 11 A-109M reconnaissance and utility helicopters to replace the Army Aviation Wing's SA-316 *Alouette IIIs*. During the same month, the navy took delivery of the first of six *Super Lynx* helicopters. The navy's six AS555SN *Fennec* helicopters were all delivered by March 2004. In prospect are orders for eight F/A-18E/F combat aircraft and four AEW&C aircraft, while longer-term priorities include maritime patrol aircraft for the navy, and avionics upgrades for the air force's MiG-29s and F-5s. The air force plans to lease up to 17 ex-New Zealand MB339CB lead-in trainers, which a local firm seems likely to purchase.

February 2004 saw Singapore Technologies Aerospace announce that it would supply **the Philippines**' air force with 20 refurbished UH-1H helicopters within 12 months. These will boost the air force's tactical airlift capacity while it awaits delivery of another 30 UH-1Hs from the United States. In October 2003, **Singapore's** Defence Science and Technology Agency announced a shortlist of three contenders in its 'Next Fighter Replacement' competition: the F-15T, the Dassault *Rafal*e and the Eurofighter *Typhoon*. A final choice is expected in early 2005. Other significant developments in Singapore included the unveiling in November 2003 of a locally produced self-propelled 39-calibre 155mm howitzer, known as the SSPH1 or *Primus* and by then in service with 21st Battalion, Singapore Artillery. In February 2004, this unit took its 18 guns to New Zealand for a live-firing exercise. In June 2004, Singapore's navy commissioned the third of its four ex-Swedish navy *Sjoormen*-class submarines. Also in June, **Thailand**'s army took delivery of 30 refurbished UH-1H helicopters ordered in 2001. During 2003, **Vietnam**'s air force took delivery of 10 refurbished L-39C advanced jet trainers that had previously seen service with the Czech air force. In December 2003, Vietnam agreed to purchase four Su-30MK fighters (probably for delivery during 2004) and took options on another eight of the type. Two PZL M28 *Skytrucks* were ordered for maritime patrol, with another six-eight in prospect.

In November 2003, **Australia's** Defence Minister Robert Hill announced details of the Defence Capability Review 2003, which included outlines of future procurement for the three services. The army will gain new MBTs to replace its present Leopards: in March 2004, the government announced it will purchase 59 ex-US Army M1A1 *Abrams*. In June, the army's UH-1H helicopters relinquished their gunship role, in anticipation of the Eurocopter *Tiger* combat helicopter entering service in December 2004. Measures will be taken to enhance the navy's defensive air warfare capability: SM2 surface-to-air missiles will equip four FFGs, and three new air warfare destroyers – probably equipped with a variant of the *Aegis* system – will be purchased. The navy's amphibious capability will be enhanced substantially. In consequence, plans call for two larger LHD-type ships of at least 25,000 tonnes together with a 'sea lift ship' to replace existing vessels between 2010 and 2017. The capability review confirmed long-term air force plans to acquire Joint Strike

Fighters to replace its existing fast jet combat aircraft, but brought forward the retirement date of the F-111 fleet to 2010, by which time the upgrade of the F/A-18 fleet (effectively to F/A-18C/D standard) will have been completed and key force multipliers in the form of tanker and AEW&C aircraft will be in service. In April 2004, the defence minister announced that the Airbus A330-200 Multi-Role Tanker Transport had been chosen to fulfil the requirement for five tanker aircraft, the first of which will be delivered in 2007. He followed this, in May, by announcing that Australia would exercise options for two more Boeing 737 *Wedgetail* AEW&C aircraft, making a total of six. The Review also revealed that the air force will acquire a small number of *Global Hawk* UAVs. In New Zealand, the navy's fleet renewal programme centres on a multi-purpose vessel providing sealift and limited amphibious capability, as well as fulfilling patrol, rapid response and training roles.

Australia Aus

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 51,800

RESERVES 21,600
Army 17,200 **Navy**1,600 **Air Force** 2,800

Army 25,300

Land Command 1 Land HQ, 1 Deployable Joint Force HQ, 3 bde HQ (1 integrated), 3 Combat Service Support regt (CIS), 1 Joint Support regt (CIS), 1 EW regt, 1 armed regt (integrated), 2 recce regt (1 integrated), 6 inf bn (incl 1 integrated mot inf, 1 mot inf, 1 mech, 1 para, 2 light inf), 1 indep APC sqn, 1 med arty regt, 2 fd arty regt (1 integrated), 1 AD regt, 3 cbt engr regt (1 integrated), 3 regional force surv units (integrated), 1 avn bde HQ, 2 avn regt and 1 avn sqn (1 air lift regt and 1 armed recce hel regt, 1 surv sqn), 1 Logistic Support Force HQ, 3 combat service support Bn (1 integrated), 3 Force Support Bn (1 integrated)
Special Operations Command 1 Special Operations HQ, 1 SF (SAS) regt, 2 cdo bn (1 Reserve), 1 incident response regt
Training Command (3,160) personnel (integrated formations/units are composed of active and reserve personnel)

RESERVES

Land Command 1 div HQ, 6 bde HQ, 1 cdo, 2 recce, 1 APC, 3 fd arty, 3 cbt engr, 2 engr construction regt, 13 inf bn; 3 indep fd arty bty; 1 recce, 3 fd engr sqn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 71 *Leopard* 1A3 (excl variants, plus 30 in store)
LAV 255 ASLAV-25 (being delivered)
APC 364 M-113 (excl variants, 350 to be upgraded, 119 in store)
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 125 M2A2/L5, 109 *Hamel*; **155mm**: 36 M-198
MOR 81mm: 296
RCL 84mm: 577 *Carl Gustav*; **106mm**: 74 M-40A1
SAM 18 *Rapier* B1M, 30 RBS-70
AC 3 *King Air* 200, 1 *King Air* 350, 2 DHC-6 (all on lease)
HEL 34 S-70 A-9, 38 Bell 206 B-1 *Kiowa* (to be upgraded), 22 AS-665 *Tiger* (delivery from July 2004), 17 UH-1H, 6 CH-47D
MARINES 15 LCM
SURV 14 RASIT (veh, arty), 7 AN-TPQ-36 (arty, mor)

Navy 12,850

(incl 990 Naval Avn)
COMMANDS 1 HQ Maritime Comd, 1 Naval Systems Comd, 1 COMFLOT HQ
BASES Sydney, (Maritime Comd HQ) Stirling, Cairns, Darwin, Flinders, Jervis Bay, Noura

SUBMARINES 6

TACTICAL 6
SSK 6
6 *Collins* with *sub-Harpoon* USGW and 6 × 533mm TT (Mk 48 HWT)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 10

FRIGATES 10
FFG 6
6 *Adelaide* (US *Oliver Hazard Perry*), with *Standard* SM-1 MR SAM, *Harpoon* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT (Mk 32 LWT), 2 S-70B *Sea Hawk* hel
FF 4
4 *Anzac* (*Meko* 200) with *Sea Sparrow* VLS SAM, 1 × 127mm gun, 6 × 324mm ASTT (Mk 32 LWT), 1 S-70B-2 *Sea Hawk* hel (being replaced by SH-2GA *Super Seasprite*)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 15

PATROL, OFFSHORE 15 *Fremantle* PCO

MINE WARFARE 6

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 6
6 *Huon* MHC, plus 2 *Bandicoot* MSA, 1 *Brolga* MSA

AMPHIBIOUS 3

1 *Tobruk* LST, capacity 500 tps, 2 LCM, 2 LCVP
2 *Kanimbla* (US *Newport*) LPH, capacity 450 tps, 2 LCM, hel 4 Army *Blackhawk* or 3 *Sea King*, no beach-landing capability
plus 6 *Balikpapan* LCH and 14 LCM

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 13

1 *Success* AO, 1 *Westralia* AO; 1 sail trg, 5 AT, 3 TRV; 2 *Leuwin* AGHS plus 5 craft

NAVAL AVIATION (Fleet Air Arm) (990)

EQUIPMENT

no cbt ac, 16 armed hel

HELICOPTERS

ASW 16 S-70B-2 *Sea Hawk*
UTL/SAR 7 *Sea King* Mk 50A
TRG 12 AS-350BA

Air Force 13,650

152 cbt ac incl MR, no armed hel
2 Comds – Air, Trg
Flying hours F-111: 200; F/A-18: 175
AIR CBT GP
STK/RECCE WG 2 stk/recce sqn with 29 F-111 (13 F-111C, 12 F-111G, 4 RF-111C), 2 EP-3C, 1 EC-130H
TAC/FTR WG 3 sqn (plus 1 OCU) with 71 F/A-18 (55 -A, 16 -B)
TAC TRG WG 2 sqn with 33 *Hawk* 127 lead-in ftr trainers, 1 FAC flt with 4 PC-9A
MP GP 2 sqn with 19* AP-3C/P-3C, 3 TAP-3B
SAR S-76 civil contract
AIRLIFT GP 7 TPT/TKR sqn
2 with 24 C-130 (11 -H, 1 EC-130H, 12 J-30)
1 with 4 Boeing 707 (tkr)
2 with 14 DHC-4 (*Caribou*)
1 VIP with 2 Boeing 737 BBJ, 3 *Challenger* 604
1 with 6 HS-748 (navigation trg), being replaced by 7 Beech-200 *Super King Air*
TRG 58 PC-9
AD *Jindalee* OTH radar: Radar 1 at Longreach (N. Queensland), Radar 2 at Laverton (W. Australia), third development site at Alice Springs, 3 control and reporting units (1 mobile), 2 Regional Operations Centres, 1 Airfield Def Wg (3 sqn)
MISSILES
ASM AGM-84A, AGM-142
AAM AIM-9M *Sidewinder*, ASRAAM, AIM-120 AMRAAM

Forces Abroad

Advisers in **Fji**, **Indo**, **Solomon Islands**, **Th**, **Vanuatu**, **Tonga**, **Western Samoa**, **Kiribati**
MALAYSIA Army: ε115; 1 inf coy (on 3-month rotational tours) **Air Force**: 12
PAPUA NEW GUINEA: 38; trg unit
IRAQ (Peace Support): 850: 1 P-3C

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (UNAMA): 1 obs
EAST TIMOR (UNMISET): 259 incl 3 obs **EGYPT** (MFO): 25 staff **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 2
MIDDLE EAST (UNTSO): 11 obs **SOLOMON ISLANDS** (Op Anode): some 530 mil personnel and civ pol, 2 DHC-4

Paramilitary

AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS SERVICE

ac 3 DHC-8, 3 *Reims* F406, 6 BN-2B-20, 1 *Strike Aerocommander* 500 **hel** 1 Bell 206L-4; about 6 boats

Foreign Forces

US: Air Force 59; USMC 31; joint facilities at Pine Gap
NEW ZEALAND Air Force 9 navigation trg
SINGAPORE 230; Flying Training School with 27 S-211 **ac**

Brunei Bru

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 7,000
(incl 700 women)

RESERVES 700
Army 700

Army 4,900

3 inf bn • 1 spt bn with 1 armd recce, 1 engr sqn

EQUIPMENT

LT TK 20 *Scorpion* (16 to be upgraded)
APC 39 VAB
MOR 81mm: 24
RL *Armbrust*

RESERVES

1 bn

Navy 1,000

BASE Muara

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 6

MISSILE CRAFT 3 *Waspada* PFM with 2 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM
PATROL, INSHORE 3 *Perwira* PFI†
PATROL, RIVERINE boats

AMPHIBIOUS craft only
4 LCU; 1 SF sqn plus boats

Air Force 1,100

no cbt ac, 5 armed hel
HEL 2 sqn
1 with 10 Bell 212, 1 Bell 214 (SAR), 4 S-70A, 1 S-70C (VIP)
1 with 5 Bo-105 armed hel (**81mm** rockets)
TPT 1 sqn with 1 CN-235M
TRG 1 sqn with 2 SF-260W, 4 PC-7, 2 Bell 206B
AIR DEFENCE 2 sqn with 12 *Rapier* (incl *Blindfire*), 16 *Mistral*

Paramilitary ε3,750

GURKHA RESERVE UNIT ε2,000+
2 bn
ROYAL BRUNEI POLICE 1,750
7 PCI<

Foreign Forces

UK Army some 1,120; 1 Gurkha inf bn, 1 hel flt, trg school
SINGAPORE 500; trg school incl hel det (5 UH-1)

Cambodia Cam

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε124,300 (to reduce)
(incl Provincial Forces, perhaps only 19,000 cbt capable)
Terms of service conscription authorised but not implemented since 1993

Army ε75,000

6 Mil Regions (incl 1 special zone for capital) • 22 inf div[a] • 3 indep inf bde • 1 protection bde (4 bn) • 9 indep inf regt • 3 armd bn • 1 AB/SF regt • 4 engr regt (3 fd, 1 construction) • some indep recce, arty, AD bn

[a] Inf div established str 3,500, actual str some 1,500 or less

EQUIPMENT
MBT 100+ T-54/-55, 50 PRC Type-59
LT TK PRC Type 62, 20 PRC Type 64
RECCE BRDM-2
AIFV 70 BMP-1
APC 160 BTR-60/-152, M-113, 30 OT-64 (SKOT)
TOWED ARTY some 400: **76mm**: M-1942; **122mm**: M-1938, D-30; **130mm**: Type 59
MRL 107mm: Type-63; **122mm**: 8 BM-21; **132mm**: BM-13-16; **140mm**: 20 BM-14-16
MOR 82mm: M-37; **120mm**: M-43; **160mm**: M-160
RCL 82mm: B-10; **107mm**: B-11
AD GUNS 14.5mm: ZPU 1/-2/-4; **37mm**: M-1939; **57mm**: S-60

Navy ε2,800

(incl 1,500 Naval Infantry)
BASES Ream (maritime), Prek Ta Ten (river)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4
PATROL, COASTAL 2
2 FSU *Stenka* PFC plus 6 boats
RIVERINE 2
2 *Kaoh Chhlam* PCR<

NAVAL INFANTRY (1,500)
7 inf, 1 arty bn

Air Force 1,500

24 cbt ac†; no armed hel
FTR 1 sqn with 19† MiG-21 (14 -bis, 5 -UM) (up to 9 to be upgraded by IAI: 2 returned but status unclear)
TPT 1 sqn with 2 Y-12, 1 BN-2. 1 VIP sqn (reporting to Council of Ministry) with 2 An-24RV, 1 Cessna 421,
1 Falcon, 1 AS-350, 1 AS-365
HEL 1 sqn with 14 Mi-8/Mi-17 (incl 1 VIP Mi-8P), 2 Mi-26
RECCE/TRG 5* L-39 for MiG-21 lead-in trg, 5 P-92 for pilot trg/recce

Provincial Forces some 45,000

Reports of at least 1 inf regt per province, with varying numbers of inf bn with lt wpn

Paramilitary

POLICE 67,000 (incl *gendarmerie*)

China, People's Republic of PRC

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE some 2,255,000

(incl MOD staff, centrally-controlled units not included elsewhere; perhaps 1,000,000 conscripts, some 136,000 women)

Terms of service selective conscription; all services 2 years

RESERVES some 800,000

militia reserves being formed on a province-wide basis

Strategic Missile Forces

OFFENSIVE (100,000)+

org as 21 launch bdes within 7 msl armies; org varies by msl type; one testing and one trg base

ICBM 30+

3 bde of 24 DF-5A (CSS-4), 1 bde of 8 DF-31 (CSS-9)

IRBM 110+

3 bde of 20 DF-4 (CSS-3)

4 bde of 32 DF-3A (CSS-2), 5 bde of 60 DF-21 (CSS-5)

SLBM 1 *Xia* SSBN with 12 CSS-N-3 (JL-1)

SRBM 2 bde of 24 DF-15 launchers with <100 msl (CSS-6/M-9), 2 bde of 32 DF-11A (CSS-7/M-11) launchers with <200 msl, 1 bde of 30 DF-7 (CSS-8) ε total msl 450

DEFENSIVE

Tracking stations Xinjiang (covers Central Asia) and Shanxi (northern border)

Phased-array radar complex ballistic-msl early-warning

Army ε1,600,000

(perhaps 800,000 conscripts) (reductions continue)

7 Mil Regions (MR), 28 Provinicial Mil Districts (MD), 4 Garrison Comd

18 Integrated Group Armies (GA): str from 30–65,000, org varies, normally with 2–3 mech/mot inf div/bde, 1 armd div/bde, 1 arty div/bde, 1 SAM/AAA or AAA bde, cbt readiness category varies with 10 GA at Category A and 11 at Category B (reorg to bde structure in progress)

Summary of cbt units

Group Army (GA) 44 inf div (incl 5 mech inf (2 amph aslt) and 24 mot inf) 3 with national level rapid-reaction role and at least 9 with regional rapid-reaction role ready to mobilise in 24–48 hours; 9 armd div, 12 armd bde, 1 mech inf, 22 mot inf bde, 7 arty div, 14 arty bde, 1 ATK bde, 4 ATK regt, 9 SAM/AAA bde, 12 AAA bde

Independent 2 mtn inf, 1 mot inf, 1 SSM, 1 engr bde, 1 mot inf, 1 arty, 1 AAA, 5 border, 10 army avn (incl 2 trg) regt

Local Forces (Garrison, Border, Coastal) 12 inf div, 1 mtn bde, 4 inf bde, 87 inf regt/bn

AB (manned by Air Force) ε35,000: 1 corps of 3 div

Coastal Defence Forces some indep arty, 9 SSM regt, 8 AD regt

Support Troops incl 50 engr, 50 sigs regt

EQUIPMENT

MBT some 7,580 incl: 5,000 Type-59-I/-II, 300 Type-79, 1,000 Type-88A/B, 80 Type-98A, 1,200 Type-96

LT TK ε1,000 incl 400 Type-63A, 200 Type-63, 400 Type-62/62I

AIFV/APC over 4,500 incl 2,300 Type-63A/I/II/C, 200 Type-77 II (BTR-50PK), 300 Type-89I (mod Type-85), 100 WZ-523, 600+ Type-92 (WZ-551), 1,000 Type-86A (WZ-501)

TOWED ARTY 14,000: **100mm**: Type-59 (fd/ATK); **122mm**: Type-54-1, Type-60, Type-83; **130mm**: Type-59/-59-1; **152mm**: Type-54, Type-66; **155mm**: 150 Type-88 (WAC-21)

SP ARTY 122mm: ε1,200 incl 200 Type-70I, 500 Type-89; **152mm**: 500 Type-83

COMBINED GUN/MOR 100 2S23 *Nona-SVK*

MRL 2,400: **122mm**: Type-81, Type-89 SP; **130mm**: Type-70 SP, Type-82; **273mm**: Type-83; **320mm**: Type-96

MOR 82mm: Type-53/-67/-W87/-82 (incl SP); **100mm**: Type-71 reported; **120mm**: Type-55 (incl SP); **160mm**: Type-56

SSM HY-2/C-201/CSS-C-3, HY-4/C-401/CSS-C-7

ATGW 7,200: HJ-73 A/B/C (*Sagger*-type), HJ-8 A/C/E (TOW/*Milan*-type), 24 HJ-9

RL 62mm: Type-70-1

RCL 75mm: Type-56; **82mm**: Type-65, Type-78; **105mm**: Type-75

ATK GUNS 100mm: Type-73, Type-86; **120mm**: 300+ Type-89 SP

AD GUNS 7,700: **23mm**: Type-80; **25mm**: Type-85; **35mm**: 50+ Type-90; **37mm**: Type-88SP, Type-55/-65/-74; **57mm**: Type-59, -80 SP; **85mm**: Type-56; **100mm**: Type-59

SAM HN-5A/-B (SA-7 type), QW-1, QW-2, FN-6, 24 HQ-61A, 200 HQ-7A, 60 SA-15 (Tor-M1)

SURV *Cheetah* (arty), Type-378 (veh), RASIT (veh, arty)

HEL 381: 30 Mi-8T, 47 Mi-17, 45 Mi-171, 69 Mi-171V5, 3 Mi-6, 7 Z-8A, 61 Z-9A/B, some Z-10, 31 WZ-9, 8 SA-342 (with HOT), 19 S-70C2, 53 Z-11, 8 SA-316

UAV ASN-104/-105/-206, W-50

RESERVES

some 30 inf (each 3 inf, 1 arty regt), 3 arty, 13 AD div, 7 log spt bde

DEPLOYMENT

(GA units only)

North-east Shenyang MR (Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning MD): ε250,000 with 3 GA; 2 armd, 1 mech, 4 mot, 1 arty div; 2 armd, 5 mot, 3 arty, 1 SAM/AAA, 3 AAA, 1 ATK bde

North Beijing MR (Beijing, Tianjin Garrison, Inner Mongolia, Hebei, Shanxi MD): ε300,000 with 3 GA; 2 armd, 1 mech, 5 mot, 1 arty div; 3 armd, 7 mot inf, 4 arty, 2 SAM/AAA, 3 AAA bde; 1 ATK regt

West Lanzhou MR (incl Ningxia, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qing-hai, Xinjiang, South Xinjiang MD): ε220,000 with 2 GA; 1 armd, 2 mot inf, 1 arty div; 1 armd, 2 mot inf, 1 arty, 1 AAA bde; 1 ATK regt

South-west Chengdu MR (incl Chongqing Garrison, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet MD): ε180,000 with 2 GA; 4 mot inf, 1 arty div; 2 armd, 1 arty, 2 AAA bde

South Guangzhou MR (Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan MD): ε180,000 with 2 GA; 1 mech, 3 mot inf, 1 arty div; 2 armd, 1 arty, 1 SAM/AAA, 1 AAA bde. Hong Kong: ε7,000 with 1 inf bde (3 inf, 1 mech inf, 1 arty regt, 1 engr bn), 1 hel unit

Centre Jinan MR (Shandong, Henan MD): ε190,000 with 3 GA; 2 armd, 1 mech inf, 3 mot inf, 1 arty div; 1 armd, 1 mech inf, 4 mot inf, 2 arty, 2 SAM/AAA, 1 AAA bde, 1 ATK regt

East Nanjing MR (Shanghai Garrison, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, Anhui MD): ε250,000: 3 GA; 2 armd, 1 mech inf, 3 mot inf, 1 arty div; 1 armd, 4 mot inf, 2 arty, 2 SAM/AAA, 1 AAA bde; 1 ATK regt

Navy ε255,000

(incl Coastal Regional Defence Forces, 26,000 Naval Avn, some 10,000 Marines and 40,000 conscripts)

SUBMARINES 69

STRATEGIC 1

TACTICAL 67

SSN 5 *Han* (Type 091) with YJ-82 SSM, 6 × 533mm TT

SSG 1 mod *Romeo* (Type S5G), with 6 C-801 (YJ-6, *Exocet* derivative) ASSM; 8 × 533mm TT (test platform)

SSK 61

3 *Song* with YJ 8-2 ASSM (C-802 derivative), 6 × 533mm TT

2 *Kilo*-class (RF Type EKM 877) with 533mm TT

2 *Kilo*-class (RF Type EKM 636) with 533mm TT

3 *Ming* (Type ES5C/D) with 533mm TT

16 imp *Ming* (Type ES5E) with 533mm TT

35 *Romeo* (Type ES3B)† with 533mm TT

OTHER ROLES 1 *Golf* (SLBM trials) SS

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 63

DESTROYERS 21

DDG 21

2 *Hangzhou* (RF *Sovremenny*) with 2 × 4 SS-N-22 *Sunburn* SSM, 2 SA-N-7 *Gadfly* SAM, 2 × 2 130mm guns, 2 × 2 533mm ASTT, 2 ASW mor, 1 Ka-28 hel

1 *Luhai* with 4 × 4 CSS-N-4 *Sardine* SSM, 1 × 8 *Crotale* SAM, 1 × 2 100mm guns, 2 × 3 ASTT, 2 Ka-28 hel

2 *Luhu* (Type-052A) with 4 × 4 YJ-83CSS-N-4 *Sardine* SSM, 1 × 8 HHQ-7A *Crotale* SAM, 1 x 2 × 100mm guns, 2 × 12 AS MRL, 2 x 3 ASTT, 2 x AS 565 hel

1 *Luda* III with 4 × 2 YJ-8/CSS-N-4 SSM, 2 × 2 130mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT

2 mod *Luda* with 2 × 3 HY-1/CSS-N-2 SSM, 1 × 2 130mm guns, 2 × 3 ASTT, 2 Z-9C (Fr *Panther*) hel

2 mod *Luda* (Type-051DT) with 4 x 4 YJ-83 CSS-N-4 *Sardine* SSM, 1 x 8 HHQ-7A *Crotale* SAM, 2 x 2 130mm guns, 2 x 12 AS MRL

11 *Luda* (Type-051) with 2 × 3 CSS-N-2 or CSS-N-4 *Sardine* SSM, 2 × 2 130mm guns, 6 × 324mm ASTT, 2 × 12 ASW RL (2 also with 1 × 8 *Crotale* SAM)

FRIGATES about 42 FFG

8 *Jiangwei II* with CSS-N-4 *Sardine* SSM, 1 × 8 *Croatale* SAM, 1 × 2 100mm guns, 2 × 6 ASW mor, 1 Z-9A (Fr *Dauphin*) hel

4 *Jiangwei* I with 2 × 3 C-801 SSM, 1 × 6 × HQ-61/CSA-N-1 SAM, 1 × 2 100mm guns, 2 × 6 ASW mor, 1 Z-9C (Fr *Panther*) hel

About 30 *Jianghu*; 3 variants:

ε26 Type I, with 2 × 2 *SY*-1/CSS-N-1 SSM, 2 × 100mm guns, 4 × 5 ASW mor

ε1 Type II, with 1 × 2 *SY*-1/CSS-N-1 SSM, 1 × 2 × 100mm guns, 2 × 5 ASW RL, 1 Z-9C (Fr *Panther*) hel

ε3 Type III, with 8 CSS-N-4 *Sardine* SSM, 2 × 2 100mm guns, 4 × 5 ASW RL

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS ε331

MISSILE CRAFT ε96

5 *Huang* PFM with 6 YJ-8/CSS-N-4 SSM

22 *Houxin* PFM with 4 YJ-8/CSS-N-4 SSM

ε38 *Huangfeng/Hola* (FSU *Osa* I-Type) PFM with 4 SY-1 SSM

31 *Houku* (*Komar*-Type) PFM with 2 SY-1 SSM

TORPEDO CRAFT ε9

9 *Huchuan* PHT

PATROL CRAFT ε226

COASTAL ε109

2 *Haijui* PCC with 3 × 5 ASW RL

ε88 *Hainan* PCC with 4 ASW RL

19 *Haiqing* PCC with 2 × 6 ASW mor

INSHORE ε87

79 *Shanghai* PCI<, 8 *Haizhui* PCI<

RIVERINE ε30<

MINE WARFARE ε34

MINELAYERS 1
1 *Wolei*
In addition, *Luda* class DDG, *Hainan*, *Shanghai* PC and T-43 MSO have minelaying capability
MINE COUNTERMEASURES about 33
24 (ex-FSU T-43) MSO
5 *Wosao* MSC
3 *Wochang* and 1 *Shanghai* II MSI
plus about 50 Lienyun aux MSC, 4 drone MSI and 42 reserve drone MSI

AMPHIBIOUS 50
7 *Yukan* LST, capacity about 200 tps, 10 tk
3 *Shan* (US LST-1) LST, capacity about 165 tps, 16 tk
9 *Yuting* LST, capacity about 250 tps, 10 tk, 2 hel
1 *Yudeng* LSM, capacity about 500 tps, 9 tk
17 *Yuliang* LSM, capacity about 100 tps, 3 tk
12 *Yuhai* LSM, capacity 250 tps, 2tk
1 *Yudao* LSM
craft: 45 LCU, 10 LCAC plus over 230 LCU in reserve

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS ε163
1 *Nanchang* AO, 2 *Fuqing* AO, 33 AOT, 14 AF, 10 AS, 1 ASR, 2 AR; 6 *Qiongsha* AH, 30 tpt, 4 icebreakers, 25 AT/F, 1 hel trg, 1 trg; 33 AGOR/AGOS

NAVAL AVIATION (26,000)
EQUIPMENT
ε700 shore-based cbt ac, 45 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
BBR 18 H-6D reported with YJ-6/61 anti-ship ALCM; ε50 H-5 torpedo-carrying lt bbr
FGA ε30 Q-5, 20 JH-7
FTR ε200 J-6, 26 J-7, 24 J-8/8A, 12 J-8IIA, 6 J-8B, 6 J-8D
MR/ASW 4 PS-5 (SH-5), 4 Y-8X
RECCE 7 HZ-5
TKR 3 HY-6
TPT 6 An-26, 50 Y-5, 4 Y-7, 4 Y-8, 2 YAK-42,
TRG 53 PT-6, 16* JJ-6, 4* JJ-7
HELICOPTERS
ASW 15 SA-321, 12 Z-8, 8 Ka-28, 8 AS 565
TPT 8 Mi-8
MISSILES
ALCM YJ-6/C-601, YJ-61/C-611, YJ-81/C-801K
(Naval ftr integrated into national AD system)

MERCHANT FLEET
1,957 ocean-going ships over 1,000t (incl 298 AOT, 555 dry bulk, 191 container, 913 other)

MARINES (some 10,000)
2 bde (1 inf, 1 armoured inf, 2 tk, 2 arty bn, 1 AD bn, 2 amph recce bn)
3 Army div also have amph role
EQUIPMENT
LT TK 150 Type-63A
APC 60 Type-63, some Type-92 (WZ-551B)
ARTY 122mm: Type-83
MRL 107mm: Type-63
ATGW HJ-73, HJ-8
SAM HN-5

DEPLOYMENT AND BASES

NORTH SEA FLEET
coastal defence from DPRK border (Yalu River) to south of Lianyungang (approx 35°10′N); equates to Shenyang, Beijing and Jinan MR, and to seaward
SUPPORT BASES Qingdao (HQ), Lushun; 9 coastal defence districts
FORCES under review

EAST SEA FLEET
coastal defence from south of Lianyungang to Dongshan (approx 35°10′N to 23°30′N); equates to Nanjing Military Region, and to seaward
BASES HQ Dongqian Lake (Ninsbo), Zhousnan, Fujian; 7 coastal defence districts

SOUTH SEA FLEET
coastal defence from Dongshan (approx 23°30′N) to Vn border; equates to Guangzhou MR, and to seaward (including Paracel and Spratly Islands)
BASE Yulin, Guangzhou, Zuanjiang

Air Force 400,000

(incl strategic forces, 210,000 AD personnel and 150,000 conscripts); some 1,900+ cbt ac, some armed hel **Flying hours** H-6: 80; J-7 and J-8: 130; Su-27/Su-30: 180
HQ Beijing. 5 Air Corps, each equivalent to a PLA Group Army - 1 Corps (Changchun), 7 Corps (Nanning), 8 Corps (Fuzhou), 9 Corps (Urumqi), 10 Corps (Datong). 32 air divs (22 ftr, 3 bbr, 5 attack, 2 tpt). Up to 4 sqn, each with 10–15 ac, 1 maint unit, some tpt and trg ac, make up an air regt; 3 air regt form an air div. Varying numbers of air divs in the Mil Regions – many in the south-east
BBR 6 regt with 120 H-6E/F/H (1 regt (some 20 ac) nuclear ready), 1 regt with 20 H-6H (possibly with YJ-63 cruise missile), 1 trg regt with 40 H-5
FTR 39 regt with some 1,000 ac: 400 J-7II/IIA (16 regt), 50 J-7IIH (2 regt), 24 J-7IIM (1 regt), 50 J-7C/D (2 regt), 150 J-7E (6 regt), 20 J-8 (1 regt), 40 J-8IIA (2 regt), 50 J-8IIB (2 regt), 24 J-8IID (1 regt), 50 J-8E (2 regt), 78 Su-27/J-11 (38-SK, 40-UBK) (4 regt)
FGA 24 regt with some 700 ac: 300 J-6 (10 regt), 50 J-6A (2 regt), 300 Q-5C/D (9 regt), 76 Su-30 MKK (3 regt)
RECCE/ELINT ε290: ε40 HZ-5, 100 JZ-6, some JZ-7, some 20 JZ-8, 4 Tu-154M
AEW Some A-50
TPT ε513: incl some 15 Tu-154M, 2 Il-18, 20 Il-76MD, 300 Y-5, 93 Y-7/An-24/An-26, 49 Y-8/An-12, 15 Y-11, 8 Y-12, 8 Boeing 737-200 (VIP), 5 CL-601 *Challenger*
TKR 1 regt of 10 HY-6
HEL ε90-100: incl 6 AS-332 (VIP), 4 Bell 214, 40 Mi-8, 20 Z-9
TRG ε200: incl HJ-5, JJ-6, 50+ JJ-7, 8+ JL-8, PT-6 (CJ-6)

MISSILES
AAM PL-2B, PL-5B, PL-8, 1,200 P27 (AA-10), 3,200 P73 (AA-11), 100 P77 (AA-12), PL-12
ASM Kh-29 (AS-14), Kh-31P (AS-17), Kh-59 (AS-18), YJ-63 expected
UAV *Chang Hong* 1
AD 3 SAM div, 1 mixed SAM/AAA div; 10 AD bde (6 SAM, 4 AAA),
Beijing MR: 3 SAM, 1 SAM/AAA div
Shenyang MR: 1 SAM, 1 AAA bdes
Jinan MR: 1 AA bde
Ninjing MR: 2 SAM, 1 AAA bde
Guangzhou: 2 SAM bde
Chengdu: 1 SAM bde
16,000 **85mm** and **100mm** guns; 100+ SAM units with 500+ HQ-2/2A/2B(A), 60+ HQ-7, 144 SA-10C/D, 24 HQ-9

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 5 incl 3 obs **DROC** (MONUC): 230 incl 10 obs: 1 inf bn gp **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 6 obs **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 572 incl 5 obs **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 4 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 6 obs **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 19 obs

Paramilitary ε1,500,000 active

PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE (Ministry of Public Security) ε1,500,000
45 div (14 each with 4 regt, remainder no standard org; with 1–2 div per province) incl **Internal security** ε800,000 **Border defence** some 100,000 **Guards, Comms** ε69,000

East Timor TL

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

Trg began in Jan 2001 with the aim of deploying 1,500 full time personnel and 1,500 reservists

ACTIVE 1,250

Army 1,250 (incl 30 women)

2 inf bn
(**NAVAL ELEMENT** 36)

Foreign Forces

UN (UNMISET): 60 obs and 1,549 tps from 23 countries

Fiji Fji

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE some 3,500
(incl recalled reserves)

RESERVES some 6,000
(to age 45)

Army 3,200

(incl 300 recalled reserves)
7 inf bn (incl 4 cadre) • 1 engr bn • 1 arty bty • 1 special ops coy

EQUIPMENT
TOWED ARTY 88mm: 4 25-pdr (ceremonial)
MOR 81mm: 12
HEL 1 AS-355, 1 SA-365

Navy 300

BASES Walu Bay, Viti (trg)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9
PATROL, COASTAL/INSHORE 9
3 *Kula* (*Pacific Forum*) PCC, 4 *Vai* (Il *Dabur*) PCI<, 2 *Levuka* PCI<

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 2
1 *Cagi Donu* presidential yacht (trg), 1 *Tovutu* AGHS

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
EAST TIMOR (UNMISET): 138 **EGYPT** (MFO): 338; 1 inf bn(-) **SOLOMON ISLANDS** ε120: 1 inf coy

Indonesia Indo

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε302,000

Terms of service 2 years selective conscription authorised

RESERVES 400,000

Army cadre units; numbers, str n.k., obligation to age 45 for officers

Army ε233,000

Strategic Reserve (KOSTRAD) (30,000)
2 inf div HQ • 3 inf bde (9 bn) • 2 AB bde • 2 fd arty regt (6 bn) • 1 AD arty regt (2 bn) • 2 armd bn • 2 engr bn

11 Mil Area Comd (KODAM) (150,000) (Provincial (KOREM) and District (KODIM) comd)
2 inf bde (6 bn) • 65 inf bn (incl 5 AB) • 8 cav bn • 10 fd arty, 7 AD bn • 7 engr bn • 1 composite avn sqn, 1 hel sqn

Special Forces (KOPASSUS) (ε5,300); 3 SF gp (incl 2 para-cdo, 1 int, 8 counter-terrorist, 1 trg unit)

EQUIPMENT

LT TK some 275 AMX-13 (to be upgraded), 15 PT-76, 60 *Scorpion*-90
RECCE 69 *Saladin* (16 upgraded), 55 *Ferret* (13 upgraded), 18 VBL
AIFV 11 BMP-2
APC 75 AMX-VCI, 45 *Saracen* (14 upgraded), 60 V-150 *Commando*, 22 *Commando Ranger*, 80 BTR-40, 34 BTR-50PK, 40 *Stormer* (incl variants)
TOWED ARTY 76mm: 50 M-48; **105mm**: 120 M-101, 10 M-56; **155mm**: 5 FH 2000
MOR 81mm: 800; **120mm**: 75 Brandt
RCL 90mm: 90 M-67; **106mm**: 45 M-40A1
RL 89mm: 700 LRAC
AD GUNS 20mm: 121 Rh 20; **40mm**: 36 L/70; **57mm**: 256 S-60
SAM 51 *Rapier*, 17 RBS-70
AC 6 NC-212, 2 *Commander* 680, 3 DHC-5
HEL 8 Bell 205A, 17 Bo-105, 12 NB-412, 12 Hughes 300C (trg), 2 Mi-35

Navy ε45,000

(incl ε1,000 Naval Avn and 15,000 Marines)
(overall serviceability of whole fleet is low)
COMMANDS Western, Eastern and Military Sealift
BASES Primary Teluk Ratai (Jakarta, HQ Western Cmd), Belawan, Surabaya (HQ Eastern Cmd), Ujung Pandang, Vayapura **Minor** 10 (in Western Cmd), 13 (in Eastern Cmd)

SUBMARINES 2

SSK 2 *Cakra* (Ge *T-209*) with 8 × 533mm TT (Ge HWT)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 16

FRIGATES 16
FFG 10
6 *Ahmad Yani* (Nl *Van Speijk*) with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 2 × 2 *Mistral* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 *Wasp* hel
3 *Fatahillah* with 2 × 2 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 120mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT (not *Nala*), 1 × 2 ASW mor, 1 *Wasp* hel (*Nala* only)
1 *Hajar Dewantara* (trg) with 2 × 2 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 2 × 533mm ASTT, 1 ASW mor
FF 6
3 *Samadikun* (US *Claud Jones*) with 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 324mm ASTT
3 *M. K. Tiyahahu* (UK *Tribal*) with *Mistral* SAM, 2 × 114mm guns, 1 × 3 *Limbo* ASW mor, 1 *Wasp* hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 39

CORVETTES 16 *Kapitan Patimura* (GDR *Parchim*) FS with SA-N-5 *Gecko* SAM (in some), 1 × 57mm gun, 4 × 400mm ASTT, 2 ASW RL
MISSILE CRAFT 4 *Mandau* (Ko *Dagger*) PFM with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM
TORPEDO CRAFT 4 *Singa* (Ge Lürssen 57m) with 2 × 533mm TT
PATROL CRAFT 15
OFFSHORE 4
4 *Kakap* (Ge Lürssen 57m) PCO with hel deck
COASTAL/INSHORE 11
8 *Sibarau* (Aust *Attack*) PCC
3 KAL-35 (20m) PCC with 2 x 20mm gun
plus 18 craft

MINE WARFARE 11

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 11
2 *Pulau Rengat* (mod Nl *Tripartite*) MCC (sometimes used for coastal patrol)
1 *Pulau Rani* (FSU T-43) MCC (mainly used for coastal patrol)
8 *Palau Rote* (GDR *Kondor* II)† MSC (mainly used for coastal patrol, 7 non-op)

AMPHIBIOUS 26

6 *Teluk Semangka* (SK *Tacoma*) LST, capacity about 200 tps, 17 tk, 2 with 3 hel
1 *Teluk Amboina* LST, capacity about 200 tps, 16 tk
7 *Teluk Langsa* (US *LST-512*) LST, capacity 200 tps, 16 tks
12 *Teluk Gilimanuk* (GDR *Frosch* I/II) LST
Plus about 65 LCM and LCVP

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 15

1 *Sorong* AO, 1 *Arun* AO (UK *Rover*), 2 FSU *Khobi* AOT, 1 cmd/spt/replenish; 1 AR, 2 AT/F, 1 *Barakuda* (Ge *Lürssen Nav* IV) presidental yacht; 6 AGOR/AGOS

NAVAL AVIATION (ε1,000)

EQUIPMENT

no cbt ac, 17 armed hel

AIRCRAFT

MR 2 CN-235 MPA, 15 N22M *Searchmaster* B, 10 N22SL *Searchmaster* L

TPT 4 *Commander*, 4 NC-212, 2 DHC-5, 1 CN-235M

TRG 6 PA-38 *Tomahawk*, 4 PA-34 *Seneca*

HELICOPTERS

ASW 9 *Wasp* HAS-1

TPT 6 NAS-332L *Super Puma*, 2* Bell-412, 17 NBO-105, 3 (+6 on order) EC-120B

MARINES (KORMAR) (ε15,000, to be 20,000)

2 mne corps gp each with 3 mne inf bn, 1 indep mne inf bde (3 bn) • 1 SF bn(-) • 1 cbt spt regt (arty, AD)

EQUIPMENT

LT TK 55 PT-76†

RECCE 21 BRDM

AIFV 10 AMX-10 PAC 90

APC 24 AMX-10P, 100 BTR-50P

TOWED ARTY 48: **105mm**: 22 LG-1 Mk II; **122mm**: 28 M-38

MOR 81mm

MRL 122mm: RM-70 (reported) **140mm**: 12 BM-14

AD GUNS 150+ incl **40mm**: 5 L60/70; **57mm**: S-60

Air Force 24,000

94 cbt ac, no armed hel; 2 operational cmds (East and West Indo) plus trg cmd

Only 45% of ac op

FGA 5 sqn

1 with 2 Su-27SK (AD), 2 Su-30MKI (multirole)

1 with 14 A-4 (11 -E, 1 TA-4H, 2 TA-4J)

1 with 10 F-16 (7 -A, 3 -B)

2 with 7 *Hawk* Mk 109 and 28 *Hawk* Mk 209 (FGA/ftr)

FTR 1 sqn with 12 F-5 (8 -E, 4 -F)

RECCE 1 flt with 12* OV-10F (only a few op)

MR 1 sqn with 3 Boeing 737-200

TKR 2 KC-130B

TPT 5 sqn with 18 C-130 (8 -B, 4 -H, 6 -H-30), 3 L100-30, 1 Boeing 707, 4 Cessna 207, 5 Cessna 401, 2 C-402,

6 F-27-400M, 1 F-28-1000, 2 F-28-3000, 10 NC-212, 1 *Skyvan* (survey), 10 CN-235-110

HEL 3 sqn with 10 S-58T, 11 NAS-330 (incl 1-330SM (VIP), 5 NAS-332L (VIP/CSAR), 12 EC-120B

TRG 3 sqn with 7 *Hawk* Mk53*, 39 AS-202, 2 Cessna 172, 20 T-34C, 6 T-41D, 19 SF-260M/W, 7 KT-1B

MISSILES

AIM-9P *Sidewinder*, AGM-65G *Maverick*

AIR FORCE SPECIAL FORCES (PASKHASAN)

3 wgs comprising 6 sqns

4 indep coys

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

DROC (MONUC): 188 incl 9 obs **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 4 obs **LIBERIA** (INMIL): 3 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 10 obs

Paramilitary ε280,000 active

POLICE (Ministry of Interior) ε280,000

incl 14,000 police 'mobile bde' (BRIMOB) org in 56 coy, incl counter-terrorism unit (*Gegana*)

EQUIPMENT

APC 34 *Tactica*

AC 1 *Commander*, 2 Beech 18, 2 NC-212

HEL 19 NBO-105, 3 Bell 206

MARINE POLICE (12,000)

about 10 PCC, 9 PCI and 6 PCI< (all armed)

KAMRA (People's Security) (R)

ε40,000 report for 3 weeks' basic trg each year; part-time police auxiliary

CUSTOMS

about 72 PFI<, armed

SEA COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY (responsible to Department of Communications)

5 *Kujang* PCI, 4 *Golok* PCI (SAR), plus boats

Opposition

ORGANISASI PAPUA MERDEKA (OPM) ε150 (100 armed)

FREE ACEH MOVEMENT (*Gerakin Aceh Merdeka*) armed wing (GAM) ε2,000

Other Forces

Militia gps operating in some provinces include:

a. Muslim

Laskar Jihad (Holy war soldiers) Java-based. With ε400 based around Ambon in Maluku province.

Laskar Sabillah based west/central Java, south Sumatra

Front to Defend Islam based Java/Sumatra

Laskar Jundullah based South Sulawesi

Muslim Brotherhood, Laskar Mujahidin, Banser plus numerous other gps

b. Non-Muslim

Laskar Kristus based Ambon

Satgas Golkar plus 4 other gps

Japan J

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE some 239,900
(incl 1,700 Central Staffs)
RESERVES some 44,395

READY RESERVE Army (GSDF) some 5,266

GENERAL RESERVE Army (GSDF) some 37,271 **Navy** (MSDF) some 1,058 **Air Force** (ASDF) some 800

Ground Self-Defense Force
some 148,200

5 Army HQ (Regional Comds) • 10 div incl 1 armd div • 3 inf bde • 2 composite bde • 1 AB bde • 1 arty bde; 1 arty unit • 2 AD bde; 3 AD gp • 3 trg bde; 1 trg regt • 5 engr bde • 1 hel bde • 1 special ops unit

EQUIPMENT

MBT some 700 Type-74, some 280 Type-90
RECCE some 100 Type-87
AIFV some 70 Type-89
APC some 30 Type-60, some 340 Type-73, some 200 Type-82, some 160 Type-96
TOWED ARTY 155mm: some 480 FH-70
SP ARTY 155mm: some 140 Type-75, some 20 Type-99; **203mm**: some 90 M-110A2
MRL 130mm: some 20 Type-75 SP; **227mm**: some 90 MLRS
MOR incl **81mm**: some 670; **107mm**: some 90; **120mm**: some 380 (some 20 SP)
SSM some 100 Type-88 coastal
ATGW some 60 Type-64, some 220 Type-79, some 410 Type-87
RL 89mm: some 910
RCL 84mm: some 2,720 *Carl Gustav*; **106mm**: some 100 (incl Type 60 SP)
AD GUNS 35mm: some 10 twin, some 50 Type-87 SP
SAM some 80 *Stinger*, some 60 Type 81, some 210 Type 91, some 90 Type 93, some 200 I HAWK
AC some 10 LR-1, some 10 LR-2
ATTACK HEL some 90 AH-1S
TPT HEL 3 AS-332L (VIP), some 50 CH-47J/JA, some 120 OH-6D, some 150 UH-1H/J, some 30 UH-60JA

Maritime Self-Defense Force
some 44,400

(incl some 9,800 Naval Avn)
BASES Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru, Ominato
FLEET Surface units org into 4 escort flotillas of 8 DD/FF each **Bases** Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru
SS org into 2 flotillas **Bases** Kure, Yokosuka
Remainder assigned to 5 regional districts

SUBMARINES 16

SSK 16
6 *Harushio* with *Harpoon* USGW, 6 × 533mm TT (J Type-89 HWT)
4 *Yuushio* with *Harpoon* USGW, 6 × 533mm TT (J Type-89 HWT)
6 *Oyashio* with *Harpoon* USGW, 6 × 533mm TT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS some 54

DESTROYERS 45

DDG 40
4 *Kongou* with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 2 VLS for *Standard* SAM and ASROC SUGW, 1 × 127mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, hel deck
2 *Hatakaze* with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 SM-1-MR SAM, 2 × 127mm guns, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 8 ASROC SUGW
3 *Tachikaze* with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 SM-1-MR SAM, 1 × 127mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 8 ASROC SUGW
1 *Takatsuki* (J DD) with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 127mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 8 ASROC SUGW, 1 × 4 ASW RL
9 *Murasame* with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 VLS *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 x 76 mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 VLS ASROC SUGW, 1 SH-60J hel
4 *Takanami* (J DDG) with 2 x 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 VLS *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 x 127mm gun, 2 x 3 ASTT, 1 VLS ASROC SUGW, 1 SH-60J hel
6 *Asagiri* (J DD) with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 x 76 mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 8 ASROC SUGW, 1 SH-60J hel
11 *Hatsuyuki* (J DD) with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 x 76 mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 8 ASROC SUGW, 1 SH-60J hel

DD 5
2 *Shirane* (J DDH) with *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 × 127mm guns, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 8 ASROC SUGW, 3 SH-60J hel
2 *Haruna* (J DDH) with 1 x *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 2 × 127mm guns, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 8 ASROC SUGW, 3 SH-60J hel
1 *Yamagumo* (J DDK) with 4 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 8 ASROC SUGW, 1 × 4 ASW RL

FRIGATES 9

FFG 9
6 *Abukuma* (J DE) with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 8 ASROC SUGW
2 *Yubari* (J DE) with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 x 76 mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 4 ASW RL
1 *Ishikari* (J DE) with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 x 76 mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 4 ASW RL

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9

MISSILE CRAFT 3 *Ichi-Go* (J PG) PHM with 4 SSM-1B, 6 *Hayabusa* PFM with 4 SSM-1B

MINE WARFARE 31

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 31
2 *Uraga* MCM spt (J MST) with hel deck; can lay mines
3 *Yaeyama* MSO
5 *Hatsushima* MSC
9 *Uwajima* MSC
10 *Sugashima* MSC
2 *Nijma* coastal MCM spt

AMPHIBIOUS 8
3 *Osumi* LST, capacity 330 tps, 10 tk, 2 LCAC, (large flight deck)
1 *Atsumi* LST, capacity 130 tps, 5 tk
2 *Yura* LSU and 2 *Ichi-Go* LCU
Plus craft: 6 LCAC, 13 LCM

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 28
3 *Towada* AOE, 2 *Mashu* AoE,
2 AS/ASR, 1 ARC; 1 *Yamagumo* trg, 1 *Kashima* (trg), 1 *Shimayuki* (trg), 2 trg spt, 4 AGS, 10 AG, 1 icebreaker

NAVAL AVIATION (ε9,800)

ORGANISATION
7 Air Groups
AIRCRAFT
MR 9 sqn (1 trg) with P-3C
EW 1 sqn with EP-3
TPT 1 sqn with YS-11M
SAR 1 sqn with US-1A
TRG 4 sqn with T-5, TC-90, YS-11T
HELICOPTERS
ASW 5 land-based sqn (1 trg) with SH-60J (HSS-2B), 4 shipboard sqn with SH-60J
MCM 1 sqn with MH-53E
SAR 7 sqn with UH-60J
TRG 1 sqn with OH-6D, OH-6DA

EQUIPMENT
80 cbt ac; 102 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
80 **P-3C** • several **EP-3** • 4 **YS-11M** • 6 **YS-11T** • 7 **US-1A** • 35 **T-5** • 25 **TC-90**
HELICOPTERS
85 **SH-60J** • 10 **MH-53E** • 3 **S-61** • 18 **UH-60J** • 7 **OH-6D** • 5 **OH-6DA** • 15 H-60K

Air Self-Defense Force some 45,600

some 280 cbt ac, no armed hel, 7 cbt air wings
Flying hours 150
FGA 1 sqn with some 20 F-4EJ, 1 sqn with some 20 F-1,
1 sqn with some 40 F-2
FTR 7 sqn with some 130 F-15J, 2 sqn with some 50 F-4EJ
RECCE 1 sqn with some 20* RF-4E/EJ
AEW 1 sqn with some 10 E-2C, a few Boeing E-767 (AWACS)
EW 2 sqn with 1 EC-1, some 10 YS-11 E
TPT 4 sqn, 4 flt
3 with some 20 C-1, some 10 C-130H, a few YS-11
1 with a few 747-400 (VIP)
4 flt hy-lift hel with some 10 CH-47J
SAR 1 wg (10 det) **ac** a few MU-2, some 20 U-125A **hel** some 10 KV-107, some 20 UH-60J
CALIBRATION 1 sqn with a few YS-11, a few U-125-800
TRG 5 wg, 12 sqn with some 20* F-15J/DJ, some 20 F-2B, some 40 T-3, some 80 T-4, some 10 T-400
LIAISON some 90 T-4, a few U-4
TEST 1 wg with a few F-15J/DJ, some 10 T-4

AIR DEFENCE
ac control and warning: 4 wg, 28 radar sites
6 SAM gp (24 sqn) with some 120 *Patriot*
Air Base Defence Gp with **20mm** *Vulcan* AA guns, Type 81 short-range SAM, Type 91 portable SAM, *Stinger* SAM
ASM ASM-1, ASM-2
AAM AAM-3, AAM-4, AIM-7 *Sparrow*, AIM-9 *Sidewinder*

Forces Abroad

IRAQ (Peace Support): ε960: GSDF 560 MSDF 200 ASDF 200 (in Kuwait)

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
EAST TIMOR (UNMISET): 375 **SYRIA/ISRAEL** (UNDOF): 30

Paramilitary 12,250

COAST GUARD 12,250 (Ministry of Transport, no cbt role)
PATROL VESSELS some 333
Offshore (over 1,000 tons) 42, incl 1 *Shikishima* with 2 *Super Puma* hel, 2 *Mizuho* with 2 Bell 212, 8 *Soya* with 1 Bell 212 hel, 2 *Izu*, 28 *Shiretok* and 1 Kojima (trg) **Coastal** (under 1,000 tons) 66 **Inshore** some 225 patrol craft most<
MISC 74: 13 AGHS, 54 nav tender, 4 buoy tenders, 3 trg, plus 86 boats
AC 5 YS-11A, 2 Saab 340, 19 *King Air*, 1 Cessna U-206G
HEL 26 Bell 212, 4 Bell 206B, 6 Bell 412, 4 *Super Puma*, 4 Sikorsky S76C

Foreign Forces

US 43,550: **Army** 1,750; 1 Corps HQ **Navy** 9,250; bases at Yokosuka (HQ 7th Fleet) and Sasebo **Marines** 17,850; elm 1 MEF in Okinawa **Air Force** 14,700; 1 Air Force HQ (5th Air Force), 1 ftr wg, 2 sqn with 36 F-16, 1 wg, 2 sqn with 48 F-15C/D, 1 sqn with 15 KC-135, 1 SAR sqn with 8 HH-60, 1 sqn with 2 E-3B AWACS; 1 airlift wg with 16 C-130E, 4 C-21, 4 C-9; 1 special ops gp

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North) DPRK

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε1,106,000

Terms of service **Army** 5–12 years **Navy** 5–10 years **Air Force** 3–4 years, followed by compulsory part-time service to age 40. Thereafter service in the Worker/Peasant Red Guard to age 60

RESERVES 4,700,000 of which

Army 600,000 **Navy** 65,000 are assigned to units (see also *Paramilitary*)

Army ε950,000

20 Corps (1 armd, 4 mech, 12 inf, 2 arty, 1 capital defence) • 27 inf div • 15 armd bde • 14 inf • 21 arty • 9 MRL bde

Special Purpose Forces Comd (88,000): 10 *Sniper* bde (incl 2 amph, 2 AB), 12 lt inf bde (incl 3 AB), 17 recce, 1 AB bn, 'Bureau of Reconnaissance SF' (8 bn)

Army tps: 6 hy arty bde (incl MRL), 1 *Scud* SSM bde, 1 FROG SSM regt

Corps tps: 14 arty bde incl 122mm, 152mm SP, MRL

RESERVES

40 inf div, 18 inf bde

EQUIPMENT

MBT some 3,500: T-34, T-54/-55, T-62, Type-59

LT TK 560 PT-76, M-1985

APC 2,500 BTR-40/-50/-60/-152, PRC Type-531, VTT-323 (M-1973), some BTR-80A

TOTAL ARTY (excl mor) 10,400

TOWED ARTY 3,500: **122mm**: M-1931/-37, D-74, D-30; **130mm**: M-46; **152mm**: M-1937, M-1938, M-1943

SP ARTY 4,400: **122mm**: M-1977, M-1981, M-1985, M-1991; **130mm**: M-1975, M-1981, M-1991; **152mm**: M-1974, M-1977; **170mm**: M-1978, M-1989

COMBINED GUN/MOR: **120mm** (reported)

MRL 2,500: **107mm**: Type-63; **122mm**: BM-21, BM-11, M-1977/-1985/-1992/-1993; **240mm**: M-1985/-1989/-1991

MOR 7,500: **82mm**: M-37; **120mm**: M-43 (some SP); **160mm**: M-43

SSM 24 FROG-3/-5/-7; some 30 *Scud*-B/C (200+ msl), ε10 *No-dong* (ε90+ msl)

ATGW: AT-1 *Snapper*, AT-3 *Sagger* (some SP), AT-4 *Spigot*, AT-5 *Spandrel*

RCL 82mm: 1,700 B-10

AD GUNS 11,000: **14.5mm**: ZPU-1/-2/-4 SP, M-1984 SP; **23mm**: ZU-23, M-1992 SP; **37mm**: M-1939, M-1992; **57mm**: S-60, M-1985 SP; **85mm**: KS-12; **100mm**: KS-19

SAM ε10,000+ SA-7/-16

Navy ε46,000

BASES East Coast Toejo Dong (HQ), Changjon, Munchon, Songjon-pardo, Mugye-po, Mayang-do, Chaho Nodongjagu, Puam-Dong, Najin **West Coast** Nampo (HQ), Pipa Got, Sagon-ni, Chodo-ri, Koampo, Tasa-ri 2 Fleet HQ

SUBMARINES 26

SSK 26

22 PRC Type-031/FSU *Romeo* with 533mm TT, 4 FSU *Whiskey*† with 533mm and 406mm TT

(Plus some 45 SSI and 21 *Sang-O* SSC mainly used for SF ops, but some with 2 TT, all †)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 3

FRIGATES 3

FF 3

1 *Soho* with 4 SS-N-2 *Styx* SSM, 1 × 100mm gun and hel deck, 4 ASW RL

2 *Najin* with 2 SS-N-2 *Styx* SSM, 2 × 100mm guns, 2 × 5 ASW RL

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS some 310

CORVETTES 6

4 *Sariwon* FS with 1 × 85mm gun

2 *Tral* FS with 1 × 85mm gun

MISSILE CRAFT 43

15 *Soju*, 8 FSU *Osa*, 4 PRC *Huangfeng* PFM with 4 SS-N-2 *Styx* SSM, 6 *Sohung*, 10 FSU *Komar* PFM with 2 SS-N-2 *Styx* SSM

TORPEDO CRAFT some 103

3 FSU *Shershen* PFT with 4 × 533mm TT

60 *Ku Song* PHT

40 *Sin Hung* PHT

PATROL CRAFT 158

COASTAL 25

6 *Hainan* PFC with 4 ASW RL, 13 *Taechong* PFC with 2 ASW RL, 6 *Chong-Ju* with 1 × 85mm gun, (2 ASW mor)

INSHORE some 133

18 SO-1<, 12 *Shanghai* II<, 3 *Chodo*<, some 100<

MINE WARFARE 23

MINE COUNTERMEASURES about 23 MSI<

AMPHIBIOUS 10

10 *Hantae* LSM, capacity 350 tps, 3 tk

plus craft 15 LCM, 15 LCU, about 100 *Nampo* LCVP, plus about 130 hovercraft

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 7

2 AT/F, 1 AS, 1 ocean and 3 inshore AGHS

COASTAL DEFENCE

2 SSM regt: *Silkworm* in 6 sites, and probably some mobile launchers
GUNS 122mm: M-1931/-37; **130mm**: SM-4-1, M-1992; **152mm**: M-1937

Air Force 110,000

4 air divs. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Air Divs (cbt) responsible for N, E and S air defence sectors respectively. 8th Air Div (trg) responsible for NE sector.
33 regts (11 ftr/fga, 2 bbr, 7 hel, 7 tpt, 6 trg) plus 3 indep air bns (recce/EW, test and evaluation, naval spt). The AF controls the national airline
Approx 70 full time/contingency air bases
584 cbt ac, ε24 armed hel
Flying hours 20 or less
BBR 3 lt regt with 80 H-5 (Il-28)
FGA/FTR 15 regt
6 with 107 J-5 (MiG-17), 4 with 159 J-6 (MiG-19), 5 with 120 J-7 (MiG-21), 1 with 46 MiG-23, 1 with 20 MiG-29, 1 with 18 Su-7, 1 with 34 Su-25
TPT ac ε300 An-2/Y-5 (to infiltrate 2 air force sniper brigades deep into ROK rear areas), 6 An-24, 2 Il-18, 4 Il-62M, 2 Tu-134, 4 Tu-154
HEL 306. Large hel aslt force spearheaded by 24 Mi-24*. Tpt/utility: 80 Hughes 500D, 139 Mi-2, 15 Mi-8/-17, 48 Z-5
TRG incl 10 CJ-5, 7 CJ-6, 6 MiG-21, 170 Yak-18, 35 FT-2 (MiG-15UTI)
UAV Shmel
MISSILES
AAM AA-2 *Atoll*, PL-5, PL-7, AA-7 *Apex*, AA-8 *Aphid*, AA-10 *Alamo*, AA-11 *Archer*
SAM 19 SAM bde (40+ SA-2, 7 SA-3, 2 SA-5) with some 340 launchers/3,400 missiles, many thousands of SA-7/14/16. Possible W systems, reverse-engineered (*Stinger*)

Forces Abroad

advisers in some 12 African countries

Paramilitary 189,000 active

SECURITY TROOPS (Ministry of Public Security) 189,000
incl border guards, public safety personnel

WORKER/PEASANT RED GUARD some 3,500,000 (R)
Org on a provincial/town/village basis; comd structure is bde – bn – coy – pl; small arms with some mor and AD guns (but many units unarmed)

Korea, Republic of (South) ROK

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 687,700
(incl ε159,000 conscripts)
Terms of service conscription **Army** 26 months **Navy** and **Air Force** 30 months; First Combat Forces (Mobilisation Reserve Forces) or Regional Combat Forces (Homeland Defence Forces) to age 33

RESERVES 4,500,000
being re-org

Army 560,000

(incl 140,000 conscripts)
Commands: 3 Fd Army, 1 Special Warfare, 1 Capital Defence, 1 Army Avn
10 Corps
3 mech inf div (each 3 bde: 3 mech inf, 3 tk, 1 recce, 1 engr bn; 1 fd arty bde) • 19 inf div (each 3 inf regt, 1 recce, 1 tk, 1 engr bn; 1 arty regt (4 bn)) • 2 indep inf bde • 7 SF bde • 3 counter-infiltration bde • 3 SSM bn with NHK-I/-II (*Honest John*) • 3 AD arty bde • 3 I HAWK bn (24 sites), 2 *Nike Hercules* bn (10 sites) • 1 avn comd with 1 air aslt bde

RESERVES
1 Army HQ, 23 inf div

EQUIPMENT
MBT 1,000 Type 88, 80 T-80U, 400 M-47, 850 M-48
AIFV 40 BMP-3
APC incl 1,700 KIFV, 420 M-113, 140 M-577, 200 Fiat 6614/KM-900/-901, 20 BTR-80
TOWED ARTY some 3,500: **105mm**: 1,700 M-101, KH-178; **155mm**: M-53, M-114, KH-179; **203mm**: M-115
SP ARTY 155mm: 1,040 M-109A2, ε36 K-9; **175mm**: M-107; **203mm**: 13 M-110
MRL 130mm: 156 *Kooryong* (36-tube); **227mm**: 29 MLRS (all ATACMS capable)
MOR 6,000: **81mm**: KM-29; **107mm**: M-30
SSM 12 NHK-I/-II
ATGW TOW-2A, *Panzerfaust*, AT-7 *Saxhorn*
RCL 57mm, 75mm, 90mm: M67; **106mm**: M40A2
ATK GUNS 58: **76mm**: 8 M-18; **90mm**: 50 M-36 SP
AD GUNS 600: **20mm**: incl KIFV (AD variant), 60 M-167 *Vulcan*; **30mm**: 20 B1 HO SP; **35mm**: 20 GDF-003; **40mm**: 80 L60/70, M-1
SAM 350 *Javelin*, 60 *Redeye*, ε200 *Stinger*, 170 *Mistral*, SA-16, 110 I HAWK, 200 *Nike Hercules*, *Chun Ma* (reported)
SURV RASIT (veh, arty), AN/TPQ-36 (arty, mor), AN/TPQ-37 (arty)

HEL
ATTACK 60 AH-1F/-J, 45 Hughes 500 MD, 12 BO-105
TPT 18 CH-47D, 6 MH-47E
UTL 130 Hughes 500, 20 UH-1H, 130 UH-60P, 3 AS-332L

Navy 63,000

(incl 28,000 Marines; ε19,000 conscripts)
COMMANDS 1st Tonghae (Sea of Japan); **2nd** Pyongtaek (Yellow Sea); **3rd** Chinhae (Korean Strait)
BASES Chinhae (HQ), Cheju, Mokpo, Mukho, Pohang, Pusan, Pyongtaek, Tonghae

SUBMARINES 20

SSK 9 *Chang Bogo* (Ge T-209/1200) with 8 × 533 TT
SSI 11
3 KSS-1 *Dolgorae* (175t) with 2 × 406mm TT
8 *Dolphin* (175t) with 2 × 406mm TT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 39

DESTROYERS 6
DDG 6
3 *King Kwanggaeto* with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 127mm gun, 1 *Super Lynx* hel
3 *Kwang Ju* (US *Gearing*) with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 2 × 2 × 127mm guns, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 8 ASROC SUGW, 1 *Alouette* III hel
FRIGATES 9
FFG 9 *Ulsan* with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 2 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT (Mk 46 LWT)
CORVETTES 24
24 *Po Hang* FS with 2 × 3 ASTT; some with 2 × 1 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 84

CORVETTES 4 *Dong Hae* FS with 2 × 3 ASTT
MISSILE CRAFT 5
5 *Pae Ku*-52 (US *Asheville*) PFM, 2 × 2 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun
PATROL, INSHORE 75
75 *Kilurki*-11 (*Sea Dolphin*) 37m PFI

MINE WARFARE 15

MINELAYERS 1
1 *Won San* ML
MINE COUNTERMEASURES 14
6 *Kan Keong* (mod It *Lerici*) MHC
8 *Kum San* (US MSC-268/289) MSC

AMPHIBIOUS 12

4 *Alligator* (RF) LST, capacity 700
6 *Un Bong* (US LST-511) LST, capacity 200 tps, 16 tk
2 *Ko Mun* (US LSM-1) LSM, capacity 50 tps, 4 tk
Plus about 36 craft; 6 LCT, 10 LCM, about 20 LCVP

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 14

3 AOE, 2 spt AK, 2 AT/F, 2 salv/div spt, 1 ASR, about 4 AGHS (civil-manned, Ministry of Transport-funded)

NAVAL AVIATION

EQUIPMENT
16 cbt ac; 43 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
ASW 8 S-2E, 8 P-3C *Orion*
MR 5 *Cessna* F406
HELICOPTERS
ASW 22 MD 500MD, 10 SA 316 *Alouette* III, 11 *Lynx* Mk 99
UTL 2 206B *Jetranger*

MARINES (28,000)

2 div, 1 bde • spt units

EQUIPMENT
MBT 60 M-47
AAV 60 LVTP-7, 42 AAV-7A1
TOWED ARTY 105mm, 155mm
SSM *Harpoon* (truck-mounted)

Air Force 64,700

4 Cmds (Ops, Southern Combat, Logs, Trg), Tac Airlift Wg and Composite Wg are all responsible to ROK Air Force HQ. 538 cbt ac, no armed hel
FTR/FGA 7 tac ftr wgs
2 with 153 F-16C/D (104 -C, 49 -D)
3 with 185 F-5E/F (150 -E, 35 -F)
2 with 130 F-4D/E (60 -D, 70 -E)
CCT 1 wg with 22* A-37B
FAC 1 wg with 20 O-1A, 10 O-2A
RECCE 1 gp with 18* RF-4C, 5* RF-5A, 4 Hawker 800RA
ELINT/SIGINT 4 Hawker 800XP
SAR 1 hel sqn, 5 UH-1H, 4 Bell-212
TAC AIRLIFT WG ac 2 BAe 748 (VIP), 1 Boeing 737-300 (VIP), 1 C-118, 10 C-130H, 20 CN-235M/-220 **hel** 6 CH-47, 3 AS-332, 3 VH-60, 7 Ka-32 (SAR)
TRG 25* F-5B, 50 T-37, 30 T-38, 25 T-41B, 18 *Hawk* Mk-67, 55 KT-1
UAV 3 *Searcher*, 100 *Harpy*
MISSILES
ASM AGM-65A *Maverick*, AGM-88 HARM, AGM-130, AGM-142
AAM AIM-7 *Sparrow*, AIM-9 *Sidewinder*, AIM-120B/C5 AMRAAM

Forces Abroad

KYRGYZSTAN (OP ENDURING FREEDOM): 205 (engr medical staff)

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (UNAMA): 1 obs
EAST TIMOR (UNMISET): 3 **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 7 obs **INDIA/PAKISTAN** (UNMOGIP): 9 obs **LIBERIA**(UNMIL): 2 incl 1 obs **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 20

Paramilitary ε4,500 active

CIVILIAN DEFENCE CORPS 3,500,000 (R) (to age 50)

MARITIME POLICE ε4,500

PATROL CRAFT 81
OFFSHORE 10
3 *Mazinger* (HDP-1000) (1 CG flagship), 1 *Han Kang* (HDC-1150), 6 *Sea Dragon/Whale* (HDP-600)
COASTAL 33
22 *Sea Wolf/Shark*, 2 *Bukhansan*, 7 *Hyundai*-type, 2 *Bukhansan*
INSHORE 38
18 *Seagull*, about 20<, plus numerous boats
SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 3 salvage
HEL 9 Hughes 500

Foreign Forces

US ε34,500: **Army** ε25,000; 1 Army HQ, 1 inf div(-) **Navy** 420 **Air Force** ε8,900: 1 HQ (7th Air Force); 84 cbt ac, 2 ftr wg; 3 sqn with 60 F-16, 1 sqn with 12 A-10, 12 OA-10, 1 special ops sqn **USMC** 180

Laos Lao

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε29,100

Terms of service conscription, 18 months minimum

Army 25,600

4 Mil Regions • 5 inf div • 7 indep inf regt • 1 armd, 5 arty, 9 AD arty bn • 3 engr (2 construction) regt • 65 indep inf coy • 1 lt ac liaison flt

EQUIPMENT

MBT 15 T-54/-55, 10 T-34/85
LT TK 10 PT-76
APC 30 BTR-40/-60, 20 BTR-152
TOWED ARTY 75mm: 20 M-116 pack; **105mm**: 20 M-101; **122mm**: 20 M-1938 and D-30; **130mm**: 10 M-46; **155mm**: 12 M-114
MOR 81mm; 82mm; 107mm: M-2A1, M-1938; **120mm**: M-43
RL 73mm: RPG-7
RCL 57mm: M-18/A1; **75mm**: M-20; **106mm**: M-40; **107mm**: B-11
AD GUNS 14.5mm: ZPU-1/-4; **23mm**: ZU-23, ZSU-23-4 SP; **37mm**: M-1939; **57mm**: S-60
SAM SA-7

(Army Marine Section ε600)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS some 16

PATROL, RIVERINE some 16
some 12 PCR<, 4 LCM, plus about 40 boats

Air Force 3,500

ε24† cbt ac; no armed hel
FGA 2 sqn with up to 22 MiG-21bis/2-UMs (serviceability in doubt)
TPT 1 sqn with 4 An-2, 3 An-26, 1 Yak-40 (VIP), 1 An-74, 5 Y-7, 1 Y-12
HEL 1 sqn with 1 Mi-6, 9 Mi-8, 12 Mi-17, 3 SA-360, 1 Ka-32T (5 more on order), 1 Mi-26
TRG 8 Yak-18
AAM AA-2 *Atoll*†

Paramilitary

MILITIA SELF-DEFENCE FORCES 100,000+
village 'home-guard' org for local defence

Opposition

Numerous factions/groups; total armed str: ε2,000
United Lao National Liberation Front (ULNLF) largest group

Malaysia Mal

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 110,000

RESERVES 51,600
Army 50,000 **Navy** 1,000 **Air Force** 600

Army 80,000 (to be 60–70,000)

2 Mil Regions • 1 HQ fd comd, 4 area comd (div) • 1 mech inf, 11 inf bde • 1 AB bde (3 AB bn, 1 lt arty regt, 1 lt tk sqn – forms Rapid Deployment Force)
Summary of combat units
5 armd regt • 28 inf bn •3 mech inf bn •3 AB bn • 9 arty (2 med, 7 fd), 1 MRL, 3 AD arty, 1 arty loc, 5 engr regt, 1 hel sqn
1 SF regt (3 bn)

RESERVES

Territorial Army 16 inf regt, 5 highway sy bn

EQUIPMENT

LT TK 26 *Scorpion* (**90mm**)
RECCE 186 SIBMAS, 140 AML-60/-90, 92 *Ferret* (60 mod)

APC 111 Korean Infantry Fighting Vehicle (KIFV) (incl variants), 211 *Adnan* (incl variants), 184 V-100/-150 *Commando*, 25 *Stormer*, 452 *Condor* (150 upgraded), 37 M-3 Panhard
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 130 Model 56 pack, **155mm**: 12 FH-70, 22 G5
MRL 127mm: 18 ASTROS II
MOR 81mm: 232
ATGW 24 *Eryx*, 18 AT-7 *Saxhorn*, 18 *Baktar Shikan*
RL 73 mm: 584 RPG-7
RCL 84mm: 236 *Carl Gustav*; **106mm**: 24 M-40
AD GUNS 35mm: 24 GDF-005; **40mm**: 36 L40/70
SAM 48 *Starburst*, *Anza* Mk II, SA-18
HEL 9 SA-316B
ASLT CRAFT 165 *Damen*

Navy 15,000

(incl 160 Naval Avn)
COMMANDS Naval Area 1 (peninsula), **Naval Area 2** (Sabah/Sarawak)
BASES Lumut (HQ), Labuan, Kuantan, Pengelih, Semporna, Langkawi (new base being built at Sepanggar Bay, Sabah)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 4

FRIGATES 4
FFG 2 *Lekiu* with 8 × MM-40 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 16 VLS *Seawolf* SAM, 6 × 324mm ASTT
FF 2 (both used for training)
1 *Hang Tuah* (UK *Mermaid*) with 1 × 57mm gun, 1 × 3 *Limbo* ASW mor, hel deck
1 *Rahmat* with 1 × 114mm gun, 1 × 3 ASW mor, hel deck

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 41

CORVETTES 6
4 *Laksamana* (It *Assad*) FSG with 6 OTO *Melara* SSM, 1 *Selenia* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 6 × 324mm ASTT
2 *Kasturi* (FS 1500) FS with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 100mm gun, 2 × 2 ASW mor, hel deck
MISSILE CRAFT 8
4 *Handalan* (Swe *Spica*) PFM with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 57mm gun
4 *Perdana* (Fr *Combattante* II) PFM with 2 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 57mm gun
PATROL CRAFT 27
OFFSHORE 2 *Musytari* PCO with 1 × 100mm gun, hel deck
COASTAL/INSHORE 25
6 *Jerong* PFC, 4 *Sabah* PCC, 14 *Kris* PCC, 1 *Kedah* PCI<

MINE WARFARE 4

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 4
4 *Mahamiru* (mod It *Lerici*) MCO
plus 1 diving tender (inshore)

AMPHIBIOUS 1

1 *Sri Inderapura* (US *Newport*) LST, capacity 400 tps, 10 tk
Plus 115 craft: LCM/LCP/LCU

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 4

2 log/fuel spt, 2 AGOS/AGHS

NAVAL AVIATION (160)

EQUIPMENT
6 armed hel
HELICOPTERS
ASW 6 *Wasp* HAS-1 (all non-op)

SPECIAL FORCES

1 Naval Commando Unit

Air Force 15,000

73 cbt ac, no armed hel; 1 Air Op HQ, 2 Air Div, 1 Trg and Log Cmd, one Intergated Area Def Systems HQ
Flying hours 60
FGA 3 sqn
2 with 8 *Hawk* 108, 17 *Hawk* 208, 9 MB-339
1 with 8 F/A-18D
FTR 2 sqn with 15 MiG-29N, 2 MiG-29U
FGA/RECCE 1 sqn with 13 F-5E/F *Tiger* II, 2 RF-5E
MR 1 sqn with 4 Beechcraft B200T
TRANSPORT 4 sqn
1 with 6 CN-235
2 with 4 C-130H, 8 C-130H-30, 4 KC-130H (tkr), 9 Cessna 402B (2 modified for aerial survey)
1 VIP with **ac** 1 *Falcon*-900 , 1 Bombardier Global Express BD700, 1 BBJ 737-700, 1 F-28 **hel** 2 S-61N, 1 Agusta-109, 2 S-70A
HEL 4 tpt/SAR sqn with 31 S-61A-4, 2 S-61N, 2 S-70A
UAV (Recce) 3 *Eagle* 150
TRAINING
AC 20 MD3-160, 45 PC-7 MkII, 9 MB-339A
HEL 13 SA-316 Alouette III
MISSILES
AAM AIM-7 *Sparrow*, AIM-9 *Sidewinder*, AA-10 *Alamo*, AA-11 *Archer*
ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*, AGM-84D *Harpoon*

AIRFIELD DEFENCE

1 field sqn
SAM 1 sqn with *Starburst*
SF 1 Air Force Commando Unit

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

DROC (MONUC): 20 incl 8 obs **EAST TIMOR** (UNMISET): 15 incl 9 obs **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 11 incl 7 obs **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 10 obs **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 1 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 10 obs **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 14 obs

Paramilitary ε20,100

POLICE-GENERAL OPS FORCE 18,000

5 bde HQ: 21 bn (incl 2 Aboriginal, 1 Special Ops Force), 4 indep coy
EQPT ε100 Shorland armd cars, 140 AT-105 *Saxon*, ε30 SB-301 APC

MARINE POLICE about 2,100

BASES Kuala Kemaman, Penang, Tampoi, Kuching, Sandakan
PATROL CRAFT, INSHORE 30
15 *Lang Hitam* (38m) PFI, 6 *Sangitan* (29m) PFI, 9 improved PX PFI, plus 6 tpt, 2 tugs, 120 boats

POLICE AIR UNIT

ac 6 Cessna *Caravan* I, 4 Cessna 206, 7 PC-6 **hel** 1 Bell 206L, 2 AS-355F

AREA SECURITY UNITS (aux General Ops Force) 3,500

89 units

BORDER SCOUTS (in Sabah, Sarawak) 1,200

PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEER CORPS (RELA) 240,000

some 17,500 armed

CUSTOMS SERVICE

PATROL CRAFT, INSHORE 8
6 *Perak* (Vosper 32m) armed PFI, 2 *Combatboat 90H* PFI, plus about 36 craft

Foreign Forces

AUSTRALIA 148: **Army** 115; 1 inf coy **Air Force** 12; det with 2 P-3C **ac**

Mongolia Mgl

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 8,600

(incl 300 construction tps (see *Paramilitary*); 3,300 conscripts)
Terms of service conscription: males 18–25 years, 1 year

RESERVES 137,000

Army 137,000

Army 7,500

(incl 3,300 conscripts)
6 MR regt (all under str) • 1 arty regt • 1 lt inf bn (rapid-deployment – second bn to form) • 1 AB bn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 370 T-54/-55
RECCE 120 BRDM-2
AIFV 310 BMP-1
APC 150 BTR-60
TOWED ARTY ε300: **122mm**: M-30/D-30; **130mm**: M-46; **152mm**: ML-20
MRL 122mm: 130 BM-21
MOR 140: **82mm, 120mm, 160mm**
ATK GUNS 200 incl: **85mm**: D-44/D-48; **100mm**: BS-3, MT-12

Air Forces 800

no cbt ac; 13 armed hel
Flying hours very limited
2 AD regt
ATTACK HEL 11 Mi-24, 2 Mi-8
TPT (Civil Registration) 6 An-2, 6 An-24, 1 An-26, 1 Boeing 737, 1 Airbus A310-300
AD GUNS: 150: **14.5mm**: ZPU-4; **23mm**: ZU-23, ZSU-23-4; **57mm**: S-60

Forces Abroad

IRAQ (Peace Support): ε130

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

DROC (MONUC): 2 obs
WESTERN SAHARA (MINURSO): 3 obs

Paramilitary 7,200 active

BORDER GUARD 6,000 (incl 4,700 conscripts)

INTERNAL SECURITY TROOPS 1,200 (incl 800 conscripts), 4 gd units

CONSTRUCTION TROOPS (300)

Myanmar My

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE some 485,000 reported (incl People's Police Force and People's Militia – see *Paramilitary*)

Army 350,000

12 Regional Comd (337 inf bn)
10 lt inf div
4 Regional Op Comd
14 Military Op Comd
34 Tactical Op Comd (TDC)

Summary of cbt units
437 inf bn • 10 armd bn • 7 arty bn • 7 AD bn • 37 indep arty coy

EQUIPMENT†

MBT 100 PRC Type-69II, 50 T-72 (reported)
LT TK 105 Type-63 (ε60 serviceable)
RECCE 45 *Ferret*, 40 *Humber*, 30 *Mazda* (local manufacture)
APC 20 *Hino* (local manufacture), 250 Type-85, 55 PRC Type-90
TOWED ARTY 76mm: 100 M-1948; **88mm**: 50 25-pdr; **105mm**: 96 M-101; **122mm**; **130mm**: 16 M-46; **140mm**: 5.5in; **155mm**: 16 Soltam
MRL 107mm: 30 Type-63; **122mm**: BM-21 (reported)
MOR 81mm; 82mm: Type-53; **120mm**: Type-53, 80 Soltam
RL 73mm: RPG-7
RCL 84mm: ε1,000 *Carl Gustav*; **106mm**: M40A1
ATK GUNS 60: **57mm**: 6-pdr; **76.2mm**: 17-pdr
AD GUNS 37mm: 24 Type-74; **40mm**: 10 M-1; **57mm**: 12 Type-80
SAM HN-5A (reported), SA-16

Navy† ε13,000

(incl 800 Naval Infantry)
BASES Bassein, Mergui, Moulmein, Seikyi, Yangon (Monkey Point), Sittwe

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 75

CORVETTES 4
2 *Yan Taing Aung* (US PCE-827) FS† with 1 × 76mm gun
2 *Yan Gyi Aung* (US *Admirable* MSF) FS† with 1 × 76mm gun
MISSILE CRAFT 6 *Houxin* PFM with 4 C-801 SSM, 5 PRC PFM
PATROL, OFFSHORE 3 *In Daw* (UK *Osprey*) PCO
PATROL, COASTAL 10 *Yan Sit Aung* (PRC *Hainan*) PCC
PATROL, INSHORE 18
12 US PGM-401/412, 3 FRY PB-90 PFI<, 3 *Swift* PCI 421
PATROL, RIVERINE about 29
2 *Nawarat*, 2 imp FRY Y-301 and 10 FRY Y-301, about 15<, plus some 25 boats

AMPHIBIOUS craft only
1 LCU, 10 LCM

SUPPORT 9
6 coastal tpt, 1 AOT, 1 diving spt, 1 buoy tender, plus 6 boats

NAVAL INFANTRY (800) 1 bn

Air Force 15,000

125 cbt ac, 29 armed hel
FTR 3 sqn with 50 F-7, 10 FT-7, 10 MiG-29 (8 -29B, 2 -29UB)
FGA 2 sqn with 22 A-5M
CCT 2 sqn with 12 PC-7, 9 PC-9, 12 *Super Galeb* G4
TPT 1 sqn with 3 F-27, 4 FH-227, 5 PC-6A/-B, 2 Y-8D
LIAISON/TRG 4 Cessna 180, 1 Cessna *Citation* II, 12 K-8
HEL 4 sqn with 12 Bell 205, 6 Bell 206, 9 SA-316, 18* Mi-2, 11* Mi-17, 10 PZL W-3 *Sokol*

Paramilitary ε250

PEOPLE'S POLICE FORCE (72,000)

PEOPLE'S MILITIA (35,000)

PEOPLE'S PEARL AND FISHERY MINISTRY ε250

11 patrol boats (3 *Indaw* (Dk *Osprey*) PCC, 3 US *Swift* PGM PCI, 5 Aus *Carpentaria* PCI<)

Opposition and Former Opposition

GROUPS IN CEASE-FIRE WITH GOVERNMENT

UNITED WA STATE ARMY (UWSA) ε20,000 **Area** Wa hills between Salween river and PRC border; formerly part of Communist Party of Burma (CPB)
KACHIN INDEPENDENCE ARMY (KIA) some 8,000 **Area** northern My, incl Kuman range. Reached cease-fire agreement with govt in Oct 1993
MONG THAI ARMY (MTA) (formerly Shan United Army) ε3,000+ **Area** along Th border and between Lashio and PRC border
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ARMY (NDAA) 1,000 **Area** north-east Shan state
MON NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (MNLA) ε1,000 **Area** on Th border in Mon state
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ARMY (NDAA) ε1,000 **Area** eastern corner of Shan state on PRC–Lao border; formerly part of CPB
PALAUNG STATE LIBERATION ARMY (PSLA) ε700 **Area** hill tribesmen north of Hsipaw
NEW DEMOCRATIC ARMY (NDA) ε500 **Area** along PRC border in Kachin state; former CPB
DEMOCRATIC KAREN BUDDHIST ORGANISATION (DKBO) ε100–500 armed

GROUPS STILL IN OPPOSITION

SHAN STATE ARMY (SSA) ε3,000 **Area** Shan state
KAREN NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (KNLA) ε4,000 **Area** based in Th border area; political wg is Karen National Union (KNU)
ALL BURMA STUDENTS DEMOCRATIC FRONT ε2,000
KARENNI ARMY (KA) >1,000 **Area** Kayah state, Th border

New Zealand NZ

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 8,610

RESERVES some 10,800

Regular some 8,600 **Army** 4,420 **Navy** 1,980 **Air Force** 2,200 ***Territorial*** 2,660 **Army** 2,070 **Navy** 370 **Air Force** 220

Army 4,430

1 Land Force Comd HQ • 2 Land Force Gp HQ • 1 APC/Recce sqn • 2 inf bn • 1 arty regt (2 fd bty, 1 AD tp) • 1 engr regt (-) • 2 SF sqn (incl 1 reserve)

RESERVES

Territorial Force 6 Territorial Force Regional Trg regt (each responsible for providing trained individuals for top-up and round-out of deployed forces)

EQUIPMENT

LAV ε50 LAV III (total of 105 to be delivered)
APC 41 M-113 (plus variants)
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 24 *Hamel*
MOR 81mm: 50
ATGW 24 *Javelin* (being delivered)
RL 94mm: LAW
RCL 84mm: 42 *Carl Gustav*
SAM 12 *Mistral*
SURV *Cymbeline* (mor)

Navy 1,980

BASE Auckland (Fleet HQ)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 3

FRIGATES 3
FF 3
2 *Anzac* with 8 *Sea Sparrow* VLS SAM, 1 × 127mm gun, 6 × 324mm TT, 1 SH-2G ASW/ASUW hel, 1 x 20mm Vulcan Phalanx CIWS
1 *Canterbury* (UK *Leander*) with 2 × 114mm guns, 6 × 324mm ASTT, 1 SH-2G ASW/ASUW hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4

4 *Moa* PCI (reserve trg/mcm)

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 5

1 *Endeavour* AO; 1 trg, 1 diving spt; 1 *Resolution* (US *Stalwart*) AGHS, 1 inshore AGS

NAVAL AVIATION

EQUIPMENT
5 armed hel

HELICOPTERS
5 ASW/ASUW 5 SH-2G/G *Sea Sprite* hel (maintained by Air Force)

Air Force 2,200

6 cbt ac, no armed hel
Flying hours 180

AIR COMPONENT

MR 1 sqn with 6* P-3K *Orion*
TPT 2 sqn
ac 1 with 5 C-130H, 2 Boeing 727 (being replaced by 2 Boeing 757)
hel 1 with 14 UH-1H, 5 Bell 47G (trg)
TRG 2 sqn with 13 CT-4E, 5 Beech *King Air* (leased)

MISSILES

ASM AGM-65B/G *Maverick*

Forces Abroad

AUSTRALIA 9 navigation trg
SINGAPORE 11; spt unit
IRAQ (Peace Support): 61

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (ISAF): 84 for Provincial Reconstruction Team **BOSNIA** (SFOR II): 26 **CAMBODIA** (CMAC): 2 **EAST TIMOR** (UNMISET): 6 incl 3 obs **EGYPT** (MFO): 26 **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 8 obs **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 1 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 2 obs **SOLOMON ISLANDS**: some mil pers and civ pol

Papua New Guinea PNG

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε3,100 (to reduce to 2,000)

Army ε2,500

2 inf bn • 1 engr bn

EQUIPMENT

MOR 81mm; **120mm**: 3

Maritime Element 400

BASES Port Moresby (HQ), Lombrum (Manus Island) (patrol boat sqn); forward bases at Kieta and Alotau

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4

PATROL, COASTAL 4 *Tarangau* (Aust *Pacific Forum* 32-m) PCC

AMPHIBIOUS 2

2 *Salamaua* (Aust *Balikpapan*) LCH, plus 4 landing craft, manned and op by the civil administration

Air Force 200

no cbt ac, no armed hel
TPT 2 CN-235, 3 IAI-201 *Arava*, 1 CN-212
HEL 4 UH-1H†

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

SOLOMON ISLANDS some

Foreign Forces

AUSTRALIA 38; trg unit

Philippines Pi

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε106,000

RESERVES 131,000

Army 100,000 (some 75,000 more have commitments)
Navy 15,000 **Air Force** 16,000 (to age 49)

Army 66,000

5 Area Unified Comd (joint service) • 1 National Capital Region Comd • 8 lt inf div (each with 3 inf bde, 1 arty bn) • 1 special ops comd with 1 lt armd bde ('regt'), 1 scout ranger, 1 SF regt • 5 engr bn • 1 arty regt HQ • 1 Presidential Security Group • 3 lt reaction coy

EQUIPMENT

LT TK 65 *Scorpion*
AIFV 85 YPR-765 PRI
APC 100 M-113, 20 *Chaimite*, 100 V-150, 150 *Simba*
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 230 M-101, M-102, M-26 and M-56; **155mm**: 12 M-114 and M-68
MOR 81mm: M-29; **107mm**: 40 M-30
RCL 75mm: M-20; **90mm**: M-67; **106mm**: M-40 A1
AC 3 Cessna (1 P-206A, 1 -170, 1 -172), 1 *Queen Air*

Navy† ε24,000

(incl 7,500 Marines)
BASES Sangley Point/Cavite, Zamboanga, Cebu

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 1

FRIGATES

FF 1 *Rajah Humabon* (US *Cannon*) with 3 × 76mm gun, ASW mor

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 58

PATROL, OFFSHORE 13
2 *Rizal* (US *Auk*) PCO with 2 × 76mm gun, 3 × 2 ASTT, hel deck
3 *Emilio Jacinto* (ex-UK *Peacock*) PCO with 1 × 76mm gun
8 *Miguel Malvar* (US PCE-827) PCO with 1 × 76mm gun

PATROL, COASTAL 11
3 *Aguinaldo* PCC, 3 *Kagitingan* PCC, 5 *Thomas Batilo* (ROK *Sea Dolphin*) PCC

PATROL, INSHORE 34
22 *José Andrada* PCI< and about 12 other PCI<

AMPHIBIOUS 7
2 US *F. S. Besson*-class LST, capacity 32 tk plus 150 tps, hel deck
5 *Zamboanga del Sur* (US LST-1/511/542) LST, capacity either 16 tk or 10 tk plus 200 tps
Plus about 39 craft: 30 LCM, 3 LCU, some 6 LCVP

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 11
2 AOT (small), 1 AR, 3 spt, 2 AWT, 3 AGOR/AGOS

NAVAL AVIATION

EQUIPMENT
no cbt ac, no armed hel
AIRCRAFT
TPT 4 BN-2A *Defender*; 2 Cessna 177
HELICOPTER
SAR 4 Bo-105

MARINES (7,500)
3 bde (10 bn) to be 2 bde (6 bn)

EQUIPMENT

AAV 30 LVTP-5, 55 LVTP-7
LAV 24 LAV-300
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 150 M-101
MOR 4.2in (**107mm**): M-30

Air Force ε16,000

36† cbt ac, 25† armed hel

PAF HQ, 5 Cmds (AD, Tac Ops, Air Ed and Trg, Air Log and Supp, Air Res)

FTR 3 sqns with 11 F-5A/B, 10 S-211
ARMED HEL 2 sqns with 20 MD-520MG, 5 AUH-76 (S-76)
COIN 1 sqn with 15 OV-10 *Bronco*
MPA 1 F-27M, 1 BN-22SL
RECCE 1 *Commander* 690A
TPT 3 sqns
1 with 2 C-130B (plus 6 in store), 2 C-130H, 4 C-130K, (1 L-100-20 in store)

1 with 7 F-27-200; 1 with 5 BN-22B *Nomad* (plus 5 in store), 2 Cessna *Centurion*
UTL HEL 2 sqns with 20 UH-1H, 1 VIP tpt sqn with 6 Bell 412EP/SP, 1 SA-70A, 1 SA-330L *Puma*
SAR/COMMS 4 sqns with 27 UH-1H, S-76
TRG 2 sqns
1 with 14 T-41D, 1 with 28 SF-260TP
UAV 2 *Blue Horizon* II
AAM AIM-9B *Sidewinder*

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 2 incl 1 obs
EAST TIMOR (UNMISET): 47 incl 7 obs
LIBERIA (UNMIL): 5 incl 2 obs

Paramilitary 44,000 active

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE 40,500 (Department of Interior and Local Government)

62,000 active aux; 15 Regional, 73 Provincial Comd
ac 2 *Islander*, 3 Lancair 320

COAST GUARD 3,500

(Part of Department of Transport; but mainly funded, manned and run by the Navy)

EQUIPMENT

1 *San Juan* PCO, 3 *De Haviland* PCI, 4 *Basilan* (US PGM-39/42) PCI, plus some 35 *Swift* PCI, 3 SAR hel (by 2000)

CITIZEN ARMED FORCE GEOGRAPHICAL UNITS

(CAFGU) 40,000

Militia, 56 bn; part-time units which can be called up for extended periods

Opposition and Former Opposition

Groups with Peace Agreements

BANGSA MORO ARMY (armed wing of Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF); Muslim) ε5,700 integrated into national army

Groups Still in Opposition

NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY (NPA; communist) ε11,000 (up to 13,000 reported)

MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT (breakaway from MNLF; Muslim) 11,000 (up to 15,000 reported)

BANGSA MORO ISLAMIC ARMED FORCES

(armed wing of Moro Islamic Liberation Front)

MORO ISLAMIC REFORMIST GROUP (breakaway from MNLF; Muslim) 900

ABU SAYYAF GROUP 200

Singapore Sgp

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 72,500

(incl 39,800 conscripts)
Terms of service conscription 24 months (from Dec 04)

RESERVES ε312,500

Army ε300,000; annual trg to age 40 for male other ranks, 50 for officers **Navy** ε5,000 **Air Force** ε7,500

Army 50,000

(35,000 conscripts)
3 combined arms div (mixed active/reserve formations) each with 2 inf bde (each 3 inf bn), 1 armd bde, 1 recce, 2 arty, 1 AD, 1 engr bn
1 Rapid Deployment div (mixed active/reserve formation) with 3 inf bde (incl 1 air mob, 1 amph – each 3 bn)
1 mech bde
Summary of active units
9 inf bn • 4 lt armd/recce bn • 4 arty bn • 1 cdo (SF) bn • 4 engr bn

RESERVES

9 inf bde incl in mixed active/reserve formations listed above • 1 op reserve div with additional inf bde • 2 People's Defence Force cmd with 12 inf bn • Total cbt units ε60 inf, ε8 lt armd/recce, ε12 arty, 1 cdo (SF), ε8 engr bn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 80–100 *Centurion*
LT TK ε350 AMX-13SM1
RECCE 22 AMX-10 PAC 90
AIFV 22 AMX-10P, 250 IFV-25
APC 750+ M-113A1/A2 (some with 40mm AGL, some with 25mm gun), 30 V-100, 250 V-150/-200 *Commando*, 250 IFV-40/50, some ATTC
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 37 LG1; **155mm**: 38 Soltam M-71S, 16 M-114A1 (may be in store), 45 M-68 (may be in store), 52 FH-88, 18 FH-2000
SP ARTY 155mm: ε18 SSPH-1 *Primus*
MOR 81mm (some SP); **120mm**: 50 (some SP in M-113); **160mm**: 12 Tampella
ATGW 30+ *Milan*, *Spike*
RL *Armbrust*; **89mm**: 3.5in M-20
RCL 84mm: ε200 *Carl Gustav*; **106mm**: 90 M-40A1 (in store)
AD GUNS 20mm: 30 GAI-CO1 (some SP)
SAM 75+: RBS-70 (some SP as the V-200) (Air Force), *Mistral* (Air Force), SA-18 (Air Force)
SURV AN/TPQ-36/-37 (arty, mor)

Navy 9,000

(incl 1,800 conscripts plus ε5,000 reserves)
COMMANDS Fleet (1st, 3rd Flotillas and sub sqn) **Coastal**, **Naval Logistic** and **Training Command**
BASES Tuas (Jurong), Changi

SUBMARINES 3

3 *Challenger* (Swe *Sjoormen*) SSK with 4 × 533 TT

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 23

CORVETTES 6 *Victory* (Ge Lürssen 62m) FSG with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 × 2 *Barak* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT
MISSILE CRAFT 6
6 *Sea Wolf* (Ge Lürssen 45m) PFM with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 4 × 2 *Gabriel* SSM, 1 × 2 *Mistral/Simbad* SAM, 1 × 57mm gun
PATROL CRAFT 11
11 *Fearless* PCO with 2 *Mistral/Sadral* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun (6 with 6 × 324mm TT)

MINE WARFARE 4

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 4
4 *Bedok* (Swe *Landsort*) MHC

AMPHIBIOUS 4

4 *Endurance* LST with 2 × 2 *Mistral/Simbad* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun; capacity: 350 tps, 18 tk, 4 LCVP, 2 hel
Plus craft: 6 LCM, 30 LCU, and boats

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 2

1 *Kendrick* sub spt ship, 1 trg

Air Force 13,500

(incl 3,000 conscripts, plus 7,500 reserves); 125 cbt ac, 28 armed hel
FGA 8/9 sqn
1 with 20 A-4SU
3 with 6 F-16A/B, 38 F-16C/D
2 in US with 24 F-16C/D
2 with 28 F-5S, 9 F-5T (secondary GA role)
RECCE 1 sqn with 8 RF-5S
AEW 1 sqn with 4 E-2C
TKR 1 sqn with 4 KC-135R
TPT/TKR/RECCE 2 sqn
1 with 4 KC-130B (tkr/tpt), 5 C-130H (2 ELINT), 1 KC-130H
1 with 9 F-50 *Enforcer* (4 tpt, 5 MR)
ARMED HEL 2 sqn with 20 AS 550A2/C2, 8 AH-64D
HEL 4 sqn
1 with 19 UH-1H, 6 AB-205A, 2 with 18 AS-332M (incl 5 SAR), 12 AS-532UL
1 with 10 CH-47SD
TRG
1 sqn with 27 SIAI S-211
1 sqn with 10 TA-4SU, 6 A-4SU
1 sqn with 12 AS-550
UAV 1 sqn with 40 *Searcher* Mk 2, 24 *Chukar* III, Blue Horizon

AIR DEFENCE SYSTEMS DIVISION

4 field def sqn
Air Defence Bde 1 sqn with **35mm** Oerlikon, 1 sqn with 18 I-HAWK, 1 sqn with Blindfire *Rapier*
Air Force Systems Bde 1 sqn mobile radar, 1 sqn LORADS
Divisional Air Def Arty Bde (attached to Army divs) 1 bn with 36 *Mistral* (SAM), 3 bn with RBS 70 (SAM), 1 bn with SA-18 *Igla*

MISSILES

AAM AIM-7P *Sparrow*, AIM-9 N/P *Sidewinder* AIM-120C AMRAAM stored in US
ASM AGM-45 *Shrike*, AGM-65B *Maverick*, AGM-65G *Maverick*, AGM-84 *Harpoon*

Forces Abroad

AUSTRALIA 230; flying trg schools at Oakey (12 AS-332/532), and Pearce (27 S-211)
BRUNEI 500; trg school, incl hel det (with 5 UH-1H)
FRANCE 200; trg 6 A-4SU/10 TA-4SU (Cazaux AFB)
TAIWAN 3 trg camps (incl inf, arty and armd)
THAILAND 1 trg camp (arty, cbt engr)
US trg detachment some 6 CH-47D at Grand Prairie, TX, AH-64D at Marana, AZ; 12 F-16C/D (leased at Luke AFB, AZ), 12 F-16C/D (at Cannon AFB, NM)
UN AND PEACEKEEPING
EAST TIMOR (UNMISET): 2

Paramilitary ε96,300+ active

SINGAPORE POLICE FORCE ε12,000

(incl 3,500 conscripts, 21,000 reservists)

incl Police Coast Guard
EQUIPMENT
12 *Swift* PCI< and about 60 boats
Singapore Gurkha Contingent (1,500: 6 coy)

CIVIL DEFENCE FORCE 84,300

(incl 1,600 regulars, 3,200 conscripts, 23,000 reservists, 54,000+ volunteers); 1 construction bde (2,500 conscripts)

Foreign Forces

US 89: **Air Force** 39 **Navy** 50
NEW ZEALAND 11; spt unit

Taiwan (Republic of China) ROC

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε290,000

Terms of service 20 months

RESERVES 1,657,500

Army 1,500,000 with some obligation to age 30
Navy 32,500 **Marines** 35,000 **Air Force** 90,000

Army ε200,000

(incl mil police)
3 Army Corps, 4 Defence Comd, 32 inf bde (incl 3 mot inf, 1 armd inf), 5 armd bde • 1 AD Msl Comd with 2 AD SAM gp (6 SAM bn - 2 with *Nike Hercules*, 4 with I HAWK) • 1 coastal def SSM bn • 1 avn and SF comd with 1 special warfare, 3 avn bde

RESERVES

7 lt inf div

EQUIPMENT

MBT 100 M-48A5, 450+ M-48H, 376 M-60A3
LT TK 230 M-24 (**90mm** gun), 675 M-41/Type 64
AIFV 225 M-113 with **20–30mm** cannon
APC 650 M-113, 300 V-150 *Commando*
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 650 M-101 (T-64); **155mm**: M-44, 90 M-59, 250 M-114 (T-65); **203mm**: 70 M-115
SP ARTY 105mm: 100 M-108; **155mm**: 20 T-69, 225 M-109A2/A5; **203mm**: 60 M-110
COASTAL ARTY 127mm: ε50 US Mk 32 (reported)
MRL 300+ incl **117mm**: KF VI; **126mm**: KF III/IV towed and SP; some RT 2000
MOR 81mm: M-29 (some SP); **107mm**
SSM *Ching Feng*
ATGW 1,000 TOW (some SP)
RCL 90mm: M-67; **106mm**: 500 M-40A1, Type 51
AD GUNS 40mm: 400 (incl M-42 SP, Bofors)
SAM 40 *Nike Hercules* (to be retired), 100 HAWK, *Tien Kung* (*Sky Bow*) -1/-2, *Stinger*, 74 *Avenger*, 2 *Chaparral*, 25 *Patriot*
HEL 9 CH-47SD, 80 UH-1H, 62 AH-1W, 30 TH-67 *Creek*, 39 OH-58D
UAV *Mastiff* III

DEPLOYMENT

Quemoy 15–20,000; 4 inf div **Matsu** 8–10,000; 1 inf div

Navy 45,000

(incl 15,000 Marines)
3 Naval Districts

BASES Tsoying (HQ), Makung (Pescadores), Keelung, Hualien (ASW HQ) (New East Coast fleet set up and based at Suo)

SUBMARINES 4

SSK 4
2 *Hai Lung* (Nl mod *Zwaardvis*) with 533mm TT
2 *Hai Shih* (US *Guppy* II) with 533mm TT (trg only)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 32

DESTROYERS 11

DDG 11
7 *Chien Yang* (US *Gearing*) (*Wu Chin* III conversion) with 4 *Hsiung Feng* SSM, SM-1-MR SAM, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 8 ASROC SUGW, 1 *Hughes* MD-500 hel
3 *Fu Yang* (US *Gearing*) with 5 *Hsiung Feng* I/*Gabriel* II SSM, 1 or 2 × 127mm guns, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 *Hughes* MD-500 hel (1 also with 1 × 8 ASROC SUGW)
1 *Po Yang* (US *Sumner*)† with *Hsiung Feng* SSM, 1 or 2 × 127mm guns, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 *Hughes* MD-500 hel

FRIGATES 21

FFG 21
7 *Cheng Kung* (US *Perry*) with 8 *Hsiung Feng* II SSM,
1 SM-1 MR SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 2 S-70C hel
6 *Kang Ding* (Fr *La Fayette*) with 8 *Hsiung Feng* SSM, 4 *Sea Chaparral* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 6 × 324mm ASTT, 1 S-70C hel
8 *Chin Yang* (US *Knox)* with *Harpoon* SSM, 1 × 127mm gun, 4 ASTT, 1 × 8 ASROC SUGW, 1 SH-2F hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 59

MISSILE CRAFT 59
2 *Lung Chiang*† PFM with 2 *Hsiung Feng I* SSM,
9 *Jinn Chiang* PFM with 4 *Hsiung Feng I* SSM,
48 *Hai Ou* (mod Il *Dvora*) PFM< with 2 *Hsiung Feng I* SSM

MINE WARFARE 12

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 12
4 (ex-US) *Aggressive* MSO
4 *Yung Chou* (US *Adjutant*) MSC
4 *Yung Feng* MSC converted from oil-rig spt ships

AMPHIBIOUS 18
1 *Shiu Hai* (US *Anchorage*) LSD
2 *Chung Ho* (US *Newport*) LST capacity 400 tps, 500 tons veh, 4 LCVP
1 *Kao Hsiung* (US LST 511) LCC
10 *Chung Hai* (US LST 511) LST, capacity 16 tk, 200 tps
4 *Mei Lo* (US LSM-1) LSM, capacity about 4 tk
Plus about 325 craft; some 20 LCU, 205 LCM, 100 LCVP and assault LCVP

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 20

3 AO, 2 AR, 1 *Wu Yi* combat spt with hel deck, 2 *Yuen Feng* and 2 *Wu Kang* attack tpt with hel deck, 2 tpt, 7 AT/F, 1 *Te Kuan* AGOR

NAVAL AVIATION

EQUIPMENT

32 cbt ac; 20 armed hel

AIRCRAFT

MR 32 S-2 (24 -E, 8 -G)

HELICOPTERS

ASW 20* S-70C *Defender*

MARINES (15,000)

2 bde, spt elm

EQUIPMENT

AAV 150 LVTP-5A1
TOWED ARTY 105mm, **155mm**
RCL 106mm

Air Force 45,000

479 cbt ac, no armed hel
Flying hours 180
FTR 3 sqn with 57 *Mirage* 2000-5 (47 -5EI, 10 -5DI)
FGA/FTR 20 sqn
6 with 90 F-5E/F (plus many in store)
6 with 128 *Ching-Kuo*
7 with 146 F-16A/B (incl one sqn recce capable)
1 with 22 AT-3
RECCE 1 with 8 RF-5E
AEW 4 E-2T
EW 1 with 2 C-130HE, 2 CC-47
SAR 1 sqn with 17 S-70C
TPT 3 **ac** sqn
2 with 19 C-130H (1 EW)
1 VIP with 4 Boeing 727-100, 1 Boeing 737-800, 10 Beech 1900, 3 *Fokker* F-50
HEL 1 S-62A (VIP), 14 S-70, 3 CH-47
TRG ac incl 36* AT-3A/B, 42 T-34C

MISSILES

ASM AGM-65A *Maverick*
AAM AIM-4D *Falcon*, AIM-9J/P *Sidewinder*, *Shafrir*, *Sky Sword* I and II, *Mica*, R550 *Magic* 2, AIM-120C AMRAAM
ARM *Sky Sword* IIA

Forces Abroad

US F-16 conversion unit at Luke AFB, AZ

Paramilitary ε26,650

SECURITY GROUPS 25,000

National Police Administration (Ministry of Interior); **Bureau of Investigation** (Ministry of Justice); **Military Police** (Ministry of Defence); **Coast Guard Administration**

MARITIME POLICE ε1,000

about 38 armed patrol boats

CUSTOMS SERVICE (Ministry of Finance) 650

5 PCO, 2 PCC, 1 PCI, 5 PCI<; most armed

COAST GUARD ADMINISTRATION 22,000 (all civilians)

responsible for guarding the Spratly and Pratas island groups, and enforcing law and order at sea

Foreign Forces

SINGAPORE 3 trg camps

Thailand Th

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 306,600

Terms of service 2 years

RESERVES 200,000

Army 190,000

(incl ε70,000 conscripts)
4 Regional Army HQ, 2 Corps HQ • 2 cav div • 3 armd inf div • 2 mech inf div • 1 lt inf div • 2 SF div • 1 arty div, 1 AD arty div (6 AD arty bn) • 1 engr div • 4 economic development div • 1 indep cav regt • 8 indep inf bn • 4 recce coy • armd air cav regt with 3 air-mobile coy • Some hel flt • Rapid Reaction Force (1 bn per region forming)

RESERVES

4 inf div HQ

EQUIPMENT

MBT 50 PRC Type-69 (trg/in store), 105 M-48A5, 178 M-60 (125 A3, 53 A1)
LT TK 154 *Scorpion* (ε50 in store), 2 55 M-41, 106 *Stingray*
RECCE 32 Shorland Mk 3, HMMWV
APC 340 M-113A1/A3, 142 V-150 *Commando*, 18 *Condor*, 450 PRC Type-85 (YW-531H)
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 24 LG1 Mk 2, 285 M-101/-101 mod, 12 M-102, 32 M-618A2 (local manufacture); **130mm**: 15 PRC Type-59; **155mm**: 50 M-114, 61 M-198, 32 M-71, 42 GHN-45A1
SP ARTY 155mm: 20 M-109A2
MRL 130mm: PRC Type-85 (reported)
MOR 1,900 incl **81mm** (incl 21 M-125A3 SP), **107mm** incl M-106A1 SP; **120mm**: 12 M-1064A3 SP

ATGW TOW (incl 18 M-901A5), 300 *Dragon*
RL M-72 LAW
RCL 75mm: 30 M-20; **106mm**: 150 M-40
AD GUNS 20mm: 24 M-163 *Vulcan*, 24 M-167 *Vulcan*; **37mm**: 52 Type-74; **40mm**: 30 M-1/M-42 SP, 48 L/70; **57mm**: 24+ PRC Type-59 (ε6 op)
SAM *Redeye*, some *Aspide*, HN-5A
UAV *Searcher*
AIRCRAFT
TPT 2 C-212, 2 Beech 1900C, 2 Short 330UTT, 2 Beech *King Air*, 2 *Jetstream* 41
LIAISON 40 O-1A, 10 U-17B
TRG 15 T-41B, 18 MX-7-235
HELICOPTERS
ATTACK 5 AH-1F
TPT 6 CH-47D, 65 Bell (incl -206, -212, -214, -412), 92 UH-1H, 2 UH-60L
TRG 42 Hughes 300C
SURV RASIT (veh, arty), AN-TPQ-36 (arty, mor)

Navy 70,600

(incl 1,940 Naval Avn, 23,000 Marines, 8,026 Coastal Defence; incl 25,849 conscripts)
FLEETS 1st North Thai Gulf **2nd** South Thai Gulf **3rd** Andaman Sea
1 Naval Air Division
BASES Bangkok, Sattahip (Fleet HQ), Songkhla, Phang Nga, Nakhon Phanom (HQ Mekong River Operating Unit)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 13

AIRCRAFT CARRIER† 1 *Chakri Naruebet* CVH with 9 AV-8A *Matador* (*Harrier*), 6 S-70B7 *Seahawk* hel
FRIGATES 12
FFG 8
2 *Naresuan* with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 8 cell *Sea Sparrow* SAM, 1 × 127mm gun, 6 × 324mm TT, 1 S-70B *Seahawk* hel
2 *Chao Phraya* (PRC *Jianghu* III) with 8 C-801 SSM, 4 HQ-61 SAM, 2 × 2 × 100mm guns, 4 (twin) x 37mm guns, 2 × 5 ASW RL, 1 Bell 212 hel
2 *Kraburi* (PRC *Jianghu* IV type) with 8 C-801 SSM, 4 HQ-61 SAM, 1 × 2 100mm guns, 4 (twin) x 37mm guns, 2 × 5 ASW RL and 1 Bell 212 hel
2 *Phutthayotfa Chulalok* (US *Knox*) (leased from US) with 8 *Harpoon* SSM, 1 × 127mm gun, 4 × 324 ASTT, 1 Bell 212 hel
FF 4
1 *Makut Rajakumarn* with 2 × 114mm guns, 2 × 3 ASTT
2 *Tapi* (US PF-103) with 1 × 76mm gun, 6 × 324mm ASTT (Mk 46 LWT)
1 *Pin Klao* (US *Cannon*) with 3 × 76mm gun, 6 × 324mm ASTT

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 115

CORVETTES 5
2 *Rattanakosin* FSG with 2 × 4 *Harpoon* SSM, 8 *Aspide* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT
3 *Khamronsin* FS with 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT
MISSILE CRAFT 6
3 *Ratcharit* (It Breda 50m) PFM with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 1 x 76mm gun
3 *Prabparapak* (Ge Lürssen 45m) PFM with 5 *Gabriel* SSM, 1 x 57mm gun, 1 x 40mm gun
PATROL CRAFT 104
OFFSHORE
2 *Hua Hin* PCO with 1 × 76mm gun, 2 x 20mm guns
COASTAL 12
3 *Chon Buri* PFC 2 x 76mm guns, 6 *Sattahip* 1 x 76mm gun, 1 x 40mm gun, 3 PCC 1 x 76mm gun, 1 x 40mm gun
INSHORE 90
10 T-11 (US PGM-71), 9 T-91, 3 T-81, 12 *Swift*, 15 T-213, 35 PBR, 6 RPC

MINE WARFARE 8

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 8
2 *Lat Ya* (It *Gaeta*) MCMV
2 *Bang Rachan* (Ge Lürssen T-48) MCC
3 *Bangkeo* (US *Bluebird*) MSC
1 *Thalang* MCM spt with minesweeping capability
(Plus some 12 MSB)

AMPHIBIOUS 7

2 *Srichang* (Fr PS-700) LST, capacity 14 tk, 300 tps with hel deck (trg), 2 x 40mm guns
4 *Angthong* (US LST-511) LST, capacity 16 tk, 200 tps, 6 x 40mm guns
1 *Kut* (US LSM-1) LSM, capacity about 4 tk
Plus about 55 craft: 13 LCU, about 24 LCM, 1 LCG, 2 LSIL, 3 hovercraft, 12 LCVP

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 15

1 *Similan* AOR(H) (1 hel), 1 *Chula* AOR, 4 *Prong* (YO/YOG), 1 *Samui* (YO/YOG), 2 YW, Tugs - 4 YTM, 2 YTL

NAVAL AVIATION (1,700)

(incl 300 conscripts)
EQUIPMENT
44 cbt ac; 8 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
FTR 9 *Harrier* (7 AV-8A, 2 TAV-8A)
STRIKE 14 A-7E *Corsair* II, 4 TA-7C *Corsair* II
ASW 1 UP-3T
MPA 2 P3-T, 4 N-24A, 5 Dornier 228-212, 2 Fokker F.27 Mk 200, 9 Sentry 02-337
TPT 2 Fokker F.27 Mk 400M
SAR 2 CL-215-III
HELICOPTERS
ASW 5 Bell 212, 6 S-70B *Seahawk*, 2 *Super Lynx*
SAR 5 S-76B
TPT 5 Bell 214 ST
MISSILES
ASM AGM-84 *Harpoon*

MARINES (23,000)

1 div HQ, 2 inf regt, 1 arty regt (3 fd, 1 AA bn); 1 amph aslt bn; recce bn

EQUIPMENT

AAV 33 LVTP-7
APC 24 V-150 *Commando*
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 36 (reported); **155mm**: 12 GC-45
ATGW TOW (incl 24 HMMWV), *Dragon*
AD GUNS 12.7mm: 14

Air Force ε46,000

4 air divs, one flying trg school
190 cbt ac, no armed hel
Flying hours 100
FGA 10 sqn
1 with 13 F-5A/B, 3 with 50 F-16 (41 -A, 9 -B),
3 with 34 L-39ZA/MP
3 sqn (1 aggressor) with 36 F-5E/F (32 being upgraded)
ARMED AC 3 sqn
1 with 22 AU-23A, 1 with 14 OV-10C, 1 with 20 *Alphajets*
ELINT 1 sqn with 3 IAI-201
RECCE 3 RF-5A
SURVEY 2 *Learjet* 35A, 3 *Merlin* IVA, 3 GAF N-22B
TPT 3 sqn
1 with 7 C-130H, 5 C-130H-30
1 with 3 Basler T-67, 19 N-22B
1 with 5 G-222, 4 BAe-748
VIP Royal flight **ac** 1 Airbus A-310-324, 1 Boeing 737-200, 3 *King Air* 200, 2 BAe-748, 3 *Merlin* IV **hel** 2 Bell 412, 2 AS-332L, 3 AS-532A2
TRG 24 CT-4 *Airtrainer*, 23 PC-9 **hel** 6 Bell 206B
LIAISON 3 *Commander*, 1 *King Air* E90, 3 Cessna 150, 2 *Queen Air*, 12 T-41D
HEL 2 sqn
1 with 15 S-58T, 1 with 20 UH-1H
AAM AIM-9B/J *Sidewinder*, *Python* 3, AIM-120 AMRAAM

AIR DEFENCE

1 AA arty bty: 4 *Skyguard*, 1 *Flycatcher* radars, each with 4 fire units of 2 30mm Mauser/Kuka guns
SAM *Blowpipe, Aspide*, RBS NS-70, *Starburst*

Forces Abroad

IRAQ (Peace Support): (ε400 to withdraw Sep 2004)

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

EAST TIMOR (UNMISET): 51 incl 5 obs
SIERRA LEONE (UNAMSIL): 5 obs

Paramilitary ε113,700 active

THAHAN PHRAN (Hunter Soldiers) ε20,000

volunteer irregular force; 13 regt of some 107 coy

PROVINCIAL POLICE ε50,000

incl ε500 Special Action Force

MARINE POLICE 2,200

3 PCO, 3 PCC, 8 PFI, some 110 PCI<

POLICE AVIATION 500

ac 6 AU-23, 3 *Skyvan*, 1 Fokker 50, 2 CN 235, 8 PC-6, 2 Short 330 **hel** 27 Bell 205A, 14 Bell 206, 20 Bell 212, 6 Bell 412

BORDER PATROL POLICE 41,000

NATIONAL SECURITY VOLUNTEER CORPS 45,000

Foreign Forces

SINGAPORE 1 trg camp (arty, cbt engr)
US Air Force 30 **Navy** 10 **USMC** 29

Vietnam Vn

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε484,000

(referred to as 'Main Force')
Terms of service 2 years Army and Air Defence, 3 years Air Force and Navy, specialists 3 years, some ethnic minorities 2 years

RESERVES some 3–4,000,000

'**Strategic Rear Force**' (see also *Paramilitary*)

Army ε412,000

9 Mil Regions (incl capital) • 14 Corps HQ • 58 inf div[a] • 3 mech inf div • 10 armd bde • 15 indep inf regt • SF incl AB bde, demolition engr regt • Some 10 fd arty bde • 8 engr div • 10–16 economic construction div • 20 indep engr bde

[a] Inf div str varies from 5,000 to 12,500

EQUIPMENT

MBT 45 T-34, 850 T-54/-55, 70 T-62, 350 PRC Type-59
LT TK 300 PT-76, 320 PRC Type-62/63
RECCE 100 BRDM-1/-2
AIFV 300 BMP-1/-2
APC 1,100 BTR-40/-50/-60/-152, 80 YW-531, 200 M-113 (to be upgraded)
TOWED ARTY 2,300: **76mm; 85mm; 100mm**: M-1944, T-12; **105mm**: M-101/-102; **122mm**:

Type-54, Type-60, M-1938, D-30, D-74; **130mm**: M-46; **152mm**: D-20; **155mm**: M-114
SP ARTY 152mm: 30 2S3; **175mm**: M-107
COMBINED GUN/MOR 120mm: 2S9 reported
ASLT GUNS 100mm: SU-100; **122mm**: ISU-122
MRL 107mm: 360 Type 63; **122mm**: 350 BM-21; 140mm: BM-14-16
MOR 82mm, 120mm: M-43; **160mm**: M-43
SSM *Scud* B/C (reported)
ATGW AT-3 *Sagger*
RCL 75mm: PRC Type-56; **82mm**: PRC Type-65, B-10; **87mm**: PRC Type-51
AD GUNS 12,000: **14.5mm; 23mm**: incl ZSU-23-4 SP; **30mm; 37mm; 57mm; 85mm; 100mm**
SAM SA-7/-16/-18

Navy ε42,000

(incl 27,000 Naval Infantry)
Four Naval Regions
BASES Hanoi, Cam Ranh Bay, Da Nang, Haiphong (HQ), Ha Tou, Ho Chi Minh City, Can Tho, plus several smaller bases

SUBMARINES 2

SSI 2 DPRK *Yugo*

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 6

FRIGATES 6
FF 6
1 *Barnegat* (US *Cutter*) with 1 × 127mm gun
3 FSU *Petya* II with 4 × 76mm gun, 10 × 406mm ASTT, 2 ASW RL
2 FSU *Petya* III with 4 × 76mm gun, 3 × 533mm ASTT, 2 ASW RL

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 42

CORVETTES 1 HO-A (Type 124A) FSG with 8 SS-N-25 *Zvezda* SSM, SA-N-5 *Gecko* SAM
MISSILE CRAFT 12
8 FSU *Osa* II with 4 SS-N-2 *Styx* SSM
4 FSU *Tarantul* with 4 SS-N-2D *Styx* SSM
TORPEDO CRAFT 10
5 FSU *Turya* PHT with 4 × 533mm TT (2 without TT)
5 FSU *Shershen* PFT with 4 × 533mm TT
PATROL, INSHORE 19
4 FSU SO-1, 3 US PGM-59/71, 10 *Zhuk*<, 2 FSU *Poluchat* PCI; plus large numbers of river patrol boats

MINE WARFARE 10

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 10
2 *Yurka* MSC, 3 *Sonya* MSC, 2 PRC *Lienyun* MSC, 1 *Vanya* MSI, 2 *Yevgenya* MSI, plus 5 K-8 boats

AMPHIBIOUS 6

3 US LST-510-511 LST, capacity 200 tps, 16 tk
3 FSU *Polnocny* LSM, capacity 180 tps, 6 tk
Plus about 30 craft: 12 LCM, 18 LCU

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 30+

incl 1 trg, 1 AGHS, 4 AO, about 12 small tpt, 2 ex-FSU floating docks and 3 div spt. Significant numbers of small merchant ships and trawlers are taken into naval service for patrol and resupply duties. Some of these may be lightly armed

NAVAL AVIATION

(see *People's Air Force*)

NAVAL INFANTRY (27,000)

(amph, cdo)

People's Air Force (PAF) 30,000

3 air divs (each with 3 regts), a tpt bde
195 cbt ac, 26 armed hel
FGA 2 regt with 53 Su-22 M-3/M-4/MR (recce dedicated) and 2 UM-3; 12 Su-27 (7-SK, 5-UBK), 4 Su-30MKK
FTR 6 regt with 124 MiG-21bis/PF
ATTACK HEL 26 Mi-24
MR 4 Be-12
TPT 3 regt with **ac** 12 An-2, 12 An-26, 4 Yak-40 (VIP)
hel 30 Mi-8/Mi-17, 4 Mi-6
ASW The PAF also maintains Vn naval air arm, operating 3 Ka-25s, 10 Ka-28s and 2 Ka-32s.
TRG 10 Yak-18, 10 BT-6, 18 L-39, some MiG-21UM
AAM AA-2 *Atoll*, AA-8 *Aphid*, AA-10 *Alamo*, AA-12
ASM AS-9 *Kyle*, AS-14, AS-17, AS-18
SAM some 66 sites with SA-2/-3/-6/-7/-16
AD 4 arty bde: **37mm, 57mm, 85mm, 100mm, 130mm**
People's Regional Force: e1,000 units, 6 radar bde: 100 sites

Paramilitary 40,000 active

BORDER DEFENCE CORPS ε40,000

COAST GUARD

came into effect on 1 Sep 1998

LOCAL FORCES some 4–5,000,000

incl **People's Self-Defence Force** (urban units), **People's Militia** (rural units); these comprise static and mobile cbt units, log spt and village protection pl; some arty, mor and AD guns; acts as reserve.

Caribbean and Latin America

Following an increase in armed incidents between rebels and pro-Aristide militia in **Haiti** in early 2004, international pressure, in February, facilitated the departure of Aristide in the face of a rebellion led by Guy Philippe, a former member of Haiti's army and police force. On 23 February the US deployed a small team to protect its embassy in Port-au-Prince and, after the departure of Aristide on 29 February, deployed a larger force as the lead element in a UN authorised Multinational Interim Force (under Resolution 1529(2004)). This Chapter VII UN deployment had, in its forward element, around 1,500 US Marines, Canadian special forces and 420 French troops, who deployed between 1–7 March. On 17 March, a government was sworn in by interim president Boniface Alexandre, under interim Prime Minister Gerard Latortue. Meanwhile the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) refused to recognise Latortue's regime, believing it to be too closely linked to the US but with the caveat that the organisation would review its decision later in the light of developments and the greater involvement of the UN. As of 3 August, CARICOM had submitted a recommendation on the organisation's relations with Haiti.

On 1 May the UN Security Resolution 1542 authorised the Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) with an authorised strength of some 8,000 military and police personnel drawn from regional countries, Spain and Canada. MINUSTAH took over from the Multinational Interim Force on 30 July, at the same time as demands for an increase in its strength were made by the UN in order to cope with the impending rebel disarmament, which Latortue had demanded by 15 September. The forces started their first deployment in the aftermath of severe flooding in the south-east of the country, and had to conduct relief operations as well as carry out their main security task.

On 28–29 January, a two day industrial strike against government economic policies in the **Dominican Republic**, not only brought the country to standstill but also resulted in nine deaths, and about 500 injuries. The strike saw the emergence of armed bands linked both with the president's election campaign and local drug traffickers.

As a reflection of growing tension between Washington and Havana, **Cuba** increased its defence budget for the first time in many years. At the same time, the country's defence posture has switched from a conventional base to a concentration on the deployment of small lightly armed groups operating in 126 defensive regions across the island.

LATIN AMERICA

Counter-terrorism cooperation

Colombia continues its campaign against rebel groups, and particularly against the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC) with increasing success. The arrest of Ricardo Olivio Palmera Pineda (alias Simon Trinidad), who was the group's finance chief, was a success for President Uribe's policy of combating FARC through more cross-border cooperation with neighbouring regimes, as well as through a more aggressive military strategy than that of his predecessor. Significantly, Pineda was arrested in Ecuador in a joint operation with Ecuadorian troops, as well as with US authorities. In a further expansion of counter-terrorism cooperation aimed at restricting FARC cross-border movement, on 19 July Brazil passed a law permitting the shooting down of aircraft illegally transiting its territory. The Amazon Region Surveillance System (SIVAM), a radar and satellite surveillance set-up, is a key component of this operation. However, the move has prompted a legal challenge to the policy from the Brazilian Supreme Court as well as some reticence from Washington.

The US is set to renew its assistance to Colombia by extending '*Plan Colombia*' for another year. Meanwhile, Colombian forces have made significant changes to their force structure and tactics to enable more effective operations. A new brigade, 10th Brigade, which is to be equipped with AMX-30 MBTs and with Special Force groups, has been formed to conduct operations in the east of the country, near the

Venezuelan border. Furthermore, the 'Search Bloc' police organisation has been reformed to track down drug cartels, with emphasis on the south-west of the country. Under President Uribe's '*Plan Patriota*,' 15,000 troops – including special forces – have been engaged throughout most of 2003–04 in a series of operations aimed at neutralising guerrilla strongholds in the south of the country.

In December 2003, 160 members of the right wing Autodefensas de Cauca (AUC) disarmed voluntarily in the aftermath of a 27 November statement by President Uribe saying that the government had achieved its target of encouraging 3,000 defections in 2003. Moreover, in January 2004, monitoring of the demobilisation of AUC fighters was officially taken over by the Organization of American States, led by former Colombian President Cesar Gaviria. This was part of the Agreement for the Verification of the Peace Process in Colombia signed earlier that month.

In **Peru**, Sendero Luminoso (SL) has not carried out any recent major operations, which is possibly the result of a government campaign focused on hitting the Maoist group's command structures. This has resulted in only two SL groups remaining: one in the Ene river basin area; the other in the Huallaga river valley. The government initiative has included the creation of 'counter-subversion bases' and the reactivation of local self-defence committees, in addition to a government military offensive launched in early May in the Alto Huallaga region, which followed the demand by an SL leader for the government to reach a political compromise or face resumption of hostilities.

Political unrest and border tension

Venezuelan forces have interdicted several groups of AUC and FARC rebels crossing the border from Colombia. However, Colombian and Venezuelan authorities have not formally entered into any cooperative arrangements and Venezuela has objected to the deployment of Colombia's 10th brigade on the border. Nevertheless, the two presidents met on 15 July to discuss border security issues. Meanwhile, although he won a referendum on his leadership in mid-August, President Chavez continues to face internal political challenges.

Relations between **Chile** and **Peru** worsened when, on 25 January 2004, Chilean marines shot a man, presumed to be Peruvian, as he crossed the border. The shooting came a few days after an order by the Chilean defence minister for all border posts to adopt stricter measures to prevent entry by illegal immigrants. Chile also deployed 17,000 troops on training exercises along the Bolivian border in November.

In October 2003, a three-week wave of sometimes violent anti-government protest led to the death of over 100 protesters in **Bolivia** and culminated in the resignation of President Gonzalo Sánchez de Losada on 17 October. The unrest stemmed from opposition to a plan for the export of natural gas via Chile, and was led by Quechua leader Felipe Quispe and Evo Morales, who is a member of the indigenous Aymara and a representative of the coca growers, with links to FARC. These developments reflect an increase in internal dissent in Bolivia which is largely based on ethnic issues and reflects Bolivia's status as one of the poorest countries in Latin America. The arrest in December of suspected Ejercito Liberacion Nacional – Bolivia (ELN-B) terrorists, as well as coca-growers linked to Morales' Socialist movement, indicates the potential for more political unrest, with links to the illegal drugs trade and terrorism. As a consequence of the unrest the decision to export gas was postponed following the accession of former Vice President Carlos Mesa, but popular protest resurfaced in March 2004. Finally, in a referendum on 18 July, Bolivians voted for the export of gas and on 1 August, an agreement was signed with Peru linking Bolivia to world gas markets through a special economic zone on the Peruvian coast.

Military developments

Continuing the upgrade of its air force, **Brazil** took delivery of its first F-5BR jet aircraft on 4 December 2003. The new aircraft is a modernised version of Brazil's 46 supersonic F-5E fighters, the Brazilian Air Force's main tactical fighter aircraft. The upgrade programme, which is due for completion in 2010,

includes a plan to purchase 12 fourth-generation supersonic fighters to re-equip the 1st Air Defence Group (GDA), modernisation of the old F-5E/F (E for combat; F for training and attack), and an additional 53 AMX fighter-bombers. Within the area covered by the Amazon Region Surveillance System, the air force is currently receiving its first batch of 76 ALX-*Super Tucano* turboprops – a deal worth approximately $420m. It is also looking at a complete development package for P-3 *Orion* maritime patrol aircraft and C-130 transport planes, as well as the purchase of 12 Spanish medium-size C-295 cargo aircraft. Allied to this, recent pronouncements of an intention to acquire an SSN capability may be further indications of the country's aspiration to become the main regional military power.

Michelle Bachelet, **Chile's** defence minister, has announced plans to acquire four second-hand frigates from the Royal Netherlands Navy (RNLN) as a more cost-effective and efficient way for Chile to update its ageing fleet. The deal, for two *Jacob van Heemskerck*-class frigates and two *Karel Doorman*-class frigates, is worth $350 million, and negotiations are expected to be finalised in the spring. The *Abraham van der Hultst* is slated to join the Chilean fleet in June 2005, and the *Jacob van Heemskerck* in December 2005; *Witte de With* and *Tjerk Hiddes* will join in August 2006 and April 2007 respectively. The new ships will replace older vessels, and there will be no increase in overall numbers.

Venezuela is funding a defence procurement programme to upgrade some of its military capabilities. European companies are tendering for a contract for 200 armoured vehicles, and Israel is reportedly supplying a quantity of missiles of unknown type. Whilst this move is probably designed to give redress an imbalance in capability vis-à-vis Colombia, the move may also be intended to divert attention away from Venezuela's internal problems.

Antigua and Barbuda AB

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 170 (all services form combined **Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force**)

RESERVES 75

Army 125

Navy 45

BASE St Johns

PATROL CRAFT 3

PATROL, INSHORE 3

1 *Swift* PCI< • 1 *Dauntless* PCI< • 1 *Point* PCI<

Argentina Arg

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 71,400

RESERVES none formally established or trained

Army 41,400

3 Corps

1 with 1 mtn inf, 1 mech inf, 1 AB bde

1 with 1 armd, 1 mtn inf, 3 mech inf bde

1 with 1 armd, 1 jungle, 1 trg bde

STRATEGIC RESERVE

Rapid Deployment Force with 1 AB bn, 2 SF coy, 1 armd cav sqn

Army tps
1 mot inf bn (Army HQ Escort Regt), 1 mot cav regt (Presidential Escort), 1 arty gp, 2 AD arty gp, 3 avn, 1 engr bn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 200 TAM
LT TK 50 AMX-13, 100 SK-105 *Kuerassier*
RECCE 40 AML-90, 34 HMMWV
AIFV 105 VCTP (incl variants)
APC 105 M-5 half-track, 317 M-113
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 100 M 56 *Oto Melara*; **155mm**: 100 CITEFA Models 77/-81
SP ARTY 155mm: 20 Mk F3, 15 VCA (*Palmaria*)
MRL 105mm: 4 SLAM *Pampero*; **127mm**: 2 SLAM SAPBA-1
MOR 81mm: 1,100; **120mm**: 360 Brandt (37 SP in VCTM AIFV)
ATGW 600: SS-11/-12, *Cobra (Mamba)*
RL 66mm: M-72
RCL 75mm: 75 M-20; **90mm**: 100 M-67; **105mm**: 930 M-1968
AD GUNS 30mm: 150; **40mm**: 76 L/60/-70
SAM 44 *Tigercat*, 4 *Blowpipe*
SURV RASIT also RATRAS (veh, arty), *Green Archer* (mor), *Skyguard*
AC 1 C212-200, 3 Cessna 207, 1 Cessna 500, 2 DHC-6, 3 G-222, 3 *Merlin* IIIA, 3 *Merlin* IV, 1 *Queen Air*, 1 *Sabreliner*, 5 T-41, 21 OV-1D (10 operational)
HEL 4 A-109, 3 AS-332B, 1 Bell 212, 4 FH-1100, 2 SA-315B, 37 UH-1H, 8 UH-12

Navy 17,500

(incl 2,000 Naval Avn and 2,500 Marines)
COMMANDS Surface Fleet, Submarines, Naval Avn, Marines
BASES Buenos Aires, Puerto Belgrano (HQ Centre), Mar del Plata (SS and HQ Atlantic), Ushuaio (HQ South), Trelew (naval avn), Punta Indio (naval avn trg), Rio Santiago (shipbuilding), Zarate (river craft)

SUBMARINES 3

SSK 3
2 *Santa Cruz* (Ge TR-1700) with 6 × 533mm TT (SST-4 HWT)
1 *Salta* (Ge T-209/1200) with 8 × 533mm TT (SST-4 HWT)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 13

DESTROYERS 5
DDG 5
1 *Hercules* (UK Type 42) with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 114mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 *Sea King* hel
4 *Almirante Brown* (Ge MEKO 360) with 8 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 127mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 AS-555 hel
CORVETTES/FRIGATES 8
CORVETTES/FFG 8
5 *Espora* (Ge MEKO 140) with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 SA 319B hel
3 *Drummond* (Fr A-69) with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 100mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 14

TORPEDO CRAFT 2 *Intrepida* (Ge Lürssen 45m) PFT with 2 × 533mm TT (SST-4 HWT) (one with 2 MM-38 SSM)
PATROL, OFFSHORE 7
1 *Teniente Olivieri* (ex-US oilfield tug) PCO
3 *Irigoyen* (US *Cherokee* AT) PCO
2 *King* (trg) with 3 × 105mm guns PCO
1 *Sobral* (US *Sotoyomo* AT) PCO
PATROL, INSHORE 5
4 *Baradero* (*Dabur*) PCI<
1 *Point* PCI<

MINE WARFARE 2

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2
2 *Chaco* (UK *Ton*) MHC

AMPHIBIOUS 1

1 *Bahia san Blas* tpt
plus 20 craft: 4 LCM, 16 LCVP

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 11

1 *Durance* AO, 3 *Costa* tpt; 3 *Red* buoy tenders, 1 icebreaker, 1 sail trg, 1 AGOR, 1 AGHS (plus 2 craft)

NAVAL AVIATION (2,000)

EQUIPMENT
20 cbt ac (6 non-op), 21 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
ATTACK 6 *Super Etendard*
MR/ASW 5 S-2T, 4 P-3B, 5 BE-200M/G
TPT 3 F-28
TRG 10 T-34C
HELICOPTERS
ASW 7 ASH-3H *Sea King*, 4 AS-555 *Fennec*
CBT SPT 5 SA-316B, 7 UH-1H
SURVEY 2 B-200F, 1 PL-6A
TRG 11 EMB-326 *Xavante*
MISSILES
ASM AM-39 *Exocet*, AS-12, *Martín Pescador*
AAM R-550 *Magic*

MARINES (2,500)

FLEET FORCES 2
1 with 1 marine inf, 1 AAV, 1 arty, 1 AAA bn, 1 cdo gp
1 with 2 marine inf bn, 2 naval det
AMPH SPT FORCE 1 marine inf bn

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 12 ERC-90 *Lynx*, some HMMWV
AAV 10 LVTP-7, 15 LARC-5
APC 6 MOWAG *Grenadier*, 36 Panhard VCR
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 6 M-101, 12 Model 56
MOR 81mm: 70; **120mm**: 12
ATGW 50 *Bantam*, *Cobra (Mamba)*
RL 89mm: 60 M-20

RCL 105mm: 30 1974 FMK1
AD GUNS 30mm: 10 HS-816; **35mm**: GDF-001
SAM 6 RBS-70

Air Force 12,500

99 cbt ac, 28 armed hel, 4 Major Comds – Air Operations, Personnel, Air Regions, Logistics

AIR OPERATIONS COMMAND (8 bde, 2 Air Mil Bases, 1 Airspace Surv and Control Gp, 1 EW Gp)

STRATEGIC AIR 5 sqn
2 with 19 *Dagger Nesher*
1 with 7 *Mirage* V Mara
2 with 36 A-4AR *Fightinghawk*
AIRSPACE DEFENCE 1 sqn with 13 *Mirage* III/EA, 3 TPS-43 field radars, SAM -3 *Roland*
AD GUNS 35mm: 1; 200mm: 86
TAC AIR 2 sqn
2 with 29 IA-58 *Pucara*
SURVEY/RECCE 1 sqn with 1 Boeing 707, 5 *Learjet* 35A, 2 IA-50
TPT/TKR 7 sqn
1 with 4 Boeing 707
2 with 11 C-130 *Hercules* (3-B, 5-H, 2 KC-H, 1 L-100-30)
1 with 7 F-27
1 with 4 F-28
1 Pres flt with 1 Boeing 757-23ER, 2 F-28, 1 S-70A
1 with 6 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*
plus 3 IA-50 for misc comms
SAR
hel 9* UH-1H, 15* Hughes 369, 4*Hughes MD-500, 6 Bell 212, 2 SA-315B

PERSONNEL COMMAND

TRG
29 *Mentor* B-45 (basic), 27 *Tucano* EMB-312 (primary), 13* *Pampa* IA-63, 11* MS-760 (advanced), 8 Su-29AR **hel** 3 Hughes MD-500

MISSILES
ASM ASM-2 *Martín Pescador*
AAM R-530, R-550, *Shafrir*

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

CYPRUS (UNFICYP) 403: 1 inf bn **HAITI (MINUSTAH): 1** **MIDDLE EAST** (UNTSO): 3 obs **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 1 obs **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 1 obs (KFOR): 113

Paramilitary 31,240

GENDARMERIE (Ministry of Interior) 18,000

5 Regional Comd, 16 bn
EQPT Shorland recce, 40 UR-416, 47 MOWAG *Grenadier*; **81mm** mor; **ac** 3 *Piper*, 3 PC-6, 1 Cessna *Stationair* **hel** 3 AS-350, 3 MD-500C/D

PREFECTURA NAVAL (Coast Guard) 13,240

7 comd
EQPT 5 *Mantilla* PCO, 1 *Delfin* PCO, 1 *Mandubi* PCO, 4 PCI, 21 PCI< plus boats; **ac** 5 C-212 **hel** 1 AS-330L, 2 AS-365, 1 AS-565MA, 2 Schweizer-300C

Bahamas Bs

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 860

Navy (Royal Bahamian Defence Force) 860

(incl 70 women)
BASE Coral Harbour, New Providence Island
MILITARY OPERATIONS PLATOON 1
ε120; Marines with internal and base sy duties

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7
PATROL, OFFSHORE 2 *Bahamas* PCO
PATROL, INSHORE 5
3 *Protector* PFC, 1 *Cape* PCI<, 1 *Keith Nelson* PCI<

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 3
1 *Fort Montague* (AG)<, 2 *Dauntless* (AG)< plus 4 *Boston* whaler<

AIRCRAFT 4
1 Cessna 404, 1 Cessna 421C, 2 C-26

Barbados Bds

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 610

RESERVES 430

Army 500

1 inf bn (cadre)

Navy 110

BASES St Ann's Fort Garrison (HQ), Bridgetown
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5
PATROL, COASTAL 1
1 *Kebir* PCC
PATROL, INSHORE 4
1 *Dauntless* PCI< • 3 *Guardian* PCI< • plus boats

Belize Bze

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε1,050

RESERVES 700

Army ε1,050

3 inf bn (each 3 inf coy), 1 spt gp, 3 Reserve coy

EQUIPMENT

MOR 81mm: 6
RCL 84mm: 8 *Carl Gustav*

MARITIME WING

PATROL CRAFT some 14 armed boats

AIR WING

No cbt ac or armed hel
MR/TPT 1 BN-2A, 1 BN-2B *Defender*
TRG 1 T67-200 *Firefly*, 1 Cessna 182

Foreign Forces

UK Army 30

Bolivia Bol

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 31,500 (to be 35,000)

(incl some 20,000 conscripts)
Terms of service 12 months, selective

Army 25,000

(incl some 18,000 conscripts)
HQ: 6 Mil Regions
Army HQ direct control
1 armd bn • 1 mech cav regt • 1 Presidential Guard inf regt, 1 AAA regt, 3 SF regt, 2 avn coy
10 'div'; org, composition varies; comprise
7 cav gp (5 horsed, 1 mot, 1 aslt) • 3 mot inf 'regt'
2 mech inf regt • 21 inf bn • 6 arty 'regt' (bn)
• 2 AB 'regt' (bn) • 6 engr bn

EQUIPMENT

LT TK 36 SK-105 *Kuerassier*
RECCE 24 EE-9 *Cascavel*
APC 18 M-113, 15 V-100 *Commando*, 20 MOWAG *Roland*, 24 EE-11 *Urutu*
TOWED ARTY 75mm: 70 incl M-116 pack, e10 Bofors M-1935; **105mm**: 30 incl M-101, FH-18; **122mm**: 18 PRC Type-54
MOR 81mm: 50; **107mm**: M-30
AC 1 C-212, 1 *King Air* B90, 1 *King Air* 200, 1 Cessna 210 *Centurion*

Navy 3,500

(incl 1,700 Marines)
COMMAND 6 naval districts covering Lake Titicaca and the rivers; each 1 flotilla
BASES Riberalta (HQ), Tiquina (HQ), Puerto Busch, Puerto Guayaramerín (HQ), Puerto Villaroel, Trinidad (HQ), Puerto Suárez (HQ), Cobija (HQ), Santa Cruz (HQ), Bermejo (HQ), Cochabamba (HQ), Puerto Villarroel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS ε60<

PATROL CRAFT, RIVERINE some 60 riverine craft/boats, all<

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS some 18 logistic spt and patrol craft

MARINES (1,700)

6 bn (1 in each District)

Air Force 3,000

(incl perhaps 2,000 conscripts); 37 cbt ac, 16 armed hel
FGA 2 sqn with 18 AT-33AN
ADVANCED WPNS TRG/COIN 19 PC-7
ARMED HEL 1 anti-drug sqn with 16 Hughes 500M (UH-1H), plus 2 500M (VIP)
COMMS/SAR 1 hel sqn with 4 HB-315B, 2 SA-315B
UTL HEL 12 UH-IH
SURVEY 1 sqn with 5 Cessna 206, 1 C-210, 1 C-402, 2 *Learjet* 25A/25D (secondary VIP role)
TPT 3 sqn with 1 *Sabreliner* 60, 9 C-130A/B/H, 3 F-27-400, 1 IAI-201, 3 *King Air*, 2 C-47, 3 *Convair* 580, 1 CASA 212, 1 L-188 in store
LIAISON 9 Cessna 152, 1 C-185, 13 C-206, 1 C-208, 2 C-402, 1 Beech *Bonanza*, 1 Beech *Baron*, 1 PA-32, 3 PA-34
TRG 1 Cessna 152, 2 C-172, 4 SF-260CB, 6 T-23, 10 T-34A, 1 *Lancair* 320
AD 1 air-base def regt† (Oerlikon twin **20mm,** 18 PRC Type-65 **37mm**, some truck-mounted guns)

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 3 obs
DROC (MONUC): 207 incl 4 obs **EAST TIMOR** (UNMISET): 2 obs **HAITI** (MINUSTAH): 6 **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 4 incl 3 obs **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 1 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 6 obs

Paramilitary 37,100

NATIONAL POLICE some 31,100
9 bde, 2 rapid action regt, 27 frontier units
NARCOTICS POLICE some 6,000

Brazil Br

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 302,909
(incl 45,707 conscripts)
Terms of service 12 months (can be extended to 18)

RESERVES

Trained first-line 1,115,000; 400,000 subject to immediate recall **Second-line** 225,000

Army 189,000

(incl 40,000 conscripts)
HQ: 7 Mil Comd, 12 Mil Regions; 8 div (3 with Regional HQ)
1 armd cav bde (2 armd cav, 1 armd, 1 arty bn), 3 armd inf bde (each 2 armd inf, 1 armd cav, 1 arty bn), 4 mech cav bde (each 2 mech cav, 1 armd cav, 1 arty bn) • 10 motor inf bde (26 bn) • 1 lt inf bde (3 bn) • 4 jungle bde • 1 frontier bde (6 bn) • 1 AB bde (3 AB, 1 arty bn) • 1 SF bde (1 SF, 1 cdo bn, 1 trg centre) • 1 coast and AD arty bde (8 bn, 3 AA gps) • 3 cav guard regt • 10 arty gp (4 SP, 6 med) • 2 engr gp (9 bn) • 10 engr bn (incl 2 railway)
AVN 1 hel bde (2 bn each of 2 sqn)

EQUIPMENT

MBT 87 *Leopard* 1, 91 M-60A3
LT TK 286 M-41B/C
RECCE 409 EE-9 *Cascavel*
APC 219 EE-11 *Urutu*, 584 M-113
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 280 M-101/-102, 56 pack, 36 L118; **155mm**: 92 M-114
SP ARTY 105mm: 72 M-7/-108; **155mm**: 38 M-109A3
MRL 70mm: SBAT-70; 16 ASTROS II
MOR 81mm: 707; **107mm**: 236 M-30; **120mm**: 77 K6A3
ATGW 12 *Milan*, 20 *Eryx*
RL 84mm: 540 AT-4
RCL 84mm: 127 *Carl Gustav*; **106mm**: 163 M-40A1
AD GUNS 134 incl **35mm**: GDF-001; **40mm**: L-60/-70 (some with BOFI)
SAM 4 *Roland* II, 50 SA-18
HEL 4 S-70A, 33 SA-365, 18 AS-550 *Fennec*, 15 AS-355 (armed), 8 AS-532

Navy 48,600

(incl 1,150 Naval Avn, 14,600 Marines and 3,200 conscripts)
COMMAND 8, 6 Oceanic plus 2 Riverine
BASES Ocean Rio de Janeiro (HQ I Naval District), Salvador (HQ II District), Recife (HQ III District), Belém (HQ IV District), Florianopolis (HQ V District) (HQ VI Sao Paolo) **River** Amazonas River District, Matto Grosso River District

SUBMARINES 4

SSK 4
4 *Tupi* (Ge T-209/1400) with 8 × 533mm TT (UK *Tigerfish* HWT)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 20

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS 1 *Sao Paolo* (Fr *Clemenceau*) CV with 15 A4 *Skyhawk* ac; 1–6 *Sea King* hels; 14 *Super Puma* hels
FRIGATES 15
FFG 7
1 *Greenhaigh* (ex-UK *Broadsword*) with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, GWS 25 *Seawolf* SAM, 6 × 324mm ASTT (Mk 46 LWT), 2 *Super Lynx* hel
2 *Niteroi* with 2 × 2 MM 40 *Exocet* SSM, 2 × 3 *Seacat* SAM, 1 × 115mm gun, 6 × 324mm ASTT (Mk 46 LWT), 1 × 2 ASW mor, 1 *Super Lynx* hel
4 Constitucao
FF 4
4 *Para* (US *Garcia*) with 2 × 127mm guns, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 8 ASROC SUGW, 1 *Super Lynx* hel
CORVETTES 4
4 *Inhauma* FSG, with 4 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 114mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 *Super Lynx* hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 47

PATROL, OFFSHORE 19
9 *Imperial Marinheiro* PCO with 1 × 76mm gun, 10 *Grajaü* PCO
PATROL, COASTAL 10
6 *Piratini* (US PGM) PCC, 4 *Bracui* (UK *River*) PCC
PATROL, INSHORE 16
16 *Tracker* PCI<
PATROL, RIVERINE 5
3 *Roraima* PCR and 2 *Pedro Teixeira* PCR

MINE WARFARE

MINELAYERS 0 but SSK class can lay mines
MINE COUNTERMEASURES 6
6 *Aratü* (Ge *Schütze*) MSC

AMPHIBIOUS 3

2 *Ceara* (US *Thomaston*) LSD capacity 345 tps, 21 LCM or 6 LCM and 3 LCUs
1 *Mattoso Maia* (US *Newport* LST) capacity 400 tps, 500 tons veh, 3 LCVP, 1 LCPL
Plus some 48 craft: 3 LCU, 10 LCM, 35 LCVP

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 25

1 AO; 1 river gp of 1 AOT, 1 AK, 1 AF; 1 AK, 3 trp tpt; 2 AH, 1 ASR, 5 ATF, 4 AG; 2 polar AGOR, 2 AGOR, 1 AGHS plus 6 craft

NAVAL AVIATION (1,150)

EQUIPMENT

23 cbt ac, 54 armed hel

AIRCRAFT

FGA 23 A4/TA-4/A4MB; 3 TA4MB

HELICOPTERS

ASW 6 SH-3B, 7 SH-3D, 6 SH-3G/H

ATTACK 13 *Lynx* MK-21A

UTL 5 AS-332, 12 AS-350 (armed), 9 AS-355 (armed)

TRG 13 TH-57

MISSILES

ASM AS-11, AS-12, *Sea Skua*

MARINES (14,600)

FLEET FORCE 1 amph div (1 comd, 3 inf bn, 1 arty gp)
REINFORCEMENT COMD 5 bn incl 1 engr, 1 SF
INTERNAL SECURITY FORCE 8+ regional gp

EQUIPMENT

LT TK 17 SK-105 *Kurassier*
RECCE 6 EE-9 Mk IV *Cascavel*
AAV 12 LVTP-7A1, 13 AAV-7A1
APC 40 M-113, 5 EE-11 *Urutu*
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 15 M-101, 18 L-118; **155mm**: 8 M-114
MOR 81mm; **120mm**: 8 K 6A3
ATGW RB-56 *Bill*
RL 89mm: 3.5in M-20
RCL 106mm: 8 M-40A1
AD GUNS 40mm: 6 L/70 with BOFI

Air Force 65,309

(incl 2,507 conscripts), 254+ cbt ac, no armed hel
Four Cmds – COMGAR (operations), COMDABRA (aerospace defence), COMGAP (logistics), COMGEP (personnel). Seven air regions.
COMGAR assets divided among three air forces.

SECOND AIR FORCE

1 SAR gp with 4 SC-95B, 2 UH-1H
4.5 Utility/SAR gp with 53 UH-1H, 35 UH-50 *Esquilo*, T-25C, 7 L-42, 3 CH-34 *Super Puma*, 14 U-7
4 MP/ASW gp with 21 P-95A/B, 9 P-3A/B
1 trg gp with UH-50 and 10 T-25C

THIRD AIR FORCE

3.5 recce/survey/AEW gp with 4 R-95, 8 R-99 (5-A AEW), 3-B (Remote Sensing)
7 L-42, 4 CH-34. Plus 4 *Hawker* 800XP for Amazon inspection/calibration.
3 COIN/light attack gp with 68 AT-26, 42 AT-27 (EMB 312), first of 76 AT-29 *Super Tucanos* being delivered
3 AD/FGA gp with 15 *Mirage* F-103E/D (12 -E, 3 -DBR), 45 F-5E/F (being upgraded to F-5BR), 41 AT-27
3 attack/recce/trg gp with 33 AMX A1-A

FIFTH AIR FORCE

2 tkr/tpt gp: 1 with 2 SC-130E (SAR), 2 KC-130H, 10 C-130H, 1 with 4 KC-137
5 tpt gp: 1 with 5 C-130H, 2 with 17 C-115, 1 with 12 C-91 (Avro 748), 1 with C-95B. Presidential ac - 2 Boeing 737-200, 8 Vu-93 (BAe-125) (VIP)
7 comms sqns with 59 C-95, 5 VC-97, 5 VU-9, 7 C-115, 3 C-98

TRAINING

Ac 62 T-25A/C (basic), 61 T-27 (advanced), 10* AMX-T **hel** UH-50 Esquilo

MISSILES

AAM AIM-9B *Sidewinder*, R-530, Magic 2, MAA-1 *Piranha*

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 5 incl 4 obs
EAST TIMOR (UNMISET): 67 incl 9 obs
HAITI (MINUSTAH): 202 **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 1

Paramilitary

PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES (R) some 385,600

in state mil pol org (state militias) under Army control and considered Army Reserve

Chile Chl

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 77,700

(incl 22,400 conscripts)
Terms of service **Army** 1 year **Navy** and **Air Force** 22 months. To be voluntary from 2005

RESERVES 50,000

Army 50,000

Army 47,700

(incl 20,700 conscripts)
6 Mil Regions, 3 Theatre of Ops (North, Centre, South)
6 div; org, composition varies; comprise
25 inf regt incl 10 reinforced (13 mot,1 mech, 11 mtn), 10 armd cav, 7 arty, 7 engr regt
Army tps: 1 avn bde, 1 engr, 1 AB regt (1 AB, 1 SF bn)

EQUIPMENT

MBT 60 AMX-30, 200 *Leopard* 1
RECCE 157 EE-9 *Cascavel*
AIFV 20 MOWAG *Piranha* with **90mm** gun, 158 M-113C/-R
APC 500 M-113, 118 Cardoen/MOWAG *Piranha*, ε290 EE-11 *Urutu*
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 66 M-101, 54 Model 56; **155mm**: 8 M-71, 11 M-68, 24 G-4
SP ARTY 155mm: 12 Mk F3
MRL 160 mm: some LAR-160
MOR 81mm: 300 M-29; **107mm**: 15 M-30; **120mm**: 125 FAMAE (incl 50 SP)
ATGW *Milan/Mamba, Mapats*
RL 89mm: 3.5in M-20
RCL 150 incl: **57mm**: M-18; **106mm**: M-40A1
AD GUNS 20mm: 60 incl some SP (Cardoen/MOWAG)
SAM 50 *Blowpipe*, *Javelin*, 12 *Mistral, 5 Crotale*

AIRCRAFT

TPT 6 C-212, 1 *Citation* (VIP), 3 CN-235, 1 Beech *Baron*, 1 Beech *King Air*, 8 Cessna-208 *Caravan*
TRG 10 Cessna R-172
HEL 2 AS-332, 12 Enstrom 280 FX, 20 Hughes MD-530F (armed), 10 SA-330, 6 AS-350B3

Navy 19,000

(incl 600 Naval Avn, 3,500 Marines; 1,000 conscripts)

COMMAND AND BASES

MAIN COMMAND Fleet (includes DD and FF), SS flotilla, tpt. Remaining forces allocated to 4 Naval Zones **1st** 26°S–36°S approx: Valparaiso (HQ) **2nd** 36°S–43°S approx: Talcahuano (HQ), Puerto Montt **3rd** 43°S to Antarctica: Punta Arenas (HQ), Puerto Williams **4th** north of 26°S approx: Iquique (HQ)

SUBMARINES 2

SSK 2
(O'Brien prematurely retired; first *Scorpene* class arrives 2004)
2 *Thompson* (Ge T-209/1300) with 8 × 533mm TT (HWT)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 6

DESTROYERS 2
DDG 2
2 (ex-UK *County* Class) with 2 × 8 *Barak 1* SAM, 2 × 114mm guns, 2 × 3 ASTT (Mk 44 LWT), 2 AS-332F hel

FRIGATES 4
FFG 3 *Condell* (mod UK *Leander*), with 2 × 2 MM 40 *Exocet* SSM, 2 x 114mm guns, 2 × 3 ASTT (Mk 44 LWT), 1 AS-332F hel
1 Williams (ex-UK T22)
4 ex-NL FF procured; 2x M-type, 2x L-type
Delivery due 2005–07

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 24

MISSILE CRAFT 7
3 *Casma* (Il *Sa'ar* 4) PFM with 8 *Gabriel* SSM, 2 × 76mm gun
4 *Tiger* (Ge Type 148) PFM with 4 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 6mm gun

PATROL, OFFSHORE 5
5 *Micalvi* PCO

PATROL, COASTAL 2
2 *Guacolda* (Ge Lürssen 36m) PCC

PATROL, INSHORE 10
10 *Grumete Diaz* (Il *Dabur*) PCI<

AMPHIBIOUS 3
2 *Maipo* (Fr *Batral*) LST, capacity 140 tps, 7 tk
1 *Valdivia* (US *Newport*) LST, capacity 400 tps, 500t veh
Plus craft: 2 *Elicura* LSM, 1 Yagan LEP

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 12
1 *Araucano* AO, 1 AK; 1 tpt, 2 AG; 1 trg ship, 3 ATF; 1 AGOR, 1 AGHS; 1 icebreaker

NAVAL AVIATION (600)

EQUIPMENT
7 cbt ac, 6 armed hel

AIRCRAFT
MR 4 EMB-110, 3 P-3A *Orion*, 8 Cessna *Skymaster*
LIAISON 5 C-212A
TRG 6* PC-7

HELICOPTER
ASW 6 AS-532
UTL 5 MBB-905, 6 Bell 206

MISSILES
ASM AM-39 *Exocet*

MARINES (3,500)

4 gp: 4 inf, 2 trg bn, 4 cdo coy, 4 fd arty, 1 SSM bty, 4 AD arty bty • 1 amph bn

EQUIPMENT
LT TK 12 *Scorpion*
APC 25 MOWAG *Roland*
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 16 KH-178, **155mm**: 28 G-5
MOR 81mm: 50
SSM *Excalibur*
RCL 106mm: ε30 M-40A1
SAM *Blowpipe*

COAST GUARD

(integral part of the Navy)
PATROL CRAFT 23
2 *Alacalufe* PCC, 15 *Rodman* PCI, 6 PCI, plus about 30 boats

Air Force 11,000

(incl 700 conscripts); 85 cbt ac, no armed hel
Flying hours: 100
5 Air Bde, 5 wg, 13 sqns
FGA 1 sqn with 13 *Mirage* 50 Pantera (12 M50M, 1 DCM) 1 Mirage IIIBE (trg)

FTR 1 sqn with 18 F-5 III (15 -E, 3 -F)
CCT 2 sqn with 18 A-37B, 12 A-36
FTR/RECCE 1 sqn with 33 *Mirage* 5 Elkan (15 M5MA, 5 M5MD, 2 M5BR, 1 M5BD)
RECCE 1 photo unit with 1 *King Air* A-100, 2 *Learjet* 35A, 3 DHC-6-100
AEW 1 IAI-707 *Phalcon* ('*Condor*'), 1 Boeing 737-300
TPT ac 2 Boeing 707 (1 tpt, 1 tkr), 1 Boeing 737-500 (VIP), 2 C-130H, 3 C-130B, 4 C-212, 6 Beech 99 (ELINT, tpt, trg), 5 Cessna 525 *Citation* CJ-1, 15 DHC-6 (5 -100, 10 -300), 1 *Gulfstream* IV (VIP), 1 Cessna 206 (amph), 15 Piper PA-28, 2 Learjer 35A
HEL 6 UH-1H, 4 Bell 412 (first of 10–12 planned to replace UH-1H), 1 UH-60, 6 Bo-105, 5 SA-315B
TRG 1 wg, 3 flying schools **ac** 38 T-35A/B, 23 T-36, 5 *Extra* 300 **hel** 2 Bell 206A

MISSILES

AAM AIM-9B/J *Sidewinder, Shafrir, Python* III
AD 1 regt (5 gp) with **35mm**: Oerlikon GDF-005, MATRA *Mistral*, *Mygalle*, *Vulcan* 163/167

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

HAITI (MINUSTAH): 6
INDIA/PAKISTAN (UNMOGIP): 2 obs
MIDDLE EAST (UNTSO): 4 obs
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO (UNMIK): 1 obs

Paramilitary 38,000

CARABINEROS (Ministry of Defence) 38,000

13 zones, 39 districts, 174 *comisarias*
APC 20 MOWAG *Roland*
MOR 60mm, **81mm**
AC 1 PA-31, PA-31T, *Citation*, Cessna 182/206/210
HEL 2 Bell 206, 8 Bo-105, EC-135, BK-117

Colombia Co

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε 207,000

(incl some 74,700 conscripts)
Terms of service 24 months

RESERVES 60,700

(incl 2,000 first-line) **Army** 54,700 **Navy** 4,800 **Air Force** 1,200

Army ε178,000

(incl 63,800 conscripts)
6 div HQ
17 bde
6 mech each with 3 inf, 1 mech cav, 1 arty, 1 engr bn
2 air-portable each with 2 inf bn
9 inf (8 with 2 inf bn, 1 with 4 inf bn)
2 arty bn
Army tps
9 Mobile Counter Guerrilla Force (bde) (each with 1 cdo unit, 4 bn)
1 SF bde (4 bn)
1 counter-narcotics bde (3 bn)
1 Border Guard bde (forming - to be 4 bn with 43 AMX-30 (to be delivered), 1 SF gp)
1 trg bde
1 army avn 'bde' (1 avn, 1 hel bn)
4 high mtn inf bn
1 anti-terrorism unit
1 AD arty bn

EQUIPMENT

LT TK 12 M-3A1 (in store)
RECCE 5 M-8, 130 EE-9 *Cascavel*
APC 88 M-113, 100+ EE-11 *Urutu*, 4 RG-31 *Nyala*
TOWED ARTY 75mm: 70 M-116; **105mm**: 86 M-101
MOR 81mm: 125 M-1; **107mm**: 148 M-2; **120mm**: 210 Brandt
ATGW 20 TOW (incl 8 SP)
RL 66mm: M-72; **89mm**: 15 M-20
RCL 106mm: 63 M-40A1
AD GUNS 40mm: 30 M-1A1
HEL 98 incl 6 OH-6A, 23 UH-60, MD500/530, Bell 205/206/212, Bell 412, UH-1B, Hughes 300/500, 12 Mi-17

Navy 22,000

(incl 100 Naval Avn, 14,000 Marines; 7,000 conscripts)
BASES Ocean Cartagena (main), Buenaventura, Málaga (Pacific) **River** Puerto Leguízamo, Barrancabermeja, Puerto Carreño (tri-Service Unified Eastern Command HQ), Leticia, Puerto Orocue, Puerto Inirida

SUBMARINES 4

SSK 2 *Pijao* (Ge T-209/1200) with 8 × 533mm TT (Ge HWT)
SSI 2 *Intrepido* (It SX-506) (SF delivery)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 4

CORVETTES 4
4 *Almirante Padilla* FSG with 8 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 Bo-105 hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 27

PATROL, OFFSHORE 5
2 *Pedro de Heredia* (ex-US tugs) PCO with 1 × 76mm gun, 2 *Lazaga* PCO, 1 *Esperanta* (Sp *Cormoran*) PFO

PATROL, COASTAL/INSHORE 9
1 *Quito Sueno* (US *Asheville*) PFC with 1 × 76mm gun, 2 *Castillo Y Rada* PCC, 2 *José Garcia* PCC, 2 *José Palas* PCI, 2 *Jaime Gomez* PCI
PATROL, RIVERINE 13
3 *Arauca* PCR, 10 *Diligente* PCR, plus 76 craft: 9 *Tenerife*, 5 *Rio Magdalena*, 20 *Delfin*, 42 *Pirana*
SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 7
1 tpt; 1 AH, 1 sail trg; 2 AGOR, 2 AGHS

MARINES (14,000)
2 bde (each of 2 bn), 1 amph aslt, 1 river ops (15 amph patrol units), 1 SF, 1 sy bn
No hy eqpt

NAVAL AVIATION (100)
EQUIPMENT
AIRCRAFT
2 *Commander*, 3 PA-28, 2 PA-31, 2 *Cessna* 206
HELICOPTER
2 Bo-105, 2 AS 555SN *Fennec*

Air Force 7,000

(some 3,900 conscripts); 57 cbt ac, 23 armed hel

AIR COMBAT COMMAND
FGA 2 sqn
1 with 10 *Mirage* 5, 1 with 12 *Kfir* (11 -C7, 1 -TC7)

TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT COMMAND
CBT ac 2 AC-47, 3 AC-47T, 3 IA-58A, 14 A-37B, 13 OV-10
UTILITY/ARMED HEL 5 Bell 205, 14 Bell 212, 2 Bell 412, 12 UH-60A, 12 UH-60L (7*), 11 MD-500ME*, 2 MD-500D*, 3 MD-530F*
RECCE 5 *Schweizer* SA 2-37A/B, 3 C-26

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND
AC 1 Boeing 707, 1 Boeing 737-74V (VIP), 2 Boeing 727, 7 C-130B, 2 C-130H, 1 C-117, 2 C-47, 2 CASA 212, 2 *Bandeirante*, 1 F-28, 3 CN-235
HEL 17 UH-1H, 6 Mi-17

AIR TRAINING COMMAND
AC 12 T-27 (*Tucano*), 9 T-34M, 12 T-37, 8 T-41
HEL 2 UH-1B, 4 UH-1H, 12 F-28F

MISSILES
AAM R-530, *Python* III

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
EGYPT (MFO) 358: 1 inf bn

Paramilitary 129,000

NATIONAL POLICE FORCE 121,000
ac 5 OV-10A, 12 Gavilan, 11 *Turbo Thrush* **hel** 10 Bell-206L, 37 Bell-212, 2 Hughes 500D, 60 UH-1H/H-II, 25 UH-1N, 11 UH-60L
RURAL MILITIA 8,000 (to be 15,000)

Opposition

COORDINADORA NACIONAL GUERRILLERA SIMON BOLIVAR (CNGSB) loose coalition of guerrilla gps incl **Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC)** up to 18,000 reported active plus 5,000 urban militia; **Ejercito de Liberacion Nacional (ELN)** ε3,500 plus urban militia, pro-Cuban; **Ejercito Popular de Liberacion (EPL)** ε500

Other Forces

AUTODEFENSAS UNIDAS DE COLOMBIA (AUC) ε10,600 right-wing paramilitary gp

Foreign Forces

US Army/Navy/Air Force/ USMC ε400

Costa Rica CR

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE Nil

Paramilitary 8,400

CIVIL GUARD 4,400
7 urban *comisaria* (reinforced coy) • 1 tac police *comisaria* • 1 special ops unit • 6 provincial *comisaria*

BORDER SECURITY POLICE 2,000
2 Border Sy Comd (8 *comisaria*)
MARITIME SURVEILLANCE UNIT (300)
BASES Pacific Golfito, Punta Arenas, Cuajiniquil, Quepos **Atlantic** Limon, Moin
PATROL CRAFT, COASTAL/INSHORE 8
1 *Isla del Coco* (US *Swift* 32m) PFC
1 *Astronauta* (US *Cape*) PCC
2 *Point* PCI<
4 PCI<; plus about 10 boats
AIR SURVEILLANCE UNIT (300)
No cbt ac
ac 1 Cessna O-2A, 1 DHC-4, 1 PA-31, 1 PA-34, 4 U206G **hel** 2 MD-500E, 1 Mi-17

RURAL GUARD (Ministry of Government and Police) 2,000
8 comd; small arms only

Cuba C

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε49,000

Terms of service 2 years

RESERVES

Army 39,000 **Ready Reserves** (serve 45 days per year) to fill out Active and Reserve units; see also *Paramilitary*

Army ε38,000

(incl conscripts and Ready Reserves)
HQ: 3 Regional Comd, 3 Army
4–5 armd bde • 9 mech inf bde (3 mech inf, 1 armd, 1 arty, 1 AD arty regt) • 1 AB bde • 14 reserve bde • 1 frontier bde
AD arty regt and SAM bde

EQUIPMENT † (some 75% in store)

MBT ε900 incl: T-34, T-54/-55, T-62
LT TK some PT-76
RECCE some BRDM-1/-2
AIFV some BMP-1
APC ε700 BTR-40/-50/-60/-152
TOWED ARTY 500: **76mm**: ZIS-3; **122mm**: M-1938, D-30; **130mm**: M-46; **152mm**: M-1937, D-1
SP ARTY 40: **122mm**: 2S1; **152mm**: 2S3
MRL 175: **122mm**: BM-21; **140mm**: BM-14
MOR 1,000: **82mm**: M-41/-43; **120mm**: M-38/-43
STATIC DEF ARTY JS-2 (**122mm**) hy tk, T-34 (**85mm**)
ATGW AT-1 *Snapper*, AT-3 *Sagger*
ATK GUNS 85mm: D-44; **100mm**: SU-100 SP, T-12
AD GUNS 400 incl: **23mm**: ZU-23, ZSU-23-4 SP; **30mm**: M-53 (twin)/BTR-60P SP; **37mm**: M-1939; **57mm**: S-60 towed, ZSU-57-2 SP; **85mm**: KS-12; **100mm**: KS-19
SAM some 300 incl: SA-6/-7/-8/-9/-13/-14/-16

Navy ε3,000

(incl 550+ Naval Infantry)
BASES Cabanas (HQ Western comd), Holquin (HQ Eastern comd), Cienfuegos, Havana, Mariel, Nicaro, Punta Movida

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5†

PATROL, COASTAL 1 FSU *Pauk* II PFC with 1 × 76mm gun, 4 ASTT, 2 ASW RL
MISSILE CRAFT 4 FSU *Osa* II PFM

MINE WARFARE 6

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 6†
2 FSU *Sonya* MSC, 4 FSU *Yevgenya* MHC

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 1
1 AGHS†

NAVAL INFANTRY (550+)

2 amph aslt bn
COASTAL DEFENCE
ARTY 122mm: M-1931/37; **130mm**: M-46; **152mm**: M-1937
SSM 2 SS-C-3 systems, some mobile *Bandera* IV (reported)

Air Force ε8,000

(incl AD and conscripts); 130† cbt ac of which only some 25 are operational, 45 armed hel
Flying hours less than 50
FGA 2 sqn with 10 MiG-23BN
FTR 4 sqn
2 with 30 MiG-21F, 1 with 50 MiG-21bis, 1 with 20 MiG-23MF, 6 MiG-29
(Probably only some 3 MiG-29, 10 MiG-23, 5 MiG-21bis in operation)
ATTACK HEL 45 Mi-8/-17, Mi-25/35
ASW 5 Mi-14 hel
TPT 4 sqn with 8 An-2, 1 An-24, 15 An-26, 1 An-30, 2 An-32, 4 Yak-40, 2 Il-76 (Air Force ac in civilian markings)
HEL 40 Mi-8/-17
TRG 25 L-39, 8* MiG-21U, 4* MiG-23U, 2* MiG-29UB, 20 Z-326

MISSILES

ASM AS-7
AAM AA-2, AA-7, AA-8, AA-10, AA-11
SAM 13 active SA-2, SA-3 sites

CIVIL AIRLINE

10 Il-62, 7 Tu-154, 12 Yak-42, 1 An-30 used as tp tpt

Paramilitary 26,500 active

STATE SECURITY (Ministry of Interior) 20,000

BORDER GUARDS (Ministry of Interior) 6,500
about 20 FSU *Zhuk* and 3 FSU *Stenka* PFI<, plus boats

YOUTH LABOUR ARMY 70,000

CIVIL DEFENCE FORCE 50,000

TERRITORIAL MILITIA (R) ε1,000,000

Foreign Forces

US 2,255: Joint Task Force (Guantanamo) **Army** 1,600 **Air Force** 65 **Navy** 510 **USMC** 80

Dominican Republic DR

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 24,500

Army 15,000

3 Defence Zones • 6 inf bde (with 15 inf bn) • 1 armd, 1 mtn, 1 Presidential Guard, 1 SF, 1 arty, 1 engr bn

EQUIPMENT

LT TK 12 M-41A1 (**76mm**)
RECCE 8 V-150 *Commando*
APC 20 M-2/M-3 half-track
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 28 M-101
MOR 81mm: M-1; **107mm**: 4 M-30; **120mm**: 24 ECIA
RCL 105mm: 14 m/45
ATK GUNS 37mm: 20 M3

Navy 4,000

(incl marine security unit and 1 SEAL unit)
BASES Santo Domingo (HQ), Las Calderas

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 15

PATROL, OFFSHORE 5

2 *Cohoes* PCO with 2 × 76mm gun, 1 *Prestol* (US *Admirable*) with 1 × 76mm gun, 1 *Sotoyoma* PCO with 1 × 76mm gun, 1 *Balsam* PCO

PATROL, COASTAL/INSHORE 10

1 *Betelgeuse* (US PGM-71) PCC, 2 *Canopus* PCI<, 7 PCI<

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 4

1 AOT (small harbour), 3 AT

Air Force 5,500

16 cbt ac, no armed hel
Flying hours probably less than 60
CCT 1 sqn with 6 A-37B
TPT 1 sqn with 1 Beech 60, 1 Beech 200, 1 Cessna 207,
2 C-212-400, 1 PA-31
MPA/SAR 1 sqn with 5 T-34B
HEL 1 Liaison/Casevac/SAR sqn with 12 UH-1H, 4 Schweizer 333, 1 SA-365C, 1 SA-365N (VIP), 4 CH-136 *Kiowa*; trg, 1 SE-3130, 1 OH-6A, 2 Robinson R-22
TRG 3 T-41D, 8 T-35B, 10 EMB-314*
AB 1 SF (AB) bn
AD 1 bn with 4 **20mm** guns

Paramilitary 15,000

NATIONAL POLICE 15,000

Ecuador Ec

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 46,500

Terms of service conscription 1 year, selective

RESERVES 118,000

Ages 18–55

Army 37,000

4 div; org, composition varies; comprise
1 armed, 5 inf, 3 jungle, 1 SF, 1 arty, 1 avn, 1 engr bde
Summary of combat arm units
25 inf (incl 2 mech, 10 jungle), 6 SF/AB bn, 8 mech cav gp, 3 mech recce sqn, 8 arty gp (incl 6 mixed, 1 SP, 1 MRL), 3 hy mor coy, 1 AAA gp, 5 avn, 3 engr bn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 30+ T-55 (poss non-op)
LT TK 150 AMX-13
RECCE 50+ AML-60/-90, 30 EE-9 *Cascavel*, 10 EE-3 *Jararaca*
APC 20 M-113, 80 AMX-VCI, 30 EE-11 *Urutu*
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 50 M2A2, 30 M-101, 24 Model 56; **155mm**: 12 M-198, 12 M-114
SP ARTY 155mm: 10 Mk F3
MRL 122mm: 6 RM-70
MOR 81mm: M-29; **107mm**: 4.2in M-30; **160mm**: 12 Soltam
RCL 90mm: 380 M-67; **106mm**: 24 M-40A1
AD GUNS 14.5mm: 128 ZPU-1/-2; **20mm**: 20 M-1935; **23mm**: 34 ZU-23; **35mm**: 30 GDF-002 twin; **37mm**: 18 Ch; **40mm**: 30 L/70
SAM 75 *Blowpipe*, *Chaparral*, SA-7/-8/-16, 90 SA-18 (reported)

AIRCRAFT

SURVEY 1 *King Air* 100, 1 Cessna *Citation*
TPT 1 CN-235, 1 DHC-5D, 5 IAI-201, 1 *King Air* 200, 1 PC-6

HELICOPTERS

TPT/LIAISON 4 AS-332, 1 AS-350B, 2 SA-315B, 20 SA-342, 5 Mi-17

Navy 5,500

(incl 250 Naval Avn and 1,700 Marines)
BASES Guayaquil (main base), Jaramijo, Galápagos Islands

SUBMARINES 2

SSK 2 *Shyri* (Ge T-209/1300) with 8 × 533mm TT (Ge SUT HWT)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 2

FRIGATES 2
FFG 2 *Presidente Eloy Alfaro* (ex-UK *Leander* batch II) with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 1 206B hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11

CORVETTES 6 *Esmeraldas* FSG with 2 × 3 MM-40 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 4 *Albatros* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 6 × 324mm ASTT, hel deck
MISSILE CRAFT 5
3 *Quito* (Ge Lürssen 45m) PFM with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun
2 *Manta*† (Ge Lürssen 36m) PFM with 4 *Gabriel* II SSM (may not be fully op)

AMPHIBIOUS 1

1 *Hualcopo* (US LST-512-1152) LST, capacity 150 tps

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 7

2 AOT (small); 1 AE; 2 ATF, 1 sail trg; 1 AGOR

NAVAL AVIATION (250)

EQUIPMENT
AIRCRAFT
LIAISON 3 *Super King Air* 200, 1 *Super King Air* 300, 1 CN-235
TRG 3 T-34C
HELICOPTER
UTL 4 Bell 206, 2 Bell 412 EP, 4 Bell TH-57

MARINES (1,700)

3 bn: 2 on garrison duties, 1 cdo (no hy wpn/veh)

Air Force 4,000

92 cbt ac, no armed hel

OPERATIONAL COMMAND

2 wg, 4 sqn
FGA 3 sqn
1 with 8† *Jaguar* S (6 -A(E), 2 -B(E))
1 with 11 *Kfir* C-2, 3 TC-2
1 with 26 A-37B
FTR 1 sqn with 13 *Mirage* F-1JE, 1 F-1JB
CCT 8 *Strikemaster* Mk 89A

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT GROUP

2 civil/mil airlines:
TAME 3 Boeing 727, 2 BAe-748, 5 C-130B/H, 3 DHC-6, 1 F-28, 1 L-100-30
ECUATORIANA 3 Boeing 707-320, 1 DC-10-30, 2 A-310
LIAISON 1 *King Air* E90, 1 *Sabreliner*
LIAISON/SAR hel 2 AS-332, 1 Bell 212, 6 Bell-206B, 5 SA-316B, 1 SA-330
TRG incl 22 AT-33*, 20 Cessna 150, 5 C-172, 17 T-34C, 1 T-41

MISSILES

AAM R-550 *Magic*, *Super* 530, *Shafrir*, *Python* 3, *Python* 4
AB 1 AB sqn

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

LIBERIA (UNMIL): 4 incl 3 obs

Paramilitary 270

COAST GUARD 270

PATROL, COASTAL/INSHORE 4
2 *5 De Agosto* PCC, 1 PGM-71 PCI, 1 *Point* PCI plus some 8 boats

Foreign Forces

US Army/Air Force/Navy/USMC 290

El Salvador EIS

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 15,500

Terms of service selective conscription, 1 year

RESERVES

Some 9,900 registered

Army 13,850

(incl 4,000 conscripts)
6 Mil Zones • 6 inf bde (each of 1 inf bn) • 1 special sy bde (2 MP, 2 border gd bn) • 8 inf det (bn) • 1 engr comd (2 engr bn) • 1 arty bde (2 fd, 1 AD bn) • 1 mech cav regt (2 bn) • 1 special ops gp (1 para bn, 1 naval inf, 1 SF coy)

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 10 AML-90 (2 in store)
APC 41 M-37B1 (mod) Cashuat, 10 UR-416
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 8 M-101 (in store), 24 M-102, 18 M-56
MOR 60mm: 306 M-19; **81mm**: incl 151 M-29; **120mm**: 93 UB-M52, M-74 (in store)
RL 94mm: 791 LAW
RCL 90mm: 379 M-67; **106mm**: 20 M-40A1 (incl 16 SP)
AD GUNS 20mm: 31 FRY M-55, 4 TCM-20

Navy 700

(incl some 90 Naval Inf and spt forces)
BASES La Unión (plus small naval stations at La Libertad, Acajutla, El Triunfo, Guija Lake)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5

PATROL, COASTAL/INSHORE 5
3 *Camcraft* 30m PCC, 2 PCI<, plus 33 river boats

NAVAL INFANTRY (some 90)
1 sy coy

Air Force 950

(incl AD and ε200 conscripts); 21 cbt ac, 5 armed hel
Flying hours A-37: 90
CBT/RECCE AC 5 A-37B, 4 OA-37B, 10 O-2A/B, 2 CM-170
ARMED HEL 5 UH-1M
TPT 1 sqn with **ac** 2 C-47R, 3 Basler Turbo-67, 2 *Centurion*, 1 Cessna 337G, 1 *Merlin* IIIB **hel** 1 sqn with 22 UH-1H tpt hel (incl 4 SAR), 4 Bell 412, 1 Bell 407, 7 MD-500
TRG 5 *Rallye*, 5 T-35 *Pillan*, 1 T-41D **hel** 6 Hughes TH-300
AAM *Shafrir*

Forces Abroad

IRAQ (Peace Support): 360

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 3 obs
LIBERIA (UNMIL): 3 obs
WESTERN SAHARA (MINURSO): 5 obs

Paramilitary 12,000

NATIONAL CIVILIAN POLICE (Ministry of Public Security) some 12,000 (to be 16,000)
small arms; **ac** 1 Cessna O-2A **hel** 1 UH-1H, 2 Hughes-520N, 1 MD-500D
10 river boats

Guatemala Gua

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

(National Armed Forces are combined; the Army provides log spt for Navy and Air Force)

ACTIVE ε29,200 (to reduce to 17,500)

(ε23,000 conscripts)
Terms of service conscription; selective, 30 months

RESERVES
Army ε35,000 (trained) **Navy** (some) **Air Force** 200

Army 27,000 (reducing to 15,500)

(incl ε23,000 conscripts)
15 Mil Zones (22 inf, 1 trg bn, 6 armd sqn) • 2 strategic bde (4 inf, 1 lt armd bn, 1 recce sqn, 2 arty bty) • 1 SF gp (3 coy incl 1 trg) • 2 AB bn • 5 inf bn gp (each 1 inf bn, 1 recce sqn, 1 arty bty) • 1 Presidential Guard bn (to be disbanded) • 1 engr bn • 1 Frontier Detachment
RESERVES ε19 inf bn

EQUIPMENT
RECCE 7 M-8 (in store), 9 RBY-1
APC 10 M-113 (plus 5 in store), 7 V-100 *Commando*, 30 *Armadillo*
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 12 M-101, 8 M-102, 56 M-56
MOR 81mm: 55 M-1; **107mm**: 12 M-30 (in store); **120mm**: 18 ECIA
RL 89mm: 3.5in M-20 (in store)
RCL 57mm: M-20; **105mm**: 64 Arg M-1974 FMK-1; **106mm**: 56 M-40A1
AD GUNS 20mm: 16 M-55, 16 GAI-DO1

Navy ε1,500

(incl some 650 Marines)
BASES Atlantic Santo Tomás de Castilla **Pacific** Puerto Quetzal

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9

PATROL CRAFT, COASTAL/INSHORE 9
1 Kukulkan (US Broadsword 32m) PCI<, 2 *Stewart* PCI<, 6 *Cutlas* PCI<, plus 6 *Vigilante* boats
PATROL CRAFT, RIVERINE 20 boats

MARINES (some 650)
2 bn (-)

Air Force 700

10† cbt ac, 12 armed hel. Serviceability of ac is less than 50%
CBT AC 1 sqn with 4 Cessna A-37B, 1 sqn with 6 PC-7
TPT 1 sqn with 4 T-67 (mod C-47 *Turbo*), 2 F-27, 1 *King Air* 100, 1 *King Air* 90, 1 PA 301 *Navajo*, 4 Arava 201
LIAISON 1 sqn with 2 Cessna 206, 1 Cessna 310
HEL 1 sqn with 12 armed hel (9 Bell 212, 3 Bell 412), 9 Bell 206, 3 UH-1H, 3 S-76
TRG 6 T-41, 5 T-35B, 5 Cessna R172K

TACTICAL SECURITY GROUP (Air Military Police)
3 CCT coy, 1 armd sqn, 1 AD bty (Army units for air-base sy)

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 3 obs

Paramilitary 19,000 active

NATIONAL POLICE 19,000

21 departments, 1 SF bn, 1 integrated task force (incl mil and treasury police)

TREASURY POLICE (2,500)

Guyana Guy

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE (combined **Guyana Defence Force**) some 1,600

RESERVES some 1,500

People's Militia (see *Paramilitary*)

Army 1,400

(incl 500 Reserves)

1 Presidential Guard bn, 1 inf bn, 1 SF, 1 spt wpn, 1 engr coy

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 3 Shorland, 6 EE-9 *Cascavel* (reported)
TOWED ARTY 130mm: 6 M-46 (poss non-op)
MOR 81mm: 12 L16A1; **82mm**: 18 M-43; **120mm**: 18 M-43

Navy 100

(plus 170 reserves)
BASES Georgetown, New Amsterdam

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 1

1 *Orwell* PCC plus 2 boats

Air Force 100

no cbt ac, no armed hel
TPT ac 1 Y-12, 2 *Skyvan* 3M **hel** 1 Bell 206, 1 Bell 412

Foreign Forces

US Army/Air Force/Navy/USMC ε200

Paramilitary

GUYANA PEOPLE'S MILITIA (GPM) some 1,500

Haiti RH

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE Nil

Paramilitary

On 1 June 2004 following a period of armed conflict the United Nations established a multi-national stabilisation mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). The mission has an authorised strength of up to 6,700 military personnel and 1,622 civilian police. A National Police Force of some 2,000 pers remains operational.

Honduras Hr

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 12,000

RESERVES 60,000

Ex-servicemen registered

Army 8,300

6 Mil Zones
4 inf bde
3 with 3 inf, 1 arty bn • 1 with 3 inf bn
1 special tac gp with 1 inf (AB), 1 SF bn
1 armd cav regt (2 mech bn, 1 lt tk, 1 recce sqn, 1 arty,
1 AD arty bty)
1 engr bn
1 Presidential Guard coy

RESERVES

1 inf bde

EQUIPMENT

LT TK 12 *Scorpion*
RECCE 3 *Scimitar*, 1 *Sultan*, 40 *Saladin*, 13 RBY-1
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 24 M-102; **155mm**: 4 M-198
MOR 60mm; **81mm**; **120mm**: 60 FMK; **160mm**: 30 *Soltam*
RL 84mm: 120 *Carl Gustav*
RCL 106mm: 50 M-40A1
AD Guns 20mm: 24 M-55A2, 24 TCM-20

Navy 1,400

(incl 830 Marines)
BASES Atlantic Puerto Cortés, Puerto Castilla
Pacific Amapala

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 16

PATROL CRAFT, COASTAL/INSHORE 16
3 *Guaymuras* (US *Swiftship* 31m) PFC
1 *Copan* (US *Guardian* 32m) PFI<
6 *Swift* PC (21m)
1 *Swift* PC (26m)
5 PBR<, plus 15 riverine boats

AMPHIBIOUS craft only
1 *Punta Caxinas* LCT

MARINES (830)
3 indep coy (-)

Air Force 2,300

18 cbt ac, no armed hel
FGA 2 sqn
1 with 8 A-37B
1 with 8 F-5E/F
IN STORE 5 *Super Mystère* B2
TPT 2 C-47, 1 C-130A, 1 L-188 *Electra*
LIAISON 4 C-185, 1 *Commander*, 1 PA-31, 1 PA-32T, 1 Cessna 401
HEL 5 Bell 412SP, 2 Hughes 500, 2 UH-1H, 1 A-109 (VIP)
TRG/COIN 2* C-101CC, 2 Cessna 182
AAM *Shafrir*

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
WESTERN SAHARA (MINURSO): 12 obs

Paramilitary 8,000

PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES (Ministry of Public Security and Defence) 8,000
11 regional comd

Foreign Forces

US 587: **Army** 382 **Air Force** 205

Jamaica Ja

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE (combined **Jamaican Defence Force**) some 2,830

RESERVES some 953
Army 877 **Coast Guard** 60 **Air Wing** 16

Army 2,500

2 inf, 1 spt bn, 1 engr regt (4 sqn)

EQUIPMENT
APC 4 V-150 *Commando*
MOR 81mm: 12 L16A1

RESERVES
1 inf bn

Coast Guard 190

BASE Port Royal, out stations at Discovery Bay and Pedro Cays

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5

PATROL COASTAL/INSHORE 5
1 *Fort Charles* (US 34m) PFC, 1 *Paul Bogle* (US-31m) PFI<, 1 *Holland Bay* PFI<, 2 *Point* PCI<
plus 4 boats Dauntless Class PB

Air Wing 140

3 flts plus National Reserve
no cbt ac, no armed hel. All apart from 4 AS-355 and 3 Bell 412 reported as grounded
AC 1 TPT/MPA flt with 1 BN-2A, 1 Cessna 210, 1 *King Air*
HEL 2 TPT/SAR flts with 4 Bell 206, 3 Bell 412, 4 AS-355

Mexico Mex

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 192,770
(60,000 conscripts)
Terms of service 1 year conscription (4 hours per week) by lottery

RESERVES 300,000

Army 144,000

(incl ε60,000 conscripts)
12 Mil Regions
44 Zonal Garrisons with 81 inf bn (1 mech), 19 mot cav,
3 arty regt plus 1 air-mobile SF unit per Garrison
3 Corps HQ each with 3 inf bde

STRATEGIC RESERVE
4 armd bde (each 2 armd recce, 1 arty regt, 1 mech inf bn, 1 ATK gp)
1 AB bde (3 bn)
1 MP bde (3 MP bn, 1 mech cav regt)
1 engr bde

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 40 M-8, 119 ERC-90F *Lynx*, 40 VBL, 25 MOWAG, 40 MAC-1
APC 40 HWK-11, 32 M-2A1 half-track, 40 VCR/TT, 24 DN-3, 40 DN-4 *Caballo*, 70 DN-5 *Toro*, 495 AMX-VCI, 95 BDX, 26 LAV-150 ST, some BTR-60 (reported)
TOWED ARTY 75mm: 18 M-116 pack; **105mm**: 16 M-2A1/M-3, 80 M-101, 80 M-56
SP ARTY 75mm: 5 DN-5 *Bufalo*
MOR 81mm: 1,500; **120mm**: 75 Brandt
ATGW *Milan* (incl 8 VBL)
RL 82mm: B-300
ATK GUNS 37mm: 30 M-3
AD GUNS 12.7mm: 40 M-55; **20mm:** 40 GAI-BO1
SAM RBS-70

Navy 37,000

(incl 1,100 Naval Avn and 8,700 Marines)
COMMANDS Gulf (6 zones), **Pacific** (11 zones)
BASES Gulf Vera Cruz (HQ), Tampico, Chetumal, Ciudad del Carmen, Yukalpetén, Lerna, Frontera, Coatzacoalcos, Isla Mujéres **Pacific** Acapulco (HQ), Ensenada, La Paz, San Blas, Guaymas, Mazatlán, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Puerto Madero, Lázaro Cárdenas, Puerto Vallarta

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 11

DESTROYERS 3
DD 3
2 *Ilhuicamina* (ex-*Quetzalcoatl*) (US *Gearing*) with 2 × 2 127mm guns, 1 Bo-105 hel
1 *Cuitlahuac* (US *Fletcher*) with 5 × 127mm guns, 5 × 533mm ASTT

FRIGATES 8
FF 8
2 *Knox* with 1 × 127mm gun, 4 × 324mm ASTT, 2 × 8 ASROC SUGW, 1 × Bo 105 hel
2 *H. Galeana* (US *Bronstein*) with 6 × 324mm ASTT, ASROC SUGW
3 *Hidalgo* (US *Lawrence/Crosley*) with 1 × 127mm gun
1 *Comodoro Manuel Azueta* (US *Edsall*) (trg) with 2 × 76mm gun

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 109

PATROL, OFFSHORE 44
4 *Holzinger 2000* PCO with MD 902 hel
4 *S. J. Holzinger* (ex-*Uxmal*) (imp *Uribe*) PCO with Bo-105 hel
6 *Uribe* (Sp '*Halcon*') PCO with Bo-105 hel
11 *Negrete* (US *Admirable* MSF) PCO with 1 Bo-105 hel
17 *Leandro Valle* (US *Auk* MSF) PCO
1 *Guanajuato* PCO with 2 × 102mm gun
1 *Centenario* PCO

PATROL, COASTAL 41
31 *Azteca* PCC
3 *Cabo* (US *Cape Higgon*) PCC
7 *Tamiahua* (US *Polimar*) PCC

PATROL, INSHORE 6
4 *Isla* (US *Halter*) XFPCI<
2 *Punta* (US *Point*) PCI<

PATROL, RIVERINE 18<, plus boats

AMPHIBIOUS 3
2 *Panuco* (US-511) LST
1 *Grijalva* (US-511) LST

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 19
1 AOT; 4 AK, 2 log spt; 6 AT/F, 1 sail trg; 2 AGHS, 3 AGOR

NAVAL AVIATION (1,100)

EQUIPMENT

8 cbt ac, no armed hel

AIRCRAFT
MR 1 sqn with 8* C-212-200M
TPT 1 C-212, 2 C-180, 3 C-310, 1 DHC-5, 1 FH-227, 1 *King Air* 90, 1 *Learjet* 24, 1 *Commander*, 2 C-337,
2 C-402, 5 An-32, 1 Mu-2F
TRG 12 *Maule* MX-7, 10 F-33C *Bonanza*, 10 L-90 *Redigo*

HELICOPTER
UTL 3 Bell 47, 4 SA-319, 20 Mi-8/17, 4 AS-555, 2 R-22 *Mariner*, 1 R-44
MR 12 Bo-105 (8 afloat), 10 MD-902 *Explorer*
TRG 4 MD-500E

MARINES (8,700)

3 marine bde (each 3 bn), 1 AB regt (2 bn) • 1 Presidential Guard bn • 11 regional bn • 1 Coast def gp: 2 coast arty bn • 1 indep sy coy

EQUIPMENT

AAV 25 VAP-3550
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 16 M-56
MRL 51mm: 6 *Firos*
MOR 100 incl **60mm**, **81mm**
RCL 106mm: M-40A1
AD GUNS 20mm: Mk 38; **40mm**: Bofors
plus 60 Swe assault craft

Air Force 11,770

107 cbt ac, 71 armed hel
FTR 1 sqn with 8 F-5E, 2 -F
CCT 9 sqn
7 with 70 PC-7
2 with 17 AT-33 (being replaced by 14 F-5E Tiger II)
ARMED HEL 1 sqn with 1 Bell 205A, 15 Bell 206B, 7 Bell 206L-3, 24 Bell 212
MPA/AEW 3 EMB-145MP (incl 1 AEW version)
RECCE 1 photo sqn with 10* *Commander* 500S, 2 SA 2-37A, 4 C-26
TPT 5 sqn with 1 Convair CV-580, 1 Lockheed L-1329 *Jetstar*, 1 Cessna 500 *Citation*, 1 C-118, 7 C-130A, 1 L-100 *Hercules*, 10 *Commander* 500S, 1 sqn with 9 IAI-201 (tpt/SAR)

HEL 6 S-70A, 1 Mi-2, 11 Mi-8, 24 Mi-17, 1 Mi-26T
PRESIDENTIAL TPT ac 1 Boeing 757, 3 Boeing 727-100
LIAISON/UTL 9 IAI *Arava*, 1 *King Air* A90, 3 *King Air* C90, 1 *Super King* 300, 1 *Musketeer*, 29 Beech *Bonanza* F-33C, 73 Cessna 182S, 11 Cessna 206, 11 Cessna 210, 4 PC-6, 6 Turbo Commander
TRG ac 6 Maule M-7, 21 Maule MXT-7-180, 12 PT-17 Stearman, 30 SF-260 **hel** 24* MD 530F (SAR/paramilitary/trg)
AAM AIM-9J

Paramilitary ε11,000

FEDERAL PREVENTIVE POLICE (Ministry of Interior) ε11,000
RURAL DEFENCE MILITIA (R) 14,000
COAST GUARD
4 *Mako* 295 PCI<

Opposition

ZAPATISTA ARMY OF NATIONAL LIBERATION str n.k.

Nicaragua Nic

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε14,000
Terms of service voluntary, 18–36 months

Army ε12,000

6 Regional Comd (11 inf, 1 tk coy) • 2 mil det (2 inf bn) • 1 lt mech bde (1 mech inf, 1 tk, 1 recce bn, 1 fd arty gp (2 bn), 1 ATK gp) • 1 comd regt (1 inf, 1 sy bn) • 1 SF bde (3 SF bn) • 1 tpt regt (incl 1 APC bn) • 1 engr bn

EQUIPMENT
MBT some 127 T-55 (62 op remainder in store)
LT TK 10 PT-76 (in store)
RECCE 20 BRDM-2
APC 102 BTR-152 (in store), 64 BTR-60
TOWED ARTY 122mm: 12 D-30; **152mm**: 30 D-20 (in store)
MRL 107mm: 33 Type-63; **122mm**: 18 BM-21, 100 *Grad* 1P (single-tube rocket launcher)
MOR 82mm: 579; **120mm**: 24 M-43; **160mm**: 4 M-160 (in store)
ATGW AT-3 *Sagger* (12 on BRDM-2)
RL 73mm: RPG-7/-16
RCL 82mm: B-10
ATK GUNS 57mm: 354 ZIS-2 (90 in store); **76mm**: 83 ZIS-3; **100mm**: 24 M-1944
SAM 200+ SA-7/-14/-16

Navy ε800

BASES Corinto, Puerto Cabezzas, El Bluff

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5
PATROL, INSHORE 5
2 FSU *Zhuk* PFI<, 3 *Dabur* PCI<, plus boats

MINE WARFARE 2
MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2
2 *Yevgenya* MHI

Air Force 1,200

no cbt ac, 15 armed hel
TPT 1 An-2, 4 An-26, 1 Cessna 404 Titan (VIP)
HEL 15 Mi-17 (tpt/armed) (3 serviceable), 1 Mi-17 (VIP)
UTL/TRG ac 1 Cessna T-41D
ASM AT-2 *Swatter* ATGW
AD GUNS 1 air def gp, 18 ZU-23, 18 C3-*Morigla* M1

Panama Pan

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE Nil

Paramilitary ε11,800

NATIONAL POLICE FORCE 11,000
Presidential Guard bn (-), 1 MP bn plus 8 coys, 18 Police coy, 1 SF unit (reported); no hy mil eqpt, small arms only

NATIONAL MARITIME SERVICE ε400
BASES Amador (HQ), Balboa, Colón

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 14
PATROL CRAFT, COASTAL 5
2 *Panquiaco* (UK Vosper 31.5m) PCC, 3 other PCC
PATROL CRAFT, INSHORE 9
3 *Tres de Noviembre* (ex-US *Point*) PCI<, 1 *Swiftships* 65ft PCI<, 1 ex-US MSB 5 class, 1 *Negrita* PCI<, 3 ex-US PCI< (plus some 25 boats)

NATIONAL AIR SERVICE 400
TPT 1 CN-235-2A, 1 BN-2B, 1 PA-34, 3 CASA-212M *Aviocar*
TRG 6 T-35D
HEL 2 Bell 205, 6 Bell 212, 13 UH-1H

Paraguay Py

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε10,100
(incl 1,900 conscripts)
Terms of service 12 months **Navy** 2 years

RESERVES some 164,500

Army 7,600

(incl 1,500 conscripts)
6 Mil Region, 3 corps HQ • 9 div HQ (6 inf, 3 cav) • 9 inf regt (bn) • 3 cav regt (horse) • 3 mech cav regt • Presidential Guard (1 inf, 1 MP bn, 1 lt armd sqn, 1 arty bty) • 20 frontier det • 3 arty gp (bn) • 1 AD arty gp • 6 engr bn

RESERVES
14 inf, 4 cav regt

EQUIPMENT
MBT 12 M-4A3
RECCE 8 M-8, 5 M-3, 30 EE-9 *Cascavel*
APC 10 EE-11 *Urutu*
TOWED ARTY 75mm: 20 Model 1927/1934; **105mm**: 15 M-101; **152mm**: 6 Vickers 6in (coast)
MOR 81mm: 80
RL 66mm: LAW
RCL 75mm: M-20
AD GUNS 30: **20mm**: 20 Bofors; **40mm**: 10 M-1A1

Navy ε1,400

(incl 300 conscripts)
BASES Asunción (Puerto Sajonia), Bahía Negra, Ciudad Del Este

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8

PATROL, RIVERINE 8
2 *Nanawa* PCR (may be non-op)
1 *Itapu* PCR
1 *Capitan Cabral* PCR
2 *Capitan Ortiz* PCR (ROC *Hai Ou*) PCR<
2 ROC PCR
plus some 20 craft

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 5
1 tpt, 1 trg/tpt, 1 AGHS<, 2 LCT

NAVAL AVIATION (100)

EQUIPMENT
AIRCRAFT
LIAISON 2 Cessna 150, 2 C-206, 1 C-210
HELICOPTER
UTL 2 HB-350, 1 OH-13

MARINES (900)
(incl 200 conscripts); 4 bn(-)

Air Force 1,100

(incl 200 conscripts); 12 cbt ac, no armed hel
TAC 5 EMB-326 *Xevante*, 4 AT-33A (2 in store), 3 EMB-312 *Tucano*
TPT 4 C-212, 1 C-47
PRESIDENTIAL FLT 1 DHC-6, 1 Boeing 707
LIAISON/SAR 3 Cessna U206, 2 C-210N, 2 C-402B,
2 PZL *Wilna*, 1 Piper PA-32R
ARMY CO-OP 1 Beech *Baron*, 1 Cessna 206, 1 C-310
HEL 3 HB-350 *Esquilo*, 7 UH-1H, 1 Hughes 300
TRG 8 T-35A, 4 T-35B

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 10 incl 8 obs **DROC** (MONUC): 20 obs **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 3 obs **HAITI** (MINUSTAH): 6 **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 4 incl 3 obs

Paramilitary 14,800

SPECIAL POLICE SERVICE 14,800
(incl 4,000 conscripts)

Peru Pe

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 80,000

RESERVES 188,000
Army only

Army 40,000

4 Mil Regions
Army tps
1 avn bde with 1 avn, 2 hel bn, 1 avn sqn
Regional comd tps
1 Presidential Escort regt, 1 mech cav regt, 1 mot inf, 1 inf, 3 engr bn, 3 fd arty gp, 3 AA arty gp, 1 engr gp
Regional tps
3 armd (incl 1 trg), 5 inf, 2 mech cav, 2 mot inf, 2 mtn inf, 1 SF bde

EQUIPMENT

MBT 275 T-54/-55 (ε200 serviceable)
LT TK 110 AMX-13 (ε90 serviceable)
RECCE 10 M-3A1, 50 M-9A1, 15 Fiat 6616, 30 BRDM-2
APC 130 M-113, 12 BTR-60, 130 UR-416, Fiat 6614, *Casspir*, 4 *Repontec*
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 20 Model 56 pack, 130 M-101; **122mm**: 42 D-30; **130mm**: 36 M-46; **155mm**: 36 M-114
SP ARTY 155mm: 12 M-109A2, 12 Mk F3
MRL 122mm: 14 BM-21
MOR 700 incl: **81mm**: incl some SP; **107mm**: incl some SP; **120mm**: 300 Brandt, ECIA
ATGW 300 SS-11
RCL 106mm: M40A1
AD GUNS 23mm: 80 ZSU-23-2, 47 ZSU-23-4 SP; **30mm**: 10 2S6 SP; **40mm**: 45 M-1, 80 L60/70
SAM some 450 incl SA-7, SA-16/-18, *Javelin*
AC 1 *Queen Air*, 1 *King Air*, 1 C-208, 5 U-206 *Stationair*, 2 An-28, 4 An-32B, 4 Il-103, 1 L-410UVP, 1 PA-34 *Seneca*, 2 PA-31T
HEL 2 Mi-26, 20 Mi-8,15 Mi-17, 2 SA-318C, 3 F-28F, 2 *Agusta* A-109K2, 10 Mi-2

Navy 25,000

(incl some 800 Naval Avn, 4,000 Marines, 1,000 Coast Guard)
COMMANDS Pacific, Lake Titicaca, Amazon River
BASES Ocean Callao, San Lorenzo Island, Paita, Talara **Lake** Puno **River** Iquitos, Puerto Maldonado

SUBMARINES 6

SSK 6 *Casma* (Ge T-209/1200) with 533mm TT (It A184 HWT) (2 in refit)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 5

CRUISERS 1
CG 1 *Almirante Grau* (Nl *De Ruyter*) with 8 *Otomat* SSM, 4 × 2 152mm guns
FRIGATES 4
FFG 4 *Carvajal* (mod It *Lupo*) CG with 8 *Otomat* SSM, *Albatros* SAM, 1 × 127mm gun, 2 × 3 324mm ASTT (Mk 32 HWT), 1 AB-212 or SH-3D hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

MISSILE CRAFT 6 *Velarde* PFM (Fr PR-72 64m) with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun
PATROL CRAFT, RIVERINE 4
2 *Marañon* PCR with 2 × 76 mm gun
2 *Amazonas* PCR with 1 × 76 mm gun
(plus 3 craft for lake patrol)

AMPHIBIOUS 3

3 *Paita* (US *Terrebonne Parish*) LST, capacity 395 tps, 2,000t

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 9

3 AO, 1 AOT, 1 tpt; 1 AT/F (SAR); 1 AGOR, 2 AGHS

NAVAL AVIATION (some 800)

EQUIPMENT
9 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
ASW/MR 5 *Super King Air* B 200T, 1 F-27
TPT 2 An-32B
TRG 5 T-34C
HELICOPTER
ASW/MR 6 AB-212, 3 SH-3D
LIAISON 5 Bell 206B, 4 Mi-8
MISSILES
ASM *Exocet* AM-39

MARINES (4,000)

1 Marine bde (2 inf, 1 amph veh, 1 recce bn, 1 arty gp, 1 special ops gp)
3 indep inf bn (incl 1 jungle), 1 inf gp, 1 cdo gp

EQUIPMENT

RECCE V-100
APC 15 V-200 *Chaimite*, 20 BMR-600
TOWED ARTY 122mm: D-30
MOR 81mm; **120mm** ε18
RCL 84mm: *Carl Gustav*; **106mm**: M-40A1
AD GUNS twin 20mm SP

COASTAL DEFENCE 3 bty with 18 **155mm** how

Air Force 15,000

118 cbt ac†, 25 armed hel
BBR 8 *Canberra*
FGA 2 gp, 7 sqn
3 with 30† Su-22 (incl 4* Su-22U), 18† Su-25A (incl 8* Su-25UB)
3 with 23 Cessna A-37B
1 with 10 *Mirage* 2000P, 2 -DP
FTR 2 sqn
2 with 9 *Mirage* 5P, 2 -DP30
1 with 15 MiG-29C, 3 MiG-29SE, 2 MiG-29UB
ATTACK/ASSAULT HEL 1 sqn with 16 Mi-24/-25, 8 Mi-17TM, 1 Bell 214
RECCE 3 MiG-25RB, 1 photo-survey unit with 2 *Learjet* 25B, 2 -36A
TKR 1 Boeing KC 707-323C
TPT 3 gp, 7 sqn
ac 7An-32, 3 AN-72, 1 C-130A, 6 -D, 5 L-100-20, 2 DC-8-62F, 12 DHC-5, 5 DHC-6, 1 FH-227, 9 PC-6, 6 Y-12 (II), 1 Boeing 737 **hel** 3 sqn with 8 Bell 206, 14 B-212, 5 B-214, 1 B-412, 10 Bo-105C, 5 Mi-8, 10 Mi-17, 5 SA-316
PRESIDENTIAL FLT 1 F-28, 1 *Falcon* 20F
LIAISON ac 2 Beech 99, 3 Cessna 185, 1 Cessna 320, 15 *Queen Air* 80, 3 *King Air* 90, 1 PA-31T **hel** 8 UH-1D
TRG/DRUG INTERDICTION ac 2 Cessna 150, 19 EMB-312, 6 Il-103, 13 MB-339A, 20 T-37B/C, 15 T-41A/-D **hel** 12 Bell 47G

MISSILES

ASM AS-30

AAM AA-2 *Atoll*, AA-8 *Aphid*, AA-10 *Alemo*, R-550 *Magic*, AA-12 *Adder*
AD 3 SA-2, 6 SA-3 bn

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 3 obs
DROC (MONUC): 5 obs
ETHIOPIA/ERITREA (UNMEE): 3obs
HAITI (MINUSTAH): 2 **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 5 incl 2 obs

Paramilitary 77,000

NATIONAL POLICE 77,000 (100,000 reported)
General Police 43,000 **Security Police** 21,000 **Technical Police** 13,000
100+ MOWAG *Roland* APC

COAST GUARD (1,000) (personnel part of Navy)
5 *Rio Nepena* PCC, 3 *Dauntless* PCI<, 3 PCI, 10 riverine PCI<

RONDAS CAMPESINAS (peasant self-defence force)
perhaps 7,000 *rondas* 'gp', up to pl strength, some with small arms. Deployed mainly in emergency zone.

Opposition

SENDERO LUMINOSO (Shining Path) ε600
Maoist

MOVIMIENTO REVOLUCIONARIO TUPAC AMARU (MRTA) ε600
mainly urban gp

Suriname Sme

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε1,840
(all services form part of the Army)

Army 1,400

1 inf bn (4 inf coy) • 1 mech cav sqn • 1 MP 'bn' (coy)

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 6 EE-9 *Cascavel*
APC 15 EE-11 *Urutu*
MOR 81mm: 6
RCL 106mm: M-40A1

Navy 240

BASE Paramaribo

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 3
PATROL CRAFT, INSHORE 3
3 *Rodman* 100 PCI<, plus 5 boats

Air Force ε200

7 cbt ac, no armed hel
MPA 2 C-212-400
TPT/TRG 4* BN-2 *Defender*, 1* PC-7
LIAISON 1 Cessna U206
HEL 2 SA-316, 1 AB-205

Trinidad and Tobago TT

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε2,700 (all services form part of the **Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force**)

Army ε2,000

2 inf bn • 1 spt bn • 1 SF unit

EQUIPMENT

MOR 60mm: ε40; **81mm**: 6 L16A1
RL 82mm: 13 B-300
RCL 82mm: B-300; **84mm**: ε24 *Carl Gustav*

Coast Guard 700

(incl 50 Air Wing)
BASE Staubles Bay (HQ), Hart's Cut, Point Fortin, Tobago, Galeota

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12†
PATROL CRAFT, OFFSHORE 1
1 *Nelson* (UK *Island*) PCO
PATROL CRAFT, COASTAL 2
2 *Barracuda* PFC (Sw *Karlskrona* 40m) (non-op)
PATROL CRAFT, INSHORE 9
4 *Plymouth* PCI<
3 *Point* PCI<
2 *Wasp* PCI<
plus 10 boats and 2 aux vessels

AIR WING

2 C-26, 1 Cessna 310, 1 C-402, 1 C-172, 2 *Navajos*

Uruguay Ury

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 24,000

Army 15,200

4 Mil Regions/div HQ • 5 inf bde (4 of 3 inf bn, 1 of 1 mech, 1 mot, 1 para bn) • 3 cav bde (10 cav bn (4 horsed, 3 mech, 2 mot, 1 armd)) • 1 arty bde (2 arty, 1 AD arty bn) • 1 engr bde (3 bn) • 3 arty, 4 cbt engr bn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 15 T-55
LT TK 17 M-24, 29 M-3A1, 22 M-41A1
RECCE 16 EE-3 *Jararaca*, 15 EE-9 *Cascavel*
AIFV 15 BMP-1
APC 15 M-113, 44 *Condor*, 43 OT-64 SKOT, 32 M-93 (MT-LB)
TOWED ARTY 75mm: 10 Bofors M-1902; **105mm**: 48 M-101A/M-102; **155mm**: 8 M-114A1
SP ARTY 122mm: 2 2S1
MRL 122mm: 3 RM-70
MOR 81mm: 93; **107mm**: 9 M-30; **120mm**: 34
ATGW 5 *Milan*
RCL 57mm: 67 M-18; **75mm**: 3; **106mm**: 30 M-40A1
AD GUNS 20mm: 9 TCM-20, 6 M-167 *Vulcan*; **40mm**: 8 L/60

Navy 5,700

(incl 300 Naval Avn, 450 Naval Infantry, 1,950 *Prefectura Naval* (Coast Guard))
BASES Montevideo (HQ), Paysando (river), La Paloma (naval avn), Laguna del Sauce (naval avn)

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 3

FRIGATES 3
FFG 3 *General Artigas* (Fr *Cdt Rivière*) with 4 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 2 × 100mm guns, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 × 2 ASW mor

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8

PATROL, COASTAL/INSHORE 8
3 *15 de Noviembre* PCC (Fr *Vigilante* 42m), 2 *Colonia* PCI< (US *Cape*), 1 *Paysandu* PCI<, 2 other PCI< plus 9 craft

MINE WARFARE 3

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 3
3 *Temerario* MSC (Ge *Kondor* II)

AMPHIBIOUS craft only
2 LCM, 2 LCVP

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 6
1 *Vanguardia* ARS, 1 *Campbell* (US *Auk* MSF) PCO (Antarctic patrol/research), 1 AT (ex-GDR *Elbe*-Class), 1 trg, 1 AGHS, 1 AGOR

NAVAL AVIATION (300)

EQUIPMENT
1 cbt ac, no armed hel
AIRCRAFT
ASW 1 *Super King Air* 200T
TRG/LIAISON 1 *Jet Stream* TMK 2, 3 S-2G *Tracrer*, 2 T-34C
HELICOPTER
UTL 1 *Wessex* Mk60, 4 *Wessex* HC2, 1 Bell 47G

NAVAL INFANTRY (450)
1 bn

Air Force 3,100

31 cbt ac, no armed hel
Flying hours 120
CBT AC 2 sqn
1 with 12 A-37B, 1 with 6 IA-58B
SURVEY 1 EMB-110B1
HEL 1 sqn with 2 AS-365, 2 Bell 212, 6 UH-1H, 6 *Wessex* HC2
TPT 1 sqn with 3 C-212 (tpt/SAR), 3 EMB-110C, 3 C-130B, 1 Cessna 310 (VIP), 2 U8-F, 2UB-58
LIAISON 11 Cessna 206H, 2 Cessna 182
TRG 13 SF-260EU*, 5 T-41D, 6 PC-7U

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

AFGHANISTAN (UNAMA): 1 obs
COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 3 incl 2 obs
CYPRUS (UNFICYP): 1
DROC (MONUC): 1,827 incl 27 obs **EAST TIMOR** (UNMISET): 1 obs **EGYPT** (MFO): 60 **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 41 incl 5 obs **GEORGIA** (UNOMIG): 3 obs **HAITI** (MINUSTAH): 3 **INDIA/PAKISTAN** (UNMOGIP): 1 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 11 obs **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 8 obs

Paramilitary 920

GUARDIA DE GRANADEROS 450

GUARDIA DE CORACEROS 470

COAST GUARD (1,950)

Prefectura Naval (PNN) is part of the Navy operates 3 PCC, 2 LCMs plus 9 boats

Venezuela Ve

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 82,300
(incl National Guard; ε31,000 conscripts)
Terms of service 30 months selective, varies by region for all services

RESERVES
Army ε8,000

Army 34,000

(incl 27,000 conscripts)
6 inf div HQ • 1 armd bde • 1 cav bde • 1 lt armd bde • 7 inf bde (18 inf, 1 mech inf, 4 fd arty bn) • 1 AB bde • 2 Ranger bde (1 with 4 bn, 1 with 2 bn) • 1 mobile counter guerrilla bde (2 SF, 1 mot inf, 1 Civil Affairs bn) • 1 MP bde • 1 avn regt, 2 engr regt
RESERVES 4 inf, 1 Ranger, 1 armd, 1 arty bn, 2 engr regt

EQUIPMENT
MBT 81 AMX-30
LT TK 75 M-18, 36 AMX-13, 80 *Scorpion* 90
RECCE 30 M-8
APC 25 AMX-VCI, 100 V-100, 30 V-150, 100 *Dragoon* (some with **90mm** gun), 35 EE-11 *Urutu*
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 40 Model 56, 40 M-101; **155mm**: 12 M-114
SP ARTY 155mm: 10 Mk F3
MRL 160mm: 20 LAR SP
MOR 81mm: 165; **120mm**: 60 Brandt
ATGW AS-11, 24 *Mapats*
RL 84mm: AT-4
RCL 84mm: *Carl Gustav*; **106mm**: 175 M-40A1
SURV RASIT (veh, arty)
AC 5 IAI-202, 2 Cessna 182, 2 C-206, 1 C-207, 2 M-28 *Skytruck*
ATTACK HEL 7 A-109 (ATK)
TPT HEL 4 AS-61A, 3 Bell 205, 2 Bell 412, 4 UH-1H
SPT 2 Bell 206, 4 AS-61D

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 6

FRIGATES 6
FFG 6 *Mariscal Sucre* (It mod *Lupo*) with 8 *Teseo* SSM, *Albatros* SAM, 1 × 127mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT (A-244S LWT), 1 AB-212 hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 6

MISSILE CRAFT 3
3 *Constitución* PFM (UK Vosper 37m), with 2 *Teseo* SSM
PATROL CRAFT, OFFSHORE 3
3 *Constitución* PCO (UK Vosper 37m) with 1 × 76mm gun

AMPHIBIOUS 4
4 *Capana* LST (FSU *Alligator*), capacity 200 tps, 12 tk
Plus craft: 2 LCU (river comd), 12 LCVP

Navy 18,300

(incl 500 Naval Avn, 7,800 Marines, 1,000 Coast Guard; ε4,000 conscripts)
NAVAL COMMANDS Fleet, Marines, Naval Avn, Coast Guard, Fluvial (River Forces)
BASES Main bases Caracas (HQ), Puerto Cabello (SS, FF, amph and service sqn), Punto Fijo (patrol sqn) **Minor bases** Puerto de Hierro (naval avn), La Orchila (naval avn), Turiamo (naval avn), El Amparo (HQ Arauca River), Ciudad Bolivar (HQ Fluvial Forces), Maracaibo (Coast Guard), La Guaira (Coast Guard)

SUBMARINES 2
SSK 2 *Sabalo* (Ge T-209/1300) with 8 × 533mm TT (SST-4 HWT)

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 6
1 AO, 1 log spt; 1 *Punta Brava* AGOR, 2 AGHS; 1 sail trg

NAVAL AVIATION (500)

EQUIPMENT
3 cbt ac, 9 armed hel
AIRCRAFT
MR 1 sqn with 3 C-212-200 MPA
TPT 3 C-212, 2 C-212 *Aviocar*, 1 *Super King Air*, 1 *King Air*, 1 *Aerocommander* 980C, 1 DHC-7
TRG 2 Cessna 402, 1 Cessna 210, 2 Cessna 310Q
HELICOPTER
ASW 1 sqn with 8 AB-212, 1 Bell 212
SPT 4 Bell 412-EP
TRG 1 Bell 206B

MARINES (ε7,800)
1 div HQ, 2 landing, 1 river, 1 engr bde • cbt units incl: 8 inf bn (incl 2 river) • 1 arty bn (3 fd, 1 AD bty) • 1 amph veh bn • 4 engr
EQUIPMENT
AAV 11 LVTP-7 (to be mod to -7A1)
APC 25 EE-11 *Urutu*, 10 *Fuchs/Transportpanzer* 1
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 18 Model 56
AD GUNS 40mm: 6 M-42 twin SP

COAST GUARD (1,000)
BASE La Guaira; operates under Naval Comd and Control, but organisationally separate
PATROL, OFFSHORE 2
2 *Almirante Clemente* FS with 2 × 76mm guns, 3 × 2 ASTT
PATROL, INSHORE 16
4 *Petrel* (USCG *Point*-class) PCI, 12 Gairon PCI<
plus 27 river patrol craft and boats
plus 1 spt ship

Air Force 7,000

(some conscripts); 125 cbt ac, 31 armed hel
Flying hours 155
FTR/FGA 6 air gp
1 with 16 CF-5A/B (12 A, 4 B), 7 NF-5A/B
1 with 16 *Mirage* 50EV/DV
2 with 22 F-16A/B (18 A, 4 B)
2 with 20 EMB-312
RECCE 15* OV-10A
ECM 3 *Falcon* 20DC
ARMED HEL 1 air gp with 10 SA-316, 12 UH-1D, 5 UH-1H, 4 AS-532
TPT ac 7 C-123, 5 C-130H, 8 G-222, 2 HS-748, 2 B-707 (tkr) **hel** 2 Bell 214, 4 Bell 412, 7 AS-332B, 2 UH-1N, 18 Mi-8/17
PRESIDENTIAL FLT 1 Boeing 737, 1 Airbus A319CJ,
1 *Gulfstream* III, 1 *Gulfstream* IV, 1 *Learjet* 24D
hel 1 Bell 412
LIAISON 9 Cessna 182, 1 *Citation* I, 1 *Citation* II, 2 *Queen Air* 65, 5 *Queen Air* 80, 5 *Super King Air* 200,
9 SA-316B *Alouette* III
TRG 1 air gp: 12* EMB-312, 20 T-34, 17* T-2D, 12 SF-260E

MISSILES

AAM R-530 *Magic*, AIM-9L *Sidewinder*, AIM-9P *Sidewinder*
ASM *Exocet*
AD GUNS 20mm: some IAI TC-20; **35mm**; **40mm**: 114: Bofors L/70 towed, Otobreda 40L70 towed
SAM 10 *Roland*, RBS-70

National Guard (*Fuerzas Armadas de Cooperación*) 23,000

(internal sy, customs)
8 regional comd

EQUIPMENT

20 UR-416 AIFV, 24 Fiat-6614 APC, 100 **60mm** mor, 50 **81mm** mor **ac** 1 *Baron*, 1 BN-2A, 2 Cessna 185, 5 -U206, 4 IAI-201, 1 *King Air* 90, 1 *King Air* 200C, 2 *Queen Air* 80, 6 M-28 *Skytruck* **hel** 4 A-109, 20 Bell 206, 2 Bell 212
PATROL CRAFT, INSHORE 52 craft/boats

Sub-Saharan Africa

REGIONAL TRENDS

The move towards greater involvement and cooperation in conflict resolution has continued with the adoption by the African Union (AU) of a Common Defence and Security Policy and agreement on the establishment of certain shared military components. However despite these positive signs, HIV/AIDS continues to be a debilitating factor on regional militaries, working against their ability to deliver military capability. Meanwhile, disarmament, demobilisation and retraining (DDR) programmes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) are hampered by continuing violence, in contrast to similar programmes in Angola, that are moving ahead slowly despite lack of funds. Liberia has disarmed an estimated half of the country's combatants, though disarmament in Burundi continues to hamper political stability.

COOPERATION

On 20 January 2004 at the African Union (AU) headquarters in Addis Ababa, African defence ministers adopted a **Common Defence and Security Policy**. This was endorsed by AU leaders in Sirte, Libya, on 28 February. While the summit rejected a Libyan plan to set up a single African army, it did agree to establish the **African Standby Force (ASF)**, a joint military force with peace-building and humanitarian roles, which is intended to be capable of unilateral intervention in the event of 'war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity, as well as serious threats to legitimate order'. Plans are that the ASF will be in a position to deploy about 15,000 troops by 2005, while the main force elements – five regional brigades – are intended to be available to handle 'less complex' peace support operations and intervention operations by 2010. The European Union has pledged €250 million ($310m) towards the setup and initial operation of the ASF, which has started to raise its first brigade, the **East African Standby Brigade (EASBRIG)** – which is to be composed of troops from 13 countries, under the auspices of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). East Africa is also in the process of establishing a regional early-warning system, with a situation room linked to the continental early warning system. Meanwhile, the Southern, Central and North African groupings are still in the early stages of formulating their plans for regional brigades.

PEACEKEEPING

Five of the six **UN peacekeeping missions** authorised in the past year deployed to Africa, and involved a total of over 45,000 troops. Last August the UN Organization Mission in the **Democratic Republic of Congo** (MONUC) took over peacekeeping duties from the Interim Emergency Management Force, based out of Bunia in the east of the country. The MONUC establishment was 10,596 as of 31 July 2004.

In West Africa, the UN enabled a peacekeeping force for **Liberia**. This authorisation followed on from an ECOWAS decision, after a 31 July meeting in Accra, to deploy a vanguard to Liberia on 4 August, in order to assist in stabilisation efforts and facilitate the handover of power by Charles Taylor. On 1 August, the UN authorised a multinational force for Liberia (under Resolution 1497 (2003)), and declared 'its readiness to establish a follow-on United Nations stabilization force to be deployed no later than 1 October 2003. The UN deployment, was authorised to a maximum strength of 15,000 on 19 September, under Resolution 1509 (2003). On 1 October, authority was transferred from ECOWAS forces to the United Nations Mission in Liberia, with many ECOWAS troops remaining to serve in the UN Mission

The African Union also indicated a wish to deploy a force of over 2,000 to **Sudan** in August 2004, adding to the near 300-strong protection force already authorised to protect AU monitors on the ground in Darfur. The first contingent of this protection force, from Rwanda, flew from Kigali on 14 August.

Meanwhile, Khartoum has not been wholly positive about international initiatives to send troops to its western territory.

In February the UN Security Council authorised a full one-year peacekeeping operation for **Cote d'Ivoire** and mandated nearly 7,000 UN personnel to monitor the comprehensive ceasefire agreement that the country's warring parties reached in May 2003. The UN operation began on 4 April 2004. Meanwhile, in March 2004, the first contingent of African Union military observers deployed to the **Comoros** Islands under South African command.

It is hoped that the creation of the AU's ASF brigades will relieve some of the strain on UN troops caused by the increase in African peacekeeping deployments, and especially in less complex peacekeeping operations. However, the operational capability of the AU is likely to be limited in the short term, until its forces are more developed in terms of training and equipment. A wider development emerged from the G8 summit at Sea Island in June 2004, where there was much discussion about how best to strengthen African peacekeeping capabilities. It adopted an 'action plan', committing itself to train 75,000 troops by 2010, focusing particularly on African states, and regional and sub-regional organisations. (See 'African peacekeeping: revival or relapse,' IISS *Strategic Comments*, Volume 10 issue 5, June 2004.) In collaboration, the UN and ECOWAS have proposed the establishment of an international peacekeeping school in Nigeria. Meanwhile, the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Centre was inaugurated in Accra in January 2004. With international funding and staff, the centre expects to have trained 1,000 personnel by the end of its first year in subjects as diverse as police management in peace support operations, the defence of human rights and the establishment of democratic principles and good governance post-conflict, as well as in longer courses in international peace support operations and internal crisis management.

Although there are positive signs of military cooperation in regional conflict resolution, the problem of **HIV/AIDS** is a negative force mitigating against cooperation. 26.6 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are HIV-positive, according to UNAIDS figures released in July 2004. This is almost two-thirds of those infected worldwide. The disease has killed an estimated 25m people on the continent and infects 3m more every year. Although prevalence and other HIV-related trends vary from country to country (of twelve southern African countries, half have a rate below 2% while in the other half the rate exceeds 20%), at least 13 countries have a prevalence above 8%, and it reaches as high as 40% in Botswana. The disease has lowered life expectancy by decades for many countries, especially southern Africa where the prevalence is at least 15%, and UNAIDS estimates that as many as 40–60% of young Africans will succumb if the current trends do not change. Apart from the human tragedy, the negative effect on military capability is critical to the future ability of countries to deploy and operate their military forces effectively. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is 23% in the South African Defence Force. Further, the deployment of troops within Africa has in certain cases also facilitated the transmission of HIV/AIDS: many troops now undergo HIV-prevention training, in tandem with more established military subjects. The US Department of Defense has an HIV/AIDS Prevention Program which operates in 29 sub-Saharan African countries, although funding has declined to $4.2m this year (from $14m in its first year of operation). Recent studies have shown an increased use of condoms by members of the African militaries; meanwhile, testing is offered on some military bases.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Some progress was achieved in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)** when, on 18 February 2004, the UN began to disarm warring factions in the north-eastern Ituri region. The aim was to integrate members of armed groups into the military, under the control of the transitional government. Furthermore, President Joseph Kabila invited armed groups from the region to a meeting in Kinshasa. This concluded, on 17 May, with rebel leaders signing an agreement to disarm and join in peace-building. Under

the agreement, which followed the formal end to the five-year conflict in April, it was agreed that some 200,000 fighters would be demobilised, bringing the strength of the armed forces to between 80–100,000. However, a late May and early June outbreak of violence for control of Bukavu in the South Kivu region showed the scale of the problem still facing UN DDR efforts, and the continued potential for the Kivus to be a location for manipulation by regional and national actors who have so far limited the success of the political transition that was agreed at Sun City in April. Although government forces re-established control, the violence caused an estimated 30,000 refugees to flee to Burundi in mid-June. The incident also heightened DRC–Rwandan tensions, with Kigali accused by Kinshasa of arming militias. Some 8,000 to 12,000 members of Forces Democratiques de Liberations du Rwanda, a Rwandan Hutu group, operating in South Kivu, and Rwanda's resumption of support to Kivu militias in late 2003 emphasises the cross-border nature of Central African conflicts as well as the weakness of border control. One positive sign was the agreement to establish a committee to monitor the DRC–Rwandan peace agreement in the wake of border clashes. The agreement will have to hold if elections scheduled for 2005 are to proceed peacefully, but the 13–14 August 2004 murder of around 150 Tutsi refugees in Burundi, following an incursion by militants from the DRC, raised tensions once more, with Burundi and Rwanda reportedly threatening to engage the group or groups responsible, in the DRC.

Following the Spring 2002 cease-fire in **Angola**, there has been disagreement over the timetable for elections, with the ruling Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) (MPLA) party seeking a delay, to which the União Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) (UNITA) opposition party objects. Conflict resolution measures have continued despite funding shortfalls. The UN has sought to ameliorate this by appealing for $263m to help reconstruction. Early December 2003 also saw the start of a large-scale UN de-mining programme. Meanwhile, the Angolan Demobilization and Reintegration Programme (ADRP), which aims to integrate 105,000 UNITA and 33,000 government troops, encountered funding difficulties. However, pledges by international donors and the World Bank allowed the second phase to begin on 25 March 2004. The government has also created a security agency to exert central control and monitoring over the country's diamond-mining sector in order to limit the potential for more resource-driven conflict. Finally, continued destabilisation resulting from low-intensity conflict in the Cabinda enclave – between the Angolan armed forces (FAA) and the Front of Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC) – prompted the government, in February 2004, to introduce a $375m socio-economic recovery plan for the enclave.

Violence continued in October 2003 in **Liberia**, with skirmishes between supporters of former president Taylor and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL). In February 2004, in the Sinoe region, MODEL looted Liberia's fourth largest rubber plantation. The DDR initiative in Liberia remains problematic as the Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) refused to cooperate shortly after the launch of the campaign on 1 December. Nonetheless, some 8,600 weapons had been surrendered before the process was officially suspended on 15 December. The DDR programme then restarted in April, and 30,975 combatants – out of an estimated total of 53,000 – had been disarmed by 3 June 2004. By 31 July, the UN peacekeeping presence reached a total of 15,174, with the June addition of a Senegalese battalion. In February 2004, UN troops deployed along Liberia's western border with Sierra Leone and at towns between Monrovia and the Sierra Leone border. Meanwhile, the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) increased its numbers along the Liberian border in December 2003, to prevent arms smuggling during the disarmament process. (For background information on the conflict in Liberia, see *The Military Balance 2003•2004*, p. 202.)

After a round of peace talks September 2003, Bujumbura and the country's largest rebel faction, the Conseil national pour la defense de la democratie-Forces pour la defense de la democratie (CNDD-FDD), signed the Pretoria Protocol on Political, Defence and Security Power Sharing in **Burundi** on 8 October.

The peace process was strengthened by the entry of the rebels into the transitional government, and by DDR efforts throughout late 2003 and early 2004. The National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration declared in June that demobilisation would begin in mid-July and take four years to complete. However, the government's draft timetable, published on 29 May, is proving too optimistic by scheduling disarmament for completion in November 2004. Meanwhile, clashes are continuing between government forces and rebels of the FNL-Palipehutu, led by Agathon Rwasa. The UN Security Council voted unanimously, on 21 May, to send 5,500 peacekeepers to monitor the ceasefire and carry out DDR, as well as other activities connected with security-sector reform. Under Resolution 1545 (2004), the UN set up the United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) and took over the peacekeeping mission from African Union forces (the African Mission in Burundi) who had been present in an interim capacity since March 2003.

Sierra Leone began its slow return to relative normality with local elections on 2 May 2004. The UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) peacekeeping force began to reduce forces after this time, from a total of almost 11,500 in February to 9,831 as of 31 July 2004. Despite concerns about cross-border activity and the progress of DDR activities, UN-forces began withdrawing from the north and south of the country in June, and are scheduled to depart from the eastern sector in October, leaving the west in December.

In **Nigeria**, local militants continued to attack oil platforms in offshore waters. Meanwhile, tensions between the Ijaw and Itsekiri communities in the Niger Delta re-emerged in January 2004 and, although this raised fears that a truce negotiated in October 2003 would not last, a peace agreement between the two was signed on 1 June 2004. Further north, Plateau state saw sectarian violence between Christians and Muslims in May, prompting the president to declare a state of emergency in Plateau.

CONTINUING CONFLICT

The situation between **Ethiopia** and **Eritrea** remains deadlocked, with troop movements reported along both sides of the border. Ethiopia has demanded a revision of the ruling on the border by the Eritrea–Ethiopia Border Commission (EEBC) and is particularly unhappy over its ruling that the border town of Badme should be in Eritrean territory. But Eritrea had continued to refuse UN mediation until Ethiopia accepts the ruling (although Asmara signalled on 21 June that it might meet with the UN envoy charged with resolving the dispute, regardless of Ethiopia's position). Concern arose in March that the movement of peacekeepers with the UN Mission to Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) was being restricted north of the Temporary Security Zone set up on the disputed border, although Ethiopia appears to have loosened restrictions in recent months. Further, some signs of progress developed in meetings between military officials from both countries (the Sector Military Coordination Commission on 3 March 2004 and the Military Coordination Commission (MCC) on 15 December 2003, as well as 2 February, 15 March, 10 May, and 5 July 2004) aimed at setting up mechanisms for resolving potential border disputes. In a visit to Eritrea in July 2004, Kofi Annan pressed for a resolution of the border dispute. Noting that the UN was facing increasing draws on its resources, he said that international peacekeepers could not remain on the border indefinitely 'without progress … so I am hopeful that the parties will see it that way and we can settle the situation here and move on.' Meanwhile, although demobilisation of 65,000 Eritrean soldiers began on 1 March 2004, ethnic clashes in western Ethiopia have renewed – especially in the south-western Gabela region. Since December 2003, this region has also seen clashes between rebels of the Oromo Liberation Army and government forces.

In **Sudan**, the conflict in Darfur has escalated, and there have been an estimated 50,000 deaths since fighting began last year. Arab *Janjaweed* militias, supported by the government of Sudan, have attacked villages in a campaign against the ethnic-African Darfur rebels of the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM). In May 2004, the African Union began sending

ceasefire monitors, as part of an 8 April ceasefire agreement. It also authorised a near 300-strong protection force. However, it was not until 9 June that the Ceasefire Commission was established at al-Fashir (in Darfur). An early-July meeting in Addis Ababa then saw the AU agree to increase the number of monitors and deploy the protection force. As noted earlier, the first elements of this force left Kigali on 14 August.

Meanwhile, large-scale population displacement and human rights abuses by the *Janjaweed* resulted in some 200,000 refugees crossing into Chad, leading to a number of border clashes between Sudanese and Chadian forces. These continued throughout the summer of 2004 and effectively terminated Chad's position as a mediator in the conflict. In June the rebels appeared to be gaining control over wider territory, which possibly prompted talks in Paris later in the month. The AU announced that it will host peace talks on 23 August between the Sudanese government, the JEM, and the SLA. However, the success or failure of the peace talks is dependent on the disarmament of the *Janjaweed*, with a possibility of sanctions against Khartoum if the government does comply. Meanwhile, the peace process continues in southern Sudan, with an agreement signed on 5 June between Khartoum and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A). This deal sets out power sharing arrangements, and opens the way for negotiation on a comprehensive final-status settlement. However, concerns continue that the Sudanese offensive in Darfur and resulting instability could derail the peace process.

Southern Sudan also suffered the effects of cross-border actions resulting from the conflict in northern **Uganda**, where the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) appeared to make progress in late 2003 and the beginning of 2004. However, by August 2004, the LRA appeared to be substantially reduced in size and weakened, though it remained mobile and active across southern Sudan and large areas of Uganda (where there are an estimated 1.8 million Internally Displaced Persons). Dissatisfaction with the ability of the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) to protect the countryside was sharpened by an attack on the Barlonyo refugee camp in February 2004. This incident is now under investigation by the International Criminal Court. Uganda carried out *Operation Iron Fist*, which allows the UPDF access to southern Sudan to engage the LRA following a 2002 agreement between Kampala and Khartoum. In July and August 2004, some 360 rebels surrendered, with 120 more being captured, according to press reports. Kampala also extended an amnesty for LRA fighters until November. However, President Musaveni is reported to have said that such surrenders have been due to military pressure, not dialogue 'and to the good treatment we have extended to those who surrender.' But Kampala will have to address DDR efforts to ensure that this positive trend continues: while the head of the amnesty commission has reported a total of 14,000 people who have given up the rebellion, Kampala has only managed to resettle 6,000, due to a lack of financial resources.

EMERGING CONFLICT FACTORS

The distribution of **water** may also be emerging as an issue that will cause heightened regional tension. Under the auspices of the UN-backed **Nile Basin Initiative**, ministers from ten countries bordering the Nile or its primary source, Lake Victoria, met in emergency session in Uganda, in March 2004. The meeting was announced after Tanzania revealed a £16m project to abstract water from the lake for provision to a million peasant families in the country's western region. The move, in contravention of colonial treaties stipulating the use of the Nile's waters, drew immediate displeasure from Egypt and Sudan, the Arab-African countries whose economies depend on the Nile's flow.

Table 5 **Selected Military Exercises, Sub-Saharan Africa, 2003–04**

Country	Exercise Codename	Date	Other Participants	Aim	Remarks
Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger	Trans-Sahel Counter Terrorism Initiative	Throughout 2004	US	Assists participants to 'protect borders and exploit opportunities to detect and deter terrorists by providing basic training and equipment.'	Exercises in February (Mali) and June–July (Chad)
Angola	*Feline* 2004	12–26 Oct	Brazil, Portugal, Sao Tome, Cape Verde	To train multinational force in relief, peacekeeping and SAR ops	Annual ex organised by Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
Benin	*Benin* 2004 (RECAMP IV)	CPX/FTX in Nov/Dec 2004	*Including:* France, UK, Italy, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone	Reinforcement of the Capability of African Nations in Peacekeeping. A French initiative, there have been three previous RECAMP exercise cycles.	'the Sub-region will implement a planning process on a specific theme and scenario with a view to set up and to deploy an African Peace-keeping Force.'
Djibouti	*Hemed*	20–29 Jan	France	To test the ability of the two countries to guarantee the territorial integrity of Djibouti	
Djibouti	–	10–24 Jan	USA	Joint mil trg	
Gambia Senegal	WATC04	Nov 2003	USA	USMC conducting riverine ops with Gambian army and a beach landing with a Senegal Naval cdo coy	
Kenya	*Edged Mallet* 4	9–16 Jan	USA	USMC in joint mil trg to enable Kenyan forces to develop the capacity to face regional/global threats	
Kenya Kenya	- *Edged Mallet*	2–9 Feb 3 Feb -	France USA	Joint naval training USMC in a series of joint mil ex with Kenyan armed forces in the coastal region	

Table 5 **Selected Military Exercises, Sub-Saharan Africa, 2003–04**

Country	Exercise Codename	Date	Other Participants	Aim	Remarks
Morocco	*Neotapon*-04	7–15 June	Spain, Morocco, Germany, Belgium, Canada, Netherlands, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, UK, US	Multi-national tri-service ex	Annual ex organised by the Spanish navy
Morocco	MEDSHARK/ *Majestic Eagle* 2004	11–16 Jul	France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, US	NATO maritime multi-service ex (incl Moroccan forces) to demonstrate NATO's agility	
Nigeria	*Takute Ekpe*	10–15 May	–	National joint service ex in Lagos state practising a bde with naval and air task groups	
South Africa	–	13 Jan	France	Joint naval training ex to test inter-operability of the two navies	
South Africa	*African Shield*	Jan	UK	To establish a joint UK/South African HQ able to command a bigger-than-brigade size African op	
South Africa	MEDFLAG	4–19 July	USA	Humanitarian assistance ex	

Angola Ang

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε108,400

Army 100,000

42 regts/dets/gps (armd and inf – str vary)
16 indep inf bde

EQUIPMENT†

MBT ε200T-54/-55, 50 T-62, 50 T-72, T-80/T-84 (reported)
RECCE 600 BRDM-2
AIFV 250 BMP-1/-2, BMD-3
APC ε170 BTR-60/-80/-152
TOWED ARTY 122mm: 500 D-30; **130mm**: 48 M-46; **152mm**: 4 D-20
SP ARTY 122mm: 2 S1; **152mm**: 4 2S3; **203mm**: 2 S7
ASLT GUNS 100mm: SU-100
MRL 122mm: 50 BM-21, 40 RM-70; **240mm**: some BM-24
MOR 82mm: 250; **120mm**: 500
ATGW AT-3 *Sagger*
RL 73mm: RPG-7
RCL 500: **82mm**: B-10; **106mm:** 100 **107mm**: B-11
AD GUNS 450+: **14.5mm**: ZPU-4; **23mm**: ZU-23-2, 20 ZSU-23-4 SP; **37mm**: M-1939; **57mm**: S-60 towed, 40 ZSU-57-2 SP
SAM 500 SA-7/-14/-16

Navy ε2,400

BASE Luanda (HQ)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7

PATROL, INSHORE 7†
4 *Mandume* Type 31.6m PCI<, 3 *Patrulheiro* PCI< (all non-op)
plus 1 amph spt ship

COASTAL DEFENCE†

SS-C-l *Sepal* at Luanda (non-op)

Air Force/Air Defence 6,000

90†cbt ac, 16 armed hel
FGA 30 MiG-23, 15 Su-22, 4 Su-24, 10 Su-25, 2 Su-27
FTR 20 MiG-21 MF/bis
CCT/RECCE 9* PC-7/9
MR 1 F-27MPA, 7 C-212
ATTACK HEL 14 Mi-24/35, 2 SA-342 (HOT)
TPT 4 An-26, 2 C-212, 4 PC-6B, 1 I1-62, 2 An-32, 2 C-130, 8 An-12 and 1 Il-76
HEL 8 AS-565, 2 Bell 212, 25 Mi-8/17, 10 IAR-316 (incl trg), 6 L-29
TRG 6 EMB-212 *Tucano*
AD 5 SAM bn, 10 bty with 40 SA-2, 12 SA-3, 25 SA-6, 15 SA-8, 20 SA-9, 10 SA-13 (mostly unserviceable)
MISSILES
ASM HOT, AT-2 *Swatter*, AS-9 *Kyle*
AAM AA-2 *Atoll*, AA-6 *Acrid*, AA-7 *Apex*, AA-8 *Aphid*

Paramilitary 10,000

RAPID-REACTION POLICE 10,000

Opposition

FRENTE DE LIBERTACÃO DO ENCLAVE DE CABINDA (FLEC) ε600 (claims 5,000)
Small arms only

Benin Bn

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε4,550
Terms of service conscription (selective), 18 months

Army 4,300

3 inf, 1 AB/cdo, 1 engr bn, 1 armd sqn, 1 arty bty

EQUIPMENT

LT TK 18 PT-76 (op status uncertain)
RECCE 7 M-8, 14 BRDM-2, 10 VBL
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 4 M-101, 12 L-118
MOR 81mm
RL 73mm: RPG-7; **89mm**: LRAC

Navy† ε100

BASE Cotonou

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 1

PATROL, INSHORE 1
1 *Patriote* PFI (Fr 38m)<

Air Force† 150

no cbt ac
AC 2 An-26, 2 C-47, 1 *Commander* 500B, 2 Do-128, 1 Boeing 707-320 (VIP), 1 F-28 (VIP), 1 DHC-6, 3 HS-748
HEL 2 AS-350B, 1 SE-3130

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 310 incl 9 obs
DROC (MONUC): 24 incl 23 obs
ETHIOPIA/ERITREA (UNMEE): 2
HAITI (MINUSTAH): 3 **LIBERIA** (UNMIL):267 incl 3 obs

Paramilitary 2,500

GENDARMERIE 2,500
4 mobile coy

Botswana Btwa

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 9,000

Army 8,500 (to be 10,000)

1 armd bde(-), 2 inf bde (4 inf bn, 1 armd recce, 2 AD arty, 1 engr regt, 1 cdo unit), 1 arty bde, 1 AD bde(-)

EQUIPMENT

LT TK 30 *Scorpion* (incl variants), ε30 SK-105 *Kuerassier*
RECCE 12 V-150 *Commando* (some with **90mm** gun), RAM-V
APC 20 BTR-60, 6 *Spartan*, ε8 RAM-V-2, 7 Piranha III
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 12 L-118, 6 Model 56 pack; **155mm**: 12 Soltam
MOR 81mm: 10; **120mm**: 6 M-43
ATGW 6 TOW (some SP on V-150)
RL 73mm: RPG-7
RCL 84mm: 30 *Carl Gustav*
AD GUNS 20mm: 7 M-167
SAM 12 SA-7, 10 SA-16, 5 *Javelin*

Air Wing 500

31 cbt ac, no armed hel
FTR/FGA 1 sqn with 10 F-5A, 5 F-5D
TPT 2 sqn with 2 CN-235, 5 Cessna 0-2, 1 Beech King Air 200 (VIP), 3 C-130B, 2 CN-212, 1 *Gulfstream* IV, 10* BN-2 *Defender*
TRG 1 sqn with 6* PC-7
HEL 1 sqn with 8 AS-350B, 1 Bell 412, 5 Bell 412SP, 1 Bell 412EP (VIP)

Paramilitary 1,500

POLICE MOBILE UNIT 1,500
(org in territorial coy)

Burkina Faso BF

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 10,800
(incl *Gendarmerie*)

Army 6,400

3 Mil Regions • 5 inf 'regt': HQ, 3 'bn' (each 1 coy of 5 pl) • 1 AB 'regt': HQ, 1 'bn', 2 coy • 1 tk 'bn': 2 pl • 1 arty 'bn': 2 tp • 1 engr 'bn'

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 15 AML-60/-90, 24 EE-9 *Cascavel*, 8 M-8, 2 M-20, 30 *Ferret*
APC 13 M-3
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 8 M-101; **122mm**: 6
MRL 107mm: ε4 PRC Type-63
MOR 81mm: Brandt
RL 89mm: LRAC, M-20
RCL 75mm: PRC Type-52; **84mm**: *Carl Gustav*
AD GUNS 14.5mm: 30 ZPU; **20mm**: 12 TCM-20
SAM SA-7

Air Force 200

5 cbt ac, no armed hel
TPT 1 Beech *Super King*, 1 *Commander* 500B, 1 HS-748,
1 N-262, 1 Boeing 727 (VIP)
LIAISON 2 Cessna 150/172, 1 SA-316B, 1 AS-350, 3 Mi-8/17
TRG 5* SF-260W/WL

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 1
DROC (MONUC): 12 obs

Paramilitary

GENDARMERIE 4,200

SECURITY COMPANY (CRG) 250

PEOPLE'S MILITIA (R) 45,000 trained

Burundi Bu

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 50,500 (to reduce by 14,000)
(incl *Gendarmerie*)
In line with the Pretoria Peace Accord signed in October 2003 rebels from the FDD and government forces are now being integrated into a new National Defence Force.

Army 45,000

7 inf bn • 2 lt armd 'bn' (sqn), 1 arty bn • 1 engr bn • some indep inf coy • 1 AD bn

RESERVES

10 bn (reported)

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 85 incl 18 AML (6-60, 12-90), 7 Shorland, 30 BRDM-2
APC 9 Panhard M-3, 20 BTR-40, 6 *Walid*, 12 RG-31 *Nyala*
TOWED ARTY 122mm: 18 D-30
MRL 122mm: 12 BM-21
MOR ε90+ incl **82mm**: 15 M-43; **120mm**
ATGW *Milan* (reported)
RL 83mm: *Blindicide*
RCL 75mm: 60 PRC Type-52
AD GUNS some 150: **14.5mm**: 15 ZPU-4; **23mm**: ZU-23; **37mm**: Type-54
SAM ε30 SA-7
AIR WING (200)
2 cbt ac, 2 armed hel
TRG 2* SF-260W/TP
TPT 2 DC-3
HEL 2* Mi-24, 3 SA-316B, 2 Mi-8

Paramilitary

GENDARMERIE ε5,500 (incl ε50 Marine Police): 16 territorial districts
BASE Bujumbura
3 *Huchan* (PRC Type 026) PHT† plus 1 LCT, 1 spt, 4 boats

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF STATE SECURITY ε1,000

LOCAL DEFENCE MILITIA ε30,000

Opposition

FORCES POUR LA DÉFENSE DE LA DEMOCRATIE (FDD)
up to 20,000 reported

FORCES FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION (FNL)
ε2–3,000

Foreign Forces

UN (ONUB): 5,650 tps authorised incl 200 obs from **RSA** (1,083), **Eth** (855), **Moz** (227), **Pak** (227)

Cameroon Crn

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε23,100
(incl *Gendarmerie*)

Army 12,500

3 Mil Regions each 1 inf bn under comd, Presidential Guard bn, 1 armd recce bn, 1 AB/cdo bn, 1 arty bn (5 bty), 6 inf bn (1 trg), 1 AA bn (6 bty), 1 engr bn

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 6 AMX-10RC, 31 AML-90, 8 M-8, 15 *Ferret*, 8 V-150 *Commando* (**20mm** gun), 5 VBL
AIFV 14 V-150 *Commando* (**90mm** gun)
APC 21 V-150 *Commando*, 12 M-3 half-track
TOWED ARTY 75mm: 6 M-116 pack; **105mm**: 20 M-101; **130mm**: 12 Type-59, 12 Gun 82 (reported); **155mm**: 8 I1
MRL 122mm: 20 BM-21
MOR 81mm (some SP); **120mm**: 16 Brandt
ATGW 25 *Milan*, 24 TOW (on jeeps)
RL 89mm: LRAC
RCL 57mm: 13 PRC Type-52; **106mm**: 40 M-40A2
AD GUNS 14.5mm: 18 PRC Type-58; **35mm**: 18 GDF-002; 3**7mm**: 18 PRC Type-63

Navy ε1,300

BASES Douala (HQ), Limbe, Kribi

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11

PATROL, COASTAL 2
1 *Bakassi* (Fr P-48) PCC, 1 *L'Audacieux* (Fr P-48) PCC
PATROL, INSHORE 9
1 *Quartier* PCI<
2 x Yunnan class 30ft Amphibious Landing Craft
2 x Rodman 101 PBs
4 x Rodman 46 PBs
PATROL, RIVERINE craft only
6 US *Swift*-38†, 6 *Simonneau*† (only 2 Swift vessels are op)

Air Force 300

15 cbt ac, 7 armed hel
1 composite sqn, 1 Presidential Fleet
FGA 4† *Alpha Jet*, 5 CM-170, 6 MB-326K
MR 2 Do-128D-6
ATTACK HEL 3 Mi-24, 4 SA-342L (with HOT)
TPT ac 3 C-130H/-H-30, 1 DHC-4, 4 DHC-5D, 1 IAI-201, 2 PA-23, 1 *Gulfstream* III, 1 Do-128, 1 Boeing 707 **hel** 3 Bell 206, 3 SE-3130, 1 SA-318, 3 SA-319, 1 AS-332, 1 SA-365

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
DROC (MONUC): 5 incl 4 obs

Paramilitary

GENDARMERIE 9,000
3 regional gp; about 6 US *Swift*-38 (see Navy)

Cape Verde CV

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε1,200
Terms of service conscription (selective)

Army 1,000

2 inf bn gp

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 10 BRDM-2
TOWED ARTY 75mm: 12; **76mm**: 12
MOR 82mm: 12; **120mm**: 6 M-1943
RL 73mm: RPG-7; **89mm**: 3.5in
AD GUNS 14.5mm: 18 ZPU-1; **23mm**: 12 ZU-23
SAM 50 SA-7

Coast Guard ε100

PATROL, COASTAL AND INSHORE
1 *Kondor* I PCC
1 *Zhuk* PCI<†, 1 *Espadarte* PCI<

Air Force under 100

no cbt ac
MR 1 Do-228

Central African Republic CAR

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε2,550
(incl *Gendarmerie*)
Terms of service conscription (selective), 2 years; reserve obligation thereafter, term n.k.

Army ε1,400

1 territorial defence regt (bn) • 1 combined arms regt (1 mech, 1 inf bn) • 1 spt/HQ regt

EQUIPMENT†

MBT 3 T-55
RECCE 8 *Ferret*
APC 4 BTR-152, some 10 VAB, 25+ ACMAT
MOR 81mm; **120mm**: 12 M-1943
RL 73mm: RPG-7; **89mm**: LRAC
RCL 106mm: 14 M-40
RIVER PATROL CRAFT 9<

Air Force 150

no cbt ac, no armed hel
TPT 1 Cessna 337, 1 *Mystère Falcon* 20, 1 *Caravelle*
LIAISON 6 AL-60, 6 MH-1521
HEL 1 AS-350, 1 SE-3130

Paramilitary

GENDARMERIE ε1,000
3 regional legions, 8 'bde'

Foreign Forces

Economic and Monetary Community of Central African States (CEMAC): 380 incl R (120), Cha (120), Gbn (140)
France: 200

Chad Cha

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε30,350
(incl Republican Guard)
Terms of service conscription authorised

Army ε25,000

(being re-organised)
7 Mil Regions
1 armd, 7 inf, 1 arty, 1 engr bn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 60 T-55
RECCE ε100 BRDM-2, 4 ERC-90, some 50 AML-60/-90, 9 V-150 with **90mm**
APC 20 EE-9 *Cascavel*, ε20 BTR-60
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 5 M-2
MOR 81mm; **120mm**: AM-50
ATGW *Milan*, *Eryx*
RL 73mm: RPG-7; **89mm**: LRAC
RCL 106mm: M-40A1; **112mm**: APILAS
AD GUNS 14.5mm: ZPU-1/-2/-4; **23mm**: ZU-23

Air Force 350

2 cbt ac, 2 armed hel
ARMED HEL 2 Mi-25V
TPT ac 2 C-130, 1 An-26 **hel** 2 SA-316*, 2 Mi-17
LIAISON 2 PC-6B, 5 Reims-Cessna FTB 337
TRG 2* PC-7

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 3 obs
CAR (CEMAC): 120

Paramilitary 4,500 active

REPUBLICAN GUARD 5,000

GENDARMERIE 4,500

Opposition

NATIONAL RESISTANCE ARMY str n.k.

MOVEMENT FOR DEMOCRACY AND JUSTICE IN CHAD (MDJT) str n.k.

Foreign Forces

FRANCE 950: 2 inf coy; 1 ERC-90 recce sqn(-); 3 C-160, 1 C-135, 3 F-ICT, 2 F-ICR, 3 SA-330 hel

Congo RC

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε10,000

Army 8,000

2 armd bn • 2 inf bn gp (each with lt tk tp, 76mm gun bty) • 1 inf bn • 1 arty gp (how, MRL) • 1 engr bn • 1 AB/cdo bn

EQUIPMENT†

MBT 25 T-54/-55, 15 PRC Type-59 (some T-34 in store)
LT TK 10 PRC Type-62, 3 PT-76
RECCE 25 BRDM-1/-2
APC M-3, 50 BTR (30 -60, 20 -152), 18 *Mamba*
TOWED ARTY 76mm: M-1942; **100mm**: 10 M-1944; **122mm**: 10 D-30; **130mm**: 5 M-46; **152mm**: some D-20
SP ARTY 122mm: 3 2S1
MRL 122mm: 10 BM-21; **140mm**: BM-14-16
MOR 82mm; **120mm**: 28 M-43
RL 73mm: RPG-7
RCL 57mm: M-18
ATK GUNS 57mm: 5 M-1943
AD GUNS 14.5mm: ZPU-2/-4; **23mm**: ZSU-23-4 SP; **37mm**: 28 M-1939; **57mm**: S-60; **100mm**: KS-19

Navy† ε800

BASE Pointe Noire

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 3†

PATROL, INSHORE 3†
3 FSU *Zhuk* PFI< (all non-op) plus riverine boats

Air Force† 1,200

12 cbt ac, no armed hel
FGA 12 MiG-21
TPT 5 An-24, 1 An-26, 1 Boeing 727, 1 N-2501
TRG 4 L-39
HEL 2 SA-316, 2 SA-318, 1 SA-365, 2 Mi-8
MISSILES
AAM AA-2 *Atoll*

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
CAR (CEMAC): 120

Paramilitary 2,000 active

GENDARMERIE 2,000
20 coy

PRESIDENTIAL GUARD
1 bn

Côte D'Ivoire CI

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε17,050
(incl Presidential Guard, *Gendarmerie*)
Terms of service conscription (selective), 18 months

RESERVES 10,000

Army 6,500

4 Mil Regions • 1 armd, 3 inf, 1 arty bn • 1 AB gp, 1 AAA, 1 engr coy

EQUIPMENT

MBT 10 T-55
LT TK 5 AMX-13
AIFV 10 BMP-1/-2
RECCE 6 ERC-90 *Sagaie*, 15 AML-60/-90, 10 *Mamba*
APC 12 M-3, 13 VAB
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 4 M-1950, **122mm**: (reported)
MOR 81mm; **120mm**: 16 AM-50
ATGW AT-5 *Spandrel* (reported), AT-14 *Kornet* (reported)
RL 73mm: RPG-7; **89mm**: LRAC
RCL 106mm: ε12 M-40A1
AD GUNS 20mm: 16, incl 6 M-3 VDA SP; **23mm**: ZU-23-2; **40mm**: 5 L/60
SAM SA-7 (reported)

Navy ε900

BASE Locodjo (Abidjan)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 2

PATROL, COASTAL 2
2 *L'Ardent* (Fr *Patra*) PCC†

AMPHIBIOUS 1

1 *L'Eléphant* (Fr *Batral*) LST, capacity 140 tps, 7 tk, hel deck, plus some 8 craft†

Air Force 700

9† cbt ac, 8 armed hel
FGA 5† *Alpha Jet*, 2 BAC-167 *Strikemaster*
FTR 2 MiG-23 MLD
TPT 1 hel sqn with 1 SA-319, 1 SA-330, 2 SA 365C
ARMED HEL 3 Mi-24, 5 Mi-2
PRESIDENTIAL FLT ac 1 F-28, 1 *Gulfstream* IV, 3 Fokker 100 **hel** 2 IAR-330L
TRG 4 Beech F-33C, 2 Reims Cessna 150H
LIAISON 1 Cessna 421, 1 *Super King Air* 200

Paramilitary

PRESIDENTIAL GUARD 1,350

GENDARMERIE 7,600
VAB APC, 4 patrol boats

MILITIA 1,500

Opposition

MOVEMENT FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE
GREATER WEST IVORIAN POPULAR MOVEMENT

PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT OF COTE D'IVOIRE

Foreign Forces

FRANCE: 3,800
UN (UNOCI): 121 obs and 2,915 tps from 35 countries

Democratic Republic of Congo DROC

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε64,800

Army ε60,000

some 30 inf, 1 Presidential Guard bde
1 mech inf bde, 1 cdo bde (reported)

EQUIPMENT†

MBT 30 PRC Type-59 (being refurbished), some 40 PRC Type-62
RECCE some 40 AML-60/-90
APC M-113, YW-531, Panhard M-3, some *Casspir*, *Wolf* Turbo 2, *Fahd*
TOWED ARTY 100+: **75mm**: M-116 pack; **85mm**: Type-56; **122mm**: M-1938/D-30, Type-60; **130mm**: Type-59
MRL ε30: **107mm**: Type 63; **122mm**: BM-21
MOR 81mm; **107mm**: M-30; **120mm**: Brandt
RCL 57mm: M-18; **75mm**: M-20; **106mm**: M-40A1
AD GUNS ε50: **14.5mm**: ZPU-4; **37mm**: M-1939/ Type; **40mm**: L/60
SAM SA-7

Navy ε1,800

BASES Coastal Matadi **River** Kinshasa, Boma **Lake Tanganyika** (3 boats)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 2†
PATROL, COASTAL/INSHORE 2
2 *Swiftships* PCI<, plus about 6 armed boats (most non-op) (much of the navy is non-op)

Air Force ε3,000

ac 4 Su-25, 2 MiG-23 **hel** 6 Mi-24, 1 Mi-26, some Mi-8

Paramilitary

NATIONAL POLICE incl Rapid Intervention Police (National and Provincial forces)

PEOPLE'S DEFENCE FORCE

Opposition

THE RALLY FOR CONGOLESE DEMOCRACY
ε36,000; split into two factions:
a. **Congolese Rally for Democracy – Liberation Movement** (RCD–ML) ε6,000
b. **Congolese Rally for Democracy – Goma** (RCD–Goma) ε30,000

MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE CONGO (MLC) ε20,000

Foreign Forces

UN (MONUC): 564 obs and 10,012 tps from 47 countries

Djibouti Dj

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε9,850
(incl *Gendarmerie*)

Army ε8,000

3 Comd (North, Central, South) • 1 inf bn, incl mor, ATK pl • 1 arty bty • 1 armd sqn • 2 border cdo bn • 1 AB coy • 1 spt bn

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 15 VBL, 4 AML-60†
APC 12 BTR-60 (op status uncertain)
TOWED ARTY 122mm: 6 D-30
MOR 81mm: 25; **120mm**: 20 Brandt
RL 73mm: RPG-7; **89mm**: LRAC
RCL 106mm: 16 M-40A1
AD GUNS 20mm: 5 M-693 SP; **23mm**: 5 ZU-23; **40mm**: 5 L/70

Navy ε200

BASE Djibouti
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7
PATROL CRAFT, INSHORE 7
5 *Sawari* PCI<, 2 *Moussa Ali* PCI<, plus boats

Air Force 250

no cbt ac or armed hel
TPT 2 L-410 UVP, 1 An-28, 1 Cessna U206G, 1 Cessna 208, 1 Cessna 402 (in store)
HEL 1 Mi-8, 1 Mi-17, 1 AS-355F (plus 1 in store)

Paramilitary ε2,500 active

GENDARMERIE (Ministry of Defence) 1,400
1 bn, 1 patrol boat

NATIONAL SECURITY FORCE (Ministry of Interior) ε2,500

Foreign Forces

FRANCE 2,850: incl 2 inf coy, 2 recce sqn, 26 ERC90 recce, 6 155mm arty, 16 AA arty, 3 amph craft: 1 sqn: **ac** 8 *Mirage* 2000, 1 C-160 **hel** 7 SA-330, 1 AS-555, 3 SA-342, 1 SA-319
GERMANY (OP ENDURING FREEDOM)

Equatorial Guinea EG

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 1,320

Army 1,100

3 inf bn

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 6 BRDM-2
APC 10 BTR-152

Navy† 120

BASES Malabo (Santa Isabel), Bata
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 2
PATROL CRAFT, INSHORE 2 PCI<†

Air Force 100

no cbt ac or armed hel
TPT ac 1 Yak-40, 3 C-212, 1 Cessna-337 **hel** 2 SA-316

Paramilitary

GUARDIA CIVIL
2 coy

COAST GUARD
1 PCI<

Eritrea Er

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε201,750
Terms of service 16 months (4 month mil trg)

RESERVES ε120,000 (reported)
Total holdings of army assets n.k.

Army ε200,000

4 Corps
20 inf (incl 1 reserve), 1 cdo div, 1 mech bde

EQUIPMENT

MBT 150 T-54/-55
RECCE 40 BRDM-1/-2
AIFV/APC 40: BMP-1, BTR-60
TOWED ARTY 100: **85mm**: D-44; **122mm**: D-30; **130mm**: 10 M-46
SP ARTY 25: **122mm**: 12 2S1; **152mm**: 2S5
MRL 122mm: 35 BM-21
MOR 100+: **120mm**; **160mm**
RL 73mm: RPG-7
ATGW 200: AT-3 *Sagger*, AT-*Spandrel*
AD GUNS 70+ incl **23mm**: ZU-23, ZSU-23-4
SAM SA-7

Navy 1,400

BASES Massawa (HQ), Assab, Dahlak

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8
MISSILE CRAFT 1
1 *Osa* II PFM with 4 SS-N-2B *Styx* SSM (non-op)
PATROL, INSHORE 7
4 *Super Dvora* PFI<, 3 *Swiftships* PCI

AMPHIBIOUS 1
1 *Chamo* LST (Ministry of Transport)
plus 2 *Soviet* LCU†

Air Force ε350

18† cbt ac, some armed hel
Current types and numbers are assessed as follows:
FTR/FGA 4† MiG-23, 3† MiG-21, 6 MiG-29 (1-UB), 1 Su-27
TPT 3 Y-12(II), 1 IAI-1125
TRG 6 L-90 *Redigo*, 4* MB-339CE
HEL 4 Mi-8/-17, 1 Mi-24-4

Opposition

ALLIANCE OF ERITREAN NATIONAL FORCES (AENF)
str ε3,000 incl **Eritrean Liberation Front of Abdullah Idris (ELF-AI)** and **Eritrean Liberation Front – National Congress (ELF–NC)** str n.k.

AFAR RED SEA FRONT str n.k.

Foreign Forces

UN (UNMEE): 218 obs and 3,788 tps from 44 countries

Ethiopia Eth

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 182,500

Army 180,000

Re-org to consist of 3 Mil Regions each with corps HQ (each corps 2 divs, 1 reinforced mech bde); strategic reserve div of 6 bde will be located at Addis Ababa.
MBT 250+: T-54/-55, T-62
RECCE/AIFV/APC ε400, incl BRDM, BMP, BTR-60/-152
TOWED ARTY ε400: **76mm**: ZIS-3; **85mm**: D-44; **122mm**: D-30/M-30; **130mm**: M-46
SP ARTY 122mm: 2S1; **152mm**: 10 2S19
MRL ε50 BM-21
MOR 81mm: M-1/M-29; **82mm**: M-1937; **120mm**: M-1944
ATGW AT-3 *Sagger*
RCL 82mm: B-10; **107mm**: B-11
AD GUNS 23mm: ZU-23, ZSU-23-4 SP; **37mm**: M-1939; **57mm**: S-60
SAM ε370: SA-2, SA-3, SA-7

Air Force ε2,500

48 cbt ac, 25 armed hel
FGA 25 MiG-21MF, 13 MiG-23BN, 4 Su-25 (2 -25T, 2 -25UB), 6 Su-27
TPT 4 C-130B, 10 An-12, 6 DH-6, 1 Yak-40 (VIP), 2 Y-12
TRG 12 L-39, 4 SF-260
ATTACK HEL 25 Mi-24
TPT HEL 12 Mi-8/17

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
BURUNDI (ONUB): 855
LIBERIA (UNMIL): 1,720 incl 17 obs

Opposition

THE UNITED LIBERATION FORCES OF OROMIA str n.k.
An alliance of six groups

OGADEN NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT str n.k.

Foreign Forces

UN (UNMEE): 218 obs and 3,788 tps from 44 countries

Gabon Gbn

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε4,700

Army 3,200

Presidential Guard bn gp (1 recce/armd, 3 inf coy, arty, AA bty), under direct presidential control
8 inf, 1 AB/cdo, 1 engr coy

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 14 EE-9 *Cascavel*, 24 AML-60/-90, 6 ERC-90 *Sagaie*, 12 EE-3 *Jararaca*, 14 VBL
AIFV 12 EE-11 *Urutu* with **20mm** gun
APC 9 V-150 *Commando*, Panhard M-3, 12 VXB-170
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 4 M-101
MRL 140mm: 8 *Teruel*
MORS 81mm: 35; **120mm**: 4 Brandt
ATGW 4 *Milan*
RL 89mm: LRAC
RCL 106mm: M40A1
AD GUNS 20mm: 4 ERC-20 SP; **23mm**: 24 ZU-23-2; **37mm**: 10 M-1939; **40mm**: 3 L/70

Navy ε500

BASE Port Gentil (HQ)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 2

PATROL, COASTAL 2 *General Ba'Oumar* (Fr P-400) PCC

Amphibious 1

1 *President Omar Bongo* (Fr *Batral*) LST, capacity 140 tps, 7 tk; plus craft 1 LCM

Air Force 1,000

10 cbt ac, 5 armed hel
FGA 9 *Mirage* 5 (2 -G, 4 -GII, 3 -DG)
MR 1* EMB-111
TPT 1 C-130H, 3 L-100-30, 1 EMB-110, 2 YS-11A, 1 CN-235
HEL 5 SA-342*, 3 SA-330C/-H, 3 SA-316/-319, 2 AB-412

PRESIDENTIAL GUARD
CCT 4 CM-170, 3 T-34
TPT ac 1 ATR-42F, 1 EMB-110, 1 *Falcon* 900 **hel** 1 AS-332

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

CAR (CEMAC): 140

Paramilitary 2,000

GENDARMERIE 2,000

3 'bde', 11 coy, 2 armd sqn, air unit with 1 AS-355, 2 AS-350

Foreign Forces

FRANCE 800: 1 mne inf bn, 1 ERC-90 recce platoon
ac 2 C-160 **hel** 1 AS-555, 4 AS-532

The Gambia Gam

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 800

Gambian National Army 800

2 inf bn • Presidential Guard coy • 1 engr sqn

MARINE UNIT (about 70)

BASE Banjul

PATROL CRAFT, INSHORE 3

3 PCI<, boats

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 4 incl 3 obs
ETHIOPIA/ERITREA (UNMEE): 6 incl 4 obs
LIBERIA (UNMIL): 155 incl 4 obs
SIERRA LEONE (UNAMSIL): 15 obs

Ghana Gha

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 7,000

Army 5,000

2 Comd HQ • 2 bde (6 inf bn (incl 1 UNIFIL, 1 ECOMOG), spt unit) • 1 Presidential Guard, 1 trg bn • 1 recce regt (3 sqn) • 1 arty 'regt' (1 arty, 2 mor bty) • 2 AB/ SF coy • 1 fd engr regt (bn)

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 3 EE-9 *Cascavel*
AIFV 50 MOWAG *Piranha*
TOWED ARTY 122mm: 6 D-30
MOR 81mm: 50; **120mm**: 28 Tampella
RCL 84mm: 50 *Carl Gustav*
AD GUNS 14.5mm: 4 ZPU-2, ZPU-4;
23mm: 4 ZU-23-2
SAM SA-7

Navy 1,000

COMMANDS Western and **Eastern**
BASES Sekondi (HQ Western), Tema (HQ Eastern)
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 6
PATROL, COASTAL 6
2 *Achimota* (Ge Lürssen 57m) PFC
2 *Dzata* (Ge Lürssen 45m) PCC
2 *Anzole* (US) PCC

Air Force 1,000

19 cbt ac, no armed hel
TPT 5 Fokker (4 F-27, 1 F-28 (VIP)); 1 C-212, 6 *Skyvan*, 1 *Gulfstream*
HEL 4 AB-212 (1 VIP, 3 utl), 2 Mi-2, 4 SA-319
TRG 12* L-29, 2* L-39, 2* MB 339F, 3* MB-326K

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 354 incl 6 obs **DROC** (MONUC): 486 incl 22 obs **ETHIOPIA/ERITREA** (UNMEE): 18 incl 12 obs **LEBANON** (UNIFIL): 654; 1 inf bn **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 836 incl 6 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 793 incl 7 obs **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 18 incl 11 obs

Guinea Gui

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 9,700
(perhaps 7,500 conscripts)
Terms of service conscription, 2 years

Army 8,500

1 armd bn • 5 inf bn • 1 cdo bn • 1 ranger bn • 1 arty bn • 1 engr bn • 1 AD bn • 1 SF bn

EQUIPMENT†

MBT 30 T-34, 8 T-54
LT TK 15 PT-76
RECCE 25 BRDM-1/-2, 2 AML-90
APC 40 BTR (16 -40, 10 -50, 8 -60, 6 -152)
TOWED ARTY 76mm: 8 M-1942; **85mm**: 6 D-44; **122mm**: 12 M-1931/37
MOR 82mm: M-43; **120mm**: 20 M-1938/43
ATGW AT-3 *Sagger*
RL 73mm: RPG-7
RCL 82mm: B-10
ATK GUNS 57mm: M-1943
AD GUNS 30mm: twin M-53; **37mm**: 8 M-1939; **57mm**: 12 S-60, PRC Type-59; **100mm**: 4 KS-19
SAM SA-7

Navy† 400

BASES Conakry, Kakanda

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 2†
PATROL, INSHORE 2†
2 US *Swiftships* 77 PCI<

Air Force† 800

8 cbt ac, no armed hel
FGA 4 MiG-17F, 4 MiG-21
TPT 4 An-14, 1 An-24
TRG 2 MiG-15UTI
HEL 1 IAR-330, 1 Mi-8, 1 SA-316B, 1 SA-330, 1 SA-342K

MISSILES

AAM AA-2 *Atoll*

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

SIERRA LEONE (UNAMSIL): 13 incl 12 obs
WESTERN SAHARA (MINURSO): 5 obs

Paramilitary 2,600 active

GENDARMERIE 1,000

REPUBLICAN GUARD 1,600

PEOPLE'S MILITIA 7,000

Opposition

MOVEMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC FORCES OF GUINEA ε1,800

Guinea-Bissau GuB

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε9,250 (all services, incl *Gendarmerie*, form part of the armed forces)

Terms of service conscription (selective)

As a result of the 1998 revolt by dissident army tps, manpower and eqpt totals should be treated with caution.

Army 6,800

1 armd 'bn' (sqn) • 5 inf, 1 arty bn • 1 recce, 1 engr coy

EQUIPMENT†

MBT 10 T-34
LT TK 15 PT-76
RECCE 10 BRDM-2
APC 35 BTR-40/-60/-152, 20 PRC Type-56
TOWED ARTY 85mm: 8 D-44; **122mm**: 18 M-1938/D-30
MOR 82mm: M-43; **120mm**: 8 M-1943
RL 89mm: M-20
RCL 75mm: PRC Type-52; **82mm**: B-10
AD GUNS 23mm: 18 ZU-23; **37mm**: 6 M-1939; **57mm**: 10 S-60
SAM SA-7

Navy ε350

BASE Bissau

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 3

PATROL, INSHORE 3
2 *Alfeite* PCI<, 1 PCI<

Air Force 100

3 cbt ac, no armed hel
FTR/FGA 3 MiG-17
HEL 1 SA-318, 2 SA-319

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

LIBERIA (UNMIL): 650

Paramilitary

GENDARMERIE 2,000

Kenya Kya

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 24,120
(incl HQ staff)

Army 20,000

1 armd bde (3 armd bn) • 2 inf bde (1 with 2, 1 with 3 inf bn) • 1 indep inf bn • 1 arty bde (2 bn) • 1 AD arty bn • 1 engr bde (2 bn) • 1 AB bn • 1 indep air cav bn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 78 Vickers Mk 3
RECCE 72 AML-60/-90, 12 *Ferret*, 8 Shorland
APC 52 UR-416, 10 Panhard M-3 (in store)
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 40 lt, 8 pack
MOR 81mm: 50; **120mm**: 12 Brandt
ATGW 40 *Milan*, 14 *Swingfire*
RCL 84mm: 80 *Carl Gustav*
AD GUNS 20mm: ε70 TCM-20, 11 Oerlikon; **40mm**: 13 L/70

Navy 1,620 (incl 120 marines)

BASE Mombasa

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4

MISSILE CRAFT 2
2 *Nyayo* (UK Vosper 57m) PFM with 4 *Ottomat* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun

PATROL, OFFSHORE 2
2 *Shujaa* PCO with 1 x 76mm gun

AMPHIBIOUS craft only
2 *Galana* LCM

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 1
1 AT

Air Force 2,500

29† cbt ac, 34† armed hel

FGA 9 F-5E/F
TPT 7 DHC-5D, 12 Y-12 (II), 1 PA-31, 3 DHC-8, 1 Fokker 70 (VIP) (6 Do-28D-2 in store)
ATTACK HEL 11 Hughes 500MD (with TOW), 8 Hughes 500ME, 15 Hughes 500M
TPT HEL 9 IAR-330, 3 SA-330, 5 Mi-17
TRG some 5 *Bulldog* 103/127, 8* *Hawk* Mk 52, 12* *Tucano*, **hel** 2 Hughes 500D

MISSILES

ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*, TOW
AAM AIM-9 *Sidewinder*

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 7 incl 3 obs
DROC (MONUC): 43 incl 28 obs **ETHIOPIA/ ERITREA** (UNMEE): 694 incl 11 obs
LIBERIA (UNMIL): 7 incl 3 obs
SIERRA LEONE (UNAMSIL): 1,015 incl 11 obs
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO (UNMIK): 1 obs
WESTERN SAHARA (MINURSO): 10 obs

Paramilitary 5,000

POLICE GENERAL SERVICE UNIT 5,000
AIR WING ac 7 Cessna lt **hel** 3 Bell (1 206L, 2 47G)
POLICE NAVAL SQN/CUSTOMS about 5 PCI< (2 Lake Victoria), some 12 boats

Foreign Forces

GERMANY (OP ENDURING FREEDOM) 150
UK Army 20

Lesotho Ls

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε2,000

Army ε2,000

7 inf coy • 1 recce coy, 1 arty bty(-), 1 spt coy (with 81mm mor) • 1 air sqn

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 10 Il *Ramta*, 8 Shorland, 4 AML-90
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 2
MOR 81mm: 10
RCL 106mm: 6 M-40

AIR WING (110)

AC 2 C-212-300, 1 C-212-400 (tpt, VIP tpt, casevac), 1 GA-8 Airvan
HEL 2 Bell 412 SP, 1 Bell 412EP (tpt, VIP tpt, SAR), 1 Bo-105 LSA-3 (tpt/trg)

Liberia Lb

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε11–15,000 mobilised

Total includes militias supporting govt forces. No further details.

Opposition

LIBERIANS UNITED FOR RECONCILIATION AND DEMOCRACY (LURD) str n.k. – several thousand reported

MOVEMENT FOR DEMOCRACY IN LIBERIA (MODEL) str n.k. – up to 1,000 claimed

Foreign Forces

UN (UNMIL): 184 obs and 14,649 tps from 47 countries

Madagascar Mdg

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE some 13,500

Terms of service conscription (incl for civil purposes), 18 months

Army some 12,500

2 bn gp • 1 engr regt

EQUIPMENT

LT TK 12 PT-76
RECCE 8 M-8, ε20 M-3A1, 10 *Ferret*, ε35 BRDM-2
APC ε30 M-3A1 half-track
TOWED ARTY 76mm: 12 ZIS-3; **105mm**: 5 M-101; **122mm**: 12 D-30
MOR 82mm: M-37; **120mm**: 8 M-43
RL 89mm: LRAC
RCL 106mm: M-40A1
AD GUNS 14.5mm: 50 ZPU-4; **37mm**: 20 Type-55

Navy† 500

(incl some 100 Marines)
BASES Diégo-Suarez, Tamatave, Fort Dauphin, Tuléar, Majunga

AMPHIBIOUS craft only
1 LCT (Fr *Edic*)

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 1
1 tpt/trg

Air Force 500

12 cbt ac, no armed hel
FGA 1 sqn with 4 MiG-17F, 8 MiG-21FL
TPT 4 An-26 (only 1 serviceable), 1 BN-2, 2 C-212, 2 Yak-40 (VIP)
HEL 1 sqn with 6 Mi-8
LIAISON 1 Cessna 310, 2 Cessna 337, 1 PA-23
TRG 4 Cessna 172

Paramilitary 8,100

GENDARMERIE 8,100
incl maritime police with some 5 PCI<

Malawi MIw

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 5,300 (all services form part of the Army)

Army 5,300

3 inf bn • 1 indep para bn • 1 general spt bn (incl 1 armed recce sqn, 2 lt arty bty, engr) • 1 mne coy (+)

EQUIPMENT (less than 20% serviceability)
RECCE 20 *Fox*, 8 *Ferret*, 13 *Eland*
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 9 lt
MOR 81mm: 8 L16
AD GUNS 14.5mm: 40 ZPU-4
SAM 15 *Blowpipe*

MARITIME WING (220)
BASE Monkey Bay (Lake Nyasa)
PATROL, INSHORE 2
1 *Kasungu* PCI<† (may be op), (1 *Namacurra* PCI<, plus 12 boats - all non-op)

AMPHIBIOUS craft only
1 LCU

AIR WING (200)
no cbt ac, no armed hel
TPT AC 1 sqn with 2 Basler T-67, 4 Do-228, 1 HS-125-800 (VIP)
TPT HEL 1 SA-330F, 3 AS-350L, 1 *Super Puma* (VIP)

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
DROC (MONUC): 24 obs **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 2
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO (UNMIK): 1 obs

Paramilitary 1,500

MOBILE POLICE FORCE (MPF) 1,500
8 Shorland armd car **ac** 3 BN-2T *Defender* (border patrol), 1 *Skyvan* 3M, 4 Cessna **hel** 2 AS-365

Mali RMM

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE about 7,350 (all services form part of the Army)
Terms of service conscription (incl for civil purposes), 2 years (selective)

Army about 7,350

2 tk, 4 inf, 1 AB, 2 arty, 1 engr, 1 SF bn • 2 AD, 1 SAM bty

EQUIPMENT†
MBT 21 T-34, 12 T-54/-55
LT TK 18 Type-62
RECCE 20 BRDM-2
APC 30 BTR-40, 10 BTR-60, 10 BTR-152
TOWED ARTY 85mm: 6 D-44; **100mm**: 6 M-1944; **122mm**: 8 D-30; **130mm**: M-46 reported
MRL 122mm: 2 BM-21
MOR 82mm: M-43; **120mm**: 30 M-43
ATGW AT-3 *Sagger*
RL 73mm: RPG-7
AD GUNS 37mm: 6 M-1939; **57mm**: 6 S-60
SAM SA-7, 12 SA-3

NAVY† (about 50)
BASES Bamako, Mopti, Segou, Timbuktu
PATROL, RIVERINE 3 PCR<

AIR FORCE (400)
16† cbt ac, no armed hel
FGA 5 MiG-17F
FTR 11 MiG-21

TPT 2 An-24, 1 An-26
HEL 1 Mi-8, 1 AS-350, 2 Z-9
TRG 6 L-29, 1 MiG-15UTI, 4 Yak-11, 2 Yak-18

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
DROC (MONUC): 28 incl 27 obs
LIBERIA (UNMIL): 252 incl 4 obs
SIERRA LEONE (UNAMSIL): 3 obs

Paramilitary 4,800 active

GENDARMERIE 1,800
8 coy

REPUBLICAN GUARD 2,000

NATIONAL POLICE 1,000

MILITIA 3,000

Mauritius Ms

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE Nil

Paramilitary 2,000

SPECIAL MOBILE FORCE ε1,500
6 rifle, 2 mob, 1 engr coy, spt tp
RECCE BRDM-2, *Ferret*
APC 11 VAB (2 with 20mm), 7 *Tactica*
MOR 81mm: 2
RL 89mm: 4 LRAC

COAST GUARD ε500
PATROL CRAFT 4
PATROL, OFFSHORE 1
1 *Vigilant* (Ca *Guardian* design) PCO, capability for 1 hel
PATROL, COASTAL 1
1 *Guardian* PCC
PATROL, INSHORE 2
2 FSU *Zhuk* PCI<, plus 4 *Mandovi* boats
MR 2 Do-228-101, 1 BN-2T *Defender*

POLICE AIR WING
2 *Alouette* III

Mozambique Moz

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε10,200-11,200
Terms of service conscription, 2 years

Army ε9,000-10,000

7 inf, 3 SF, 2 engr, 1 log bn, 2–3 arty bty

EQUIPMENT† (ε10% or less serviceability)
MBT some 60 T-54
RECCE 30 BRDM-1/-2
AIFV 40 BMP-1
APC 160 BTR-60, 100 BTR-152, some *Casspir*
TOWED ARTY 76mm: 40 M-1942; **85mm**: 12 D-44, 6 D-48, 12 Type-56; **100mm**: 20 M-1944; **105mm**: 12 M-101; **122mm**: 12 D-30; **130mm**: 6 M-46; **152mm**: 12 D-1
MRL 122mm: 12 BM-21
MOR 82mm: 40 M-43; **120mm**: 12 M-43
ATGW AT-3 *Sagger*, AT-4 *Spigot*
RCL 75mm; **82mm**: B-10; **107mm**: B-11
AD GUNS 20mm: M-55; **23mm**: ZU-23-2; **37mm**: M-1939; **57mm**: S-60 (towed), ZSU-57-2 SP
SAM SA-7

Navy 200

BASES
Lake Malawi (Metangula), Pemba, Nacala, Beira, Maputo
Inventory consists of some boats on Lake Malawi

Air Force 1,000

(incl AD units); no cbt ac, 4† armed hel
FGA All MiG-21bis non-op
TPT 1 sqn with 5 An-26, 2 C-212, 4 PA-32 *Cherokee* (non-op)
TRG 1 Cessna 182, 7 ZLIN-326
HEL 4† Mi-24*, 5 Mi-8 (non-op)
AD SAM †SA-2, 10 SA-3 (all non-op)

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
BURUNDI (ONUB): 227
DROC (MONUC): 2 obs **EAST TIMOR** (UNMISET): 2 obs

Namibia Nba

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 9,000

Army 9,000

1 Presidential Guard, 6 inf bn • 1 cbt spt bde with 1 arty, 1 AD, 1 ATK regt

EQUIPMENT

MBT some T-34, T-54/-55 (serviceability doubtful)
RECCE 12 BRDM-2
APC 20 *Casspir*, 30 *Wolf*, 10 BTR-60
TOWED ARTY 76mm: 12 ZIS-3 (M-1942); **140mm**: 24 G2
MRL 122mm: 5 BM-21
MOR 40: 81mm/82mm
RCL 82mm: B-10
ATK GUNS 57mm; **76mm**: 12 M-1942 (ZIS-3)
AD GUNS 14.5mm: 50 ZPU-4; **23mm**: 15 *Zumlac* (ZU-23-2) SP
SAM 74 SA-7

AIR WING

FGA 2 MiG-23 reported
TPT 1 *Falcon* 900, 1 Learjet 36, 2 Y-12, 2 An-26
SURV 5 Cessna 337/02-A
HEL 2 SA-319 *Chetak*, 2 Mi-17, 2 Mi-25
TRG 4 K-8

Coast Guard ε200

(fishery protection, part of the Ministry of Fisheries)
BASE Walvis Bay
PATROL, OFFSHORE/COASTAL 2
1 *Osprey* PCO, 1 *Oryx* PCC
AIRCRAFT
1 F406 *Caravan* ac, 1 hel

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 3 obs
ETHIOPIA/ERITREA (UNMEE): 5 incl 4 obs
LIBERIA (UNMIL): 851 incl 3 obs

Paramilitary

SPECIAL FIELD FORCE 6,000 incl Border Guard and Special Reserve Force

Niger Ngr

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 5,300
Terms of service selective conscription (2 years)

Army 5,200

3 Mil Districts • 4 armd recce sqn • 7 inf, 2 AB, 1 engr, 1 AD coy

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 90 AML-90, 35 AML-60/20, 7 VBL
APC 22 M-3
MOR 81mm: 19 Brandt; **82mm**: 17; **120mm**: 4 Brandt
RL 89mm: 36 LRAC
RCL 75mm: 6 M-20; **106mm**: 8 M-40
AD GUNS 20mm: 39 incl 10 M-3 VDA SP

Air Force 100

no cbt ac or armed hel
TPT 1 C-130H, 1 Do-28, 1 Do-228, 1 Boeing 737-200 (VIP), 1 An-26
LIAISON 2 Cessna 337D

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 372 incl 4 obs
DROC (MONUC): 19 incl 18 obs
LIBERIA (UNMIL): 2 obs

Paramilitary 5,400

GENDARMERIE 1,400

REPUBLICAN GUARD 2,500

NATIONAL POLICE 1,500

Nigeria Nga

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 78,500

RESERVES
planned, none org

Army 62,000

1 armd div (2 armd bde) • 1 composite div (1 mot inf, 1 amph bde, 1 AB bn) • 2 mech div (each 1 mech, 1 mot inf bde) •each div 1 arty, 1 engr bde, 1 recce bn •1 Presidential Guard bde (2 bn) • 1 AD bde

EQUIPMENT

MBT 100 T-55†, 150 Vickers Mk 3
LT TK 100 *Scorpion*
RECCE 90 AML-60, 40 AML-90, 50 *Fox*, 70 EE-9 *Cascavel*, 72 VBL (reported)
APC 10 *Saracen*, 250 *Steyr* 4K-7FA, 70 MOWAG *Piranha*, EE-11 *Urutu* (reported), 20 *Saladin* Mk2, 67 MT-LB
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 200 M-56; **122mm**: 200 D-30/-74; **130mm**: 7 M-46; **155mm:** 24 FH-77B (in store)
SP ARTY 155mm: 27 *Palmaria*
MRL 122mm: 25 APR-21
MOR 81mm: 200; **82mm:** 100; **120mm**: 30+
ATGW *Swingfire*
RCL 84mm: *Carl Gustav*; **106mm:** M-40A1
AD GUNS 20mm: some 60; **23mm:** ZU-23, 30 ZSU-23-4 SP; **40mm:** L/60
SAM 48 *Blowpipe*, 16 *Roland*, ε100 SA-7
SURV RASIT (veh, arty)

Navy 7,000

(incl Coast Guard)
BASES Lagos, HQ Western Comd Apapa, HQ Eastern Comd Calabar

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 1

FRIGATES 1†
FFG 1 *Aradu* (Ge MEKO 360)† with 8 *Otomat* SSM, *Albatros* SAM, 1 × 127mm gun, 2 × 3 ASTT, 1 *Lynx* hel

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8

CORVETTES 2† *Erinomi* (UK Vosper Mk 9) FS with 1 × 3 *Seacat* SAM, 1 × 76mm gun, 1 × 2 ASW mor
MISSILE CRAFT 3
3† *Ayam* (Fr *Combattante*) PFM with 2 × 2 MM-38 *Exocet* SSM, 1 × 76mm gun
PATROL, COASTAL 3
1 *Ekpe* (Ge Lürssen 57m) PCC with 1 × 76mm gun (further 2 believed to be non-op)
2 Balsam–class buoy tenders (ex-US)

MINE WARFARE 2

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2†
2 *Ohue* (mod It *Lerici*) MCC (both non-op)

AMPHIBIOUS 1

1 *Ambe* (Ge) LST, capacity 220 tps, 5 tk

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 5

3 AT, 1 nav trg, 1 AGHS

NAVAL AVIATION

EQUIPMENT

HELICOPTERS 4†
MR/SAR 2† *Lynx* Mk 89 (non-op)
2 x 109 Agusta hels

Air Force 9,500

84† cbt ac, 10† armed hel
FGA/FTR 3 sqn
1 with 15 *Alpha Jet* (FGA/trg)- only 6 op
1 with 5† MiG-21MF, 1† MiG-21U, 12† MiG-21B/FR
1 with 15† *Jaguar* (12 -SN, 3 -BN)-all non-op
ARMED HEL 5† Bo-105D, 5 Mi-35 (only 2 op)
TPT 2 sqn with 5 C-130H, 3 -H-30, 17 Do-128-6, 16 Do-228-200 (incl 2 VIP), 5 G-222 (all non-op) **hel** 7 AS-332, 2 SA-330, 5 Mi-34
PRESIDENTIAL FLT ac 1 Boeing 727, 2 *Gulfstream*, 2 *Falcon* 900, 1 BAe 125-1000
TRG ac† 24* L-39MS, 12* MB-339AN (all awaiting repair), 58 † *Air Beetle* (up to 20 awaiting repair)
hel 13 Hughes 300
AAM AA-2 *Atoll*

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 7 incl 3 obs **DROC** (MONUC): 33 incl 28 obs **ERITREA/ETHIOPIA** (UNMEE): 12 incl 8 obs **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 1,651 incl 17 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 1,629 incl 9 obs **WESTERN SAHARA** (MINURSO): 6 obs

Paramilitary ε82,000

COAST GUARD

PORT SECURITY POLICE ε2,000

about 60 boats and some 5 hovercraft

SECURITY AND CIVIL DEFENCE CORPS (Ministry of Internal Affairs)

EQUIPMENT

POLICE 80,000: UR-416, 70 AT-105 *Saxon*† APC **ac** 1 Cessna 500, 3 Piper (2 *Navajo*, 1 *Chieftain*) **hel** 4 Bell (2 -212, 2 -222)

Rwanda Rwa

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε51,000 (all services, incl National Police)

Army 40,000 (reducing – to be 25,000)

4 div (each with 3 bde)

EQUIPMENT

MBT 24 T-54/-55
RECCE ε90 AML-60/-90/-245, 16 VBL
AIFV some BMP
APC 160: some BTR, Panhard, 16 RG-31 *Nyala*
TOWED ARTY 35: **105mm**†; **122mm**: 6 D-30; **152mm**: PRC Type-54
MRL 122mm: 5 RM-70
MOR 115: **81mm**; **82mm**; **120mm**
AD GUNS ε150: **14.5mm**; **23mm**; **37mm**
SAM SA-7

Air Force ε1,000

No cbt ac, 5–7 armed hel
TPT Some An-2, 2–3 An-8, 1 B-707, 1 Bn-2A *Islander*
HEL 8-12 Mi-17MD, 5–7 Mi-24V *Hind*-E
TRG Some L-39

Paramilitary

NATIONAL POLICE up to 10,000 reported

LOCAL DEFENCE FORCES ε2,000

Opposition

ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF RWANDA ε15,000 Hutu rebels in DROC (incl former govt tps, *Interahamwe* and other recruits)

Senegal Sen

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 13,620 (incl conscripts)
Terms of service conscription, 2 years selective

RESERVES n.k.

Army 11,900 (incl conscripts)

4 Mil Zone HQ • 3 armd bn • 6 inf bn • 1 cdo/AB bn • 1 arty bn • 1 engr bn • 1 Presidential Guard (horsed) • 3 construction coy

EQUIPMENT

RECCE 10 M-8, 4 M-20, 30 AML-60, 27 AML-90
APC some 16 Panhard M-3, 12 M-3 half-track
TOWED ARTY 75mm: 6 M-116 pack; **105mm**: 6 M-101/HM-2; **155mm**: ε6 Fr Model-50
MOR 81mm: 8 Brandt; **120mm**: 8 Brandt
ATGW 4 *Milan*
RL 89mm: 31 LRAC
AD GUNS 20mm: 21 M-693; **40mm**: 12 L/60

Navy 950

BASES Dakar, Casamance

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10
PATROL, COASTAL 5
1 *Fouta* (Dk *Osprey*) PCC
1 *Njambuur* (Fr SFCN 59m) PCC
3 *Saint Louis* (Fr 48m) PCC
PATROL, INSHORE 5
3 *Senegal* II PFI<, 2 *Alioune Samb* PCI<

AMPHIBIOUS craft only
2 *Edic* 700 LCT

Air Force 770

8 cbt ac, no armed hel
MR/SAR 1 EMB-111
TPT 1 sqn with 6 F-27-400M, 1 Boeing 727-200 (VIP), 1 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*
HEL 2 SA-318C, 2 SA-330, 1 SA-341H
TRG 4* CM-170, 4* R-235 *Guerrier*, 2 *Rallye* 160, 2 R-235A

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING
COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 292 incl 7 obs **DROC** (MONUC): 480 incl 11 obs **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 281 incl 3 obs

Paramilitary 5,000

GENDARMERIE 5,000
12 VXB-170 APC

CUSTOMS
2 PCI<, boats

Opposition

MOUVEMENT DES FORCES DÉMOCRATIQUES DE CASAMANCE (MFDC) 500 – lt wpns only

Foreign Forces

FRANCE 1,100: 1 mne inf bn, 1 ERC-90 recce sqn **ac**, 1 C-160 **hel** 1 AS-555

Seychelles Sey

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 450 (all services, incl Coast Guard, form part of the Army)

Army 200

1 inf coy
1 sy unit

EQUIPMENT†

RECCE 6 BRDM-2
MOR 82mm: 6 M-43
RL RPG-7
AD GUNS 14.5mm: ZPU-2/-4; **37mm**: M-1939
SAM 10 SA-7

Paramilitary

NATIONAL GUARD 250

COAST GUARD (200)
(incl ε80 Marines)
BASE Port Victoria
PATROL, COASTAL/INSHORE 5
1 *Andromache* (It *Pichiotti* 42m) PCC, 1 *Zhuk* PCI<, 3 PCI<
plus 1 *Cinq Juin* LCT (govt owned but civilian op)

AIR WING (20)
No cbt ac, no armed hel
MR 1 BN-2 *Defender*
TPT 1 Reims-Cessna F-406/*Caravan* 11
TRG 1 Cessna 152

Sierra Leone SL

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε12–13,000

The process of disarming the various factions was completed in January 2002, with over 45,000 combatants registering. A new, UK-trained, national army has formed, which has an initial strength of 13–14,000. This initial strength is to reduce to some 10,000 over a ten year period.

EQUIPMENT

MOR 81mm: ε27; **82mm**: 2; **120mm**: 2
RCL 84mm: *Carl Gustav*
AD GUNS 12.7mm: 4; **14.5mm**: 3
HEL 1 Mi-24, 2† Mi-8/17 (contract flown and maintained)

Navy† ε200

BASE Freetown

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5
1 PRC *Shanghai* II PFI<, 1 *Swiftships* 32m† PFI<, 1 *Fairy Marine Tracker* II (all non-op)<, 2 PCI<

Foreign Forces

UK ARMY 100
UN (UNAMSIL): 253 obs and 11,286 tps from 31 countries

Somali Republic SR

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE Nil

Following the 1991 revolution, national armed forces have yet to be formed. A Transitional National Government (TNG) has however formed with an estimated 5,000 tps but only controls northern Mogadishu. The Somali National Movement has declared northern Somalia the independent 'Republic of Somaliland', and the northeast has seen the self-proclaimed regional administration in Puntland remain autonomous, while various groups compete for local supremacy in the south. Hy mil eqpt is in poor repair or inoperable.

Main Somali Factions

SOMALILAND NATIONAL ARMY (SNA)
(Former SOMALI NATIONAL MOVEMENT) est tp str: 7,000 with a reserve of 60,000 – 4 div of 3 battalions each **clan** Isaaq/Dir/Gadabursi **deployment** Somaliland (Northeast Somalia) **key leader** President Kahin **military commander** Abdirahman Ali

PUNTLAND (Former SOMALI SALVATION DEMOCRATIC FRONT) est tp str: 2,000 plus police **clan** Darod/Majerteen/Omar Mahmoud **deployment** Puntland **key leader** Abdullah Yusuf Ahmed

FORMER TRANSITIONAL NATIONAL GOVERNMENT (TNG) est tp str: the Arta conference made provision for a standing army of 20,000, actual figure may be closer to 5,000 with 3,000 for the police force

clan Cross Clan Organisation **deployment** Northern Mogadishu **key leader** President Abdikassim Salat Hassan (Habr Gedir/Ayr/Absiye) **military commander** Colonel Abdi Ahmed Guled

AIAI est tp str: currently AIAI has no standing militia, but security forces linked to AIAI may represent a reserve army of 1,500 militia **clan** Cross Clan Organisation (Fundamentalist Islamic) **deployment** throughout Somalia, primarily in the far south and north of Puntland

JUBA VALLEY ALLIANCE est tp str: 1,000+ militia **clan** Darod/Marehan and Hawiye/Habr Gedir **deployment** Juba region in southern tip of Somalia. Control Kismaayo **commander** Colonel Barre Hiraleh

A number of factions opposed to the TNG have formed a loose alliance called the SOMALI RECONCILIATION AND RESTORATION COUNCIL (SRRC). These include:

RAHANWEIN RESISTANCE ARMY (RRA) est tp str: 4–5,000 **clan** Rahanwein **deployment** Bay/Bakool Region, control Baidoa **key leader** Colonel Hassan Mohammed Nur Shatigadud[1]

SOMALI NATIONAL FRONT (SNF) est tp str: 500–2,000 **clan** Darod/Marehan **deployment** Gedo region **key leader** Abdirisak Isaac Bihi[2]

SOMALI PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT est tp str: 1–2,000 troops **clan** Darod/Ogaden **deployment** Lower and Upper Juba **key leader** Aden Abdullahi Nur 'Gabiyow'

SOMALI PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT (GESSOWAIN FACTION) est tp str: 500 **clan** Darod/Majerteen **deployment** Southern Somalia **key leader** General Siad Hersi Morgan

USC/SOMALI NATIONAL ALLIANCE est tp str: 75–120 standing militia (could be higher) **clan** Hawiye/Habr Gedir **deployment** parts of Southern Mogadishu/Lower Shabelle valley **key leader** Mohammed Hussein Aideed

JOWHAR POLITICAL COMMITTEE est tp str: 500 **clan** Hawiye/Abgal **deployment** Middle Shabelle **key leader** Mohammed Omar Dhere/Habib (Governor of Middle Shabelle)

MISCELLANEOUS MOGADISHU FACTIONS

A number of factions in Southern Somalia are neither allied with the TNG nor the SRRC. In particular, some powerful faction leaders in Mogadishu appear to regularly shift allegiances.

MOHAMED AFREH QANYARE'S FACTION est tp str: 1,000 **clan** Hawiye/Murosade **deployment** West Mogadishu

USC/SOMALI NATIONAL ALLIANCE (Ato faction) est tp str: 50–75 militia **clan** Hawiye/Habr Gedir/Saad **deployment** Southern Mogadishu **key leader** Ali Hassan Osman 'Ato'

MOHAMMED OMAR FINISH'S FACTION est tp str: 800 standing militia **clan** Hawiye/Abgal **deployment** parts of Medina district in Southern Mogadishu and Jazeera airstrip

USC/SOMALI SALVATION ALLIANCE est tp str: 1,500–2,000 standing militia **clan** Hawiye/Abgal **deployment** parts of Northern Mogadishu and the Medina district of Southern Mogadishu and Middle Shabelle district **key leader** Muse Sudi Yalahow

[1]The RRA split in the autumn of 2002. It is now unclear how many RRA troops remain under the command of Shatigadud and how many have defected to Shaikh Aden Madobe's faction.
[2]The SNF underwent a split in its forces along clan lines at the end of 2001. Whilst Bihi is now allied to the JVA, his former deputy Sayeed head a separate faction allied to the SRRC.

South Africa RSA

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε55,750

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL DEFENCE FORCE (SANDF) (incl 6,000 South African Military Health Service (SAMHS); excluding ε17,000 civilian employees)

Terms of service voluntary service in 4 categories (full career, up to 10 yrs, up to 6 yrs, 1 yr voluntary military service)

Racial breakdown ε34,000 black, ε14,000 white, ε6,500 coloured, ε500 Asian

RESERVES ε60,000

Regular: ε13,000: **Army**: ε10,500 **Navy** ε1,300
Air Force ε500 (SAMHS) ε700
Territorial: **Army** ε47,000

Army ε36,000

Formations under direct comd and control of SANDF Chief of Joint Operations:
- 5 regional joint task forces (each consists of HQ, tps are provided when necessary by permanent and reserve force units from all services)
- 1 SF bde (2 bn)

8 'type' formations plus 2 bde HQ
Summary of combat arm units:
- 1 tk, 1 armd car bn
- 16 inf bn (incl 2 mech, 3 mot, 10 lt inf, 1 AB)
- 2 SF, 2 arty (incl 1 AD), 5 engr bn

RESERVES

Regular: cadre units comprising 8 armd, 27 inf (incl 1 AB), 7 arty, 5 AD, 4 engr bn

Territorial: some 183 'cdo' (bn) home defence units (all to be demobilised by 2009)

EQUIPMENT

MBT some 167 *Olifant* 1A/-B (125 in store)
RECCE 176 *Rooikat-76* (94 in store)
AIFV 1,200 *Ratel* Mk III-20/-60/-90 (666 in store)
APC 370 *Casspir*, 440 *Mamba*
TOWED ARTY 140mm: 75 G-2 (in store); **155mm**: 72 G-5 (51 in store)
SP ARTY 155mm: 43 G-6 (31 in store)
MRL 127mm: 25 *Bataleur* (40 tube) (4 in store), 26 *Valkiri* (24 tube) (in store)
MOR 81mm: 1,190 (incl some SP); **120mm**: 36
ATGW 52 ZT-3 *Swift* (36 in store)
RL 92mm: FT-5
RCL 106mm: 100 M-40A1 (some SP)
AD GUNS 23mm: 36 *Zumlac* (ZU-23-2) SP; **35mm**: 40 GDF
SURV *Green Archer* (mor), *Cymbeline* (mor)

Navy ε4,500

(+ 2,000 civilians)
FLOTILLAS SS, strike, MCM
BASES Simon's Town (Fleet HQ; Naval HQ at Pretoria), Durban (Salisbury Island) (Naval Station)

SUBMARINES 3

SSK - 3 209 Type 1400 under construction in Germany (ISD 2005)

CORVETTES 4

4 MEKO A200 (Valour Class)
(German built; all now delivered to Simon's Town for fitting out. First of class due to become operational in 2005).

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8

MISSILE CRAFT 5 *Warrior* (Il *Reshef*) PFM with 6 *Skerpioen* (Il *Gabriel*) SSM
PATROL, INSHORE 3 T craft PCI<

MINE WARFARE 5

MINE COUNTERMEASURES 6
4 *River* (Ge *Navors*) MHC (incl 1 in refit; 1 in reserve)
2 *City* (Ge *Lindau*) MSC (plus 3 in reserve)

SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS 33

1 *Drakensberg* AO with 2 hel and extempore amph capability (perhaps 60 tps and 2 small LCU)
1 *Outeniqua* AO with similar capability to *Drakensberg*
3 AT
26 harbour patrol PCI<
1 AGHS (UK *Hecla*)
1 Antarctic tpt with 2 hel (operated by private co for Ministry of Environment)
plus craft: 6 LCU

Air Force 9,250

50 cbt ac, 12 attack hel
Air Force office, Pretoria, and 4 op gps
FTR/FGA 2 sqn
1 sqn with 16 *Cheetah* C, 10 *Cheetah* D
Lead-in Ftr Trg with 12 *Impala* MK1, 12 *Impala* Mk2
TPT/TKR/EW 1 sqn with 3 Boeing 707-320 (EW/tkr)
TPT 5 sqn
1 with 3 *King Air* 200, 1 *King Air* 300, 11 Cessna-208 *Caravan*, 1 PC-12
1 (VIP) with 2 *Citation* II, 2 *Falcon* 50, 1 *Falcon* 900, 1 Boeing 737 Business Jet
1 with 11 C-47 TP (6 maritime, 4 tpt, 1 PR/EW trg)
1 with 9 C-130 BZ
1 with 4 CASA-212, 1 CASA-235, 13 Cessna 185
HEL 1 cbt spt sqn with 12* CSH-1 *Rooivalk*, 4 tpt with 40 *Oryx*, 8 BK-117, 15 SA -319
TRG 1 CFS with 57 PC-7, 1 hel flying school with 12 SA-319, 9 *Oryx*
UAV 3 *Seeker* with 1 control station
RESERVES 9 sqn flying own private ac (approx 130 total)

MISSILES

ASM *Raptor*, ZT-3, *Mokopa* ZT-6
AAM V-3C, V4
SAM Capability closed down

GROUND DEFENCE

RADAR 2 Air Control Sectors (Hoedspruit and Bushveld), 2 mobile long-range radars, 2 static (Ellisras and Mariepskop),and 4 tactical mobile radars
SAAF Regt: 12 security sqn

South African Military Health Service (SAMHS) 6,000

a separate service within the SANDF; 3 Type, 1 spt, 1 trg formation

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

BURUNDI (ONUB): 1,083: 1 inf bn
DROC (MONUC): 1,271 incl 2 obs :1 inf bn gp
ETHIOPIA/ERITREA (UNMEE): 8 incl 5 obs
LIBERIA (UNMIL): 3

Sudan Sdn

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε104,800
(incl ε20,000 conscripts)
Terms of service conscription (males 18–30), 2 years

Army ε100,000

(incl ε20,000 conscripts)
1 armd div • 1 mech inf div • 6 inf div • 1 AB div • 1 engr div • 1 border gd bde • 8 indep inf bde (incl 1 mech) • 5 SF coy

EQUIPMENT

MBT 200 T-54/-55
LT TK 70 PRC Type-62
RECCE 6 AML-90, 30 *Saladin*, 80 *Ferret*, 60 BRDM-1/-2, 42 HMMWV
AIFV 75 BMP-1/-2
APC 40 BTR-50/-152, 20 OT-62/-64, 42 M-113, 19 V-100/-150, 120 *Walid*
TOWED ARTY 450 incl: **85mm**: D-44; **105mm**: M-101; **122mm**: D-74, M-30, Type-54/D-30; **130mm**: M-46/PRC Type 59-1
SP ARTY 155mm: 20 M-114A1, F-3
MRL 635: **107mm**: Type-63; **122mm**: BM-21, Type-81
MOR 81mm; **82mm**; **120mm**: M-43, AM-49
ATGW 4 *Swingfire*
RL 73mm: RPG-7
RCL 106mm: 40 M-40A1
ATK GUNS 40 incl: **76mm**: M-1942; **100mm**: M-1944
AD GUNS 1,000+ incl: **14.5mm**: ZPU-2/-4; **23mm**: ZU-23-2; **37mm**: M-1939/Type-63, Type-55; **57mm**: S-60, Type-59; **85mm**: M-1944
SAM 54 SA-7
SURV RASIT (veh, arty)

Navy ε1,800

BASES Port Sudan (HQ), Flamingo Bay (Red Sea), Khartoum (Nile)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 6

PATROL, INSHORE 2 *Kadir* PCI<
PATROL, RIVERINE 4 PCR<, about 12 armed boats

AMPHIBIOUS craft only

some 2 *Sobat* (FRY DTK-221) LCT (used for transporting stores)

Air Force 3,000

(incl Air Defence); ε27† cbt ac, 10 armed hel
FGA 5 F-5 (E/F), 8 PRC J-6 (MiG-19) (GA/adv trg), 5 F-7 (MiG-21), 6 MiG-23, 12 MiG-29 (10-SE, 2-UB)
BBR 3 An-26 modified as bombers
TPT 2 C-130H, 4 DHC-5D, 2 F-27, 3 *Falcon* 20/50
HEL 4 AB-212, 2 IAR/SA-330, 11 (1 op) Mi-8, 10* Mi-24V
TRG 12 PT-6A
AD 5 bty SA-2 SAM (18 launchers)

Paramilitary 17,500

POPULAR DEFENCE FORCE 17,500 active

85,000 reserve; mil wg of National Islamic Front; org in bn of 1,000

Opposition

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE

coalition of many gp, of which the main forces are:

SUDANESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (SPLA) 20–30,000

four factions, each org in bn, operating mainly in southern Sdn; some captured T-54/-55 tks, BM-21 MRL and arty pieces, but mainly small arms plus **60mm** and **120mm** mor, **14.5mm** AA, SA-7 SAM

SUDAN ALLIANCE FORCES ε500

based in Er, operate in border area

BEJA CONGRESS FORCES ε500

operates on Er border (composed mainly of ε250–300 'White Lion Fighters')

NEW SUDAN BRIGADE ε2,000

operates on Er border only

Foreign Forces

AU (African Union): some mil obs plus estimated 270 tps (150 Rwa, 120 Nga). A further 2,000 tps may be deployed.

Tanzania Tz

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε27,000

Terms of service incl civil duties, 2 years

RESERVES 80,000

Army ε23,000

5 inf bde • 1 tk bde • 6 arty bn • 2 AD arty bn • 2 mor bn • 2 ATK bn • 1 engr regt (bn)

EQUIPMENT†

MBT 15 PRC Type-59, 30 T-54/-55
LT TK 25 PRC Type-62, 30 *Scorpion*
RECCE 10 BRDM-2
APC ε10 BTR-40/-152, ε25 PRC Type-56
TOWED ARTY 76mm: ε40 ZIS-3; **85mm**: 75 PRC Type-56; **122mm**: 20 D-30, 80 PRC Type-54-1; **130mm**: 30 PRC Type-59-1
MRL 122mm: 58 BM-21
MOR 82mm: 100 M-43; **120mm**: 50 M-43
RL 73mm: RPG-7
RCL 75mm: PRC Type-52

Navy† ε1,000

BASES Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Mwanza (Lake Victoria)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 6

TORPEDO CRAFT 2 PRC *Huchuan* PHT< with 2 533mm TT
PATROL, COASTAL 4
2 PRC *Shanghai* II PFC
2 Vosper Thornycroft PCC

AMPHIBIOUS craft only

2 *Yunnan* LCU

MARINE UNIT (100)
boats only
AIR WING
ac 1 Cessna U-206 **hel** 2 AB-206A, 2 Bell 206L, 2 Bell 47G

Air Defence Command 3,000

(incl ε2,000 AD tps); 19 cbt ac†, no armed hel
Virtually no air defence assets serviceable
FTR 3 sqn with 3 PRC J-5 (MiG-17), 10 J-6 (MiG-19), 6 J-7 (MiG-21)
TPT 1 sqn with 3 DHC-5D, 1 PRC Y-5, 2 Y-12(II), 3 HS-748, 2 F-28, 1 HS-125-700
HEL 4 AB-205
LIAISON ac 5 Cessna 310, 2 Cessna 404, 1 Cessna 206 **hel** 6 Bell 206B
TRG 2 MiG-15UTI, 5 PA-28
AD GUNS 14.5mm: 40† ZPU-2/-4; **23mm**: 40 ZU-23; **37mm**: 120 PRC Type-55
SAM† 20 SA-3, 20 SA-6, 120 SA-7

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

ETHIOPIA/ERITREA (UNMEE): 9 incl 6 obs
SIERRA LEONE (UNAMSIL): 12 obs

Paramilitary 1,400 active

POLICE FIELD FORCE 1,400

18 sub-units incl Police Marine Unit

Togo Tg

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE some 8,550

Terms of service conscription, 2 years (selective)

Army some 8,100

2 inf regt
1 with 1 mech bn, 1 mot bn
1 with 2 armd sqn, 3 inf coy; spt units (trg)
1 Presidential Guard regt: 2 bn (1 cdo), 2 coy
1 para cdo regt: 3 coy
1 spt regt: 1 fd arty, 2 AD arty bty; 1 log/tpt/engr bn

EQUIPMENT

MBT 2 T-54/-55
LT TK 9 *Scorpion*
RECCE 6 M-8, 3 M-20, 10 AML (3 -60, 7 -90), 36 EE-9 *Cascavel*, 2 VBL
AIFV 20 BMP-2
APC 4 M-3A1 half-track, 30 UR-416
TOWED ARTY 105mm: 4 HM-2
SP ARTY 122mm: 6
MOR 82mm: 20 M-43
RCL 57mm: 5 ZIS-2; **75mm**: 12 PRC Type-52/-56; **82mm**: 10 PRC Type-65
AD GUNS 14.5mm: 38 ZPU-4; **37mm**: 5 M-39

Navy ε200

(incl Marine Infantry unit)
BASE Lomé

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 2

PATROL, COASTAL 2
2 *Kara* (Fr *Esterel*) PFC

Air Force †250

16 cbt ac, no armed hel
FGA 5 *Alpha Jet*, 4 EMB-326G
TPT 2 *Baron*, 2 DHC-5D, 1 Do-27, 1 F-28-1000 (VIP), 1 Boeing 707 (VIP), 2 Reims-Cessna 337
HEL 1 AS-332, 2 SA-315, 1 SA-319, 1 SA-330
TRG 4* CM-170, 3* TB-30

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 289 incl 3 obs
LIBERIA (UNMIL): 151

Paramilitary 750

GENDARMERIE (Ministry of Interior) 750
1 trg school, 2 reg sections, 1 mob sqn

Uganda Uga

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε40-50,000

Ugandan People's Defence Force
ε40-45,000

5 div (each with ε3–5 bde), 1 armd bde, 1 arty bde

EQUIPMENT†

MBT 152 T-54/-55
LT TK ε20 PT-76
RECCE 40 *Eland*, 6 *Ferret*
APC/IFV 170 incl 20 BTR-60, 4 OT-64 SKOT, 40 *Mamba*, 20 *Buffel*
TOWED ARTY 225 incl: **76mm**: M-1942; **122mm**: M-1938; **130mm**; **155mm**: 4 G5
MRL 107mm: (12-tube); **122mm**: BM-21
MOR 81mm: L 16; **82mm**: M-43; **120mm**: 60 Soltam
AD GUNS 14.5mm: ZPU-1/-2/-4; **37mm**: 20 M-1939
SAM 200 SA-7, SA-16

AIR WING

AVN 15 cbt ac†, 6† armed hel
FGA 6 MiG-21, 5 MiG-23
TRG 3†* L-39, 1 SF*-260 (non-op)
ARMED HEL 6 Mi-24
TPT HEL 3 Bell 206, 2 Bell 412, 4 Mi-17, 1 Mi-172 (VIP) (only 3 Mi-17, 1 Mi-24 op)

Paramilitary ε1,800 active

BORDER DEFENCE UNIT ε600
small arms

POLICE AIR WING ε800
hel 1 *JetRanger*

MARINES ε400
8 riverine patrol craft<, plus boats

LOCAL MILITIA FORCES Amuka Group ε3,000 (a further 7,000 reported under trg)

Opposition

LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY ε1,500
(ε600 in Uga, remainder in Sdn)

ALLIED DEMOCRATIC FRONT ε100

Zambia Z

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE 18,100

Army 16,500

(incl 3,000 reserves)
3 bde HQ • 1 arty regt (2 fd, 1 MRL bn) • 9 inf bn (3 reserve) • 1 engr regt • 1 armd regt (incl 1 tank, 1 armd recce bn)

EQUIPMENT†

MBT 10 T-55, 20 PRC Type-59
LT TK 30 PT-76
RECCE 70 BRDM-1/-2 (ε30 serviceable)
APC 13 BTR-60
TOWED ARTY 76mm: 35 M-1942; **105mm**: 18 Model 56 pack; **122mm**: 25 D-30; **130mm**: 18 M-46
MRL 122mm: 30 BM-21 (ε12 serviceable)
MOR 81mm: 55; **82mm**: 24; **120mm**: 12
ATGW AT-3 *Sagger*
RL 73mm: RPG-7
RCL 57mm: 12 M-18; **75mm**: M-20; **84mm**: *Carl Gustav*
AD GUNS 20mm: 50 M-55 triple; **37mm**: 40 M-1939; **57mm**: ε30 S-60; **85mm**: 16 KS-12
SAM SA-7

Air Force 1,600

39† cbt ac, some armed hel. Very low serviceability.
FGA 1 sqn with 12 F-6 (MiG-19), 1 sqn with 12 MiG-21MF† (prob non-op but 8 undergoing refurbishment)
TPT 1 sqn with 4 An-26, 4 DHC-5D, 4 Y-12(II)
VIP 1 fleet with 1 HS-748, 2 Yak-40
LIAISON 5 Do-28
TRG 2* F-5T, 2* MiG-21U, 2 *Jastreb* J-1E, 5 SF-260 TP, 5* SF-260MZ, 8 K-8

HEL 1 sqn with 12 Mi-8
LIAISON HEL 10 AB-47G
MISSILES
ASM AT-3 *Sagger*
SAM 1 bn; 3 bty: SA-3 *Goa*

Forces Abroad

UN AND PEACEKEEPING

COTE D'IVOIRE (UNOCI): 2 obs
DROC (MONUC): 22 incl 17 obs **ETHIOPIA/ ERITREA** (UNMEE): 13 incl 10 obs **LIBERIA** (UNMIL): 3 obs **SIERRA LEONE** (UNAMSIL): 837 incl 11 obs **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO** (UNMIK): 1 obs

Paramilitary 1,400

POLICE MOBILE UNIT (PMU) 700
1 bn of 4 coy

POLICE PARAMILITARY UNIT (PPMU) 700
1 bn of 3 coy

Zimbabwe Zw

Updated data is tinted

Total Armed Forces

ACTIVE ε29,000

Army ε25,000

5 inf bde HQ, 1 mech bde HQ and Presidential Guard gp • 1 arty bde • 1 armd sqn • 21 inf bn (incl 3 guard, 1 mech, 1 cdo, 1 para) • 1 fd arty regt • 1 AD regt • 2 engr regt

EQUIPMENT

MBT 40 (perhaps 12 op): 30 PRC Type-59, 10 PRC Type-69
RECCE 80 EE-9 *Cascavel* (**90mm** gun), 20 *Eland*, 15 *Ferret*†
APC 8 PRC Type-63 (YW-531), 22 VTT-323, 55 ACMAT
TOWED ARTY 122mm: 16 PRC Type-60, 4 D-30
MRL 107mm: 16 PRC Type-63; **122mm**: 60 RM-70
MOR 81mm/82mm ε140; **120mm**: 6 M-43
AD GUNS 14.5mm: 36 ZPU-1/-2/-4; **23mm**: 45 ZU-23; **37mm**: 35 M-1939
SAM 30 SA-7†

Air Force 4,000

50 cbt ac, 12 armed hel
Flying hours 100
FGA 2 sqn
1 sqn with 6 MiG-23 (3 op), 1 *Hunter* (plus 12 FGA-90, -F80, T-81 in store)
1 with 5 *Hawk* Mk 60/60A (2 serviceable)
FTR 1 sqn with 9 PRC F-7 (MiG-21) (3 F7/2, 4 7/N, 2 F7T) (6 serviceable)
COIN/RECCE 1 sqn with 14* Reims-Cessna 337 *Lynx*
TRG/RECCE/LIAISON 1 sqn with 24 SF-260 *Genet* (9 -M, 6* -W, 9* TP)
TPT 1 sqn with 6 BN-2, 8 C-212-200 (1 VIP), 1 An-24, 1 IL-76, 10 C-47 (in store)
HEL 1 sqn with 8* SA-319 (plus 7 in store), 4* Mi-35/ 2 Mi-35P (armed/liaison), 1 sqn with 8 AB-412 (incl trg), 2 AS-532UL (VIP)
AD 1 sqn with 37 and 57mm guns
1 AD school with 37, 57 and 100mm guns but none deployed

Paramilitary 21,800

ZIMBABWE REPUBLIC POLICE FORCE 19,500
(incl Air Wg)

POLICE SUPPORT UNIT 2,300

Table 6 **Operational Offensive Nuclear Delivery Systems**

Systems with dedicated crews and targeting mechanisms in place. Excludes strategic defence forces. Missile range varies with payload-to-fuel ratio and firing direction. Aircraft range can be extended with in-flight fuelling.

Name/ designation	aka	Warhead ⇩	Range (km)
Land Ballistic Missiles			
US			
LGM-30G	*Minuteman* III	▲	13,000
LGM-118	MX/*Peacekeeper*	▲	9,600
RF			
SS-18	*Satan*	▲	15,000
SS-19	*Stiletto*	▲	10,000
SS-24	*Scalpel*	▲	10,000
SS-25	*Sickle*	●	10,000
SS-27	*Topol*-M	●	10,500
PRC			
CSS-2	DF-3A	●	2,800
CSS-3	DF-4	●	4,750
CSS-4	DF-5A	●▲	13,000
CSS-5	DF-21	●	2,150
CSS-5	DF-21A	●	2,500
CSS-6	DF-15/M-9	●	600
CSS-7	DF-11/M-11	●	300
CSS-8	DF-7	●	150
CSS-9	DF-31	●▲	8,000
Pak			
Ghauri 1	*Hatf* 5	●	1,500
Il			
Jericho 1		●	500
Jericho 2		●	1,800
SLBM			
US			
UGM-96	*Trident* I C-4	▲	7,400
UGM-133	*Trident* II D-5	▲	12,000
UK			
UGM-135	*Trident* II D-5	▲	12,000
RF			
SS-N-8	*Sawfly*	▲	9,100
SS-N-18	*Stingray*	▲	6,500
SS-N-20	*Sturgeon*	▲	8,300
SS-N-23	*Skiff*	▲	8,300
Fr			
M-4		▲	4,000
M-45		▲	4,000
PRC			
CSS-N-3	JL-1	●	2,150
Aircraft			
US			
B-52H	*Stratofortress*	◆	16,000
B-2	*Spirit*	■	12,200
F-15E	*Strike Eagle*	■	2,500
F-16A/B/C/D	*Fighting Falcon*	■	2,500
F-117A	*Nighthawk*	■	2,100
RF			
Tu-95M	*Bear*	◆■	12,000
Tu-160	*Backfire*	◆■	4,000
Tu-22M-3	*Backfire*	▼	4,800
Su-24M	*Fencer*	■	2,100
Fr			
Super Etendard		◆	650
Mirage 2000N		◆	1,200
Rafale		◆	1,200
PRC			
H-6	Tu-16	■	5,000
Q-5	MiG-19	■	400
Il			
F-4E-2000	*Kumass*	■	2,200
F-16A/B/C/D	*Fighting Falcon*	■	2,500
F-15I	*Thunder*	■	2,500
Ind			
Jaguar S(I)	*Shamsher*	■	1,600
MiG-27M	*Bahadur*	■	1,000
Mirage 2000H	*Vajra*	■	1,200
Pak			
F-16A/B	*Fighting Falcon*	■	2,500
Mirage 5		■	1,200
Q-5	MiG-19	■	1,200
DPRK			
H-5	Il-28	■	2,100
SLCM			
US			
Tomahawk	TLAM-N	●	2,500
RF			
SS-N-9	*Siren*	●	110
SS-N-12	*Sandbox*	●	550
SS-N-19	*Shipwreck*	●	550
SS-N-21	*Sampson*	●	2,400
SS-N-22	*Sunburn*	●	120
Il			
Turbo-Popeye 3		●	1,500
ALCM			
US			
AGM-86B		●	2,500
AGM-129		●	3,500
RF			
AS-4	Kh-22 *Kitchen*	●	310
AS-15A	KH-55 *Kent*	●	2,500
AS-15B	Kh-55SM *Kent*	●	3,000
AS-16	Kh-15 *Kickback*	●	150
Fr			
ASMP		●	250

Key ▲ MIRV ● Single ◆ ALCM ■ Bomb ▼ ASM

Operational warheads aligned to an in-service delivery system, excluding artillery shells and mini-nukes.

	Strategic					Sub-Strategic				
Country	**ICBM**	**IRBM**	**SLBM**	**Delivery System** ALCM/Bombs	**Strategic Total**	**SSM**	**Navy/ SLCM**	**Delivery System** Aircraft	**Sub-Strategic Total**	**Grand Total**
US	1,700		3,168	1,100	**5,968**		320	800	**1,120** (150 in Europe)	**7,088**
RF	2,622		1,732	624	**4,978**		240	1,540 (+ 1,200 air defence)	**2,980**	**7,958**
Fr			288	50	**338**			10	**10**	**348**
PRC	20	100	12	120	**252**	120		30	**150**	**402**
UK			185		**185**					**185**
Il						90+	Some	100	**200**	**200**
Ind						[1]		40+	**40+**	**40+**
Pak						Some [2]		40+	**40+**	**40+**
DPRK						[3]		±2	**±2**	**±2**

Strategic missiles with a range of over 5,000km, or air-launched from long-range aircraft.

ICBM intercontinental ballistic missile
IRBM intermediate-range ballistic missile
SLBM submarine-launched ballistic missile
ALCM air-launched cruise missile

SSM surface-to-surface missile
SLCM sea-launched cruise missile

Notes
[1] See page 144
[2] See page 144
[3] See page 163

Manpower and Treaty Limited Equipment (TLE)

current holdings and CFE national ceilings on the forces of the Treaty members

Current holdings are derived from data declared as of 1 January 2004 and so may differ from *The Military Balance* listings

		Manpower		Tanks[2]		ACV[2]		Artillery[2]		Attack Helicopters		Combat Aircraft[3]	
		Holding	Ceiling	Holding	Ceiling	Holding	Ceiling	Holding	Ceiling	Holding	Ceiling	Holding	Ceiling
Non-NATO	**Armenia**	44,875	60,000	110	220	140	220	229	285	8	50	6	100
	Azerbaijan	64,963	70,000	220	220	210	210	285	285	15	50	54	100
	Belarus	63,911	100,000	1,579	1,800	2,482	2,600	1,454	1,615	39	80	206	294
	Georgia	20,309	40,000	86	220	108	220	122	285	3	50	7	100
	Moldova	6,059	20,000	0	210	196	210	148	250	0	50	0	50
	Russia[5]	579,852	1,450,000	5,150	6,350	9,914	11,280	5,987	6,315	476	855	2,245	3,416
	Ukraine	265,500	450,000	3,512	4,080	4,596	5,050	3,644	4,040	189	330	676	1,090
NATO	**Belgium**	41,959	70,000	142	300	588	989	192	288	46	46	128	209
	Bulgaria	41,658	104,000	1,473	1,475	1,856	2,000	1,692	1,750	24	67	212	235
	Canada	0	10,660	0	77	0	263	0	32	0	13	0	90
	Czech Republic[4]	48,734	93,333	303	957	666	1,367	397	767	33	50	108	230
	Denmark	18,862	39,000	225	335	278	336	405	446	12	18	68	82
	France	181,007	325,000	1,020	1,226	3,092	3,700	773	1,192	265	374	540	800
	Germany	252,793	345,000	2,171	3,444	2,406	3,281	1,641	2,255	199	280	361	765
	Greece	142,950	158,621	1,683	1,735	2,141	2,498	1,909	1,920	20	65	543	650
	Hungary[4]	31,606	100,000	704	835	1,404	1,700	750	840	49	108	78	180
	Italy	165,449	315,000	1,189	1,267	2,940	3,172	1,490	1,818	116	142	484	618
	Netherlands	37,981	80,000	298	520	724	864	385	485	22	50	141	230
	Norway	18,565	32,000	165	170	209	275	112	491	0	24	57	100
	Poland[4]	136,688	234,000	1,036	1,730	1,380	2,150	1,112	1,610	110	130	180	460
	Portugal	34,624	75,000	187	300	347	430	377	450	0	26	100	160
	Romania	104,892	230,000	1,256	1,375	1,856	2,100	1,178	1,475	21	120	105	430
	Slovakia	23,197	46,667	268	478	526	683	373	383	19	40	65	100
	Spain	126,507	300,000	535	750	989	1,588	1,001	1,276	28	80	161	310
	Turkey[5]	364,136	530,000	2,375	2,795	3,015	3,120	2,992	3,523	28	130	358	750
	UK	200,702	260,000	421	843	2,403	3,017	416	583	272	350	504	855
	US	100,315	250,000	564	1,812	1,308	3,037	227	1,553	115	396	214	784

Notes

[1] The adaptation of the CFE abandons the group structure (North Atlantic Group, Budapest/Tashkent Group) for a system of national and territorial ceilings. The amendment enters into force when CFE States Parties have ratified the change.

[2] Includes TLE with land-based maritime forces (Marines, Naval Infantry etc.)

[3] Does not include land-based maritime aircraft for which a separate limit has been set.

[4] Cz, Hu and Pl became NATO members on 12 March 1999.

[5] Manpower and TLE is for that in the Atlantic to the Urals (ATTU) zone only.

Military Space in the Era of Network-Centric Operations

The US dominates military space, accounting for 90% of the estimated $22bn spent annually on this aspect of defence worldwide. If spending on items indirectly related to space were included, such as Global Positioning System (GPS)-based hardware and services, US dominance would be even more pronounced. Meanwhile, Russia struggles to maintain its remaining infrastructure in orbit, while military space spending by all the EU countries together is less than one twenty-fifth of comparable US expenditures.

Military satellites have accounted for about 30% of all space launches in recent years. From mid-2003 to mid-2004, there were nine US, eight Russian and one Chinese military satellite launches, including:

- **US** 3 navigation, 2 communications, 1 SIGINT, 1 weather, 1 ocean surveillance, 1 early warning;
- **Russia** 3 navigation, 3 relay, 2 communications, 1 ELINT, 1 ocean surveillance, 1 photo-reconnaissance (film-return);
- **China** 1 photo-reconnaissance (film-return).

The small 'space club' of nations with operational launchers of their own includes Russia, the US, the European Space Agency, China, India, Japan and Israel. Given the potential dual civil-military use of space launchers, stringent non-proliferation controls – such as the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) – have been put in place.

The ability to launch and service satellites as required is still an aspiration rather than a reality – particularly for heavy payloads – for the space club. Launch vehicles suffer technical failure and can be unavailable for extended periods (the response time from launch request to availability is currently measured in months or years). Launch costs, at between $15–125m often equal or exceed the value of payloads. Recent rapid progress in electronic miniaturisation, however, has enabled new players, including developing countries and small private enterprises, to build affordable satellites with off-the-shelf components. Most of these micro-satellites, though, can only offer limited capabilities.

Commercial space technology for defence

A serious, but vulnerable, commercial market exists in geostationary telecommunications satellites – at the high end of satellite technology – and which include mobile communications systems such as Inmarsat-3, Thuraya and Iridium. Military users are taking advantage of this market in various ways, including:

- leasing required transponder time and bandwidth from commercial operators;
- operating secondary defence payloads on commercial telecommunications satellites – for example, the recently launched Australian defence package on Optus C1;
- adapting existing commercial satellite models for military specifications, for example, the future US Wideband Gapfiller Satellites (WGS) and French Syracuse 3 constellation;
- purchasing a portion of a privately owned satellites for security purposes, such as Spainsat (expected in 2004);
- contracting out secure military satellite communications services to a commercial operator – like the British Skynet 5 programme, a private finance initiative in cooperation with EADS.

Sustained commercialisation in space-based mobile communications, with multi-satellite constellations in low orbit, has failed to live up to expectations in recent years. It is uncertain, for

example, if the commercial business model of the European *Galileo* system, which is likely to be delayed, is going to succeed, while the existing GPS system provides free service. Nevertheless, the *Galileo* programme is set to continue. Under a recent US-EU agreement, it will be made technically compatible with GPS.

Commercial high-resolution imagery from space has been available since the launch of *Ikonos*-1B in 1999. At available resolution levels, such imagery is useful for detection and recognition of objects of military relevance, but often offers insufficient description and analysis. However, while it can take months before a desired image is provided, the public availability of archived high-resolution imagery and related mapping and geo-information products has permitted some strategic transparency. In addition, openly available results from environmental research and monitoring are increasingly returning militarily useful data from space, including high-precision digital elevation models that permit accurate three-dimensional mapping, visualisation and targeting.

The commercial viability of privately operated imaging satellites remains dependent upon public purchases, largely by defence ministries and intelligence agencies. The US government is by far the largest customer of all private operators. Its dominant purchasing power continues to afford the US effective 'shutter control' over commercial high-resolution imagery during crises. As outlined in the 2001 National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) commission report, *The Information Edge*, the US has assigned a key role to imagery-based, geo-referenced, time-tagged, all-source information for intelligence and operations. This database is maintained by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), as the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) was renamed in 2003 to reflect this innovative conceptual approach.

Transformed strategic role of space

During the Cold War, space was in itself of strategic importance. Deterrence rested on intercontinental missiles as well as on satellite-based sensors and communications links for non-intrusive surveillance. Today, airborne surveillance can be performed without strategic risk in most regions. UAVs at high altitude can perform similar sensing and relay tasks as satellites. Fibre-optic cables and broadband wireless communication provide alternative over-the-horizon links in many parts of the world.

The unique characteristics of space – to provide unimpeded, continuous and persistent global coverage – continue to offer strong advantages for expeditionary warfare as well as for defence against terrorism and other asymmetric threats as well as disaster management. The very notion of an active global strategy to counter threats from Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) proliferation, terrorism and regional conflicts would have been unthinkable before the space age.

From an operational perspective, the strategic rationale for military space activities has changed fundamentally. The value of the space dimension derives from its supporting role for other elements of military and political strength across the full range of security and defence tasks. Capabilities result from a combination of elements, using both space and other means in a coherent way. In stark contrast to the extreme restrictions that were placed on access to space capabilities in the past, the main challenge is now to assure optimal use of space assets in such operations and timely dissemination of space-derived products to those who may have use for them in support of security and defence, including those responsible for intelligence, warning and rapid interdiction in the campaign against international terrorist groups.

Information-driven operations

US doctrine, which began with the 1996 publication of *Joint Vision 2010*, rests on the assumption that military success results from the effective use of superior information combined with the

accelerated pace of operations that has become possible with advanced information and communications technologies. In this approach, space – the 'ultimate high ground' – plays an indispensable role as an enabler for information superiority and dominant manoeuvre, in addition to supporting many other aspects of military activity.

By providing swift, accurate and continuous information, as well as precise navigation at all times and in all weather conditions, space assets enable and support enhanced situational awareness and target development in a coherent and continuous operational picture. The use of space assets also permit a faster decision-making cycles. Movements can be monitored in real time at extended detection ranges. Forces, equipment and supplies can be tracked. Equipment can be operated remotely. With support from space, weapons are guided in ways that decouple range from accuracy and enable precision engagement, minimising attrition and losses while increasing the chances of meeting desired effects. These benefits of space – especially for command, control and communications (C3) and intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition and reconnaissance (ISTAR) – are obvious. In practice, however, even the US has yet to take full advantage of them.

Operation Iraqi Freedom, for example, saw mixed results from military space. On a much larger scale than the Kosovo campaign, the Iraq war employed global broadband wireless communications, a fully functional GPS system, and operational exploitation of space-based intelligence. GPS-guided bombs proved to be cost-effective and highly efficient stand-off precision weapons that allowed a new form of close air support from high altitudes. The US air campaign came a long way to realising the direct sensor-to-shooter link that is at the heart of network-oriented operations. Most ground units, however, did not benefit from current satellite imagery support during their rapid advance on Baghdad. In part, this reflected US commanders' preference to maintain momentum with speed and mobility over that of waiting for improved information.

The absence of suspected WMD facilities in Iraq showed the limitations of intelligence gathered using remote technical means. Following the fall of Saddam, it became clear that for stability operations in a hostile environment, network-based information superiority and situational awareness is still in its infancy. But it is not irrelevant in such missions. The contrast between the swift, information-driven invasion, and the difficulties faced in the period of occupation underline the view that network-centric operations have wider applications than previously realised. Network-centric operations not only have the potential to shorten sensor-to-shooter time in combat, but also the observation-to-action time in non-combat operations, such as humanitarian assistance, emergency response, terror prevention and crime interdiction.

Space-enabled networks

The crucial advantage of network-centric operations results from digitised interoperability of systems and direct, flexible, and effects-oriented links between information, decision-makers and forces. By embedding space assets in a joint, network-centric organisation, local and wide-area networks can be linked to each other and to central command authorities worldwide without geographical limitations. The US Army is introducing brigade-level reconnaissance, surveillance, targeting and acquisition (RSTA) squadrons that will provide focused intelligence to commanders and troops on this basis.

A networked system allows both centralised and decentralised leadership to access the information held by the network. An example is the Pentagon's concept of a Global Information Grid (GIG) that binds together all available means for collecting, processing, storing, disseminating and managing information used by forces and decision-makers. Furthermore, a web-style sharing model creates coherence and central control while allowing users to retrieve and contribute information. Such networks facilitate multiple simultaneous missions in separate geographic

regions while generating qualitatively new capabilities, for example: detection, tracking and denial of cruise missile attacks.

However, networks of this nature result in increased bandwidth requirements – far beyond the levels currently planned for. Data transmitted by a single multi-sensor platform such as the *Global Hawk* UAV can consume up to 0.5Gbit/s. According to low-end estimates, US forces will require 40Gbit/s communications bandwidth by 2010, of which 10Gbit/s must be space-based. It is expected that more than half of that capability can be transmitted via leased commercial satellites. Nevertheless, US secure military satellite communications capacity will have to expand by, at least, a factor of ten. Given the rapidly growing requirements for video feeds and ubiquitous broadband access – on a par with the civilian world – requirements are likely to increase further.

While the US has equipment either in place, or in the pipeline, to handle such developments, other countries must start from scratch as they build a communications backbone for digitisation, network-centric operations and transformation. The relative importance of space for their military communication requirements is shaped by two factors: whether there is sufficient domestic terrestrial communications capacity for homeland defence, and to what extent they are committed to overseas operations where only satellites can provide sufficient links.

Network-enabled allies

Given the wide gap in capabilities and concepts between the US and other countries, Washington's allies face the following questions: how can they upgrade their own capabilities? How can they cooperate with the US in multinational operations? With respect to space: do they need space capabilities of their own? And how can they benefit from space capabilities provided by the US, as an element of its network-centric system of system? Through bilateral links and NATO's Allied Command Transformation (ACT), America's allies can learn and judge how best to adapt to the emerging new US mode of operations for their own purposes, and especially for coalition warfare.

In the UK, network-enabled capability (NEC) has already been put at the core of the projected changes in force structure. Other countries seem to be moving in the same direction: France, for example, has developed a concept of 'combat aéroterrestre en réseau'. Network-enabling can be perceived either as an interim approach towards eventual full adoption of the NCW concept, or as a more limited ambition of plugging into C4ISR structures provided by the US in coalition operations, while otherwise retaining traditional operational concepts and structures. The essential point, for the time being, is achieving and maintaining coherence, interoperability and joined-up functionality on a national level and with allies.

When plugging into US-dominated network-centric operations, allies will need to comprehend factors such as 'ownership', control, and their role in battle management. Ironically, the best way to ensure influence in a network environment may well be full immersion in the information flow. In the context of Network Centric Wwarfare (NCW), shared awareness of the situation would likely be a central precondition for effective partnership. This raises the stakes for allies and partners of the US to define and implement their response to network-centric transformation, and its space dimension, if they do not wish to lose established channels of military cooperation. NATO countries have agreed to build a joint C4ISR architecture that would enable seamless, networked sharing of intelligence between allied forces in operations. However, in spite of procedures for information-embedded access controls, established rules and classification requirements continue to place severe practical limitations on the material agencies and nations are prepared to share.

There is a need to reform some government structures and forces so that they are able to exploit the new sensor, information and communications technologies and the resulting innovative

options for employing armed forces. Casting the effects of NCW as mere evolution may not be a sufficiently forceful approach to change minds and structures. On the other hand, focusing too much on a new paradigm risks neglecting more down-to-earth needs of combatants, peacekeepers and political leaders.

Space transformation

The operational benefits offered by existing surveillance, reconnaissance and signals-intelligence satellites – all still designed to Cold War specifications – is limited. For the last eight years, the US has been trying to define and develop the space components of its future integrated overhead intelligence-gathering architecture. The goal was to replace existing large platforms with a more versatile set of satellites and gain much-improved capabilities for less money.

Cost overruns and delays have led to renewed calls for applying 'spiral experimentation development' to national security space acquisition in order to have affordable technology to hand. In fact, a new generation of small 'tactical' reconnaissance and communications satellites, operated in an integrated fashion with UAVs and other systems, would promise a more effective path towards a truly space-enabled, network-centric military. It remains unclear whether this transformational approach will prevail. At its core, current US planning for space communications and intelligence continues to rely on large platforms with long gestation periods.

Other countries without military space traditions may indeed be in a better position than the US to take full advantage of the network-centric potential of space. Many small-satellite developments are being pursued in a number of countries. If these initiatives are to turn into serious contributions to network-centric transformation and make space responsive to operational needs, the following are necessary: a capable, flexible broadband communications backbone; network-focused equipment acquisition; a cadre of space-aware professionals; an accepted network-enabled concept of operations; and sufficient data fusion and analysis capacity. If these conditions are met, relatively modest space efforts can create decisive new capabilities for countries without a long history in space. In an alliance context, such capabilities may even offer some attractive additional value to the US.

Strategies for non-US military space

In most national defence establishments, the space dimension has not yet found institutional recognition and an adequate voice. Space acquisition programmes remain at risk of being smothered by the platform replacement needs of the established services. Launch failures, such as the failure of the second flight of Japan's intelligence gathering satellites in 2003, may deal a heavy blow to poorly funded space programmes with ambivalent political support. The emergence of a global commercial market for high-resolution imagery, a deliberate policy choice of the US in 1993, has helped, to a certain degree, to guide countries away from pursuing risky and costly satellite programmes of their own.

It is often overlooked that launching a satellite is just one part of a meaningful military space programme. For an operationally useful space effort, a long-term commitment is required to keep the space components in proper working order, both in orbit and on the ground. The expected lifetime of satellites is limited, though in the case of communications satellites it has tripled to 15 years as technologies have matured. Other types of satellites in low-earth orbit need replacement in shorter intervals. Multi-satellite constellations such as GPS lose most of their value if they are allowed to erode. Given the harsh environment in space and the frailty of space hardware, it is advisable to err on the side of caution in estimating maintenance pressures and costs.

The possession of satellites is still considered as a status symbol by some. However, in a joint and networked mode of operation, the main concern is that a sufficiently dense and resilient set of nodes for rapid information flow and interaction is provided. For certain purposes, for example, this requires recourse to communications platforms in space. But in the end, it matters little whose they are.

The US has offered benefits from its classified space assets to a number of countries engaged in close intelligence cooperation. There may also have been one or more cases where other governments shared the costs of such US systems in return for control and assured access. Given the enormous asymmetry between the US and its allies in space, this approach, where it is available, would most likely qualify as the most effective from the viewpoint of operational advantages.

Still, there is value in having some capacity of one's own, if only for being able to check the quality and integrity of shared information. For example, the projected German *SAR-Lupe* radar surveillance small-satellite constellation is expected to offer this important national benefit while also supporting the evolution of European defence and intelligence cooperation. At the EU level, the desired capacity to conduct larger autonomous operations, above division level, has significant space implications. The required C3I infrastructure for such operations is unavailable to Europeans today even with recourse to NATO assets except on the occasions when the US would be prepared to provide it**.** In the past, a US backbone had always been assumed.

Merging civil and defence requirements?

In Europe, the French space programme represents more than half of military space spending, and Paris is able to shape the conceptual approach to military space in the framework of Europe's security and defence policy. Since 2001, it has won approval from all major continental Western European countries on common operational requirements for reconnaissance systems. *Helios*-2, *SAR-Lupe* and other future systems will be operated in a combined framework that allows reciprocal access but keeps ownership and utilisation under national control.

France also concluded bilateral sharing arrangements for its future *Syracuse 3* communications satellites with several neighbouring countries. Under a recent service contract with NATO, French, Italian and British military communications satellites will replace NATO's own ageing satellite and cover the Alliance's SHF and UHF requirements. In effect, Europeans seem to be moving towards a shared transponder pool for secure satellite communications. However, the UK and Netherlands have announced their intention to employ the US Advanced EHF satellites (AEHF), to be available from 2007, for their EHF-band communication requirements which are particularly important for secure broadband communications.

Governments appear to shy away from multilaterally conceived and owned military space assets. In Europe, however, it is uncertain if the approach pursued so far will be capable of delivering a sufficiently strong impulse for European military space planners to create the basis for space-aware, network-enabled, transformational operations. In most space-capable nations, limited budgets, facilities and engineering resources have always produced overlaps between civil and military government programmes in space. In Russia, it is almost impossible to separate the two. The US, too, utilises NASA facilities and spacecraft for defence purposes. On the commercial side, new optical and radar imaging systems are designed to serve both defence and civilian customers.

Building on the multi-purpose nature of space, which offers a range of capabilities for various policy areas, the European Commission's research policy has assumed a key role in helping to match Europe's security and defence ambitions and its available resources in space, both by offering additional sources of funding and by fostering a coherent policy approach in conjunction with the European Space Agency (ESA). While the EU and the ESA are moving away from their

former ban on defence involvement, the focus is still on non-military security applications. Disaster response, humanitarian missions, coast guard and border police indeed require similar capabilities as the military, and duplication is unaffordable. Through programmes such as the *Galileo* navigation system and GMES (exploitation of monitoring data for security purposes) the EU is trying to create a multinational, joined-up R&D effort that could lead to a European space backbone, if it were closely linked with the ongoing experimentation and adaptation of European armed forces to a network-enabled concept of operations.

Breaking the backbone?

Over reliance on space-based assets also creates new risks and vulnerabilities. In a networked structure that takes worldwide data and communications relay via satellites for granted and has come to expect real-time warning, cueing and targeting from space, the possible loss of the required space assets becomes a major concern. The Rumsfeld Commission report of January 2001 on national security space management and organisation highlighted this problem and warned of a possible 'space Pearl Harbor'.

Under the headline of 'space control', the US military is now working towards the capability to detect, prevent and deny counter-space operations, including defence against threats such as the jamming of uplink and downlink signals, blinding of sensors and physical attack on orbital or ground components. Possible uses of space-based weapons to defend and attack space, air, sea and land targets are being studied. There are, however, strong reasons for the US, as the country most vulnerable to attacks on its space infrastructure, to maintain its self-restraint as long as possible. International law does not generally ban weapons in space, but a broad political preference exists against considering attacks in or from space as acceptable forms of warfare.

At the political level, military space has become too important to the effective employment of defence and security forces for it to be discussed in terms of 'militarisation of space', as developed during the East-West conflict, or the Strategic Defence Initiative ('Star Wars'). The practical advantages of advanced space-based communications and sensor networks are bound to swiftly change the modus operandi of armed forces worldwide – and that of non-governmental armed groups and terrorists as well.

Table 9 **Operational Military Satellites 2003–04**

Country	Designation	Quantity	Orbit	Launch	Description and remarks
Communications					
China	**Fenghuo**	1	GSO	2003	civil telecom satellites (ZX-6B, ZX-8) are also used for military communications
Italy	**Sicral**	1	GSO	2001	
NATO	**NATO-4**	1	GSO	1993	
Russia	**Molniya-1**	4	HEO	1997–2004	dual-use telecom satellites (Molniya-3 50 53) are also used for military communications
Russia	**Geizer**	1	GSO	2000	data relay
Russia	**Globus/Raduga**	4	GSO	1999–2004	
Russia	**Strela**	7	LEO	2001–03	an operational constellation needs 6 satellites
UK	**Skynet-4**	3	GSO	1998–2001	
USA	**DSCS-3**	11	GSO	1989–2003	includes 6 spares
USA	**Milstar-1**	2	GSO	1994–95	

Table 9 Operational Military Satellites 2003–04

Country	Designation	Quantity	Orbit	Launch	Description and remarks
Communications (continued)					
USA	**Milstar-2**	3	GSO	2001–03	
USA	**SDS-2**	1	HEO	1996	relay; polar relay functions may have been shifted to other satellites in HEO
USA	**UFO**	8	GSO	1995–2003	3 with GBS
Navigation, Positioning and Timing					
China	**Beidou**	3	GSO	2000–03	
Russia	**Parus**	4	LEO	1999–2004	also relay; an operational constellation needs 4 satellites. The related civilian systems Tsikada and Nadezhda may have been phased out in 2003.
Russia	**Uragan (Glonass)**	11	MEO	2000–03	an operational constellation needs 24 satellites; replenishment is being sought
USA	**Navstar-2 (GPS)**	28	MEO	1989–2004	an operational constellation needs 24 satellites; satellites also carry a Nuclear Detonation Detection System (NDS)
Meteorology and Oceanography					
USA	**DMSP-5**	3	SSO	1997–2003	
USA	**GFO**	1	SSO	1998	oceanography, geodesy
Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance					
China	**FSW-3**	1	LEO	2003	PR (mission ended 18/12/2003)
China	**Shenzou Orbital Module**	1	LEO	2003	recce/ surv, elint; launched with SZ 5 manned capsule (mission ended 30/05/2004)
China	**ZY-2**	2	SSO	2000–02	recce/surv
France	**Helios-1**	1	SSO	1999	recce/surv; in partnership with Italy and Spain
Israel	**Ofeq-5**	1	SSO	2002	recce/surv
Japan	**IGS-1**	2	SSO	2003	recce/surv
Russia	**Araks-2**	1	LEO	2002	recce/surv
Russia	**Orlets-1**	1	LEO	2003	PR (mission ended 09/12/2003)
Russia	**Tselina-2**	1	LEO	2004	elint
Russia	**US-PU**	1	LEO	2004	ocean recce/surv
Taiwan	**Rocsat-2**	1	SSO	2004	recce/surv
USA	**EIS**	2	ellipticMEO	1999–2001	multispectral recce/surv
USA	**KH-12**	2	elliptic LEO	1995–96	recce/surv
USA	**Onyx**	1	SSO	2000	recce/surv
USA	**Mentor**	2	GEO	1998–2003	Advanced Orion elint
USA	**Mercury**	1	GEO	1996	comint
USA	**new sigint**	2	HEO	2000–01	also relay, early warning
USA	**Trumpet**	3	HEO	1994–1997	sigint
USA	**SBWASS follow-on**	2	LEO	2001–03	ocean and wide-area sigint; each satellite is paired with a sub-satellite
Early Warning					
Russia	**Oko**	3	HEO/GSO	2001–02	an operational constellation needs 3 satellites
USA	**DSP**	3	GSO	2000–04	an operational constellation needs 3 satellites

United States

Following months of uncertainty and tentative recovery the US economy moved ahead strongly in the second half of 2003. Real GDP grew significantly – by 8.25% in the third quarter and 4% in the fourth – contributing to annual growth of 3.1%. With several forward-looking indicators pointing to a continued robust expansion, the IMF has raised its growth forecast for 2004 to 4.5%. The economy continues to benefit from highly stimulative monetary and fiscal policies introduced after the bursting of the high-tech bubble. Growth was led by a number of factors: tax cuts that boosted disposable income and private consumption, low interest rates leading to a significant boom in mortgage refinancing, a rebound in business investment and the stimulus of increased government spending – especially on defence and homeland security.

To date the most disappointing and unusual aspect of this recovery has been the lack of new job creation which although improving in the second quarter of 2004, is still extremely slow by historical standards. In previous economic upswings, employment has risen by an average of 7.4% in the first 2–3 years of the recovery. However, in the same period this time around employment has risen by just 0.3% suggesting that any renewed weakness in employment would pose a downward risk to household income and consumption. In light of the improving overall economic environment, however, the Federal Reserve Bank raised interest rates in June from their 45-year low of 1% to 1.25% signalling the start of a new upward trend in rates intended to combat emerging inflationary pressures.

While the expansionary fiscal policy implemented by the US has provided valuable support to the recovery, higher security related expenditure at the same time as tax cuts has contributed to a significant deterioration of the government's budget position. And although the Bush administration has pledged to cut the deficit in half within five years, as yet, no credible measures have been introduced to achieve that goal. Furthermore, without action, the position is set to deteriorate significantly in the medium term with the retirement of the baby boom generation later this decade. Calculations by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) indicate that, over the next 10 years, the Medicare and Social Security programmes will run a combined deficit of US$96bn that will increase to a cumulative deficit of US$6.6tr between 2003 and 2026.

DEFENCE BUDGET FY2005

Despite the deteriorating fiscal position, the Bush administration's federal budget request for fiscal year (FY)2005, included a 7.2% (excluding FY2004 Iraq supplemental) increase in funds for national defence. Increases were fairly even across the board with personnel funds up 6.4%, Operation and Maintenance (O&M) up 9.3%, Research and Development (R&D) up 7.1%. Procurement funding, however, was virtually unchanged. As in the past two years the FY2005 request does not include explicit funding for continuing US military operations in Afghanistan or Iraq and the administration will continue to rely on supplemental appropriations to fund these activities. In this respect the

Table 10 **US Regional Defence Expenditure** as % of GDP 1993–2003

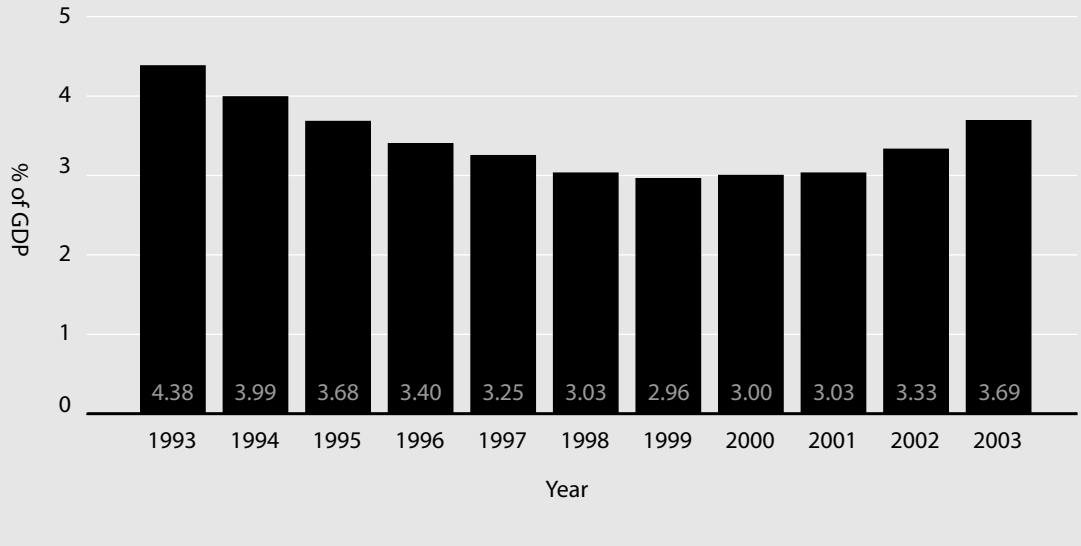


Table 11 **National Defense Budget Authority, FY2003–FY2009** US$m

($million)	2003 Estimate	2004 Plan	2005 Plan	2006 Plan	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	2009 Plan
Military Personnel	109,062	117,713	106,346	110,949	114,739	118,443	122,136
Operations & Maintenance	178,316	168,470	141,245	146,754	151,796	156,926	164,560
Procurement	78,490	80,920	74,905	80,396	90,562	105,102	114,039
R, D,T & E	58,103	64,665	68,942	70,989	70,723	71,644	70,650
Military Construction	6,670	5,956	5,289	8,834	12,090	10,817	10,243
Family housing	4,183	3,833	4,172	4,607	4,542	3,581	3,482
Revolving & Mgt Funds	4,154	3,227	2,955	2,337	1,633	1,421	4,928
Other	1,115	3,078	1,220	1,217	1,180	1,174	1,181
Total Department of Defense	**437,863**	**441,709**	**402,633**	**423,650**	**444,905**	**466,760**	**488,859**
Department of Energy (defence-related)	16,365	16,753	17,220	18,115	17,589	16,691	16,876
Other (defence-related)	1,957	2,085	3,245	2,251	2,293	2,361	2,415
Total National Defense	**456,185**[a]	**460,547**[b]	**423,098**	**444,016**	**464,787**	**485,812**	**508,150**

[a] Including US$72.2bn emergency and non-emergency supplementals

[b] Including US$66.1bn emergency and non-emergency supplementals

Pentagon received US$72.2bn for FY2003, US$66.1bn for FY2004 and although President Bush's request for US$25bn (to pay for costs in FY2005) was approved as part of the Defense Appropriations Budget, it is still awaiting final Congressional approval as part of the National Defense Authorization Act and further request will need to be submitted, most probably after November's presidential election.

In many respects the FY2005 budget contains few surprises but leaves several key questions about the size and shape of the US military in coming years unanswered. This is not wholly surprising given the adoption in 2003 by the Department of Defense (DoD) of a new two-year Programming, Budgeting and Execution (PBE) programme that changes the annual old budgeting system. As part of the introduction of these changes the FY2005 budget was labelled as an abbreviated review and amendment programme. Indeed, on presentation of the budget in February 2004, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld observed that his department 'made changes to just 5% of planned 2005 budget', leaving the probability that next year's FY2006 budget may well contain some more significant spending decisions.

However, the key variable that is likely to determine the evolution of the US defence budget in coming years may not be directly related to military needs and ambitions, but a reflection of the changing demographics of the country. In January 2001 the CBO projected federal budget surpluses totalling about US$5.6trillion over the FY2002–11 period. Following the introduction of the Bush administration's tax cut package and increased federal spending since 11 September 2001, that forecast has since been reversed. The CBO is now forecasting a deficit of US$1.9trillion over the coming decade, possibly rising to US$5trillion if tax cuts that are due to expire in 2010 are extended beyond that time. Furthermore the imminent retirement of the baby boomer generation will place increasing strains on an already fragile budget position. If a serious effort to address the budget deficit is adopted then history suggests that cuts, or at least slower rates of growth, in defence spending are likely to be part of the solution. Between FY1985–90, before the Cold War was over, there was bipartisan agreement to reduce defence spending by 12% in real terms in an effort to begin reducing budget deficits.

While current security concerns and the international threat of terrorism make a similar reduction in top-line defence spending unlikely, future growth of the defence budget is probably not going to be sufficient to execute the DoD's ambitious modernisation efforts. There is already a widely held view that to execute current plans and make up for the lack of investment during the Clinton Administration the procurement budget would today need to be around US$20–25bn higher than that proposed in FY2005 and under current projections this is not scheduled to occur until 2008.

The FY2005 budget also includes the provision for a temporary increase in the army's end strength of up to 30,000 troops and the creation of an additional flexible and self-sufficient 10 brigades. Army Chief of Staff General Peter Schoomaker has indicated that he expects the additional personnel to be required for about four years, although it is unclear if this plan will satisfy widespread calls in Congress to increase US military end strength by as many as 80,000. According to Dov Zakheim, then DoD comptroller, funding to support temporary increases in army end strength will come from supplemental legislation and will not be programmed into the annual budget.

However, should the temporary increase in numbers become more permanent then rising personnel and operational and maintenance costs would start to consume a higher proportion of defence funding.

Although the domestic economic background is troublesome, US commitment to its defence superiority is such that it is difficult to see defence spending falling significantly from its current level of 3.4% of GDP. Should John Kerry win the November 2004 presidential election then the new administration will still be faced with the same security concerns and Congress, of course, could remain in Republican hands. It would appear, therefore, that whoever wins the election, defence spending is unlikely to deviate significantly from its current share of national income and that this would appear insufficient to implement all of the DoD's current plans. In order to make their funds go further, therefore, some procurement consolidation seems inevitable. In terms of individual programmes this is likely to lead to a survival of the fittest and a juggling act between upgrading and extending the life of existing platforms and reducing the number of platforms of new major defence modernisation programmes.

AIR FORCE

The air force requested $120.5bn in FY2005, an 8.6% increase on the previous year. Of that, $20.7bn is for procurement, $32.8bn for personnel, $27.1bn for readiness and $15.3bn for research and development. While the bulk of the FY2004 budget request is to fund a number of long-time priorities, increased funds are available for transformation capabilities such as space and unmanned systems.

As in recent years the biggest request is for the F/A-22 *Raptor* programme. Although its budget has been held steady at US$4.1bn in FY2005, improving production efficiency has allowed the air force to increase deliveries by two aircraft to 24 in 2005, rising to 32 by 2007. Following the cancellation of the army's *Comanche* helicopter programme (see below) there has been renewed speculation that the *Raptor,* designed to replace the F-15, is next in line for a programme change that could see cuts in the number of aircraft to be procured. Initially the air force planned for a total of 750 F-22s but over the years this figure has been gradually reduced to a current target acquisition of 276. If the programme were cancelled next year then the air force would have only 122 F-22s in service. More likely would be a decision to let the programme slip beyond the current schedule that plans for 214 deliveries by 2009.

The major change in the FY2005 budget request sees a restructuring of the multi-service Joint Strike Fighter (JSF). Both the air force and navy will each commit $2.3bn to the project in FY2005 but due to the continuing problem over the weight of the aircraft, low-rate initial production has been delayed by a year. The total cost estimate for the system development and demonstration phase has increased from US$33bn to US$40.5bn. As of October 2003, the US requirement for versions of the JSF totals 1,730 for the conventional take off and landing aircraft for the air force, 680 of the short take off/carrier take off and vertical landing version for the navy and marine corps and another 150 for the UK. It is anticipated that there will be a significant international market for the fighter as well.

Airlift capability receives a boost in FY2005 with US$3.8bn for 14 C-17 *Globemaster* III transport aircraft, $732m for 11 C-130J *Hercules* tactical transport aircraft and $366m for three CV-22 *Osprey* tilt rotar aircraft.

Among key communications and intelligence systems, the Joint Tactical Radio System receives $600m, the Transformational Communications System receives $775m and the space-based radar receives $408m for continued development. Unmanned systems, another centre piece of the air force's transformation process also receive extra funding in the FY2005 budget. Procurement plans include the purchase of four *Global Hawk* aircraft for $359m and nine *Predator* aircraft for $146m. There is a new consolidated body to continue the development of the air force and navy unmanned combat aerial vehicle. Known as Joint Unmanned Combat Air Systems (J-UCAS) it will develop a common operating system and enhance competition to achieve the best capabilities and accelerate the operational assessment phase to FY2007–09. Total unmanned vehicle research will amount to over $2bn under the proposal.

Recapitalisation of the air force's tanker fleet became one of the most controversial issues during the FY2004 budget process. Initially, the Pentagon announced plans to proceed with a multi-billion dollar deal to lease 100 Boeing KC-767 tankers; however the proposal failed to win Congressional approval. Instead, Congress proposed that a more cost-effective solution would require the DoD to lease just 20 aircraft and buy the remaining 80. However following revelations of irregularities between air force and Boeing representatives the deal was suspended whilst the Pentagon Inspector General investigated the claims. Finally, in June 2004, the Secretary of Defense announced that he had deferred a decision on the programme until additional studies are completed. The decision was based largely on a recommendation by the Defense Science Board Refuelling Task Force, which concluded that the corrosion suffered by the current fleet could be managed at a lower cost than previously estimated.

NAVY

The navy's budget request for FY2005 totals $119.4bn, including $17bn for the marine corps, and begins a period of transition in shipbuilding as the last of the DDG-51 destroyers are built and the first DD(X) destroyer and Littoral

Combat Ship are procured. The budget provides $11.1bn for the construction of nine ships (up from seven in FY2004 and five in FY2003) including: one SSN *Virginia*-class nuclear submarine; three *Arleigh Burke*-class destroyers; one DD(X) new surface combatant; one Littoral Combat Ship; one LPD-17 *San Antonio*-class amphibious transport ship. Between FY2005–09 the average shipbuilding rate will rise to 9.6 per year and the fleet will increase from 290 to 309. In addition to the headline purchases of ships and aircraft, the navy also plans to procure 293 Tactical *Tomahawk* cruise missiles, 75 Standard SAM and 71 Evolved *Sea Sparrow* Missiles.

The next phase of the Littoral Combat Ship programme will see both Lockheed Martin and General Dynamics' Bath Iron Works use R&D funds to design and deliver two vessels each between 2006–08. Thereafter the conventional procurement budget includes funding for the next nine vessels to be ordered from 2008–09. Although no total requirement for the ship has yet been established, a fleet of 60 is thought to be the target. The first DD(X) destroyer will also be financed under the new budgeting arrangement that allows for the lead ship of a new class to be financed from R&D funds. The programme will receive $1.7bn in R&D funds in FY2005 and a total investment of $17.6bn between FY2005–09 to purchase the first eight ships.

United States US

dollar US$		2002	2003	2004	2005
GDP	US$	10.4tr	10.9tr		
per capita	US$	36,410	37,750		
Growth	%	2.4	3.1		
Inflation	%	1.6	2.3		
Publ debt	%	60.5	62.5		
National Def bdgt					
BA	US$	362.1bn	456.2bn	460.5bn	
Outlay	US$	348.5bn	404.9bn	453.6bn	
Request					
BA	US$				423.1bn
Outlay	US$				450.6bn
Population					291,044,000
Age groups		0–14	15–64	65+	
% of population		21.1	66.4	12.5	

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.8%

Table 12 **Major US Research & Development FY2002–FY2005** US$m

Service Designation Classification		FY2003 Value	FY2004 Value	FY2005 Value
Joint				
FGA	JSF	3,274	4,251	4,571
UAV	Various	748	805	1,364
hel	V-22	444	505	395
tpt	C-130	132	118	186
Army				
hel	RAH-66	865	1,068	1,229
FCS	Future Combat System	370	1,683	3,198
Navy				
FGA	F/A-18E/F	204	173	134
CVN	CVN-77	365	339	352
DDG	DDX	916	1,089	1,450
DDG	Aegis Destroyers	331	213	146
LCS	Littoral Combat Ship	35	166	352
SSN	Virginia	234	144	143
recce	EC-2	107	343	597
sat	MUOS	110	268	571
Air Force				
bbr	B-2	232	165	245
tpt	C-17	155	184	200
FGA	F-22	909	928	564
sat	AEHF	802	802	612
sat	NAVSTAR	364	244	252
sat	SBIRS	775	610	508

The navy is building on last year's decision to integrate their tactical air capabilities with the marine corps in order to reduce the number of aircraft required by the two forces and, together with the retirement of other older aircraft, this will reduce the aircraft fleet by 59, despite the budget provision to purchase 104 new aircraft in FY05.

ARMY

The US Army's FY2005 budget request totals US$97.2bn including $11.7bn for procurement, $32.6bn for operations and maintenance and $10.4bn for research and development. The major procurement programme remains the Future Combat System for which $3.2bn is requested, nearly double that of last year, and US$905m to produce 310 *Stryker* armoured fighting vehicles to equip a fifth *Stryker* Brigade Combat Team. Other significant purchases include $918m for eight V-22 *Osprey* tilt rotor vertical take off and landing aircraft, $508m for 2,425 trucks in the Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles, $489m for 108 *Patriot* PAC-3 air defence missiles and $303m for 2,431 High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (Humvees). Following General Peter Schoomaker's six month review of the army's aviation capability gaps it was decided that the troublesome RAH-66 *Comanche* stealth helicopter programme - for years the centre piece of the army's future aviation plans – should be cancelled. The helicopter, originally conceived in the early 1980s, had already consumed around US$7bn in development funds, and procurement of the first 121 aircraft was going to cost a further US$14.6bn. However, thanks to a new DoD policy that allows the individual services to scrap programmes with the assurance that any savings generated will be returned to their own modernisation accounts, rather than dispersed to cover other needs elsewhere in the armed forces, army planners decided that the funds would be better invested elsewhere. In addition to concerns over the cost of the programme, officials also pointed out that the operational environment predominating at the launch of the *Comanche* has changed. In particular, recent operations in Afghanistan and Iraq have elevated the importance of helicopters possessing an active self protection system, and the *Comanche* was not designed with an active jamming capability in mind – its main asset was always intended to be stealth technology. With the savings accruing from the cancellation, the army believes that it can solve most of its desperately needed modernisation plans resulting from years of budget shortfalls. Although no detailed plan has emerged, indications are that funds earmarked for the *Comanche* will instead be used to procure more active self-protection systems, Boeing AH-64D *Apache* upgrades, additional CH-47 *Chinooks* and Sikorsky UH-60 *Black Hawks* as well as three new programmes – 368 armed reconnaissance helicopters, 303 light utility helicopters and 25 fixed wing intra-theatre transporters.

MISSILE DEFENCE

The Ballistic Missile Defense programme receives more funding than any other weapons system. The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) FY2005 request is set at US$9.1bn up from US$7.6bn in FY2004 but this does not include programmes

Table 9 **US Agency for International Development: International Affairs Budget** US$m

Budget Authority in US $ millions	FY2003 Actual	FY2004 Est.	FY2005 Req.
Assistance to the New Independent States of the FSU	755	584	550
Support for East European Democracy	522	442	410
Voluntary Peacekeeping Operations	214	124	104
Contributions to UN and other Peacekeeping Operations	635	695	650
Economic Support Fund	4,802	3,263	2,520
International Military Education and Training	79	91	89
Foreign Military Financing	5,991	4,632	4,957
Non-Proliferation, Anti-Terrorism and Related Programmes	332	396	415
Int Narcotics & Crime plus Andean Counterdrug Initiative	1,087	1,186	1,089
International Disaster and Famine Assistance	432	474	386
Migration and Refugee Assistance	782	756	730
Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund (IRRF)	2,236	18,439	0
Total International Affairs Budget	33,449	47,851	31,519

funded from outside the MDA such as the army's *Patriot* PAC-3 or the SBIRS-High Satellite programmes; including these elements brings the total to $10.7bn. The FY2005 spending plan includes $900m to provide an initial defensive capability and $600m for more advanced systems, but defers the Boeing Airborne Laser programme and slows purchases of Standard Missile-3 sea based interceptors following the failure of an intercept test in June 2003. The MDA had planned to deploy up to 20 SM-3 missiles next year on three *Aegis*-equipped cruisers but reduced that number to 10 following a disappointing test result. In July 2004 the first interceptor was installed in its silo at Fort Greeley, Alaska. This, together with a *Cobra Dane* radar in the Aleutian Islands, an upgraded early warning radar at Beale Air Force Base and an *Aegis* surveillance vessel, is intended to provide an initial capability to intercept primitive missile threats. In 2005, a second upgraded early warning radar will be activated at Fylingdales in the UK. The Pentagon has begun preliminary surveys to determine in which European countries the proposed 10 land-based interceptors will be located when construction begins in 2006.

Table 14 **US National Defense Budget Function and other selected budgets, 1992,1997–2005** US$bn

	National Defense Budget Function[1]		Department of Defense		Atomic Energy Defense Activities	International Security Assistance	Veterans Administration	Total Federal Government Expenditure	Total Federal Budget Surplus
FY	BA	Outlay	BA	Outlay	BA	BA			
1992	295.1	298.3	282.1	286.9	10.6	N.A.	33.9	1,381	-290
1997	270.3	270	258.0	258.3	11.3	N.A.	39.3	1,601	-21
1998	271.3	268.5	258.5	256.1	11.3	N.A.	41.8	1,652	69
1999	292.1	274.9	278.4	261.3	12.4	N.A.	43.2	1,702	125
2000	304.1	294.5	290.5	281.2	12.2	N.A.	46.7	1,788	236
2001	335.5	305.5	319.4	290.9	13.0	19.7	47.6	1,863	127
2002	362.1	348.5	344.9	331.9	14.9	6.9	52.1	2,010	-157
2003	456.2	404.9	437.9	387.3	16.4	31.2	56.9	2,157	-375
2004	460.5	453.6	441.7	434.7	16.7	36.5	60.2	2,318	-520
2005	423.1	450.6	402.6	429.5	17.2	40.1	67.3	2,399	-363

Notes
FY = Fiscal Year (1 October–30 September)
[1] The National Defense Budget Function subsumes funding for the DoD, the DoE Atomic Energy Defense Activities and some smaller support agencies (including Federal Emergency Management and Selective Service System). It does not include funding for International Security Assistance (under International Affairs), the Veterans Administration, the US Coast Guard (Department of Transport), nor for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Funding for civil projects administered by the DoD is excluded from the figures cited here.
[2] Early in each calendar year, the US government presents its defence budget to Congress for the next fiscal year which begins on 1 October. It also presents its Future Years' Defense Program (FYDP), which covers the next fiscal year plus the following five. Until approved by Congress, the Budget is called the Budget Request; after approval, it becomes the Budget Authority.
[3] Definitions of US budget terms: **Authorisation** establishes or maintains a government programme or agency by defining its scope. Authorising legislation is normally a prerequisite for appropriations and may set specific limits on the amount that may be appropriated. An authorisation, however, does not make money available. **Budget Authority** is the legal authority for an agency to enter into obligations for the provision of goods or services. It may be available for one or more years. **Appropriation** is one form of Budget Authority provided by Congress for funding an agency, department or programme for a given length of time and for specific purposes. Funds will not necessarily all be spent in the year in which they are initially provided. **Obligation** is an order placed, contract awarded, service agreement undertaken or other commitment made by federal agencies during a given period which will require outlays during the same or some future period. **Outlays** are money spent by a federal agency from funds provided by Congress. Outlays in a given fiscal year are a result of obligations that in turn follow the provision of Budget Authority.

Table 15 **Missile Defence Budget Request, FY2003–FY2005** US$m

Research, Development, Testing & Engineering	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005
Missile Defense Agency RDT&E			
RDT&E			
BMD Technologies	151	225	204
Advanced concepts	-	150	256
BMD System Segment	1,026		
THAAD	864	716	833
Patriot PAC-3	139		
MEADS	102		
Midcourse Defence Segment	3,056	3,724	4,384
Boost Defence Segment	705	617	492
Int cooperation progs	150	227	159
BMD Sensors	301	396	592
BMD System Interceptors		117	511
BMD Test and Targets		633	713
BMD Products		305	418
BMD System Core		445	480
Other	191	67	100
Army RDT&E			
Patriot PAC-3		157	64
Patriot Improvement	39	46	32
MEADS		249	264
The Joint Staff RTD&E			
JTAMDO	75	85	86
Military Construction	25	22	22
Procurement			
Patriot PAC-3	607	617	489
Patriot Mods	149	201	88
Total Missile Defence	**7,581**	**9,002**	**10,193**

Classification		Designation	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		Comments
			Units	Value ($m)	Units	Value ($m)	Units	Value ($m)	
Joint	trg	**JPATS**	39	232	54	297	53	309	
	UAV	**UAV**	37	463	28	535	17	609	
	hel	**V-22**	11	1,166	1,203	1,203	11	1361	
	tpt	**C-130J**	4	734	5	738	15	1,353	
	AAM	**AMRAAM**	234	135	243	142	248	141	
	ASM	**JASSM**	100	54	240	101	360	148	
	ASM	**JSOW**	554	171	635	197	389	139	
	PGM	**JDAM**	35,620	752	32,570	699	29,757	673	
	AAM	**AIM-9X**	570	108	355	79	405	88	
Air Force	bbr	**B-2**		97		122		96	
	tpt	**C-17**	15	4,148	11	3,408	14	3,839	
	E-8C	**J-STARS**	1	280		39		45	
	FGA	**F-15E**		274		200		181	
	FGA	**F-16 C/D**		274		307		336	
	FGA	**F-22**	21	4,461	22	4,114	24	4,157	
	SFW	**Sensor Fused Weapon**	310	124	320	117	315	117	
	WCMD	**Wind Corrected Dispenser**	3,262	95	3,715	72	2507	58	
	sat	**DSP**		105		112		116	
	MLV	**Medium Launch Vehicles**		48		90		103	
	sat	**NAVSTAR**		250		256	3	330	
	launcher	**Titan**		254		45		74	
	launcher	**EELV**	1	175	4	605	3	611	
	sat	**Wideband Gapfiller**		186		22		40	
Army	hel	**AH-64D**	74	899	64	763	19	555	
	hel	**CH-47**		728		510		542	
	hel	**UH-60**	19	290	17	254	8	124	
	MRL	**HIMARS**	850	264	810	230	1,063	281	

Classification	Designation	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		Comments
		Units	Value ($m)	Units	Value ($m)	Units	Value ($m)	
ATGW	**Javelin**	1,478	221	901	139	1,038	117	
MBT	**M1A2**	7	469	34	183	67	292	
AIFV	**M2A3**		437		344		71	
AFV	**Stryker**	282	780	306	982	310	905	
sat	**DSCS**		94		98		100	
veh	**FHTV**		258		217		84	
veh	**FMTV**		659		344		505	
veh	**HMMWV**	2,785	334	2,694	431	2,431	304	
Navy and Marines								
hel	**MH-60S**	15	352	13	408	15	400	
hel	**MH-60R**		117	6	385	8	409	
hel	**H-1 Upgrades**			9	308	9	214	
ELINT	**EA-6B**		314		334		165	
recce	**E-2C Hawkeye**	5	287	2	227	2	248	
FGA	**F/A-18 E/F**	45	3,197	42	3,044	42	2,985	
trg	**T-45**	8	218	14	337	8	253	
SSM	**ESSM**	23	42	82	102	71	80	
anti ship cruise missiles	**RAM**	106	59	90	48	90	47	
SAM	**Standard**	93	151	75	147	75	150	
TCM	**(Tactical Cruise Missile)Tomahawk**	350	437	350	352	293	256	
SLBM	**Trident II**	12	573	12	645	5	768	
CVN	**CVN-77**		483		1,177		626	
DDG	**AEGIS Destroyer**	2	2,681	3	3,193	3	3,445	
SSN	**Viginia**	1	2,100	1	2,369	1	2,453	
LPD	**LPD-17**	1	584	1	1,316	1	966	
RCOH	**CVN Refueling**		217		221		333	
SSN	**SSGN Conversion**	2	1,104	1	1,158	1	517	
auxiliary dry cargo ship	**T-AKE**	1	386	2	722	2	768	

NATO Europe

Despite the emergent global recovery, the economies of the major Eurozone countries struggled to make significant progress in 2003/04. Throughout the Eurozone growth reached just 0.4% in 2003 and is projected to increase to only 1.75% in 2004. The sharp pick-up in global trade was a key supportive factor and, despite the stronger Euro making Eurozone exports less competitive, export growth will continue to be important in 2004, particularly given the weak domestic background. Subdued consumer sentiment and high unemployment continue to put a brake on domestic consumers, while business investment remains hampered by highly leveraged balance sheets. Low economic growth continues to have an impact on many countries' fiscal position. In 2004 Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Greece and Portugal will exceed the debt rules of the suspended Stability and Growth Pact in 2004 and despite a variety of measures to address the problem, the signs are that several will again fail to achieve the 3% debt to GDP limit in 2005. Following a decision by the European Court of Justice in July 2004 that EU finance ministers had broken the law by suspending the budget rules in November 2003, ministers have agreed to make the pact 'more credible without rewriting it'.

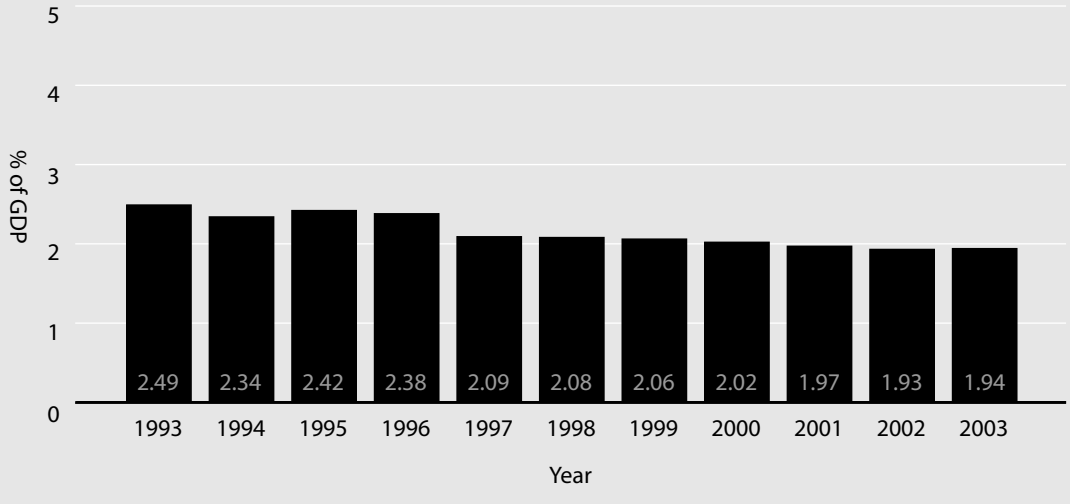
However, the weakness and structural problems of core European economies, together with the constraints imposed by rising budget deficits, and the absence of an increase in the public's perception of any military threat suggest that the current constraints on European defence budgets will persist.

Of the seven new countries that joined NATO in March 2004, only Slovenia has failed to achieve the suggested target, set by NATO, of spending 2% of GDP on defence. By comparison, the Baltic nations have successfully boosted defence spending from levels that averaged around 1% of GDP throughout the 1990s to achieve the required level. In total NATO's new members outlaid US$2.2bn on defence in 2003.

The creation of a European Defence Agency (EDA) by the 25 EU nations as an integral part of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) is intended to lead to better integration of EU defence activities as well as provide greater efficiency and value for money amongst EU procurement programmes. Although the new institution will only have a small budget to begin its operations, its remit would appear to be very broad. The agency will have several functions related to capability development, defence research and technology, management of cooperative programmes and reinforcement of European industry, including the implementation of a European defence equipment market. Although the EDA's exact role has yet to fully emerge, it will not take over the role of the Organisation Conjoint de Cooperation en matiere d'ARmement (OCCAR), currently managing certain joint procurement activities for France, Germany, Italy and the UK, nor act as a regulator of the EU defence industrial base.

Once again the **UK** economy was the best performing among major European countries, recording growth of 2.3% and enabling Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown to unveil a three-year spending plan including an annual 1.4% real terms increase in the defence budget. The 2004 Spending Review continued the growth in the defence

Table 17 **NATO-ex US Regional Defence Expenditure** as % of GDP 1993–2003



budget initiated in the previous Review, undertaken in 2002. However, when taking inflation into account the defence budget in 2004 is the same as it was in 1995. The 2004 defence budget, as measured on a cash basis, will amount to £26.4bn, rising to £29.9bn in 2007. (In recent years the Ministry of Defence (MoD) has introduced a different method of accounting known as Resource Account Budgeting (RAB) which takes into account the depreciation of military assets and by this standard the 2004 budget measures over £30bn. For purposes of comparison *The Military Balance* will continue to publish figures based on the previous cash accounting basis, where possible). The 2004 Spending Review came several months after the publication in December of a Defence White Paper entitled *Delivering Security in a Changing World* which stressed the importance of continuing to develop more mobile and flexible forces by exploiting a network-enabled-capability (NEC) to achieve greater effectiveness. The paper suggested that the UK armed forces would in future rely on fewer major platforms and outlined plans to reduce the number of *Challenger* 2 main battle tanks in service by around 60. The Defence White Paper was followed in July 2004 by Defence Minister Geoff Hoon announcing the biggest cuts in a generation to both manpower and equipment. At the heart of the restructuring will be the loss of around 20,000 military and civilian personnel – 7,500 from the air force, 1,500 from the navy, 1,500 from the army and 10,000 civilian posts. In terms of equipment, the navy will lay off three Type 42 destroyers and three Type 23 frigates reducing the fleet to a total of 25. The number of Type 45 destroyers to be purchased will be reduced from 12 to eight and the number of nuclear attack submarines will be reduced from the planned 10 to eight. The air force will disband one *Tornado* air defence squadron and retire the entire *Jaguar* force by 2007. Airlift capability will be increased with the purchase of 5 C-17 *Globemaster* aircraft, four of which are currently leased. In addition to the cuts in manpower and equipment, the MoD has pledged to achieve an annual £1bn in savings from improved procurement and logistics procedures, a further £1bn through better use of assets and staff, £300m through rationalisation and £300m through infrastructure and equipment management improvements.

Major Italian Equipment Programmes 2004

Eurofighter	€434.1m
NH90 helicopters	€259.1m
Tornado	€186.5m
Andrea Doria	€185.9m
C-130J	€157.2m
Horizon	€155.3m
JSF	€126.0m
B767 tankers	€116.1m
U212 submarines	€104.8m

Whilst the restructuring was repeatedly referred to as a shift away from an 'emphasis on numbers of platforms and people towards embracing the opportunities presented by new technologies and NEC', rather than being triggered by a cash crisis, the cost overruns on several longstanding programmes as well as increased operational tempo continues to stretch the MoD budget. In its 'Major Project Report 2003', published in January 2004, the National Audit Office revealed that the Eurofighter *Typhoon*, *Astute* -class submarine, *Nimrod* MRA4 maritime patrol aircraft and *Brimstone* missile contributed £2.7bn to a total of £3.1bn in cost overruns in the 12-month period to 31 March 2003.

New procurement decisions included the selection of an Airbus A330-based solution to replace the RAF's ageing fleet of 26 in-flight refueling aircraft and Thales to provide the £800m *Watchkeeper* unmanned aerial vehicle capability. The tanker project is to be managed as a £13bn Private Finance Initiative (PFI) under which the AirTanker consortium will retain ownership of the aircraft and provide the MoD with a refueling capability as required. However, despite choosing the AirTanker team for the programme, such is the complexity of the PFI arrangements that disputes over the final cost of the arrangement has delayed the signing of the contract.

In line with the six-year allocation plan, adopted in 2002, for the period 2003–08 **France** increased its defence budget in 2004 by 4.3% to €32.4bn. The Ministry of Defence was the only government department to receive an increase in funds following a directive from Prime Minister Jean-Pierre Raffarin that other departments must freeze spending to help reduce France's growing budget deficit which will reach 3.6% of GDP in 2004. To help achieve the increase, the MoD will cut its number of civilian staff and reduce non-essential services as well as make economies elsewhere within the armed forces. Spending on equipment in 2004 increased by 9.5% to €14.9bn consistent with the six-year plan that calls for a total allocation of around €87.5bn on new procurement during the period. The air force will receive its first five *Rafale* B/C fighters as well as 110 SCALP-EG missiles and is also benefiting from the increase in funds injected into the spares and maintenance budget. By the end of 2003 the average availability rate of France's military aircraft had risen from 54.2% in 2001, to 69%. The navy will receive the third *Le Triomphant*-class SSBN and will order 16 M51 nuclear missiles that will come into service aboard the submarines in 2010. The budget also includes funding for the army's last batch of 50 *Giat Leclerc* main battle tanks and seven *Tiger* helicopters.

The ongoing switch to an all-professional military continues to put pressure on **Italian** defence finances. While the overall defence budget in 2004 (excluding peace-support operations, military pensions and the Carabinieri) is €14.1bn, 2.1% higher than in 2003, the phasing out of conscription has increased personnel costs by 6.7% to €7.49 whereas procurement investment will fall by 4.8% to €3.2bn. Of the three services the army will face the biggest cut in its procurement budget, down 12%, the air force equipment budget will fall 5.7% and the navy will receive 1.9% less than in 2003. As a result of the cuts in procurement spending projects to acquire four airborne early-warning aircraft, 12 maritime patrol aircraft, *Centauro* wheeled infantry fighting vehicles (IFVs) and an additional amphibious assault ship have been postponed. The army will continue, however, to acquire 200 *Oto Melara Dardo* IFVs, 500 *Puma*

armoured all-terrain vehicles, 112 *Alvis Hagglunds* BV206S all-terrain vehicles, the NH 90 tactical transport helicopter and the PzH 2000 self-propelled howitzer. Air force funding is provided for the *Tornado* Mid-Life Update, C-130J transporters, four Boeing 767 tankers, *Meteor* and *Storm Shadow* missiles. Major naval investments include the construction of the *Andrea Doria* aircraft carrier, two U212A submarines and two *Horizon*-class frigates.

Despite an increase in the 2004 defence budget of 5.3%, **Spanish** defence spending remains only 1.2% of GDP, down from 1.7% of GDP in 1996. Investment funds increase by 7% to €1.8bn including the first installment of a €4.6bn re-equipment programme announced in September 2003. The main elements of the 15-year package include:

- €1.75bn for four S-80-class diesel-electric submarines
- €1.36bn for 24 *Tiger* HAD attack helicopters
- €707m for 212 *Pizarro* armoured fighting vehicles
- €360m for a new strategic projection ship

Eurocopter Spain says that the *Tiger* helicopter, selected ahead of the AH-64D, will be built in Spain and armed with the MBDA Trigat MR anti-armour and *Mistral* air-to-air missiles. Deliveries will begin in 2007, but in the meantime France will provide Spain with three *Tiger* HAP variants next year (that will later be upgraded to HAD standard) allowing Spanish pilots to begin training as well as provide a minimum attack helicopter capability. The new strategic projection ship will have a displacement of 27,000 tonnes and feature a multipurpose platform capable of carrying a battalion of troops, as well as main battle tanks, transport helicopters, vertical take-off and landing aircraft and four landing craft. Most of the money for the new procurement package will come from the continuing sale of surplus and unused Ministry of Defence property, plus military related funds that have previously been allocated to the Ministry of Science and Technology.

In September 2003, **the Netherlands** announced further details of its restructuring plan that will see defence budget cuts of €380m each year from 2004 until 2008 and a reduction in manpower of 11,700. The cost saving measures and restructuring effort are intended to improve flexibility, operational effectiveness and the ability to take part in combined operations. The budget reduction means that equipment levels will also be affected. Four frigates which are being retired early will not be replaced by new land-attack corvettes, as had been originally intended. The frigates along with 10 P-3C *Orion* maritime patrol aircraft, 15 F-16 MLU fighters and six AH-64 *Apache* helicopters will become available for sale over the next two years. Likewise, the army's inventory of *Leopard* 2A6 main battle tanks will be cut from 180 to 110, with the retired units being sold. The medium-term goal is to equip the armed forces with a maximum of five warships (plus submarines or mine-countermeasure vessels), two fighter squadrons (down from three) and a modular brigade-sized mechanised or air manoeuvre task group.

The **German** economy remains mired in sluggish growth, high unemployment and a strong Euro reducing the competitiveness of exports. As noted above, Germany once again broke the rules of the suspended Stability and Growth Pact of the single currency, by incurring a budget deficit in excess of the 3% guideline. In order to address the budgetary problems Chancellor Gerhard Schröder unveiled a new programme – Agenda 2010 – a package of measures including changes to labour market regulations, healthcare and pension provisions and initiatives to cut taxes and subsidies, designed to reduce the swelling deficit. The defence budget for 2004, originally fixed at €24.4bn from 2002–06, in fact falls to just over €24bn. Personnel expenditure is unchanged representing 51.2% of the budget, procurement spending rises from €3.88bn in 2003 to €3.99bn in 2004, whereas R&D spending falls from €846m to €786m. A major reorganisation of the armed forces' personnel and equipment is under way to try and release funds for investment in forthcoming procurement programmes. Peacetime strength will be cut from 285,000 to 250,000 by 2010 and the number of civilian employees will fall from 128,000 to 75,000. In addition around 200 military bases out of the current 621 will be closed. In terms of equipment a new plan for the period 2005–17 unveiled by Defence Minister Peter Struck claims to make savings of some €26bn during the period. The main cuts will be achieved within the army including a reduction in the number of multi-role armoured vehicles to a single batch of 200 and the number of *Pumas* to a single batch of 410. A new air defence system (ModFlaSys) will be abandoned, a second batch of 125 NH90s are to be cancelled whereas the number of TRIGATs and *Tiger* helicopters will be reduced. Despite the strained budget situation, the air force will still receive its full complement of Eurofighter *Typhoon* aircraft, 60 A400M transporters and four Airbus A310 refuelling aircraft.

Following a four-year assessment phase, NATO awarded a €350m contract to the Transatlantic Industrial Proposed Solution (TIPS) consortium for the two-year design and development phase of the Alliance Ground Surveillance (AGS) System. The winning TIPS team comprising EADS, Northrop Grumman and Thales, among others, based their bid on a combination of Airbus A321 aircraft and *Global Hawk* UAVs. Although NATO has yet to decide the final number of AGS platforms the TIPS solution proposes a total of five A321s and seven *Global Hawks* together with 49 fixed and mobile ground stations.

After they were forced to cancel a similar contract in 2002, following budget reprioritisation after the devastating floods in Europe, the **Czech Republic** has again selected the *Grippen* fighter aircraft to provide the interim solution

to the air force's need to replace its Russian MiG-21. Under the new arrangement the aircraft will be leased from Sweden at a cost of CKr19.65bn ($761m), 10% below the ceiling set by the Ministry of Defence. Runner-up in the contest was a proposal by Belgium to sell some of their upgraded F-16AM/BMs.

Denmark announced a sweeping military transformation process that will result in smaller forces better structured for international missions. Over the past decade the Danish military has cut force strength from 72,000 in 1992 to 21,180 in 2003. The new plan for the period 2005–09 calls for downsizing (two army brigades will be disbanded) and base closures as well as the disposal of equipment such as 180 *Leopard* main battle tanks. The new plan fixes the defence budget at DKr19.1bn (inflation adjusted) from 2005–09 of which an average of DKr2.9bn will be spent on procurement. The plan allocates NKr3.9bn for the construction of three project *Viking* submarines, although this is a contentious issue with some arguing that this is not a NATO requirement. The budget also includes an annual allocation of DKr900m for international operations, enabling the armed forces to double the number of personnel it can sustain on such a mission to 2,000. Denmark will remain committed to the Joint Strike Fighter project.

Recent announcements from the governments of **Turkey** and Greece indicate that both are keen to reduce their respective defence burdens and exploratory talks have been held by which both countries would reduce military spending closer to the NATO average of 2.7% of GDP. Turkey has indicated that it would be happy to see headline defence spending fall to 3% of GDP between 2004–12, the period of the current modernisation plan. In light of falling defence expenditure, the Turkish Ministry of National Defence announced that it had cancelled three delayed projects, together worth around $10bn: 145 *King Cobra* helicopters, 1,000 main battle tanks and 40 UAVs. In place of the cancelled projects there will be a new Request for Proposals for 91 attack helicopters, the purchase of 250 second-hand tanks and programmes to develop a domestic MBT by 2010 and a domestic UAV. It is though that better value for money from the already stretched military budget can be achieved via domestic procurement.

Despite agreeing to a longer-term reduction in military spending, **Greece** concluded three major deals during the past year. In addition to the purchase of an additional two *Super Vita* fast attack craft, bringing the fleet to a total of five, the Hellenic Army will spend €1.3bn on the purchase of 20 NH 90 transport helicopters and 12 AH-64D *Apache Longbow* attack helicopters.

Following the decision in 2003 to boost **Canadian** defence spending by C$800m annually, the defence budget for 2004 was increased from C$12.2bn in 2003 to C$13.3bn. The picture is somewhat clouded, however, by NATO figures indicating that Canada's military expenditure in 2003 actually reached just over C$14bn. The budget includes C$300m, over two years, to cover the cost of Canada's participation in peacekeeping missions in Afghanistan and Haiti and the fight against terrorism. The budget also revealed that 'non-budgetary resources' would be made available so that the Department of National Defence can initiate its C$1.3bn project to acquire up to 15 fixed wing search and rescue aircraft to replace its ageing *Buffalo* and *Hercules* aircraft. Funds amounting to C$300m will be provided annually until the project is completed. The government also revealed the start of a C$2.1bn project to acquire three new Joint Support Ships to replace the current auxiliary-oiler-replenishment vessels, deliveries of which will begin in 2011. Despite the extra funds announced in the budget, Vice Admiral Ron Buck, Chief of the Maritime Staff, made clear in his annual Impact Assessment report to the Chief of Defence Staff that the navy will not be in a position to undertake its allocated operational tasks. In particular he noted that the west coast high-readiness task group would only be able to provide 70 out of the required 120 sea days per ship, the introduction of the *Victoria*-class of submarines would have to be delayed, 10 maritime coastal defence vessels would remain unmanned and the maintenance backlog would reach 24% this year.

Belgium Be

euro €		2002	2003	2004
GDP	€	261bn	268bn	
	US$	277bn	305bn	
per capita	US$	26,806	29,430	
Growth	%	0.7	1.1	
Inflation	%	1.6	1.5	
Publ debt	%	110.8	105.1	
Def exp[a]	€	3.4bn	3.5bn	
	US$	3.6bn	3.9bn	
Def bdgt	€	2.7bn	2.7bn	2.7bn
	US$	2.8bn	3.0bn	3.3bn
US$1=€		0.94	0.88	0.81

[a] Including military pensions

Population 10,348,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	17.1	66.2	16.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.1%

Bulgaria Bg

leva L		2002	2003	2004
GDP	L	32.3bn	34.4bn	
	US$	15.7bn	19.9bn	
per capita	US$	1,970	2,540	
Growth	%	4.8	4.3	
Inflation	%	5.8	2.3	
Debt	US$	10.9bn	11.4bn	
Def exp	L	828bn	896bn	
	US$	400m	518m	
Def bdgt	L	821bn	815bn	876bn
	US$	396m	471m	551m
FMA (US)	US$	9.7m	20.3m	9.8
US$1=L		1.92	1.73	1.59

Population 7,824,000

Ethnic groups: Turkish 9%; Macedonian 3%; Romany 3%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	14.8	68.9	16.3

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = -0.7%

Canada Ca

dollar C$		2002	2003	2004
GDP	CS$	1.1tr	1.2tr	
	US$	740bn	868bn	
per capita	US$	23,601	27,453	
Growth	%	3.3	1.7	
Inflation	%	2.2	2.8	
Publ debt	%	77.8	75.6	
Def exp	CS$	13.4bn	14.1bn	
	US$	8.6bn	10.1bn	
Def bdgt	CS$	11.9bn	12.2bn	13.3bn
	US$	7.6bn	8.8bn	10.1bn
US$1=C$		1.56	1.39	1.32

Population 31,630,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	18.4	68.8	12.8

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.5%

Czech Republic Cz

koruna Kc		2002	2003	2004
GDP	Kc	2.4tr	2.4tr	
	US$	74bn	86bn	
per capita	US$	7,204	8,407	
Growth	%	2.0	2.9	
Inflation	%	1.8	0.1	
Debt	US$	26.4bn	30bn	
Def exp	Kc	48.4bn	52.6bn	
	US$	1.5bn	1.9bn	
Cz contd		2002	2003	2004
Def bdgt	Kc	47.5bn	52.1bn	50bn
	US$	1.4bn	1.9bn	1.9bn
FMA (US)	US$	11.8m	27.8m	9.8m
US$1=Kc		32.7	28.1	25.8

Population 10,202,000

Ethnic groups: Slovak 3%; Polish 0.6%; German 0.5%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	15.8	70.4	13.8

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = -0.2%

Denmark Da

kroner kr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	Kr	1.36tr	1.39tr	
	US$	172bn	211bn	
per capita	US$	32,100	39,242	
Growth	%	2.1	0.2	
Inflation	%	2.4	2.1	
Publ debt	%	54.4	50.1	
Def exp[a]	Kr	21.3bn	21.9bn	
	US$	2.7bn	3.3bn	
Def bdgt	Kr	17.2bn	17.6bn	17.6bn
	US$	2.2bn	2.6bn	2.9bn
US$1=kr		7.9	6.58	6.04

[a] Including military pensions

Population 5,387,000

Da contd

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	18.5	66.6	14.9

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.1%

Estonia Ea

kroon kn		2002	2003	2004
GDP	kn	108bn	116bn	
	US$	6.5bn	8.4bn	
per capita	US$	4,790	6,230	
Growth	%	6.0	4.7	
Inflation	%	3.6	1.3	
Debt	US$	4.2bn	6.1bn	
Def exp	kn	1.6bn	2.4bn	
	US$	99m	172m	
Def bdgt	kn	1.6bn	2.1bn	2.6bn
	US$	99m	155m	203m
FMA (US)	US$	7.2m	7.8m	7.4m
US$1=kn		16.6	13.6	12.7

Population 1,350,000

Ethnic groups: Russian 28%; Ukrainian 3%; Belarussian 2%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	16.5	68.4	15.1

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = -0.6%

France Fr

euro €		2002	2003	2004
GDP	€	1.52tr	1.54tr	
	US$	1.61tr	1.75tr	
per capita	US$	27,195	29,434	
Growth	%	1.2	0.2	
Inflation	%	1.9	2.2	
Publ debt	%	67.0	71.1	
Def exp[a]	€	38.7bn	40.2bn	
	US$	40.2bn	45.7bn	
Def bdgt	€	28.9bn	31.1bn	32.4bn
	US$	30.7bn	35.3bn	40.0bn
US$1=€		0.94	0.88	0.81

[a] Including military pensions

Population 59,725,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	18.7	65.2	16.1

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.3%

Germany Ge

euro €		2002	2003	2004
GDP	€	2.11tr	2.12tr	
	US$	2.24tr	2.41tr	
per capita	US$	27,228	29,307	
Growth	%	0.2	-0.1	
Inflation	%	1.3	1.0	
Publ debt	%	62.8	65.1	
Def exp[a]	€	31.2bn	30.9bn	
	US$	33.3bn	35.1bn	
Def bdgt	€	23.6bn	24.4bn	24.1bn
	US$	25.1bn	27.7bn	29.7bn
US$1=€		0.94	0.88	0.81

[a] Including military pensions

Population 82,551,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	15.1	68.1	16.9

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = -0.2%

Greece Gr

euro €		2002	2003	2004
GDP	€	141bn	153bn	
	US$	150bn	174bn	
per capita	US$	14,092	16,279	
Growth	%	4.0	4.2	
Inflation	%	3.9	3.4	
Publ debt	%	104.7	103	
Def exp[a]	€	6.1bn	6.3bn	
	US$	6.5bn	7.2bn	
Def bdgt	€	3.4bn	3.1bn	3.0bn
	US$	3.6bn	3.6bn	3.7bn
US$1=€		0.94	0.88	0.81
FMA (US)	US$	0.5m	0.6m	

[a] Including military pensions and procurement

Population 10,680,000

Ethnic groups: Muslim 1%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	14.8	66.8	18.4

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.3%

Hungary Hu

forint f		2002	2003	2004
GDP	f	16.6tr	18.7tr	
	US$	65bn	84bn	
per capita	US$	6,440	8,257	
Growth	%	3.3	2.9	
Inflation	%	5.4	4.7	

Hu contd		2002	2003	2004
Debt	US$	34.9bn	48.6bn	
Def exp	f	319m	355m	
	US$	1.1bn	1.6bn	
Def bdgt	f	293bn	314bn	351bn
	US$	1.1bn	1.4bn	1.7bn
US$1=f		257	224	203
FMA (US)	US$	11.8m	20.7m	9.8m
Population				10,120,000

Ethnic groups: Romany 4%; German 3%; Serb 2%; Romanian 1%; Slovak 1%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	16.5	68.8	14.6

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = -0.4%

Iceland Icl

kronur K		2002	2003	2004
GDP	K	778bn	806bn	
	US$	8bn	8bn	
per capita	US$	29,949	36,743	
Growth	%	-0.5	4.0	
Inflation	%	5.2	2.1	
Publ debt	%	44.1	41.3	
Sy bdgt[a]	K	2.4bn	2.5bn	ε2.6bn
	US$	25m	33m	36m
US$1=K		91.6	73.4	

[a] Icl has no Armed Forces. Sy bdgt is mainly for Coast Guard

Population 285,000

Italy It

euro €		2002	2003	2004
GDP	€	1.26tr	1.30tr	
	US$	1.34tr	1.47tr	
per capita	US$	23,256	25,627	
Growth	%	0.4	0.3	
Inflation	%	2.6	2.8	
Publ debt	%	117.2	116.7	
Def exp[a]	€	25.9bn	24.4bn	
	US$	25.6bn	27.7bn	
Def bdgt	€	13.7bn	13.8bn	14.1bn
	US$	14.5bn	15.7bn	17.5bn
US$1=€		0.94	0.88	0.81

[a] Including pensions and carabinieri

Population 57,646,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	14.1	67.2	18.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = -0.3%

Latvia Lat

lats L		2002	2003	2004
GDP	L	5.1bn	5.8bn	
	US$	8.4bn	10.2bn	
per capita	US$	3,570	4,380	
Growth	%	6.1	6.7	
Inflation	%	1.9	2.9	
Debt	US$	6.9bn	8.7bn	
Def bdgt	L	69m	111m	120m
	US$	113m	194m	226m
FMA (US)	US$	7.2m	10.2m	7.8m
US$1=L		0.61	0.56	0.53
Population				2,321,000

Ethnic groups: Russian 34% Belarussian 5% Ukrainian 3% Polish 2%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	15.8	69.1	15.2

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = -0.7%

Lithuania L

litas L		2002	2003	2004
GDP	L	51.6bn	55.7bn	
	US$	14.1bn	18.6bn	
per capita	US$	4,050	5,375	
Growth	%	6.7	9.0	
Inflation	%	0.3	-1.2	
Debt	US$	6.2bn	7.4	
Def exp	L	906m	1.0bn	
	US$	247m	342m	
Def bdgt	L	1.0bn	813m	868m
	US$	273m	271m	310m
L contd		2002	2003	2004
FMA (US)	US$	7.6m	11.6m	8.1m
US$1=L		3.67	3.0	2.80
Population				3,454,000

Ethnic groups: Russian 8%; Polish 7%; Belarussian 2%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	18.2	67.8	13.9

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = -0.4%

Luxembourg Lu

euro €		2002	2003	2004
GDP	€	22bn	23bn	
	US$	24bn	26bn	
per capita	US$	53,455	58,594	
Growth	%	0.5	1.2	
Inflation	%	2.1	2.5	
Publ debt	%	5.7	4.9	
Def exp	€	192	205	
	US$	204m	233m	
Def bdgt	€	192m	204m	208m
	US$	204m	231m	256m
US$1=€		0.94	0.88	0.81
Population				448,000

foreign citizens ε124,000

Netherlands Nl

euro €		2002	2003	2004
GDP	€	444bn	452bn	
	US$	472bn	514bn	
per capita	US$	29,316	31,677	
Growth	%	0.2	-0.8	
Inflation	%	3.9	2.2	
Publ debt	%	52.6	54.8	
Def exp	€	7.2bn	7.3bn	
	US$	7.5bn	8.2bn	
Def bdgt	€	6.5bn	6.4bn	6.1bn
	US$	6.9bn	7.2bn	7.6bn
US$1=€		0.94	0.88	0.81
Population				16,215,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	18.4	67.8	13.8

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.3%

Norway No

kroner kr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	kr	1.52tr	1.57tr	
	US$	192bn	222bn	
per capita	US$	42,062	48,630	
Growth	%	1.10	0.2	
Inflation	%	1.2	2.5	
Publ debt	%	35.7	34.4	
Def exp	kr	32.5bn	31.1bn	
	US$	3.6bn	4.4bn	
Def bdgt	kr	27.6bn	29.6bn	29.4bn
	US$	3.5bn	4.2bn	4.2bn
US$1=kr		7.98	7.08	6.91
Population				4,560,000

No contd

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	19.8	65.2	15.0

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.3%

Poland Pl

zloty z		2002	2003	2004
GDP	z	771bn	804bn	
	US$	188bn	207bn	
per capita	US$	4,934	5,425	
Growth	%	1.4	3.7	
Inflation	%	1.9	0.8	
Debt	US$	84.3bn	95bn	
Def exp	z	14.6bn	15.9bn	
	US$	3.6bn	4.1bn	
Def bdgt	z	14.3bn	14.8bn	16.2bn
	US$	3.5bn	3.9bn	4.4bn
FMA (US)	US$	13.9m	30m	22m
US$1=z		4.08	3.88	3.67
Population				38,195,000

Ethnic groups: German 1.3% Ukrainian 0.6% Belarussian 0.5%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	18.2	69.4	12.4

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.0%

Portugal Por

euro €		2002	2003	2004
GDP	€	129bn	134bn	
	US$	137bn	152bn	
per capita	US$	13,490	14,942	
Growth	%	0.5	-1.3	
Inflation	%	3.7	3.3	
Publ debt	%	58.1	60.1	
Def exp[a]	€	2.7	2.8	
	US$	3.1bn	3.2bn	
Def bdgt	€	1.6bn	1.6bn	1.7bn
	US$	1.7bn	1.9bn	2.1bn
US$1=€		0.94	0.88	0.81
FMA (US)	US$	0.7m	0.8m	

[a] Including military pensions

Population			10,191,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	17.2	67.6	15.2

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.0%

Romania R

lei		2002	2003	2004
GDP	lei	1,51tr	1.89tr	
	US$	45.7bn	56.9bn	
per capita	US$	2,055	2,560	
Growth	%	4.9	4.9	
Inflation	%	22.7	15.3	
Debt	US$	15.2bn	19.5bn	
Def exp	lei	34.9tr	43.6tr	
	US$	1.1bn	1.3bn	
Def bdgt	lei	35.3tr	44.6tr	50.0tr
	US$	1.1bn	1.3bn	1.5bn
FMA (US)	US$	13.3m	26.5m	10.4m
US$1=lei		33,055	33,200	33,100
Population				22,200,000

Ethnic groups: Hungarian 9%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	17.2	69.1	13.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = -0.3%

Spain Sp

euro €		2002	2003	2004
GDP	€	694bn	741bn	
	US$	740bn	842bn	
per capita	US$	18,120	20,450	
Growth	%	2.0	2.4	
Inflation	%	3.6	3.1	
Publ debt	%	66.9	65.0	
Def exp[a]	€	8.4	8.7	
	US$	8.7bn	9.9bn	
Def bdgt	€	6.3bn	6.2bn	6.5bn
	US$	6.7bn	7.1bn	8.0bn
US$1=€		0.94	0.88	0.81

[a] Including military pensions and R&D

Population			41,101,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	15.0	68.0	17.0

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.1%

Slovakia Slvk

koruna Ks		2002	2003	2004
GDP	Ks	1,09tr	1.19tr	
	US$	24.2bn	32.7bn	
per capita	US$	4,495	6,070	
Growth	%	4.4	4.2	
Inflation	%	3.3	8.5	
Debt	US$	13.2bn	16.9bn	
Def bdgt	Ks	21.0bn	22.8bn	23.2bn
	US$	464m	624m	717m
FMA (US)	US$	9.8m	15.4m	8.9m
US$1=Ks		45.3	36.6	32.3
Population				5,381,000

Ethnic groups: Hungarian 11%; Romany ε5%; Czech 1%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	18.8	69.8	11.4

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.0%

Slovenia Slvn

tolar t		2002	2003	2004
GDP	t	5.27tr	5.67tr	
	US$	22.0bn	27.4bn	
per capita	US$	11,170	13,950	
Growth	%	3.2	2.3	
Inflation	%	7.4	5.6	
Debt	US$	8.8bn		
Def bdgt	t	65.9bn	78.2bn	89.3bn
	US$	274m	377m	458m
FMA (US)	US$	8.5m	4.9m	3.3m
US$1=t		240	207	195
Population				1,964,000

Ethnic groups: Croat 3%; Serb 2%; Muslim 1%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	15.2	20.4	14.4

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = -0.2%

Turkey Tu

lira L		2002	2003	2004
GDP	L	276,000tr	359,763tr	
	US$	182bn	240bn	
per capita	US$	2,630	3,390	
Growth	%	7.8	5.8	
Inflation	%	45.3	25.3	
Debt	US$	130bn		
Def exp[a]	L	13,640tr	17,473tr	
	US$	9.2tr	11.7tr	
Def bdgt	L	9,780tr	12,150tr	12,260tr
	US$	6.5bn	8.1bn	8.5bn
FMA (US)	US$	50.7m	20.3m	45m
US$1=L		1.5m	1.5m	1.5m

[a] Including military pensions, coast guard and gendarmerie

Population			70,712,000

Ethnic groups: Kurds ε20%

Tu contd

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	28.4	65.8	5.9

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.2%

United Kingdom UK

pound £		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	£	1,04tr	1.1tr	
	US$	1.58tr	1.80tr	
per capita	US$	26,720	30,420	
Growth	%	1.9	2.3	
Inflation	%	1.3	1.4	
Publ debt	%	50.0	51.6	
Def exp	£	25.1bn	26.1bn	
	US$	38.0bn	42.8bn	
Def bdgt	£	24.2bn	25.6bn	26.5bn
	US$	36.6bn	42bn	49bn
US$1=£		0.66	0.61	0.54
Population				59,280,000

Ethnic groups: Northern Ireland 1,600,000; Protestant 56%; Roman Catholic 41%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	18.4	65.6	16.1

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.0%

Table 18 Arms orders and deliveries, NATO Europe and Canada 2000–04

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
Belgium	US	FGA	**F-16**	110	1993	1998	Mid-life update. 88 AMRAAM on order
	Il	UAV	***Hunter***	18	1998	2000	
	US	FGA	**F-16**	18	1999	2000	Upgrade; option on 18 exercised
	Fr	trg	***Alpha Jet***		2000		Upgrade
	Br	tpt	**ERJ-135/145**	4	2000	2001	
	col	tpt	**A400M**	7	2003	2009	
Bulgaria	US	hel	***B-206***	6	1998	2002	2 delivered
	RF	FGA	**MiG-29UB**	21	2001	2004	Upgrade
Canada	US	APC	**M-113**	400	1997	1998	Life extension update; deliveries continue
	UK	SSK	***Upholder***	4	1998	2000	
	col	hel	**EH-101**	15	1998	2001	Ca designation CH-149; deliveries from 2002
	dom		**CP-140 *Aurora***	16	2000	2001	Upgrade
	US	FGA	**CF-18**	80	2000	2003	Upgrade to C/D status
	dom	APC	***Bison***	199	2000	2002	Upgrade continues. Existing fleet to re-role
	dom	APC	***Grizzly***	246	2000	2002	Upgrade continues. Some to re-role
	US	SAM	***Sea Sparrow***		2001	2003	To equip *Halifax*-class FFG
	US	MGS	**Stryker**	66	2003	2006	
	US	UAV	**Sperwer**	4	2003	2004	Being delivered
Czech Republic							
	dom	MBT	**T-72**	30	2002	2006	To be upgraded to T-72CZ M4 standard
	dom	trg	**L-39**	27	1997	1999	Originally for Nga; delivery to Cz airforce delayed
	dom	FGA	**L-159**	72	1997	2000	Completes 2003
	col	UAV	***Sojka* 3**	8	1998	2000	Upgraded *Sojka* III. Dev with Hu
	RF	tpt	**An-70**	3	2002	2006	Part of debt payment
	RF	cbt hel	**Mi-24**	7	2002	2006	Part of debt payment
	Swe	FGA	***Grippen***	14	2004	2005	10 year lease
	RF	hel	**Mi-17**	18	2004		Part of debt repayment
	RF	hel	**Mi-24**	11	2004		Part of debt repayment
Denmark	Ca	tpt	***Challenger* 604**	3	1998		
	UK	hel	***Lynx***	8	1998	2000	Upgrade to *Super Lynx* standard
	US	PGM	**JDAM**	400	2000	2000	Deliveries to 2004
	US	tpt	**C-130J**	3	2000	2003	Option on 4th
	dom	AG	***Stanflex* S3**	2	2000	2006	
	col	hel	**EH101**	14	2001	2004	
Estonia	US	hel	**R44**	4	2000	2000	
France	col	hel	***Tiger***	215	1984	2003	With Ge; 1st batch of 60 ordered 1999
	dom	FGA	***Rafale***	234	1984	1999	ISD 2005
	dom	MBT	***Leclerc***	406	1985	1992	370 delivered by 2003
	col	ASSM	**ANNG**		1985	2005	In dev with Ge

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
	col	radar	***Cobra***	10	1986	2002	Counter-bty radar; dev with UK, Ge. Delivery began 2004
	dom	SSBN	***Le Triomphant***	3	1986	1997	Deliveries to 2004; 4th order 2000 for 2010
	col	hel	**NH-90**	160	1987	2003	With Ge, It, Nl; prod orders delayed.
	col	ATGW	***Trigat***		1988	2004	With Ge
	col	tpt	**A400M**	52	1989	2009	
	dom	FFG	***Lafayette***	5	1990	1996	Deliveries to 2003
	col	SAM	**FSAF**		1990	2006	Future surface-to-air-family; with It, UK
	col	hel	**EC-120**		1990		In dev with PRC, Sgp
	col	torp	**MU-90**	150	1991	2000	With It and Ge. Deliveries 2000–02
	dom	FGA	***Mirage* 2000-D**	86	1991	1994	Deliveries to 2000
	dom	FGA	***Mirage* 2000-5F**	37	1993	1998	*Mirage* 2000-C upgrade, deliveries to 2002
	col	UAV	***Eagle***		2001	2009	
	col	sat	***Helios* 2A**	1	1994	2004	Dev with Ge
	col	ALCM	**SCALP**	600	1994	2000	2 orders for delivery over 11 years
	col	hel	**AS-532**	4	1995	1999	Combat SAR, requirement for 6
	dom	SLBM	**M-51**		1996	2008	To replace M-45; dev continues
	dom	SAM	***Mistral***	1,130	1996	1997	Deliveries to 2002
	dom	recce	***Falcon*-50**	4	1997	1998	Deliveries to 2000
	col	ASM	***Vesta***		1997	2005	In dev
	col	sat	***Skynet* 5**	4	1998	2005	Comms; dev in 1998 with Ge, UK
	dom	SSN	**SSN**	6	1998	2012	Design studies approved Oct 1998
	col	AAM	***Mica***	225	1998	1999	Further 1,537 to be delivered from 2004
	dom	APC	**VBCI**	65	1998	2006	Up to 700 req
	dom	AIFV	**AMX-10**	300	1999	2001	Upgrade continues. First deliveries 2008/2009
	col	FFG	**mod *Horizon***	2	1999	2007	Joint It/Fr project
	dom	MHC	***Eridan* Class**	13	2000		Upgrade
	dom	MBT	***Leclerc***	38	2000	2002	Upgrade to Mk2 standard continues
	dom	sat	***Syracuse* 3**	3	2000	2003	Comms
	dom	LHD	***Mistral***	2	2000	2006	
	dom	FFG		17	2002	2008	First 4 ordered
	col	tpt	**A400M**	50	2003	2009	
Germany	col	hel	***Tiger***	80	1984	2003	Reduced from 212
	col	FGA	***Typhoon***	180	1985	2004	Tranche 1 order 44
	dom	SPA	**PzH 2000**	185	1986	1998	Req 594 units; 165 delivered by 2003
	col	ATGW	***Trigat***		1988	2004	Confirmed in 2004
	dom	SSK	**Type 212A**	4	1994	2004	Deliveries to 2006
	col	recce	***Fennek***	164	1994	2000	Joint dev with Nl. Prod in 2000
	col	sat	***Helios* 2A**	1	1994	2001	Dev with Fr, It
	col	sat	***Horus***	1	1994	2005	Dev with Fr
	dom	FFG	**Type F 124**	3	1996	2004	Deliveries 2002–05
	UK	hel	***Lynx***	7	1996	1999	
	col	sat	***Skynet* 5**	4	1997	2005	With UK, Fr
	col	AAM	**IRIS-T**		1997	2003	Dev with It, Swe, Gr, Ca, No

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
	col	hel	**EC-135**	15	1997	1998	For Tiger hel trg. Del start mid-1998
	col	hel	**AS-365**	13	1997	1998	Delivery 1998–2001
	col	APC	**Boxer**	200	1998		UK withdrew. No order yet
	US	SAM	***Patriot***	7	1998		Upgrade to PAC-3 configuration
	US	SAM	***Patriot***	12	1998		*Roland/Patriot* cost total $2.1bn
	col	radar	**COBRA**	12	1998		Being delivered 2004
	UK	hel	***Lynx***	17	1998	2000	Upgrade to *Super Lynx* standard
	col	torp	**MU-90**	600	1998	2000	
	col	ASM	***Taurus***	600	1998	2004	Dev with Swe (KEPD-350)
	dom	FFG	**Type F 125**	10	1999	2010	Feasibility study stage
	dom	AG	**Type 751**	1	1999	2002	Defence research and test ship
	dom	MBT	***Leopard* 2 A5**	225	2000	2001	Upgrade to 2A6 continues
	dom	MRTT	**A310**	4	2001	2004	
	dom	FSG	**Type 130K**	5	2001	2007	Deliveries to 2008
	col	recce	***Fennek***	206	2002	2003	Complete by 2007
	Swe	AFV	**Bv 206S**	31	2002	2002	Deliveries to be complete in 2004
	col	tpt	**A400M**	60	2003	2009	
	dom	LAV	***Wiesel 2***	32	2004	2005	Option on further 16
	dom	AFV	***Mungo***	388	2004		4x4 Lt inf veh rapid reaction units
	dom	AFV	***Dingo 2***	130	2004		Poss total of 1,300
	dom	IFV	***Puma***	410	2004	2006	First production batch in 2006
	dom	APC	***Duro***	100	2004		
	col	hel	***NH-90***	160	2004		
	Nl	MPA	**P-3C *Orion***	8	2004		
Greece	US	hel	**CH-47D**	7	1995	2001	In addition to 9 in inventory
	US	FGA	**F-4**	38	1996	1999	Upgrade in Ge; deliveries to 2000
	US	trg	**T-6A**	45	1998	2000	Deliveries complete 2003
	US	SAM	***Patriot* PAC-3**	5	1998	2001	5 batteries, option for 1 more
	Br	AEW	**RJ-145**	4	1998	2002	Interim lease from Swe of Saab 350 Argus
	Ge	SSK	**Type 214**	3	1998	2005	Deliveries to 2008
	UK	MCMV	***Hunt***	2	1998	2000	
	It	AK	**AK *Etna***	1	1999	2003	
	Fr	hel	**AS-532**	4	1999	2002	Option on further 2
	US	FGA	**F-16C/D**	60	1999	2004	
	Fr	FGA	***Mirage* 2000-5**	15	1999	2003	Option on 3 more
	Fr	FGA	***Mirage* 2000**	10	1999	2004	Upgrade 10 of existing 35
	Fr	SAM	***Crotale* NG**	11	1999	2001	9 for air force; 2 for navy
	US	hel	**S-70B**	2	2000		Option on further 2
	dom	PFM	***Super Vita***	3	2000	2003	Option on further 4
	dom	PCO		4	2000	2003	
	dom	AO		1	2000	2003	
	RF	LCAC	***Zubr***	4	2000	2001	Final delivery 2001
	US	AAM	**AMRAAM**	560	2000		
	US	recce	**C-12**	2	2000		For photo-reconnaissance
	Ge	SP arty	**PzH2000**	24	2000	2003	Deliveries to 2004
	Fr	ASSM	***Exocet* MM-40**	27	2000	2001	Deliveries to 2004
	Fr	AAM	**Mica**	200	2000		Additional 100 ordered in 2004
	Fr	ALCM	**SCALP**	56	2000		Additional 36 ordered in 2004

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
	US	hel	**S-70B**	8	2000		Upgrade including *Penguin* AAM
	RF	SAM	**SA-15**	29	2000	2001	Aka Tor-M1; Additional 29. Original order for 21 units completed.
	RF	ATGW	***Kornet***	278	2001		Two phase purchase
	col	tpt	**C-27J**	12	2002	2004	
	Ge	MBT	***Leopard* 2A5**	170	2002		
	col	hel	**NH-90**	20	2002	2005	
	Fr	FGA	***Elli*-class**	6	2002		Upgrade
	col	IFV	***Kentaurus***	150	2003	2005	Option on further 130
	Nl	FFG	***Kortenaer***	1	2003	2004	The 9th Kortenaer transferred
	dom	PFM	***Super Vita***	2	2003		follow on to 2000 order
	US	hel	**AH-64D**	12	2003	2007	
	col	hel	**NH-90**	20	2003	2005	Option on further 14
Hungary	RF	FGA	**MiG-29**	14	2001		Upgrade
	Swe	FGA	***Grippen***	14	2003	2006	Leased for 12 years
Italy	dom	AIFV	**VCC-80**	200	1998	2000	First ordered 1998; aka *Dardo*. Delivery to be complete end 2004
	col	FGA	***Typhoon***	121	1985	2003	Tranche 1 order 29
	col	hel	**NH 90**	117	1987	2003	With Fr, Ge, Nl; prod order delayed
	dom	APC	***Puma***	540	1999	2003	Deliveries continue.
	col	tpt	**A400M**	44	1989	2009	With Fr, Ge, Sp, Be, Por, Tu, UK
	col	SAM	**FSAF**		1990	2006	Future surface-to-air-family, with Fr, UK
	col	hel	**EH-101**	16	1993	1999	With UK; 4 more ordered in 2002 for amph spt
	dom	PCO	***Esploratore***	4	1993	1997	Deliveries to 2004
	dom	CV	***Conte di Cavout***	1	1996	2007	
	US	tpt	**C-130J**	22	1997	2000	Options on further 2
	Ge	SSK	**Type 212**	2	1997	2005	Licence-built in It; options for 2 more
	dom	AGI	**A-5353**	2	1998	2000	1 only
	dom	hel	**A-129I**	15	1998	2001	New multi-role configuration
	dom	PCO	***Aliscarfi***	4	1999	2001	1st batch of 4; 2nd expected after 2003
	dom	LPD	***San Giorgio***	2	1999	2001	Upgrade to carry 4 hel
	Ge	SPA	**PzH 2000**	70	1999	2004	Joint production
	col	FFG	**mod *Horizon***	2	1999	2007	Joint It/Fr project
	dom	AT	**C-27J**	12	1999	2001	
	US	SAM	***Standard* SM-2**	50	2000		
	dom	hel	**A-129**	45	2000		Upgrade to A-129I standard
	US	FGA	**F-16**	34	2001	2003	7-year lease
	US	tkr	**Boeing 767**	4	2001		Option on further 2
	col	AAM	***Meteor***	400	2001		
	US	UAV	***Predator***	6	2001	2002	
	dom	FFG		10	2002	2008	
	dom	trg	**SF-260EA**	30	2003		
	UK	APC	**Bv-206S**	146	2003	2004	Possible further 43
Latvia	Ge	MSC	***Lindau***	1	1999	1999	Free transfer
	No	PCI	***Storm***	4	2001	2001	

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
Lithuania	US	ATGW	***Javelin***	10	2001	2004	Delivered
Luxembourg	col	tpt	**A400M**	1	2003	2009	
NATO	UK	trg	***Hawk***	18	1997	1999	Option for 8 more
	US	trg	**T-6A**	24	1997	1999	Deliveries to 2000
	US		**ACCS**	1	1999	2005	Air Comd and Control System
	RSA	APC	***Scout***	75	1999	2000	
Netherlands	col	hel	**NH-90**	20	1987	2003	With Fr, Ge, It
	dom	LPD	***Rotterdam***	2	1993	1998	Second due to be delivered 2007
	US	FGA	**F-16**	136	1993	1997	Update programme continues to 2001
	US	hel	**AH-64D**	30	1995	1998	4 delivered 1998
	dom	FFG	***De Zeven Pr.***	4	1995	2003	2 ordered 1995; 2 more ordered 1997
	US	MPA	**P-3C**	7	1999	2001	Upgrade
	col	APC	**PWV**	200	2000	2006	Joint Programme
	Ge	SPA	**PzH 2000**	60	2000	2004	Delivery 2004 to 2009
	Ge	MBT	**Leopard 2A5**	180	2001		Upgrade to 2A6 continues
	Il	ATGW	***Spike/Gil***	300	2001	2002	Being delivered
	col	recce	***Fennek***	410	2002	2003	Completed by 2007
	US	tpt	**KDC-10**	2	2004	2004	
Norway	US	FGA	**F-16A/B**	58	1993	1997	Mid-life update prog to 2001
	US	AAM	**AMRAAM**	500	1993	1995	84 delivered 1998; del to 2000
	Sp	FFG	***Fridtjof-Nansen***	5	2000	2005	
	col	hel	**NH-90**	14	2001	2004	
	US	ATGW	***Javelin***	90	2003	2006	incl. 526 missiles
Poland	Il	ATGW	**NT-D**		1997		For W-3 Huzar attack hel.
	UK	SPA	**AS-90**	80	1999		Licence to produce turret system. Not yet in quantity production
	Ge	FGA	**MiG-29**	22	1999	2002	Upgrade
	Il	FGA	**Su-22**	20	2000	2003	Upgrade
	US	hel	**SH-2G**	2	1999	2000	2 more due 2001
	RF	hel	**Mi-24**	40	2001	2003	To be completed by 2006
	col	tpt	**C295M**	8	2001	2003	
	Ge	FGA	**MiG-29**	23	2002	2004	Second-hand
	No	SSK	***Kobben* Class**	4	2001	2002	2 in 2002, 1 in 2004, + 1 for spares
	US	FGA	**F-16**	48	2002	2006	Licence
	SF	APC	***Patria AMV***	690	2003	2004	Deliveries between 2004–13
	Fr	ATGW	**Spike-LR**	264	2003		To be built in Poland under license
	US	tpt	**C-130K**	5	2004	2006	ex-UK RAF
Portugal	US	FGA	**F-16**	20	2000	2003	Upgrade
	col	hel	**EC-635**	9	2000	2001	Cancelled
	col	hel	**EH101**	12	2001	2004	
	col	tpt	**A400M**	3	2003	2009	
Romania	dom	trg	**IAR-99**	33	1998	2000	6 delivered 2000
	dom	FGA	**MiG-29**	18	2001	2003	Upgrade
	UK	FFG	**Type 22**	2	2002		Second-hand

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
Slovakia	RF	FGA	**MiG-29**	12	2004		
Slovenia	col	hel	**AS 532**	2	2001	2003	
Spain	col	MHC	***Segura***	4	1989	1999	Deliveries to 2000
	dom	FFG	**F-100**	4	1992	2002	Deliveries to 2006
	col	FGA	***Typhoon***	87	1994	2003	Tranche 1 order 20
	Fr	hel	**AS-532**	18	1995	1996	1st delivery 1996. Deliveries to 2003
	It	SAM	***Spada* 2000**	2	1996	1998	First of 2 batteries delivered
	dom	arty	**SBT-1**		1997	2000	Dev
	dom	MPA	**P-3**	7	1997	2002	Upgrade
	Ge	MBT	***Leopard* 2**	235	1998		Built in Sp. Includes 16 ARVs. Production from 2004
	US	ATGW	***Javelin***	12	1999		
	Fr	trg	**EC120B**	12	2000	2000	Deliveries Jul 2000–Jul 2001
	dom	AT	**C295**	9	2000		To be delivered by 2004
	col	hel	**EC120B**	15	2000	2001	Training
	No	SAM	**NASAMS**	4	2000	2002	
	US	hel	**SH-60B**	6	2000	2004	Also upgrade of existing 6
	Swe	APC	**Bv-206S**	10	2000		Total requirement of 50
	dom	MPA	**P-3B *Orion***	5	2001	2003	Upgrade
	It	AIFV	***Centuaro***	62	2002	2004	Delivery between 2004–06
	col	tpt	**A400M**	27	2003	2009	
	col	hel	***Tiger***	24	2003	2007	
	dom	SSK	**S-80**	4	2003		
	dom	LL		1	2003		Multipurpose platform
	col	AIFV	***Pizarro***	212	2003	2005	Follow on order from 1996
Turkey	Ge	SSK	**Type 209**	8	1987	1994	Delivery of first 5 to 2003
	Sp	tpt	**CN-235**	43	1990	1992	41 delivered by 1998
	Ge	PCM	**P-330**	3	1993	1998	1st built Ge; 2nd and 3rd Tu; to 1999
	Il	FGA	**F-4**	54	1996	1999	Upgrade; deliveries to 2002
	Fr	hel	**AS-532**	30	1996	2000	To be completed by 2003
	US	AAM	**AIM-120B**	138	1997	2000	
	US	ASW hel	**SH-60B**	14	1997	2000	
	dom	APC	**RN-94**	5	1997		Dev complete. No production order yet placed
	Il	AGM	***Popeye* 1**	50	1997	1999	For use with upgraded F-4 ac
	Sp	MPA	**CN-235**	52	1997	2000	
	It	SAR hel	**AB-412**	5	1998	2001	
	Il	FGA	**F-5**	48	1998	2001	IAI awarded contract to upgrade 48 Tu F-5
	US	hel	**CH-53E**	8	1998	2003	
	UK	SAM	***Rapier* Mk 2**	840	1999	2000	Licence; 80 a year for 10 years
	US	FGA	**F-16**	32	1999	2002	Licence; following orders of 240 in 2 batches
	Ge	SSK	**Type 214**	4	2000	2006	
	Ge	MHC	**Type 332**	6	2000	2003	1st to be built in Ge, 5 in Tu. Last delivery 2007
	US	hel	**S-70B *Seahawk***	8	2000		Heavy lift
	US	radar	***Sentinel***	7	2000		Including HAWK missiles
	US	APC	**M-113**	551	2000	2001	Deliveries to 2004

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
	US	AEW	**Boeing 737**	6	2000		
	RF	hel	**Ka-62**	5	2001	2002	
	ROK	SPA	**TUSpH**	20	2001		300 required
	US	SAM	***Stinger***	146	2001		
	Il	MBT	**M60 A1**	170	2002		Upgraded by Il. First delivery in 2006
	col	tpt	**A400M**	10	2003	2009	
United Kingdom							
	col	hel	**EH 101**	44	1979	1999	With It; for RN; aka Merlin HM Mk 1
	US	SLBM	**Trident D-5**	48	1982	1994	Deliveries to 1999; original order 96
	col	FGA	***Typhoon***	232	1984	2003	Tranche 1 order 55
	dom	SSN	***Trafalgar***	7	1988	2000	Upgrade to carry TLAM
	dom	SSN	***Astute***	3	1991	2006	Deliveries to 2008, 3 more may be ordered
	dom	LPD	***Albion, Bulwark***	2	1991	2003	In service
	col	sat	***Skynet* 5**	4	1993	2005	With Fr and Ge
	col	SAM	**PAAMS**		1994	2003	Dev with Fr, It. Part of FSAF prog
	US	tpt	**C-130J**	25	1994	1999	Option for 20 more
	dom	FGA	***Tornado* GR4**	142	1994	1998	Upgrade; deliveries to 2003
	US	hel	**CH-47**	14	1995	1997	Deliveries to 2000. Total Chinnook buy 58
	dom	ASM	***Brimstone***		1996	2001	1st 12 to be delivered 2001
	col	ASM	***Storm Shadow***	900	1996	2003	
	dom	MPA	***Nimrod* MRA4**	12	1996	2005	Reduced from 21
	US	hel	**WAH-64D**	67	1996	2000	Deliveries continue
	dom	AO	***Wave Knight***	2	1997	2001	In service
	col	AEW	**ASTOR**	5	1997	2004	
	Ge	trg	***Grob*-115D**	85	1998	2000	
	US	SLCM	***Tomahawk***	30	1999	2002	
	dom	AGHS	***Echo***	2	2000	2002	Deliveries 2002 and 2003
	dom	AAM	***Meteor***		2000		To provide BVRAAM capability
	US	tpt	**C-17**	4	2000	2001	Originally leased before purchase
	US	ASM	***Maverick***		2000	2000	
	dom	ALSL	***Bay***	4	2000	2003	Alternate landing ship logistics
	dom	UAV	***Watchkeeper***		2000	2006	
	dom	SAM	***Sea Wolf***	21	2000	2006	Mid-life upgrade programme
	dom	ro-ro	**FSTA**	6	2000	2009	
	Swe	APC	**BvS 10**	108	2001	2003	24 delivered by 2004
	dom	DDG	**Type 45**	6	2001	2005	2 further to be ordered
	US	SLCM	***Tomahawk***	48	2001	2001	Block IIIC
	UK/Ge	AKR	**Transport**	6	2000	2004	
	col	tpt	**A400M**	25	2003	2009	
	US	ATGW	***Javelin***	300	2003	2006	Up to 5,000 missiles
	US	PGM	***Paveway IV***	2000	2003	2007	
	dom	trg	***Hawk 128***	20	2003	2003	Option on further 24
	dom	FCLV	**Alvis MLV**	486	2003	2006	In development phase
	col	Tkr	**Airbus A330**	16	2004		27-year PFI
	US	SLCM	**Tactical *Tomahawk***	64		2004	Block IV
	US	tpt	**C-17**	1	2004		

Non-NATO Europe

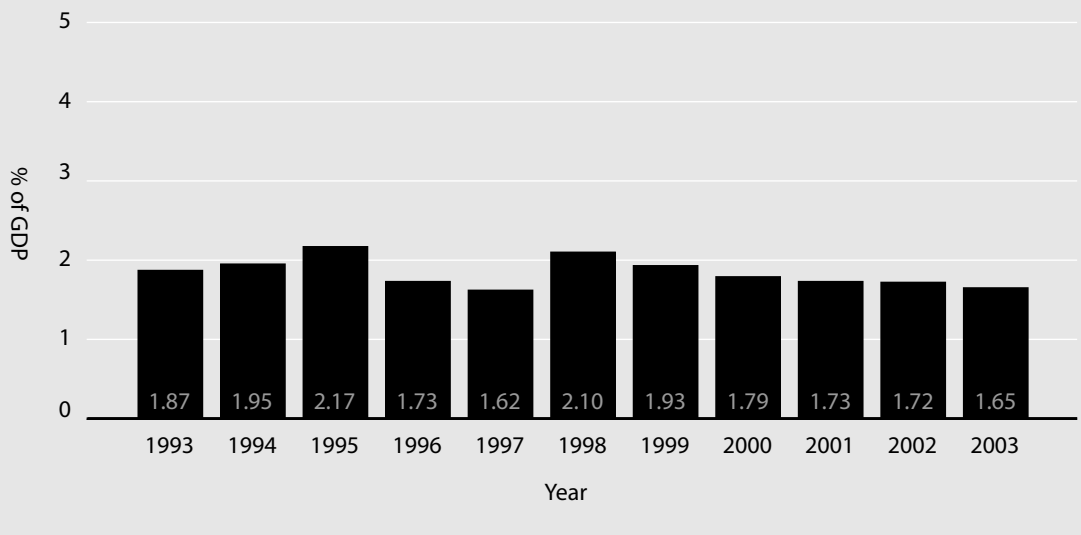
In June 2004, the **Austrian** government endorsed the recommendations of an all party defence reform commission that called for the armed forces to be cut in half, following evidence from public opinion polls showing strong support for continuing Austrian neutrality and maintaining national service while rejecting major increases in defence spending. Before implementation the plan needs to be approved by parliament. There was fierce debate over the government's decision to purchase 18 Eurofighter *Typhoon* aircraft due to be delivered from 2007. In the meantime, Austria will lease 12 single-seat F-5E aircraft at an annual cost of €14m from Switzerland to provide air defence and enable Austria to retire its fleet of 23 *Drakens* by mid-2005.

Finland announced a 5.6% increase in its defence budget to €2.13bn for 2004 and indicated that the transformation process would be speeded up. Force numbers are being reduced with the aim of altering the military structure away from territorial defence towards highly mobile well-equipped forces that can be rapidly deployed to meet specific crises. A key decision not to procure any attack helicopters was revealed in March 2004 after a defence committee concluded that purchasing the aircraft would have accounted for around half of the procurement budget over the next 30 years. Instead, the money will be directed towards long-range weapons for the army and precision guided air-to-ground missiles for the fleet of 63 F-18 C/D aircraft currently only equipped for air combat. The decision not to proceed with an attack helicopter programme however, raises the question of how to effectively defend the 20 new NH 90 transport helicopters that will soon start to be delivered.

Continuing military reform in **Romania's** armed forces will see troop levels fall from 104,000 to 75,000 by 2007 and a civilian force of 15,000 down from 29,000 in 2002. In line with their commitment in the run up to joining NATO, the Romanian government has pledged to keep defence spending close to 2.4% of GDP through to 2007. The multi-annual planning process has been implemented in two phases: the first phase 2000–03 focused on directing resources towards the restructuring of operational forces, the second phase through to 2008 will concentrate on modernising combat equipment. In this regard, upgrading equipment will get priority over the procurement of new systems.

The continuing strength of industrial production, from both domestic and external sources, boosted GDP growth in the **Ukraine** to 9.3%. The improving economic environment enabled the government to balance its budget in 2003 and led to an increase in the official defence budget of 32% from h4.5bn in 2003 to h5.9bn in 2004. In June 2004, the Ukrainian parliament adopted a new law that will reduce armed forces personnel by 70,000 to 285,000 by the end of 2004. The move is part of a programme to move to a professional force over coming years. Under a separate budget, parliament also voted h243m in 2004 to the continued funding of the An-70 transport aircraft project. The Ukraine expects it will spend h1bn on the project between 2004 and 2006 to cover the completion of tests and the acquisition of an initial two aircraft for the MoD. Under agreements concluded in 1993 and 1997, the An-70 programme was intended to be a joint project between Russia and the Ukraine, however, Russia is currently in debt to the leading contractor and there was no provision of funds to either the debt or the project in the Russian State 2004 budget.

Table 19 **Non-NATO Regional Defence Expenditure** as % of GDP 1993–2003



Albania Alb

leke		2002	2003	2004
GDP	leke	677bn	744bn	
	US$	4.8bn	6.1bn	
per capita	US$	1,530	1,920	
Growth	%	4.7	6.0	
Inflation	%	5.3	2.3	
Debt	US$	1.3bn	1.4bn	
Def bdgt	leke	8.2bn	9.3bn	10.7bn
	US$	58m	76m	107m
FMA (US)	US$	4.8m	5.9m	4.8m
US$1=leke		140	122	100
Population				3,169,000

Ethnic groups: Muslim 70%; Albanian Orthodox 20%; Roman Catholic 10%; Greek ε3–8%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	28.0	64.9	7.1

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.8%

Armenia Arm

dram d		2002	2003	2004
GDP	d	1.35tr	1.62tr	
	US$[a]	9.1bn	11.0bn	
per capita	US$[a]	2,950	3,600	
Growth	%	12.9	12.0	
Inflation	%	1.1	4.8	
Debt	US$	1.1bn	1.1bn	
Def exp	US$[a]	700m	700m	
Def bdgt	d	37bn	43bn	47bn
	US$	65m	75m	89m
FMA (US)	US$	5.6m	3.4m	
US$1=d		573	578	533

[a] = PPP estimate

Population	3,056,000

Ethnic groups: Armenian Orthodox 94% Russian 2% Kurd 1%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	21.6	68.7	9.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = -0.1%

Austria A

euro €		2002	2003	2004
GDP	€	218bn	223bn	
	US$	231bn	253bn	
per capita	US$	28,830	31,440	
Growth	%	1.0	0.7	
Inflation	%	1.7	1.3	
A contd		2002	2003	2004
Publ Debt	%	66.6	64.9	
Def bdgt	€	1.7bn	2.2bn	2.2bn
	US$	1.8bn	2.5bn	2.7bn
US$1=€		0.94	0.88	0.81
Population				8,059,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	16.2	67.9	15.9

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = -0.1%

Azerbaijan Az

manat m		2002	2003	2004
GDP	m	29.6tr	35.9	
	US$[a]	25.5bn	29.3	
per capita	US$[a]	3,302		
Growth	%	10.6	11.2	
Inflation	%	2.8	2.2	
Debt	US$	1.4bn	1.5bn	
Def exp	US$[a]	900m	950m	
Def bdgt	m	605m	680m	ε768m
	US$	124m	138m	156m
FMA (US)	US$		5.9m	3.4m
US$1=m		4,860	4,914	4,915

[a]PPP estimate

Population	8,233,000

Ethnic groups: Daghestani 3% Russian 2% Armenian 2–3% mostly in Nagorno-Karabakh

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	27.7	65.0	7.3

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.7%

Belarus Bel

rubel r		2002	2003	2004
GDP	r	25.5tr	39.3tr	
	US$[a]	53bn	59bn	
per capita	US$[a]	5,340	6,020	
Growth	%	4.7	6.8	
Inflation	%	42.6	28.4	
Debt	US$	813m	716	
Def exp	US$[a]	2.4bn	2.4bn	
Def bdgt	r	259bn	376bn	339bn
	US$	145m	183m	156m
US$1=r		1,790	2,053	2,163

[a] = PPP estimate

Population	9,881,000

Ethnic groups: Russian 13%; Polish 4%; Ukrainian 3%

Bel contd

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	36.2	60.5	3.3

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.5%

Bosnia-Herzegovina BiH

convertible mark		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	US$	5.2bn	7.1bn	
per capita	US$	1,290	1,700	
Growth	%	3.8	3.5	
Inflation	%	0.3	0.1	
Debt	US$	2.3bn	2.4	
Def bdgt	US$	185m	154m	148m
FMA (US)	US$	3.0m	3.4m	15.8m
$1=convertible mark		2.08	1.73	1.59
Population				4,140,000

Ethnic groups: Bosnian Muslim 44%; Serb 33%; Croat 17%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	17.8	71.7	10.6

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.2%

Croatia Cr

kuna k		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	k	176bn	189bn	
	US$	22.9bn	28.2bn	
per capita	US$	5,020	6,330	
Growth	%	5.2	4.4	
Inflation	%	2.2	1.5	
Debt	US$	15.3bn	23.6bn	
Def bdgt	k	4.3bn	4.0bn	3.6bn
	US$	553m	595m	599m
FMA (US)	US$	5.6m	6.7m	0.8m
US$1=k		7.87	6.70	5.98
Population				4,456,000

Ethnic groups: Serb 3% ;Slovene 1%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	16.4	68.1	15.5

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = -0.3%

Cyprus Cy

pound C£		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	C£	6.1bn	6.6bn	
	US$	10.2bn	12.9bn	
per capita	US$	13,270	16,810	

Cy contd

		2002	**2003**	**2004**
Growth	%	2.3	2.0	
Inflation	%	2.8	4.1	
Debt	US$	6.9bn		
Def bdgt	C£	156m	150m	70m
	US$	260m	294m	148m
US$1=C£		0.60	0.51	0.47
Population				770,000

Ethnic groups: Turkish 23%

Finland SF

euro €		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	€	140	143	
	US$	148bn	162bn	
per capita	US$	28,590	31,190	
Growth	%	1.6	1.9	
Inflation	%	2.0	1.3	
Publ debt	%	50.8	51.6	
Def exp	€	1.9bn	2.0bn	
	US$	2.1bn	2.3bn	
Def bdgt	€	1.9bn	2.0bn	2.1bn
	US$	2.1bn	2.3bn	2.6bn
US$1=€		0.94	0.88	0.81
Population				5,210,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	17.8	67.0	15.2

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.1%

Georgia Ga

lari		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	lari	7.5bn	8.0bn	
	US$[a]	11.3bn	13.1bn	
per capita	US$[a]	2,190	2,550	
Growth	%	5.6	8.6	
Inflation	%	5.5	4.8	
Debt	US$	1.8bn	1.9bn	
Def exp	US$[a]	350m	350m	
Def bdgt	lari	44m	67m	ε75m
	US$	20m	31m	39m
FMA (US)	US$	30.8m	8.2m	9.3m
US$1=lari		2.19	2.15	1.91

[a] = PPP estimate

Population	5,126,000

Ethnic groups: Armenian 8%; Azeri 6%; Russian 6%; Ossetian 3%; Abkhaz 2%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	19.2	67.1	13.8

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = -0.8%

Ireland Irl

euro €		2002	2003	2004
GDP	€	129bn	131bn	
	US$	137bn	148bn	
per capita	US$	35,190	37,720	
Growth	%	6.9	1.4	
Inflation	%	4.7	4.0	
Publ debt	%	32.3	32.8	
Def bdgt	€	734m	707m	696m
	US$	781m	803m	859m
US$1=€		0.94	0.88	0.81
Population				3,947,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	21.4	67.4	11.2

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.8%

Macedonia Mac

dinar d		2002	2003	2004
GDP	US$	3.7bn	4.4bn	
per capita	US$	1,850	2,160	
Growth	%	0.7	3.1	
Inflation	%	2.4	1.2	
Debt	US$	1.5bn	1.7bn	
Def bdgt	d	8.0bn	7.4bn	ε7.5bn
	US$	106m	138m	149m
FMA (US)	US$	11.0m	12.5m	8.6m
US$1=d		64.3	54.3	50.3
Population				2,049,000

Ethnic groups: Albanian 22%; Turkish 4%; Romany 3%; Serb 2%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	21.9	67.7	10.4

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.5%

Malta M

lira ML		2002	2003	2004
GDP	ML	1.7bn	1.7bn	
	US$	4.0bn	4.6bn	
per capita	US$	9,980	11,515	
Growth	%	1.2	1.3	
Inflation	%	2.2	1.3	
Debt	US$			
Def bdgt[a]	ML	32m	35m	35m
	US$	74m	94m	102m
FMA (US)	US$	1.3m	5.3m	1.1m
US$1=ML		0.43	0.37	0.34

[a] Police and Security Budget

Population	399,000

Moldova Mol

leu L		2002	2003	2004
GDP	L	22bn	27bn	
	US$[a]	6.1bn	6.3bn	
per capita	US$[a]	1,435	1,490	
Growth	%	7.2	6.3	
Inflation	%	5.3	11.7	
Debt	US$	1.7bn	1.7bn	
Def exp	US$[a]	150m	150m	
Def bdgt	L	95m	102m	ε105m
	US$	7.0m	7.2m	8.9m
FMA (US)	US$	1.5m	2.0m	2.0m
US$1=L		13.6	13.9	11.9

[a] PPP estimate

Population	4,238,000

Ethnic groups: Moldovan/Romanian 65%; Ukrainian 14%; Russian 13%; Gaguaz 4%; Bulgarian 2%; Jewish <1.5%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	21.1	67.9	11.1

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = - 0.2%

Serbia–Montenegro SM

new dinar d		2002	2003	2004
GDP	d	1.0tr	1.22tr	
	US$	16.7bn	21.6bn	
per capita	US$	1,940	2,670	
Growth	%	4.0	3.0	
Debt	US$	11.2bn	14.3bn	
Def bdgt	d	41.4bn	36.2bn	ε40bn
	US$	686m	641m	678m
US$1=d		60.3	56.4	59
Population				8,104,000

Ethnic groups: Serbia ε9,900,000: Serb 66%; Albanian 17%; 90% in Kosovo; Hungarian 4% mainly in Vojvodina; Montenegro ε700,000: Montenegrin 62% Serb 9%; Albanian 7%; ε2,032,000; Serbs were living in the other Yugoslav republics before the civil war

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	19.8	66.3	13.9

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.1%

Sweden Swe

kronor Skr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	Skr	2.34tr	2.44tr	
	US$	240bn	302bn	
per capita	US$	26,995	33,720	
Growth	%	1.9	1.6	

Swe contd		2002	2003	2004
Inflation	%	2.3	1.9	
Publ Debt	%	62.1	61.5	
Def exp	Skr	44.6bn	44.7bn	
	US$	4.2bn	5.5bn	
Def bdgt	Skr	44.6bn	44.7bn	44.3bn
	US$	4.6bn	5.5bn	5.9bn
US$1=Skr		9.73	8.08	7.46
Population				8,956,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	17.7	64.8	17.5

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.1%

Switzerland CH

franc fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	416bn	421bn	
	US$	267bn	314bn	
per capita	US$	36,540	42,780	
Growth	%	0.1	-0.5	
Inflation	%	0.6	0.6	
Def bdgt	fr	4.7bn	4.7bn	4.7bn
	US$	3.1bn	3.5bn	3.8bn
US$1=fr		1.56	1.35	1.23
Population				7,344,000

CH contd		2002	2003	2004
Age groups	0–14	15–64		65+
% of population	16.7	67.8		15.5

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.2%

Ukraine Ukr

hryvnia h		2002	2003	2004
GDP	h	220bn	263bn	
	US$[a]	230bn	264bn	
per capita	US$[a]	4,700	5,460	
Growth	%	4.8	9.3	
Inflation	%	0.8	5.2	
Debt	US$	12.7bn	13.7bn	
Def exp	US$[a]	5.5bn	5.5bn	
Def bdgt	h	3.4bn	4.5bn	5.9bn
	US$	631m	843m	1.1bn
FMA (US)	US$	5.7m	6.2m	4.6m
US$1=h		5.32	5.33	5.32

[a] PPP estimate

Population 48,356,000

Ethnic groups: Russian 22%; Polish ε4%; Jewish 1%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	16.5	68.8	14.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = -0.7%

Table 20 **Arms orders and deliveries, Non-NATO Europe 2000–04**

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
Armenia	RF	tpt	**IL-76**	2	2004		
	Slvk	FGA	**Su-25**	10	2004		
Austria	col	APC	**ULAN**	112	1999	2002	Delivery to 2004. aka ASCOD
	US	hel	**S-70A**	9	2000	2001	Option for 3 more
	UK	tpt	**C-130K**	3	2002	2003	
	col	FGA	***Typhoon***	18	2003	2009	
	CH	FGA	**F-5E**	12	2004	2004	Leased until *Typhoon* delivery
Belarus	RF	SAM	**S-300**		2003		
Croatia	dom	MBT	***Degman***		1995	2001	Trials. Expected to enter production soon
	dom	PCI	**Kralj**	2	1996	2002	
	US	FGA	**F-16**	18	1999	2001	Ex-US inventory
	RF	FGA	**MiG-21bis**	28	1999		Upgrade

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
Cyprus	RF	hel	**Mi-35**	12	2002	2003	
Finland	US	FGA	**F/A-18C/D**	64	1992	1995	Delivered by 2000. 57 made in SF
	dom	PFM	**Hamina**	3	1997	1998	Delivery to 2005
	dom	AIFV	**CV 9030**	57	1998	2002	Being delivered
	Il	UAV	***Ranger***	3	1999	2001	9 ac and 6 ground stations
	US	ATGW	***Javelin***	242	2000		3,190 msl
	Il	ATGW	***Spike***		2000		
	dom	APC	**XA-202**	100	2000	2001	Option on further 70. Being delivered
	col	hel	**NH-90**	20	2001	2004	
	dom	AMV	**Patria 8x8**	100	2003	2005	
	dom	AIFV	**CV 9030**	45	2004	2006	
Ireland	UK	PCO	***Roisin***	2	1997	1999	2nd delivered 2001
	US	hel	**S-92**	3	2001	2003	option on further 2
	CH	trg	***Pilatus* PC-9M**	8	2003	2004	
Macedonia	Tu	FGA	**F-5A/B**	20	1998	1999	Free transfer
	Ukr	hel	**Mi-24**	10	2001	2001	
	Ukr	FGA	**Su-25**	4	2001	2001	
	Ukr	hel	**Mi-8MTV**	8	2001	2001	
Sweden	dom	FGA	**JAS-39**	204	1981	1995	Deliveries to 2007; 112 del to date
	dom	AIFV	**CV-90**	600	1984	1993	To 2004. Extra 40 ordered 2001
	US	AAM	**AMRAAM**	110	1994	1998	Option for a further 700
	dom	MCM	**YSB**	4	1994	1996	Deliveries to 1998
	dom	FSG	***Visby***	5	1995	2001	Deliveries to 2007
	col	AAM	**IRIS-T**		1997	2003	Dev with Ge
	col	ASM	**KEPD 350**		1997	2003	Dev with Ge to 2002. Also KEPD 150
	Fr	hel	**AS532**	12	1998	2001	Deliveries 2002
	SF	APC	**XA-203**	104	2000	2001	
	dom	APC	**Bv-206S**	15	2001		
	It	hel	**A109**	20	2001	2002	
Switzerland	Fr	hel	**AS-532**	12	1997	2000	Deliveries to 2002
	US	AD	***Florako***	1	1999	2007	Upgrade
	UK	AIFV	**CV-90**	186	2000	2002	Deliveries to run to 2005
	Sp	tpt	**C295**	2	2000	2003	
	Ge	ARV	***Buffel***	25	2002	2004	
	US	AAM	***AIM-9X***	200	2002	2003	
Ukraine	col	tpt	**AN-70**	5	1991	2003	Up to 65 req
	RF	FGA	**Su-24**	4	1996	2000	Final 2 delivered 2000
	RF	FGA	**MiG-29**			2001	Upgrade
	RF	FGA	**Su-25**			2001	Upgrade

Russia

Russia's impressive economic performance continued in 2003 and early 2004 on the back of high oil prices and sound macroeconomic policies that led Moody's, the international credit ratings agency, to revise Russia's external debt rating to investment grade. GDP growth increased by an estimated 7.3% in 2003 mainly as a result of higher oil prices boosting both investment and consumption. In addition to the positive impact of higher energy prices, a surge in machinery and equipment imports provided evidence of an acceleration in the restructuring and modernisation of several other sectors of the economy. Investment in fixed capital grew by 12.9% in 2003 compared to 3% in 2002.

For the fourth year running Russia expects to post a budget surplus amounting to 1.7% of GDP in 2003. Following a suggestion from the IMF, after its survey of the economy in May 2003, Russia resisted spending revenue windfalls resulting from high oil prices and instead established a stabilisation fund, with an initial deposit of US$3.6bn, to protect against future resource price volatility and the demands on public resources that will arise from future planned structural reforms.

In 2004, GDP growth is set to slow to an estimated 5.5% reflecting an anticipated gradual decline in oil prices and possible uncertainty among investors about the relationship between the state and big business following the arrest of Yukos president Mikhail Khodorvsky on charges of tax fraud – a case which many Russians believe is politically motivated. In the medium term the IMF note that further progress is needed with respect to the financial sector, natural monopolies, and the civil service and public administrations to achieve the goal of doubling real GDP in the next decade, and to help reduce excessive dependence on oil.

THE 2004 DEFENCE BUDGET

Over the past decade Russian defence reforms have been almost exclusively centered on cuts to the five branches of the armed forces: the Strategic Nuclear Missile Force, Space Forces and Russian Federation air, land and naval forces. During this time the number of military personnel has fallen from 4.8m to 1.2m, with the likelihood of further reductions to around 800,000. At a commanding officers conference in November 2003, defence minister Sergei Ivanov, indicated that the bulk of the 'complex structural changes' were now complete and that attention would turn to the everyday issues of 'combat training and improving combat readiness'. In terms of future equipment and readiness capability, guidelines are set out in the 2002–10 rearmament programme that heavily weights funds towards R&D activities until 2006, after which the focus will switch to the procurement of new weapons systems.

The 2004 national defence budget was boosted to R411bn in 2004 from R344bn in 2003, increasing military spending from 2.59% to 2.69% of GDP. As a proportion of the federal budget, defence expenditure rose from 14.69% to 15.47%. Increases were spread evenly across all areas of the budget and included extra money for pay and allowances, research and development and procurement. However, funds for pensions and military reform

Russia RF

rouble r		2002	2003	2004
GDP	r	10,83tr	13.28tr	
	US$[a]	1,06tr	1.31tr	
per capita	US$[a]	7,416	9,190	
Growth	%	4.3	7.3	
Inflation	%	16.0	13.7	
Debt	US$	152bn	165bn	
Def exp[a]	US$	50.8bn	65.2bn	
Def bdgt[b]	r	262bn	325bn	411bn
	US$	8.4bn	10.6bn	14.2bn
US$1=r		31.3	31.3	30.6

[a] PPP est
[b] Official MoD budget at market rates

Population 143,425,000

Ethnic groups: Tatar 4%; Ukrainian 3%; Chuvash 1%; Bashkir 1%; Belarussian 1%; Moldovan 1%; other 8%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	16.9	70.2	12.9

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = - 0.3%

that are funded outside of the defence budget fell. The 2004 State Defence Order (a combination of funds earmarked for procurement, R&D, repair and modernisation of equipment) is R148bn. In recent years, the State Defence Order has undergone rapid growth, amounting to R53bn in 2001, R80bn in 2002 and R118bn in 2003. Of more importance, however, is the fact that in each year the Order has been virtually fully funded, with the exception of 2003 when it would appear that a more significant underspend of around 10% occurred.

Despite the increasing budget, debate continues about the likelihood of fulfilling the 2002–12 state armaments programme. Viktor Zavarzin, chairman of the State Duma Defence Committee, has indicated that if the procurement budget is not increased to at least R250bn from the current level of R61bn, then the timetables set out in the national armament programme running to 2010 will not be achieved. Adding to the chance of the plan not materialising was an auditors report sent to the State Duma, revealing that the Ministry of Defence is losing billions of roubles a year because the increase in military hardware prices has been greater than that forecast or contracted. According to the report the results of military R&D and acquisition programmes are hindered by 'lack of a unified management system for the development, production, operation, upgrade and cannibalization of military hardware'. In an effort to address the criticism, the 2004 budget creates a new organisation, the State Committee for National Defence Procurement that will act on behalf of the MoD and award contracts on a competitive basis, and is aiming to realise cost savings of 15%.

Once again there was an increase in the details released with the budget. The procurement allocation in 2004 will cover the purchase of:

- six RS-12M2 *Topol-M* intercontinental ballistic missiles
- one Tu-160 strategic bomber

Table 21 **Estimated official Russian defence budget by function, 2003–04** Rm

(millions of new roubles)				
	2003	**%**	**2004**	**%**
Ministry of Defence Budget[i]				
Personnel	141,075	43	161,057	41
Training & Supplies	55,246	17	64,601	17
Procurement	55,200	17	61,083	16
R&D	45,485	14	55,074	14
MoD	1,526	0	1,504	0
Other	27,032	8	46,082	12
Total MoD Budget	**325,564**	**100**	**389,401**	**100**
Other National Defence Programmes:				
Military progs of Minatom	13,012		16,826	
Security mobilisation of troops and ex-forces training	4,160		4,687	
Collective security & peacekeeping activities	1,435		214	
Activities of branches of the economy for National Defence	352		342	
Total National Defence Budget	**344,523**		**411,472**	
GDP	13,050,000		15,278,000	
National Defence as % of GDP	2.64		2.69	
Total Federal Budget Expenditure	**2,345,641**		**2,659,447**	
National Defence as % of total expenditure	14.69		15.47	

- six military space craft and four launch rockets
- 14 T-90S main battle tanks
- five Su-27SM multi-purpose fighters
- the first production example of the Mi-28N night-capable combat helicopter
- a division of *Iskander* tactical ballistic missiles

Procurement spending, broken down by warfare category (Rbn)	
Electronic warfare	29.2
Naval ships	16.8
Aircraft	111.0
Armoured vehicles	5.3
Ammunition	4.8
Artillery	1.8
Small arms	1.0

In terms of R&D, the air force will receive the largest share to finance the following projects:

- 5th generation fighter
- Mi-28N helicopter
- Su-27IB strike aircraft
- An-70 and IL-76MF transport aircraft
- Modernisation of Tu-160, Tu-95MS, Tu-22M3 bombers
- Modernisation of Su-24, Su-25, MiG-29 and MiG-31 combat aircraft.

The Russian Navy outlined plans for the construction of a new class of multi-purpose surface combatants to carry out anti-submarine and patrol operations in offshore waters. Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Vladimir Kuroyedov, calling Project 20380 the most important surface-ship project in a generation, indicated that 20 of the new vessels will be built. In 2004 the navy will receive funds for the construction of two 20380 corvettes, the *Boreo*-class nuclear submarine and R&D money for the development of the new *Bulava* missile (a naval version of the *Topol-M*)

Indications in the draft Federal Budget for 2005 suggest that the National Defence Budget will increase by a further 28% to R528bn – an increase of around US$4bn.

Defence industry/exports

Russian arms manufacturers enjoyed another successful year in 2003. Exports of Russian-made military hardware amounted to US$3.4bn while new orders signed during the year reached US$4.3bn – slightly lower than the average of US$5.4bn achieved over the previous four years. Major deliveries included the first two of three Project 1135.6 frigates to India, 12 Su-30MKIs to India and 19 Su-30MKKs to China and, after several years of negotiations, the *Admiral Gorshkov* deal was finally completed (see p. 309–310). China and India remain the core market for Russian military equipment accounting for around 70% of last years exports, however, Rosoboronexport, the Russian defence export corporation, reported that deliveries were made to a total of 52 countries.

In December 2003, the defence ministers of Russia and China signed a working protocol on continuing bilateral military-technical cooperation believed to be worth around US$2bn in 2004. In future years, however, the relationship between the two countries is set to change. It is known that China wants to acquire more licenses and undertake joint developments of military hardware rather than continue with the historic policy of simply purchasing completed weapons systems. At present the export of military technologies from Russia to China accounts for just 30% of weapons trade between the two countries and it is believed that Beijing would like to increase this share to 70%.

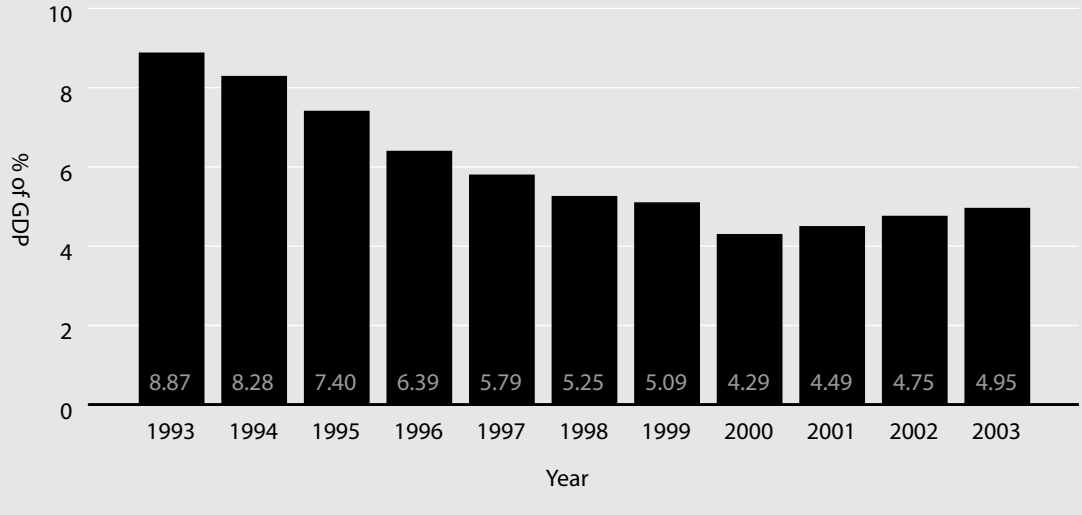
In recent years Russia has made robust efforts to develop new markets, particularly in South-east Asia and the Middle East, in an effort to reduce reliance on her traditional military partners and there were some notable successes in 2003. In April, Indonesia signed a contract for two Su-30MKs, two Su-27SKs and two Mi-35 assault helicopters which was followed by the purchase of 18 Su-30MKM by Malaysia.

Table 22 **Additional Military Expenditure** Rm

National Defence Budget heading
(millions of new Roubles)

	2003	**2004**
Military Science	n.a	n.a
Internal Troops	18,489	21,530
Border Troops	24,065	29,993
State Security	47,992	49,736
Military Pensions	67,720	66,605
Security Sector Pensions	40,027	44,173
Liquidation of weapons	10,759	10,364
Mobilisation of economy	500	1,100
Military Reform	15,800	7,245
Subsidies to closed military region	14,066	14,061
Emergencies	21,208	26,258
Military Housing	6,000	n.a
International Treaty Obligations	1,587	1,392
Total Defence-related Expenditure	**612,736**	**683,929**
Plus		
Income from arms exports	US$3.4bn	n.a

Table 23 **Russian Regional Defence Expenditure** as % of GDP 1993–2003



Later in the year Vietnam announced a variety of orders it had placed with Russian manufacturers including a number of Project 12418 missile boats, four Su-30MKs and a number of S-300PMU1 air defence systems. In addition, comments made by Sergey Chemezov, Rosoboronexport's first deputy general, indicated that marketing attempts in the Middle East were also resulting in orders. The UAE now operates a large fleet of BMP-3 infantry fighting vehicles that Russia is currently upgrading and is thought to be conducting talks for the supply of Su-30MK and Su-35 fighter aircraft as well as new S-400 air defence systems.

Whilst Rosoboronexport had another good year, those companies operating outside of the reorganised state export agency were not so successful. In fact sales by non-Rosoboronexport companies fell in 2003 and their share of total military sales fell from 12% in 2002 to 6%. Of the four other arms exporters only the Tula-based Instrument Design Bureau reached its 2003 sales target of $110m. Exports by Russian Aircraft Corporation (RSK) MiG reached just $131m – far lower than the $357m target.

Estimating Russian military expenditure

As ever, estimating the real scale of Russian military spending is fraught with difficulty. When taken at face value the official National Defence budget heading for 2003 corresponds to 2.59% of GDP, however this figure excludes military pensions, funding for military reform, paramilitary forces and several other items that are clearly defence related costs but fall outside of the Ministry of Defence.

Taking into account military related spending outside of the National Defence budget gives a significant boost to the total military spend. Table 22 lists some of the additional budget areas that must be taken into account when calculating the true level of military spending in Russia. Once included, these extra funds bring overall military related expenditure to around R612bn or 4.60% of 2003 GDP. Additionally, there is revenue from arms exports, US$3.4bn in 2003, much of which finds its way into military coffers, further inflating the total.

Translated into dollars at the market exchange rate, Russia's official National Defence budget for 2003 amounts to US$11.2bn – roughly equivalent to Turkey or Israel's annual defence expenditure. Including the additional defence related items listed above boosts the figure to US$20bn, which by simple observation is clearly significantly lower than that suggested by the size of the armed forces or the structure of the military-industrial complex and not a useful statistic for comparative analysis.

For this reason, *The Military Balance* makes an estimate of actual defence expenditure in Russia based on purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. Using this methodology we estimate that total military related expenditure in 2003 (including funds from arms exports) was the equivalent of US$65.2bn.

Middle East & North Africa

Countries in the Middle East and North Africa region enjoyed a significant pick up in economic growth in 2003, helped by higher oil production and higher oil prices as well as the swift end to the war in Iraq. GDP growth strengthened to 5.4%, up from 4.2% in 2002. Continuing high oil prices in the first half of 2004, together with strong demand from emerging major oil consumers, including India and China, should underpin growth throughout 2004.

In Volume 32 of their Survey, the IMF acknowledged that while the region has made clear progress on macroeconomic and structural reforms, further action is required including a 'fundamental reassessment of the role of the state in the economy and the creation of a rules-based regulatory environment'. It identified that the biggest challenges facing the region are how to improve employment growth, better integrate their economies with the global economy and the need for measures to avoid booms and busts in oil prices. In particular, the region is facing a burgeoning youth population for whom jobs are not being created fast enough. The number of young people entering the labour market will rise by an average of 3% per annum over the next ten years. Although the fertility rate is declining, population growth, particularly in the Persian Gulf, is nearly twice that of East Asia and four times that of developed nations.

Medium-term prospects, particularly in the crucial area of job creation, will depend upon each country maintaining macroeconomic stability while successfully implementing structural reforms. The reform of those public and private institutions that help to accelerate trade liberalisation, improve education, improve transparency and modernise financial markets is required for dealing with future demographic challenges.

Despite the improving economies of the region, as yet there has been little evidence that windfall revenues accruing from high oil prices have been diverted towards military spending. Figures for 2003 indicate that regional defence expenditure as a proportion of GDP is 6%, having been as high as 8.1% in 1998.

Among the major oil producing countries, **Iran** has been the strongest performing economy over the past three years and in 2003, GDP growth of 5.9% was again at the higher end of performance for the region. In comparison with Gulf countries, the Iranian economy is much more diversified – its manufacturing and agricultural sectors comprise one-third of GDP and services account for about a half of GDP. However, commentators note that non-oil industries require significant modernisation in order to become more competitive and capable of competing in global markets. The 2004 budget was highly expansionary, presented as a programme to primarily boost employment, taking advantage of high oil prices. Although no details were released detailing the defence budget, observers believe that it was increased by 10% from 2003, reaching some IR47tr in 2004. However, official defence budgets although useful for giving an indication of spending trends, largely understate the true level of defence-related expenditure in Iran. It is probable that the official budget excludes significant funding for other military and military-related activities, including: The Revolutionary Guard, procurement, research and development (including missile and nuclear programmes), defence industry funding, paramilitary forces and funding for armed opposition groups and terrorists outside Iran. Taking these additional military-related expenditures into account is likely to double real Iranian defence expenditure to around 8% of GDP.

As the world's largest oil exporter **Saudi Arabia** naturally benefited from high oil prices, boosting GDP by 6.4% in 2003. The outturn of the 2003 budget was also positively affected by a massive increase in revenue as a result of high oil prices. In their original budget proposal for 2003, the Ministry of Finance forecast revenues of SR170bn and expenditures of SR209bn, however, by the end of the year actual revenues amounted to SR295bn and expenditures to SR250bn, producing a surplus of SR45bn. For 2004, the budget has been calculated based on an average price of US$20 a barrel for Saudi oil and production of eight million barrels a day. Under this scenario revenues are forecast at SR200bn and expenditures are set at SR230bn, a budget deficit of SR30bn. However, both the oil price and Saudi production have been

significantly higher than budgeted levels for the first six months of 2004 and another surplus is guaranteed. The 2004 budget is notable for the distribution of funds towards social programmes. Whilst the defence and security budget increases just 3%, spending on Human Resource Development increases by 28%, Health and Social Development by 45% and Infrastructure Development by 38%. Saudi Arabia has made no new major defence acquisitions recently, however, speculation continues over the Kingdom's interest in procuring a fleet of Eurofighter *Typhoon* aircraft, particularly at a time when oil prices remain high. It is thought that Saudi Arabia may follow its significant *Tornado* investment, part of the £20bn Al Yamamah arms deal, with the purchase of 50 *Typhoons*.

Following two years of recession as a result of the domestic security situation, the **Israeli** economy returned to positive growth in 2004. GDP grew by a modest 1.3% helped by a pick up in external demand and a quick end to the war in Iraq. The two-year recession has had a negative impact on Israel's fiscal position, as government expenditures continued to grow while revenues plummeted. In late May 2003, to address the deteriorating budget position, the Knesset approved Israel's economic recovery law. The law contains a comprehensive plan that proposes reforms in the public sector, while encouraging the private sector. The main issues include: expenditure cuts; an acceleration of personal tax rate reduction; structural reform, reorganisation, and efficiency measures; a bailout programme for pension funds; an increase in government infrastructure investments; and tighter control over foreign workers. As part of the plan, the 2004 defence budget was originally cut by NIS1bn to NIS32.4bn. However, as the year progressed additional funds were directed towards the Israeli Defence Force (IDF) and the final budget climbed to NIS35bn (NIS43.3bn including US Foreign Military Aid). Despite the extra funding, the IDF realised that it still wouldn't have sufficient funds to implement all of its desired programmes and therefore had to formulate a revised five-year acquisition plan. The new plan is based on a perceived reduction of the threat of a conventional war targeted against Israel, concentrating instead on a continuous conflict with the Palestinians and the growing threat of surface-to-surface missiles and non-conventional weapon development in Iran. The main beneficiary of the new plan will be the army which will develop a new type of heavy Armoured Personnel Carrier, having rejected procuring the US *Stryker* vehicle, and purchase more than 100 Dingo 2 4x4s. The army is designing an ambitious C4I capability to fully integrate all ground platforms with broadband communications**.** The air force has decided to take up their option for the purchase of an additional six *Apache* AH-64D helicopters as well as additional investment in UAVs and the upgrade of its fleet of CH-53 heavy transport helicopters, C-130 transport aircraft and Boeing 707 inflight-refuelling and airborne early-warning aircraft. The navy didn't fare as well and has had to put plans for the acquisition of two multi-mission corvettes and a 13,000-tonne landing platform dock-type vessel on hold.

After expanding at a rate of 4.1% in 2002, real GDP growth in **Algeria** picked up to 6.7% in 2003. While growth in 2002 was limited by weak agricultural production as a result of adverse weather conditions, it was boosted by an exceptional harvest and a strong hydrocarbon sector performance in 2003. Against this background, the high unemployment rate (estimated at 25.9% of the labour force in 2002 [the latest available data]) is projected to drop. In line with the growth in the economy, Algeria again increased the defence budget to D201bn to remain at around 5.5% of GDP. Although there was no official confirmation, it appears that following long running negotiations and a personal visit by MiG's general director, Valerii Toryanin, Algeria is likely to buy 49 upgraded MiG-29 fighter aircraft for a price of around US$1.5bn.

As part of its 2004 Foreign Military Sales (FMS) the US DoD awarded three major contracts for the supply of military equipment to the **Egyptian** navy and air force. Each year Egypt receives US$1.3bn in Foreign Military Aid (FMA) and in 2004, some US$550m is earmarked for the purchase of three fast missile craft, US$110m for the upgrade of CH-47 helicopters, US$100m for the purchase of three C-130H transporters and US$38m for the procurement of approximately 400 *Sidewinder* air-to-air missiles.

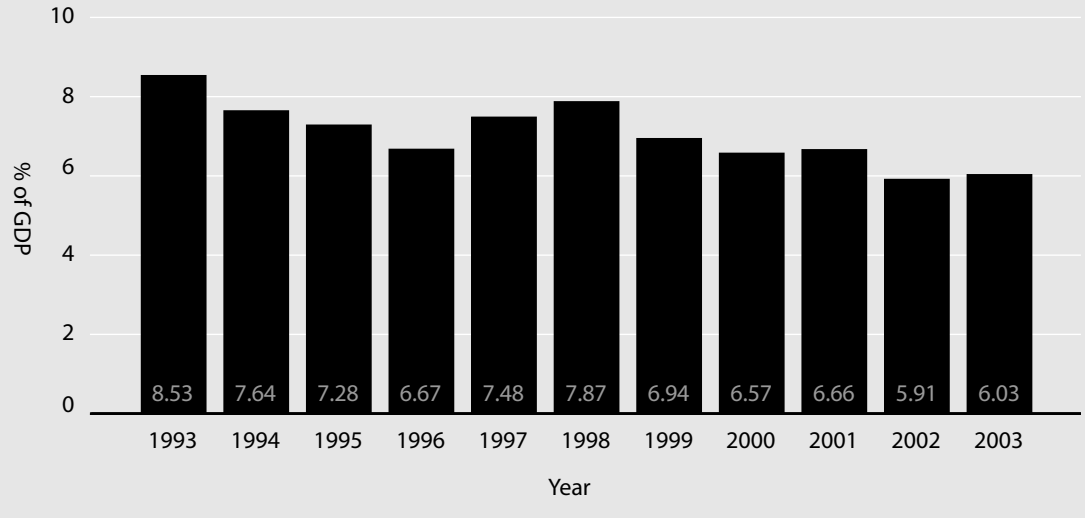
The **United Arab Emirates** economy rebounded in 2003, recording growth of 7.0%, up from 1.7% in 2002. In their Article IV economic survey of the UAE released in June 2004, the IMF commended the

Emirates' prudent macroeconomic policies and judicious use of the oil price windfall but urged for greater transparency in economic affairs. The lack of transparency within the state budget makes it difficult to assess the level of real defence spending. For the past nine years the official defence budget has been unchanged at D6.0bn (US$2.8bn) despite the fact that during that time the UAE has made several significant purchases, not least the procurement of 80 F-16 aircraft in 2000 for US$6.4bn, suggesting that additional procurement funds from external state investments are made available to the military boosting the true level of defence expenditure. Local company Abu Dhabi Shipbuilding (ADSB), received two major orders in 2004 as the UAE builds its coastal protection capability. Under the first contract ADSB will supply 30 9.5m high-speed rigid assault boats and under the second, worth over US$500m, four 70m French designed light corvettes known as Project Baynunah. The air force also placed another major order with the signing of a contract for 33 new *Mirage* 2000-9 combat aircraft, in a deal that was initiated in 1998, to go with the 30 2000-5s currently being upgraded by Dassault Aviation.

Table 24 **Saudi Arabia: budget allocations by sector** (SRm)

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Human resources and development	53,010	47,037	49,609	63,700
Transport and communication	5,732	5,464	5,634	7,250
Economic resource development	5,629	4,969	6,927	4,834
Health and social development	18,089	18,970	16,767	24,300
Infrastructure development	2,532	2,693	2,544	3,500
Municipal services	7,224	7,965	5,393	8,600
Defence and security	78,850	69,382	70,303	72,462
Public administration/other govt exp.	37,372	39,316	44,848	39,295
Government lending institutions	411	373	375	375
Local subsidies	6,151	5,831	6,600	5,684
Total	**215,000**	**202,000**	**209,000**	**230,000**

Table 25 **Middle East** & **North Africa Regional Defence Expenditure** as % of GDP 1993–2003



Algeria Ag

dinar D		2002	2003	2004
GDP	D	4.4tr	50tr	
	US$	56bn	65bn	
per capita	US$	1,784	2,050	
Growth	%	4.1	6.7	
Inflation	%	1.4	2.6	
Debt	US$	22.8bn		
Def bdgt	D	167bn	170bn	201bn
	US$	2.1bn	2.2bn	2.8bn
US$1=D		79.6	77.4	71.0
Population				31,833,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	34.6	61.4	4.0

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.5%

Bahrain Brn

dinar D		2002	2003	2004
GDP	D	2.9bn	3.0bn	
	US$	7.7bn	8.2bn	
per capita	US$	11,020	11,460	
Growth	%	4.1	5.0	
Inflation	%	-1.0	0.6	
Debt	US$	3.8bn		
Def bdgt[a]	D	125	175	180
	US$	331m	460m	473m
FMA (US)	US$	28.9m	90.5m	25.4m
US$1=D		0.38	0.38	0.38

[a] Excl procurement

Population 712,000

Ethnic groups: Nationals 63%; Asian 13%; other Arab 10%; Iranian 8%; European 1%

Egypt Et

pound E£		2002	2003	2004
GDP	E£	378bn	415bn	
	US$	84.5bn	67.5bn	
per capita	US$	1,265	1,000	
Growth	%	2.0	3.1	
Inflation	%	2.5	3.2	
Debt	US$	30.7bn		
Def exp[a]	E£	14.8bn	16.8bn	
	US$	3.3bn	2.7bn	
Def bdgt	E£	9.0bn	9.9bn	
	US$	2.0bn	1.7bn	
FMA (US)	US$	1.3bn	1.3bn	1.3
US$1=E£		4.50	6.15	6.22

a Including US FMA

Population 67,559,000

Et contd

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	34.1	61.6	4.2

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.5%

Iran Ir

rial r		2002	2003	2004
GDP	r	932tr	1,051tr	
	US$	135bn	128bn	
per capita	US$	2,060	1,930	
Growth	%	6.7	5.9	
Inflation	%	16.0	17.0	
Debt	US$	9.1bn		
Def bdgt[a]	r	21.2tr	25tr	30tr
	US$	3.0bn	3.0bn	3.5bn
US$1=r		7,950	8,193	8,645

[a] Excl defence industry funding

Population 66,392,000

Ethnic groups: Persian 51%; Azeri 24%; Gilaki/ Mazandarani 8%; Kurdish 7%; Arab 3%; Lur 2%; Baloch 2%; Turkman 2%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	30.8	64.4	4.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.3%

Iraq Irq

dinar D		2002	2003	2004
GDP	US$	26.1bn	n.a.	
Growth	%	-6.5	n.a.	
Inflation	%	70	n.a.	
Debt	US$	n.a.	n.a.	
Def exp	US$	n.a.	n.a.	
US$1=D		0.31	0.31	1,456
Population				24,700,000

Ethnic groups: Arab 75–80% (of which Shi'a Muslim 55%, Sunni Muslim 45%) Kurdish 20–25%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	40.1	56.9	3.0

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.9%

Israel Il

new sheqalim NS		2002	2003	2004
GDP	NS	491bn	496bn	
	US$	103bn	109bn	
per capita	US$	15,860	16,310	

Il contd		2002	2003	2004
Growth	%	-1.0	1.3	
Inflation	%	5.7	1.1	
Debt	US$	65.2bn		
Def exp[a]	NS	47.2bn	49.4bn	
	US$	9.9bn	10.8bn	
Def bdgt	NS	31.6bn	33.3bn	35.0bn
	US$	6.7bn	7.4bn	7.8bn
FMA (US)	US$	2.1bn	3.1bn	2.1bn
US$1=NS		4.73	4.54	4.47

[a] Including US FMA

Population 6,688,000

Ethnic groups: Jewish 82%; Arab 19% (incl Christian 3%, Druze 2%) Circassian ε3,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	27.5	62.8	9.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.4%

Jordan HKJ

dinar D		2002	2003	2004
GDP	D	6.8bn	7.2bn	
	US$	9.6bn	10.1bn	
per capita	US$	1,855	1,910	
Growth	%	4.9	3.2	
Inflation	%	1.8	2.3	
Debt	US$	8.1bn		
Def bdgt	D	551m	629m	623m
	US$	776m	886m	877m
FMA (US)	US$	102m	606m	207m
US$1=D		0.71	0.71	0.71

Population 5,308,000

Ethnic groups: Palestinian ε50–60%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	37.8	59.1	3.1

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.2%

Kuwait Kwt

dinar D		2002	2003	2004
GDP	D	10.7bn	12.5bn	
	US$	34.5bn	40.3bn	
per capita	US$	14,935	16,930	
Growth	%	-1.0	9.9	
Inflation	%	1.4	1.2	
Debt	US$	9.2bn		
Def bdgt	D	1.1bn	1.2bn	1.2bn
	US$	3.5bn	3.8bn	4.0bn
US$1=D		0.31	0.31	0.31

Population 2,382,000

Kwt contd

Ethnic groups: Nationals 35%; other Arab 35%; South Asian 9%; Iranian 4%; other 17%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	25.1	73.1	1.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.9%

Lebanon RL

pound LP		2002	2003	2004
GDP	LP	25.5tr	27.4tr	
	US$	17.0bn	18.2bn	
per capita	US$	3,820	4,050	
Growth	%	2.0	3.0	
Inflation	%	1.8	1.4	
Debt	US$	17.1bn		
Def bdgt	LP	812bn	772bn	796bn
	US$	536m	512m	528m
US$1=LP		1,507	1,507	1,507

Population 4,498,000

Ethnic groups: Christian 30%; Druze 6%; Armenian 4%, excl ε300,000 Syrian nationals and ε350,000 Palestinian refugees

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	30.9	63.2	5.9

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.2%

Libya LAR

dinar D		2002	2003	2004
GDP	US$	20.1bn	17.6bn	
per capita	US$	3,680	3,170	
Growth	%	-0.2	4.7	
Inflation	%	-9.8	1.0	
Debt	US$	4.4bn		
Def exp	US$	ε545m	ε742m	
US$1=D		1.21	1.31	1.31

Population 5,559,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	33.0	63.4	3.6

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.8%

Mauritania RIM

ougiya OM		2002	2003	2004
GDP	OM	271bn	293bn	
	US$	1.01bn	1.10bn	
per capita	US$	383	407	
Growth	%	3.3	4.2	
Inflation	%	3.9	5.3	
Debt	US$	2.3bn		
Def bdgt	OM	ε4.9bn	ε5.0bn	ε5.2bn
	US$	18.4m	18.7m	19.5m
US$1=OM		274	267	267
Population				2,693,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	43.1	53.7	3.1

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.0%

Morocco Mor

dirham D		2002	2003	2004
GDP	D	397bn	418bn	
	US$	36.8bn	43.7bn	
per capita	US$	1,215	1,450	
Growth	%	3.2	5.5	
Inflation	%	2.8	1.2	
Debt	US$	18.6bn		
Def bdgt	D	17.0bn	17.5bn	18bn
	US$	1.5bn	1.8bn	2.0bn
FMA (US)	US$	4.5m	6.5m	11.6m
US$1=D		11.0	9.57	8.94
Population				30,113,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	33.5	62.2	4.3

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.4%

Oman O

rial R		2002	2003	2004
GDP	R	7.8bn	8.1bn	
	US$	20bn	21bn	
per capita	US$	8,080	8,200	
Growth	%	2.3	2.2	
Inflation	%	-0.7	1.0	
Debt	US$	4.6bn		
Def bdgt	R	957m	938m	974m
	US$	2.5bn	2.5bn	2.6bn
FMA (US)	US$	25.5m	81m	25.9m
US$1=R		0.38	0.38	0.38
Population				2,599,000 expatriates 27%

O contd

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	42.3	55.1	2.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.2%

Palestinian Autonomous Areas of Gaza and Jericho PA

		2002	2003	2004
GDP	US$	3.4	n.a.	
per capita	US$	1,050	n.a.	
Growth	%	-20	n.a.	
Inflation	%	5.7	n.a.	
Debt	US$	1.2bn		
Sy bdgt	US$	n.a	n.a	
Population				3,367,000

Qatar Q

rial R		2002	2003	2004
GDP	R	65bn	70bn	
	US$	17.9bn	19.2bn	
per capita	US$	29,350	30,820	
Growth	%	3.0	4.0	
Inflation	%	1.0	4.3	
Debt	US$	15.4bn		
Def bdgt	R	ε6.7bn	ε7.0bn	ε7.5bn
	US$	1.9bn	1.9bn	2.1bn
US$1=R		3.64	3.64	3.64
Population				624,000

Ethnic groups: nationals 25%; expatriates 75% of which Indian 18%; Iranian 10%; Pakistani 18%

Saudi Arabia Sau

rial R		2002	2003	2004
GDP	R	705bn	792bn	
	US$	188bn	211bn	
per capita	US$	8,560	9,380	
Growth	%	1.0	6.4	
Inflation	%	-0.6	0.5	
Debt	US$	38.1bn		
Def bdgt[a]	R	69.4bn	70.3bn	72.4bn
	US$	18.5bn	18.7bn	19.3bn
US$1=R		3.75	3.75	3.75
Population				22,528,000

[a] Defence and Security Budget

Ethnic groups: nationals 73% of which Bedouin up to 10%, Shi'a 6%, expatriates 27% of which Asians 20%, Arabs 6%, Africans 1%, Europeans <1%

Sau contd

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	40.4	56.6	2.9

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.6%

Syria Syr

pound S£		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	S£	971bn	997bn	
	US$	18.7bn	21.7bn	
per capita	US$	1,100	1,250	
Growth	%	2.7	2.5	
Inflation	%	1.5	4.3	
Debt	US$	21.5bn		
Def bdgt	S£	63bn	70bn	ε80bn
	US$	1.2bn	1.5bn	1.6bn
US$1=S£		52	46	48
Population				17,384,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	39.0	57.8	3.1

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.0%

Tunisia Tn

dinar D		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	D	29bn	32bn	
	US$	21.1bn	25.2bn	
per capita	US$	2,150	2,550	
Growth	%	1.7	6.1	
Inflation	%	2.8	2.7	
Debt	US$	12.6bn		
Def bdgt	D	472m	632m	666m
	US$	332m	493m	537m
FMA (US)	US$	4.5m	6.5m	11.7m
US$1=D		1.42	1.27	1.24
Population				9,895,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	28.2	65.8	6.0

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.3%

United Arab Emirates UAE

dirham D		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	D	261bn	287bn	
	US$	71bn	78bn	
per capita	US$	18,690	19,350	
Growth	%	1.5	7.0	
Inflation	%	1.4	2.8	
Debt	US$	19.7bn		
Def bdgt[a]	D	6.0bn	6.0bn	ε6.0bn
	US$	1.6bn	1.6bn	1.6bn
US$1=D		3.67	3.67	3.67

[a] Excluding extra-budgetary funding for procurement

Population 4,041,000

Ethnic groups: nationals 24%; expatriates 76% of which Indian 30%, Pakistani 20%; other Arab 12%; other Asian 10%; UK 2%; other European 1%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	25.5	71.6	2.9

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.1%

Yemen, Republic of Ye

rial R		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	R	1.8tr	2.1tr	
	US$	10.3bn	11.4bn	
per capita	US$	553	593	
Growth	%	3.9	3.8	
Inflation	%	12.2	10.8	
Debt	US$	5.3bn		
Def bdgt	R	128bn	ε146bn	ε163bn
	US$	731m	797m	885m
FMA (US)	US$	20.5m	2.6m	15.9m
US$1=R		175	183	184
Population				19,173,000

Ethnic groups: North 79%; South 21%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	45.7	51.6	2.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.9%

Table 26 **Arms orders and deliveries, Middle East and North Africa 2000–04**

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
Algeria	RF	ASSM	**Kh-35**	96	1998	1999	For FACs. 2 batches of 48 ordered
	RSA	hel	**Mi-24**	33	1999	2001	Upgrade
	Cz	FGA	**L-39ZA**	17	2001		
	RF	FGA	**Su-24**	22	2000	2001	
	US	ESM	***Beech* 1900**	6	2000		For SIGINT role
	RF	FGA	**MiG-29**	49	2004		
Bahrain	US	FGA	**F-16C/D**	10	1998	2000	AMRAAM-equipped; option for 2 more
	US	AAM	**AMRAAM**		1999		
	UK	trg	***Hawk***	6	2003		Option on further 6
Egypt	US	hel	**SH-2G**	10	1994	1997	Deliveries to 1999
	US	arty	**SP 122 SPG**	24	1996	2000	2nd order
	US	FGA	**F-16C/D**	21	1996	1999	
	US	hel	**CH-47D**	4	1997	1999	Also updates for 6 CH-47Cs to D
	dom	AIFV	***Al-Akhbar***		1998	2001	Development continues through 2004
	US	SAM	***Patriot***	384	1998		384 msl; 48 launchers
	RF	SAM	***Pechora***	50	1999	2003	Upgrade to *Pechora*-2 aka SA-3A *Goa* continues
	US	FGA	**F-16**	24	1999	2001	12 × 1 seater; 12 × 2 seater
	PRC	trg	**K-8**	80	1999	2001	
	US	AEW	**E-2C**	5	1999	2002	Upgrade
	SF	arty	**GH-52**	1	1999		Produced under license in Egypt
	US	MBT	**M1A1**	200	1999	2001	Kits for local assembly
	Ge	trg	**G 115EG**	74	1999	2000	Deliveries to 2002
	US	SAM	**AMRAAM**		2000		Ground launched variant
	US	hel	**AH-64A**	35	2000		Upgrade to *Longbow* standard
	It	FAC	***Ramadan***	6	2000		Upgraded Comd & Control systems
	Nl	SSK	***Moray***	2	2000	2006	
	A	UAV	***Camcopter***	2	2001	2002	
	US	rkt	**MLRS**	26	2001		Incl. 2,850 rockets. Deliveries continue
	US	ASM	***Harpoon***	53	2001		Block II
	US	arty	**M109A**	201	2003	2003	US army surplus
	US	AAM	***Sidewinder***	414	2003		
	US	MBT	**M1A1**	125	2003		Kits for local assembly
	US	ARV	**M88A2**	21	2004		co-production
	US	PCGF	**Ambassadour III**	3	2004		
Iran	dom	SSM	**Shihab-2**		1994	1998	Dom produced Scud
	dom	SSM	***Shihab*-3**		1994	1999	Reportedly based on DPRK *No-dong* 1
	PRC	tpt	**Y-7**	14	1996	1998	Deliveries 1998–2006
	PRC	FGA	**F-7**	10	1996	1998	
	dom	hel	***Shahed*-5**	20	1999		
	RF	hel	**Mi-17**	4	1999	2000	Potential for further 20
	dom	SSI	***Al-Sabehat* 15**	1		2000	Mini-sub
	RF	hel	**Mi-8**	30	2001	2002	
	dom	ATGW	***Saeque*-1**		2001		In development
Iraq	HKJ	recce ac	***Seeker***	2	2004		For air surveillance

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
Israel	col	BMD	***Arrow***	2	1986	1999	Deployment to begin 1999; with US
	dom	PFM	***Saar* 4.5**	6	1990	1994	Upgrade. 4th delivered 1998. Deliveries of last 2 pending
	dom	sat	***Ofek*-5**	1		2003	
	dom	MBT	***Merkava* 4**		1991	2002	In production
	col	BMD	***Nautilus***		1992	2000	Joint dev with US
	Fr	hel	**AS-565**	8	1994	1997	5 delivered 1997
	US	FGA	**F-15I**	25	1994	1998	Deliveries: 4 in 1998, continue to 2000
	dom	sat	***Amos*-1**	1	1995		Dev slowed by lack of funds
	US	tpt hel	**S-70A**	15	1995	1998	1st 2 deliveries complete
	dom	UAV	***Silver Arrow***		1997		Prototype unveiled April 1998
	US	AAM	**AIM-120B**	64	1998	1999	
	US	FGA	**F-16I**	50	1999	2003	With *Popeye* 2 and *Python* 4 AAM
	US	ASM	***Hellfire***	480	1999		
	US	cbt hel	**B200**	5	2000		
	US	AAM	**AMRAAM**	57	2000		
	dom	FGA	**F-15**				Upgrade
	US	hel	**UH-60L**	35	2000		
	US	hel	**AH-64D**	9	2004	2005	
	US	hel	**S-70A**	24	2001	2002	
	US	FGA	**F-16I**	52	2001	2006	deliveries 2003–06
	dom	PFC	***Super Dvora* II**	6	2002	2003	Option on further five
	dom	PFC	***Shaldag***	2	2002	2003	Option on further two
	US	AEW	**Gulfstream G550**	4	2003	2005	For EAW
	dom	APC	**Ze'ev**	110	2004		
	US	PGM	**JDAM**	5,000	2004		
	US	hel	**AH-64A**	3	2004		Upgrade to D standard. Poss total of 9
Jordan	UK	ASSM	***Sea Skua***	60	1997	1998	
	US	cbt hel	**AH-64**	16	1997	2000	*Longbow* radar not fitted
	Tu	tpt	**CN-235**	2	1999	2001	One year lease
	US	FGA	**F-16**	17	2003		Surplus US stock plus upgrade kits
	US	hel	**UH-60L**	8	2003		
Kuwait	UK	ASSM	***Sea Skua***	60	1997	1998	
	col	hel	**EC135**	2	1999	2001	
	US	hel	**AH-64D**	16	2001	2005–6	
Mauritania	It	trg	**SF360E**	5		2000	
Oman	UK	ftr	***Jaguar***	15	1997	1999	Upgrade to bring up to RAF standard
	UK	radar	**S743D**		1999	2002	
	US	FGA	**F-16**	12	2001	2005	
	col	hel	***Super Lynx***	20	2001		
Saudi Arabia	Fr	FFG	***Al Riyadh* (*La Fayette*)**	3	1994	2001	1st delivery 2002, 2nd 2003, 3rd 2004
	US	Construction	***Jizan***	1	1996	1999	Military city and port
	US	AWACS	**E-3**	5	1997	2000	Upgrade
	It	SAR hel	**AB-412TP**	44	1998	2001	
	US	AAM	**AMRAAM**	475	2000		

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
Syria	RF	SAM	**S-300**		1997		Unconfirmed
	RF	FGA	**Su-27**			2000	4 delivered
	RF	FGA	**MiG-29**			2000	Deliveries from previously unannounced order
Tunisia	US	hel	**HH-3**	4	1996	1998	
UAE	Fr	MBT	***Leclerc***	390	1993	1994	Final Delivery 2004
	Fr	hel	**AS-565**	6	1995	1998	For *Kortenaer* frigates
	Fr	hel	**AS-332**	5	1996	1998	Upgrade of anti-ship and ASW eqpt
	US	cbt hel	**AH-64A**	10	1997	1999	
	Fr	hel	***Gazelle***	5	1997	1999	Option for further 5
	Fr	FGA	***Mirage* 2000**	33	1997	2000	Upgrade to 2000-9 standard
	Fr	ALCM	***Black Shahine***		1998	2000	For new and upgraded *Mirage* 2000-9
	UK	trg	***Hawk*-200**	18	1998	2001	Following delivery of 26 1992–6
	Indo	MPA	**CN-235**	4	1998		
	Fr	trg	**AS 350B**	14	1999	2001	
	US	FGA	**F-16**	80	2000	2004	With AMRAAM, HARM and *Hakeem* msl
	RF	SAM	**Partzyr-S1**	50	2000	2002	
	col	MPA	**C-295**	4	2001		
	US	hel	**AH-64D**	30	2002		Upgrade from AH-64A to D standard
	Fr	FGA	***Mirage* 2000-09**	33	2003	2005	
	dom	FAC	***Project Baynunah***	6	2003	2008	
Yemen	Fr	PCI	***Vigilante***	6	1996	1997	Commissioning delayed
	Cz	trg	**L-39C**	12	1999	1999	Deliveries began late 1999
	RF	FGA	**Su-27**	14	1999	2001	
	RF	FGA	**MiG-29**	15	2001	2002	
	Aus	PCI		10	2003	2004	Contract includes crew training

Central and South Asia

The return of favourable weather conditions across South Asia in 2003 led to a marked recovery in agricultural output from the very depressed levels of a year earlier. As a result and driven largely by India which accounts for roughly 80% of the region's economic activity, GDP growth in the region accelerated above forecast to 7.0% in 2003 from 4.6% in 2002. The forecasts for 2004 and 2005 are positive with all countries expected to boost their performance assuming that peaceful relations between India and Pakistan are sustained and there is no deterioration in the security situations in Afghanistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Economic growth in **India** increased from 4.7% in 2002 to 7.4% in 2003. The economy benefited from both a variety of cyclical factors, such as a good monsoon and lower interest rates, and the delayed impact of liberalisation policies adopted during the 1990s – policies that included investment in roads and telecommunications infrastructure, corporate restructuring, and the opening up of the external sector. However, as the economy continues to grow, further pressure will be placed on the already large fiscal deficit, which reached 10% of GDP in 2003. Plans to address the imbalance were set out in the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, with the ambitious aim of balancing the current budget by 2008. Central to the plan is the intention to improve revenue rather than reduce expenditure via a range of polices aimed at broadening the tax base and improving the administration and collection of taxes.

In line with the growth in its economy, India once again increased its defence budget. In February 2004, the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), proposed an interim budget of rs785bn up from Rs770bn (US$16.6bn) in 2003. Following the surprise victory of the Congress Party in the May 2004 general election, the 2004–05 budget was further boosted – by 13.4% to Rs873bn (US$19.1bn). As in previous years the cumbersome and inefficient equipment procurement process within the Ministry of Defence (MoD) resulted in unspent funds of around Rs50bn (US$1.07bn), earmarked for the 2003–04 budget period being repaid to the Ministry of Finance, resulting in a defence budget out-turn of just Rs721bn (US$15.5bn) in 2003. Comparing the revised Congress budget for 2004–05 against the actual outcome of the previous year's budget shows a real budget increase of 21%. In order to address the recurrent problem of underspending by the MoD, the BJP had proposed a Rs250bn three-year 'non-lapsable' modernisation fund, allowing equipment purchases to be spread out over a number of years without the threat of having to return unspent funds in any one fiscal year. Following their election victory, the Congress Party scrapped the plan promising instead a more vague 'determination to eliminate all delays in the modernisation of the defence forces'. The fact remains that without a significant improvement in the government's ability to speed up its decision-making process, unspent funds will continue to be lost to the MoD.

The revised budget allocated Rs365.7bn (US$8bn) to the army, including Rs87.5bn (US$1.91bn) for capital outlays – twice the final sum spent in 2003–04. In the short term the army is keen to acquire *Smerch* multiple rocket systems, 155mm howitzers and upgrade its infantry units for counter-insurgency operations. In the medium term, however, Indian army officials have asked for an extra $5bn during the next five years to buy and upgrade tanks, artillery, air defence equipment, smart munitions and electronic warfare equipment in order to maintain an advantage over neighbouring Pakistan. In justifying its request the army noted that the 'combat ratio', a military capability measure used by India to determine their advantage over Pakistan, has fallen to 1.22:1 compared to a ratio of 1.75:1 in the mid-1970s. The army also blamed the burdensome procurement system for the ongoing chronic lack of weapons and equipment reaching troops deployed in Kashmir. Officials have complained for over two years that the 250,000 troops stationed in the region, at a cost of around $5m a day, were lacking basic equipment and submitted an emergency request for $200m to rectify the problem.

After several years of negotiations, in January 2004, the Indian Navy was finally able to sign a deal with Russia for the acquisition of the 44,500-tonne *Admiral Gorshkov* aircraft carrier. Under the $1.5bn deal, India will pay for the ship to be refitted at a cost of around $625m and is scheduled to take delivery in five years

time, although many believe that this will prove to be an optimistic timetable. Included in the deal is an initial batch of 12 MiG-29K single-seat fighters, four MiG-29KUB two-seaters and a number of Kamov Ka-28 anti-submarine warfare and Ka-31 airborne early warning helicopters. There is also an option to acquire a further 30 MiG-29s to equip the Indian Navy's three indigenous air-defence ships planned for 2015. Apart from two demonstrators built in 1988, the MiG-29K remains a prototype and upon delivery of its squadron, India would become the first operator of its type. For several years it was thought that, as part of the *Admiral Gorshkov* deal, India would also lease purchase two *Akula*-class nuclear submarines and four strategic Tu-22 bomber/maritime strike aircraft from Russia. It would appear that these developments have been delayed. In recent years, India and Russia have indicated that they intend to develop beyond a

Table 27 Indian defence budget by service/department, 2001–04 constant 2003 Rsbn

	Outturn 2001	%	Outturn 2002	%	Outturn 2003	%	Budget 2004	%
Army	357.4	48.9	331.5	48.0	326.2	45.2	354.7	41.9
Navy	93.5	12.8	87.1	12.6	102.0	14.1	124.6	14.7
Air Force	128.4	17.6	128.1	18.6	139.4	19.3	209.4	24.7
R&D	35.8	4.9	33.0	4.8	34.6	4.8	38.7	4.6
Pensions	113.0	15.5	104.3	15.1	110.0	15.3	109.1	12.9
Other	2.3	0.3	6.5	0.9	8.9	1.2	10.6	1.2
Total	**730.4**		**690.5**		**721.1**		**847.1**	
% change	n.a.		-5.5		4.4		17.5	

Table 28 Indian defence budget by function, 2002–04 current Rsbn

	2002 outurn	2003 budget	2003 outurn	2004 budget
Personnel, Operations & Maintenance				
MoD	7.9	6.3	6.8	8.8
Defence Pensions	100.9	110.0	110.0	112.5
Army	271.9	49.5	49.1	52.9
Navy	43.6	49.5	49.1	52.9
Air Force	74.2	83.2	78.4	68.1
Defence Services-Research and Development	24.3	27.3	27.0	23.4
Defence ordnance factories	63.3	65.9	66.4	65.3
Recoveries & receipts	-66.9	-70.2	-68.1	-69.8
Sub-Total	519.2	561.2	552.3	539.4
Procurement and Construction				
Tri-Service Defence R&D	7.6	9.1	7.6	16.5
Army	48.9	56.5	43.5	87.5
Navy	40.7	67.9	52.9	75.6
Air Force	49.8	70.8	61.0	147.8
Other	2.0	5.0	3.8	6.6
Sub-Total	149	209	169	334
Total Defence Budget	**668.2**	**770.5**	**721.1**	**873.4**
Total US$bn	**13.7**	**16.6**	**15.5**	**19.1**

'buyer-seller' relationship and move into weapons research and development elevating their military-technical cooperation to a higher level in key projects.

The air force is set to receive Rs215.9bn (US$4.72bn) in 2004–05 including a 142% increase in procurement funds that will help finance two major procurement deals signed in the last year. The most significant of these was the final signing of the long running *Hawk* Advanced Jet Trainer (AJT) programme with the UK. Under the deal, the Indian Air Force (IAF) will receive 66 AJT's at a cost of Rs80bn ($1.7bn). The first 24 will be delivered by BAE in 'fly-away' condition while the remaining 42 aircraft will be manufactured under licence in India by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. All 66 planes should be delivered within ten years. Between 1991 and 2003 the IAF lost 273 fighter aircraft in crashes and a recent Public Accounts Committee report declared that 42% of these incidents were as a result of inadequate pilot training due to the lack of an intermediate advanced jet trainer facility. In a separate development, as part of its intention to increase its existing fleet of Dassault *Mirage* 2000-5 fighter aircraft, the IAF approved the acquisition of a further 12 aircraft from Qatar. Negotiations with Dassault continue for the possible supply of up to another 126 of the type.

The second significant procurement in 2003–04 highlighted the continuing importance of Russia and the growing importance of Israel as suppliers of military weapons systems to India. Following a visit by Israeli Prime Minister Aerial Sharon to India in September 2003, the two countries signed an agreement for the sale of three *Phalcon* airborne early warning systems to the Indian Air Force for an estimated $1.1bn. Russia will supply three A-50 Illushin IL-76 transport aircraft complete with electronic intelligence and communications systems which will each be fitted with a *Phalcon* AWACS system, developed by Israel Aircraft Industries subsidiary, Elta. The project is the largest defence export deal in Israeli history (See p.146). In another deal with Israel, India will buy additional *Searcher* 2 and *Heron* Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) that will be fitted with a variety of payloads.

The relative stability of the internal and external security situation together with continuing implementation of the government's ambitious reform plan boosted economic growth in **Pakistan** to 5.5% in 2003. The improving economic environment will enable Pakistan to let its International Monetary Fund loan programme expire in 2004 without needing to be renewed and provide the platform for an increase in government spending that will see the budget deficit widen from 3.3% of GDP to 4% in 2004. As part of the 12.1% increase in government spending, the defence budget will rise from a revised Rs180bn in 2003 to Rs194bn. The original defence budget for 2003 was set at Rs160bn, however, costs associated with anti-terrorist activities added an additional Rs20bn.

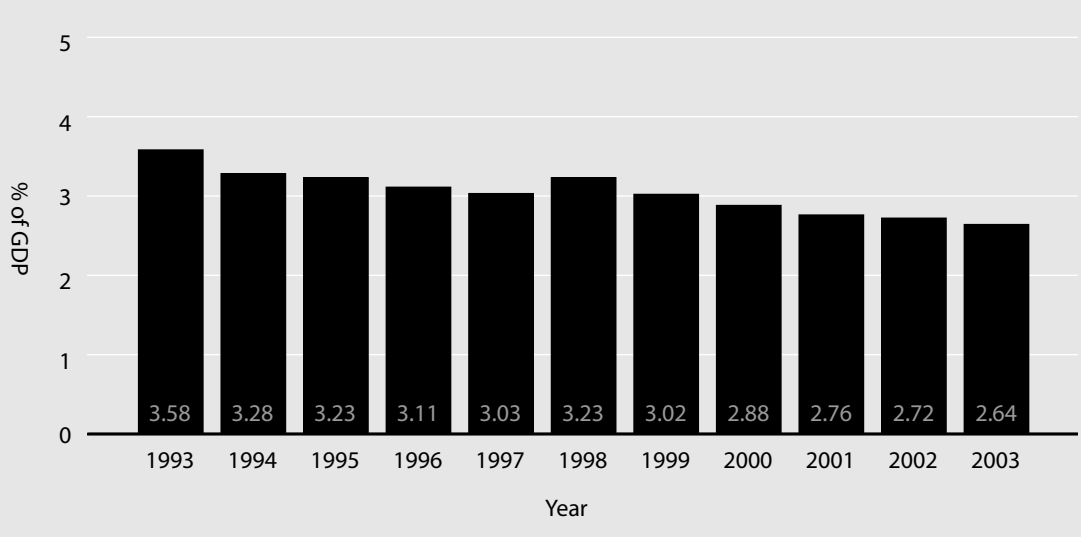
Following a meeting between US President George W. Bush and Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf at Camp David in June 2003, the US administration agreed to provide US$3bn in economic and military aid, contingent on Pakistan's continued cooperation in the war on terror and movement towards democracy. The US$3bn package will be spread over five years and half will be military related although the purchase of F-16 fighter aircraft has been ruled out.

With the failure to secure new US fighters, more details became available about the joint venture between Chengdu Aircraft Industry in China and the Pakistan Aeronautical Complex (PAC) to produce the Joint-Fighter-17 (JF-17). At present only two prototypes are flying and a third is planned. Initial production of 16 aircraft will begin in 2006 – eight aircraft will be delivered to China's PLA and eight to the Pakistan Air Force, four of which will be built in China and four assembled by PAC. It is thought that the Pakistan Air Force has a requirement for up to 150 JF-17s. To fill the gap until the delivery of new fighter aircraft, the Pakistan Air Force finalised a deal with Libya for the purchase of 40 *Mirage* interceptor/ground attack aircraft. The aircraft will be used as spares for the air force's existing fleet of *Mirages* to extend their service life.

During a visit to Pakistan in April 2004, Turkish Defence Minister M. Vecdi Gonul, expressed the desire to further military cooperation and defence collaboration between the two countries, indicating a joint venture for the production of an UAV.

Despite a defence budget of just US$657m, **Bangladesh** is seeking to transform its armed forces capability with the purchase of up to 16 new fighter aircraft and 12 jet trainers. The modernisation plan also includes the acquisition of an additional Mi-17 transport helicopters, maritime patrol aircraft, submarines and frigates. Although several Western and Eastern manufacturers have been approached for the fighter aircraft requirement, including MiG, Sukhoi and Korea Aerospace Industries, it is likely that budget constraints will lead to the purchase of a domestic aircraft. Leading contenders are the Chengdu FC-1 fighter and Hongdu K-8 *Karakorum* trainer. Although, the parliamentary defence committee has suggested that current funding is inadequate to achieve these goals, the government has announced that US$330m will be spent on naval procurement of which US$220m has been allocated for the purchase of the first of four submarines to enter service in 2012. Naval plans also include the purchase of a large patrol vessel to be built by Pakistan, four missile corvettes and six patrol craft in addition to the five ex-Royal Navy Island-class coastal patrol craft purchased from the UK.

Table 29 **Central** and **South Asia Regional Defence Expenditure** as % of GDP 1993–2003



Afghanistan Afg

afghani Afs		2002	2003	2004
GDP	US$	4.4bn	n.a.	
per capita	US$	157	n.a.	
Growth	%	n.a.	n.a.	
Inflation	%	n.a.	n.a.	
Debt	US$	n.a.		
Def exp	US$	n.a.	n.a.	
FMA (US)	US$	–	191m	413m
US$1=Afs		4,750	4,750	43
Population[b]				28,766,000

Ethnic groups: Pashtun 38%; Tajik 25%; Hazara 19%; Uzbek 12%; Aimaq 4%; Baluchi 0.5%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	43.8	53.4	2.8

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.5%

[b] Includes ε1,500,000 refugees in Pak, ε1,000,000 in Ir, ε150,000 in RF and ε50,000 in Kgz

Bangladesh Bng

taka Tk		2002	2003	2004
GDP	Tk	2.73tr	3.0tr	
	US$	47.3bn	51.7bn	
per capita	US$	348	374	
Growth	%	4.9	5.4	
Inflation	%	5.0	5.0	
Debt	US$	17bn		
Def exp	Tk	35bn	37.4bn	
	US$	607m	645m	
Def bdgt	Tk	33.4bn	35.4bn	39bn
	US$	587m	603m	657m
US$1=taka		57.8	58.1	59.3
Population				138,066,000

Ethnic groups: Hindu 12%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	36.2	60.5	3.3

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.5%

India Ind

rupee Rs		2002	2003	2004
GDP	Rs	24.69tr	27.55tr	
	US$	508.1bn	592.5bn	
per capita	US$	485	557	
Growth	%	4.7	7.4	
Inflation	%	4.3	3.8	
Debt	US$	104bn		
Def exp	Rs	668bn	721bn	
	US$	13.7bn	15.5bn	
Def bdgt	Rs	765bn	770bn	873bn
	US$	15.7bn	16.6bn	19.1bn
FMA (US)	US$	51m	1m	1.2m
US$1=Rs		48.6	46.5	45.7
Population				1,064,399,000

Ethnic groups: Hindu 80%; Muslim 14%; Christian 2%; Sikh 2%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	32.8	62.2	5.0

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.2%

Kazakhstan Kaz

tenge t		2002	2003	2004
GDP	t	3.63tr	4.53tr	
	US$[a]	85.3bn	97.7bn	
per capita	US$[a]	5,710	6,555	
Growth	%	9.5	9.5	
Inflation	%	5.9	6.4	
Debt	US$	18.2bn		
Def exp	US$[a]	1.5bn	1.5bn	
Def bdgt	t	37.7bn	41.4bn	ε50bn
	US$	246m	274m	362m
FMA (US)	US$	5.6m	3.7m	4.1m
US$1=t		153	149	138

[a] =PPP estimate

Population	14,908,000

Ethnic groups: Kazak 51%; Russian 32%; Ukrainian 5%; German 2%;Tatar 2%; Uzbek 2%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	25.3	67.0	7.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.3%

Kyrgyzstan Kgz

som s		2002	2003	2004
GDP	s	75bn	83bn	
	US$[a]	7.8bn	8.6bn	
per capita	US$[a]	1,560	1,700	
Growth	%	-0.5	5.2	
Inflation	%	2.0	2.7	
Debt	US$	1.8bn		
Def exp	US$[a]	200m	200m	
Def bdgt	s	1.1bn	ε1.2bn	ε1.3bn
	US$	25m	27m	31m
FMA (US)	US$	11.6m	5.1m	5.3m
US$1=s		46.9	43.8	42.5

[a]= PPP estimate

Population	5,052,000

Ind contd

Ethnic groups: Kyrgyz 56%; Russian 17%; Uzbek 13%; Ukrainian 3%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	32.5	61.4	6.1

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.1%

Nepal N

rupee NR		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	NR	421bn	446bn	
	US$	5.4bn	5.9bn	
per capita	US$	224	238	
Growth	%	-0.6	2.3	
Inflation	%	3.0	4.7	
Debt	US$	2.9bn		
Def exp	NR	7.5bn	8.4bn	
	US$	96m	110m	
Def bdgt	NR	6.4bn	7.3bn	8.0bn
	US$	82m	97m	109m
FMA (US)	US$	14.4m	3.5m	4.5m
US$1=NR		77.9	76.1	73.1
Population				24,660,000

Ethnic groups: Hindu 90%; Buddhist 5%; Muslim 3%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	40.4	55.8	3.8

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.0%

Pakistan Pak

rupee Rs		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	Rs	3.62tr	4.01tr	
	US$	60.9bn	69.6bn	
per capita	US$	419	469	
Growth	%	4.4	5.5	
Inflation	%	2.9	3.6	
Debt	US$	33.7bn		
Def exp	Rs	160bn	180bn	
	US$	2.7bn	3.1bn	
Def bdgt	Rs	146bn	160bn	193bn
	US$	2.5bn	2.8bn	3.3bn
FMA (US)	US$	75.9m	225m	75.7m
US$1=Rs		59.6	57.7	58.1
Population				148,439,000

Ethnic groups: Hindu less than 3%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	40.6	56.0	3.3

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.2%

Sri Lanka Ska

rupee Rs		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	Rs	1.58tr	1.76tr	
	US$	16.5bn	18.3bn	
per capita	US$	875	951	
Growth	%	4.0	5.5	
Inflation	%	9.6	6.3	
Debt	US$	9.6bn		
Def bdgt	Rs	48.8bn	49.7bn	52.1bn
	US$	510m	515m	510m
US$1=Rs		95.6	96.5	102
Population				19,193,000

Ethnic groups: Sinhalese 74%; Tamil 18%; Moor 7%; Buddhist 69%; Hindu 15%; Christian 8%; Muslim 8%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	25.6	67.8	6.5

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.1%

Tajikistan Tjk

rouble Tr		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	Tr	3.3tr	4.7tr	
	US$[a]	6.1bn	7.0bn	
per capita	US$[a]	973	1,110	
Growth	%	9.1	10.2	
Inflation	%	12.2	16.4	
Debt	US$	982m		
Def exp	US$[a]	140m	150m	
Def bdgt	US$	ε14.5m	ε14.7m	ε18m
FMA (US)	US$	4.0m	0.3m	1.1m
US$1=Tr		2,760	3,000	2780

[a]= PPP estimate

Population	6,305,000

Ethnic groups: Tajik 67%; Uzbek 25%; Russian 2%; Tatar 2%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	37.6	57.9	4.6

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.0%

Turkmenistan Tkm

manat		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	US$[a]	25.6bn	28.1bn	
per capita	US$[a]	5,350	5,780	
Growth	%	8.6	7.5	
Inflation	%	8.8	n.a.	
Debt	US$			
Def exp	US$[a]	350m	350m	
Def bdgt	US$	163m	173m	

Tkm contd

US$1=manat	5,200 5,200 5,200

[a]= PPP estimate

Population	4,863,000

Ethnic groups: Turkmen 77%; Uzbek 9%; Russian 7%; Kazak 2%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	34.7	60.9	4.4

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.3%

Uzbekistan Uz

som s		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	s	7.46tr	8.71tr	
	US$[a]	40.8bn	44.4bn	
per capita	US$[a]	1,610	1,735	
Growth	%	4.2	0.3	
Inflation	%	38.7	14.8	
Debt	US$	4.6bn		
Def exp	US$[a]	2.1bn	2.2bn	
Def bdgt	US$	59m	ε52m	ε54m
FMA (US)	US$	37m	9.7m	9.3m
US$1=s		754	968	1020

[a]= PPP estimate

Population	25,604,000

Ethnic groups: Uzbek 73%; Russian 6%; Tajik 5%; Kazak 4%; Karakalpak 2%; Tatar 2%; Korean <1%; Ukrainian <1%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	35.4	60.0	4.6

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.3%

Table 30 **Arms orders and deliveries, Central and Southern Asia 2000-04**

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
Bangladesh	FIN	PCO	***Madhumati***	1	1995	1998	
	RF	radar	**IL-117 3-D**	2	1996	1999	Requirement for 3 more
	Cz	trg	**L-39ZA**	4	1999	2000	Following delivery of 8 in 1995
	ROK	FAC	**PKM-200**	2		2000	
India	dom	SSN	**ATV**	1	1982	2007	
	dom	ICBM	***Surya***			2012	Dev. 5,000km range
	dom	SLCM	***Sagarika***		1983	2003	300km range. May be ballistic
	dom	MRBM	***Agni* 2**	5	1983	2000	Range 2,000km; under test
	dom	MRBM	***Agni* 3**		1983		Dev. Range 4,000km; under test
	dom	SSM	***Prithvi* SS250**	50	1983	2001	Air force variant
	dom	SSM	***Prithvi***	100	1983		Naval variant aka *Danush*, still on trial
	dom	AAM	***Astra***		1999	2002	Dev. 1st test planned Jul 1999
	dom	FGA	**LCA**		1983	2012	
	dom	FFG	***Brahmaputra***	3	1989	2000	Last delivered in 2004
	dom	hel	**ALH**	12	1984	2000	Tri-service requirement for 300 Delivery may slip to 2001
	dom	FSG	***Kora***	4	1990	1998	4th delivered in 2001
	dom	UAV	***Nishant***	14	1991	1999	Dev. 3 prototypes built. 14 pre-prod units on order
	dom	DD	***Delhi***	3	1986	1997	1st in 1997, 2nd in 1998, 3rd in 2001
	dom	LST	***Magar***	3	1991	1997	1 more under construction
	dom	AGHS	***Sandhayak***	8	1995	1999	All operational
	RF	ASSM	**SS-N-25**	16	1996	1997	Deliveries continue
	RF	FGA	**Su-30MKI**	32	1996	2001	To be completed by 2003
	RF	FGA	**MiG-21BIS**	125	1996	2001	Upgrades
	Il	PFC	***Super Dvora* MK2**	5	1996	1998	3 delivered
	RF	FF	***Krivak* III (*Talwar*)**	3	1997	2002	All operational
	RF	hel	**KA-31**	12	1997	2001	To operate from *Krivak* III frigates
	US	MPA	**P-3C**	3	1997		Delay due to sanctions.
	UK	FGA	***Harrier* TMk4**	2	1997	1999	2 ex-RN ac for delivery 1999
	RF	ASSM	**SS-N-27 *Klub***		1998	2004	For *Krivak* 3 frigate. First export
	UK	FGA	***Jaguar***	18	1998	2001	Potential upgrade for up to 60
	RF	FGA	**MiG-21**	125	1999	2003	Upgrade. Fr and Il avionics
	dom	MBT	***Arjun***	124	1999	2002	Low-rate production May not enter service as an MBT
	dom	trg	**HJT-36**	200	1999	2004	
	Pl	trg	**TS-11**	12	1999	2000	Option on 8 more
	dom	CV	***Viraat***	1	1999	2001	Upgrade (ex-UK *Hermes*)
	RF	CV	***Admiral Gorshkov***	1	1999	2008	Memo. of understanding signed. Oprl date 2008
	RF	FGA	**MiG-29K**	24	1999		Possibly 60. To equip CV *Gorshkov*
	dom	AAM	***Astra***		1999		Live firing due 2001
	dom	MPA	**Do-228**	7	1999		Deliveries completed by 2003
	RF	hel	**Mi-17iB**	40	2000	2001	
	RF	MBT	**T-90**	310	2000		186 to be built in Ind. 124 delivered by 2004
	Fr	FGA	***Mirage* 2000**	10	2000	2003	Originally approved 1996
	RF	FGA	**Su-30MKI**	140	2000	2002	Licensed Production

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
	RF	recce	**Tu-142F**	8	2000	2002	Upgrades
	Il	hel	**Mi-8/17**	80	2001		Upgrades
	dom	FGA	**MiG-27M**	40	2001	2004	Upgrades
	dom	MBT	**T-72 VT**	1,300	2003		To be complete by 2005
	Fr	SSK	***Scorpene***	6	2003	2010	(First hull)
	Q	FGA	**Mirage 2000-5**	12	2003		
	RF	FGA	**MiG-29K**	16	2004	2008	To equip CV Gorshkov
	Il	AEW	***Phalcon***	3	2004	2007	
	Pl	ARV	**WZT-3**	228	2004	2004	Delivery thorugh to 2005
	UK	trg	**Hawk 115Y**	66	2004	2007	
Kazakhstan	RF	FGA	**Su-27**	16	1997	1999	+ Su-27 & Su-29 exch. for 40 Tu-95M
	RF	SAM	**S-300**		1997	2000	
Nepal	Kgz	hel	**Mi-17**	2	2001	2001	
	Ind	hel	**HAS 315B**	2	2001	2001	
Pakistan	dom	sat	***Badar 2***				Development
	dom	sat	***Badar 1***				Multi-purpose sat. In operation.
	PRC	FGA	**JF-17**	150	1993	2006	In co-development with PRC
	dom	MRBM	***Ghauri* 2**		1993	1999	Dev. Range 2-3,000km. Test 4/99 Aka *Hatf* 6
	dom	MRBM	***Ghauri* 3**		1993		Dev. Range 3,000km. Based on *Taepo-dong* 2
	dom	SSM	***Shaheen* 1**		1994	1999	In prod mid-1999. Range 750Km. Based on M-9. Aka *Hatf* 4
	dom	SSM	***Shaheen* 2**		1994		Dev. Range 2,500km. Aka *Hatf* 7
	Fr	SSK	***Khalid***	3	1994	1999	1st in 1999, 2nd 2003, 3rd 2005
	dom	PFM	***Mod. Larkana***	1	1996	1997	Commissioned 14 Aug 1997. 2 more planned.
	PRC	PFM	***Shujat* 2**	1	1997	1999	
	PRC	FGA	**F-7MG**	30–50	1999	2002	Stop gap until S-7 completed
	PRC	FFG	***Jiangwei* II**	4	2001	2008	
	Indo	tpt	**CN235-220**	4	2001		
	RF	hel	**Mi-171**	12	2002	2003	
	LAR	FGA	**Mirage 5D**	40	2004	2004	
Sri Lanka	Il	UAV	***Super Scout***				
	UK	ACV	**M10**		1995	1999	Hovercraft
	UK	tpt	**C-130**	2	1999		
	Il	FGA	***Kfir***	8	2000		
	RF	FGA	**MiG-27M**	4		2001	
	RF	FGA	**MiG-23UB**	2		2000	
	US	hel	**Bell 412**	2	2001	2001	

East Asia and Australasia

Considering the uncertain global economic picture, the economies of East Asia and Australasia performed surprisingly well in 2003, and prospects for 2004 suggest an even stronger economic performance is likely. Despite the Iraq conflict, high oil prices, the outbreak of SARS, and a slow recovery in the major industrial countries, growth in South-east Asia hit 4.6% in 2003 and growth in East Asia reached 6.5%, making them the most economically dynamic regions in the world. Lending significant support were accommodating macro-economic policies, competitive exchange rates, the recovery in the IT sector and the continuing strength of the Chinese economy. Indeed, by boosting trade throughout the region, over the past two years China has consolidated its position as the major engine for intraregional growth. In 2003, the PRC became the single largest export market for East Asia while among South-east Asian countries its share in total exports has become sizable. Although Chinese growth may moderate over the next two years, intraregional trade will remain the main driver for growth in South-east and East Asia. In addition to a booming trade environment, increasing domestic demand in many countries, helped by low interest rates, is a significant development broadening the base of the recovery. Commenting on the emerging trend, the Asian Development Bank suggested that the expansion of the middle class and the relatively young age structure of populations are 'fundamentally changing consumption behaviour throughout the region'.

The **Australian** economy rebounded strongly from mid-2003 helped by private expenditure and an upturn in exports. The resulting improvement in tax receipts enabled Finance Minister Peter Costello to present a budget for 2004–05 that keeps the government's budget in surplus and provides for a 3.4% increase in defence spending to A$16.34bn. The budget released in May 2004 deviated little from the revised Defence Capability Plan (DCP) outlined in February 2004. The revised DCP covers the period 2004–10 and earmarks A$50bn for the acquisition of new capabilities and technologies during that period. Whilst this amount is A$10bn more than the original plan released in 2000, the revised version also indicates that equipment costs have escalated dramatically in the past four years. For example, the cost of Australia's planned acquisition of Joint Strike Aircraft (JSF) has risen from A$10bn in 2000 to A$15.5bn, new destroyers from A$4bn to A$6bn and the costs of replacing the Royal Australian Air Force's (RAAF) *Orion* reconnaissance aircraft has increased from A$2bn to A$4.5bn. As a result, the revised plan appears to leave room for delays of several years in the delivery dates of certain projects, allowing the Department of Defence (DoD) to spread the cost over time and take pressure off the current budget. Other significant developments outlined in the DCP include a total of A$1bn for the acquisition of a high-altitude long-endurance UAV fleet. The HALE budget represents an increase of A$850m over the previous plan and continues to be based around the RQ-4 *Global Hawk* platform, although the in-service date has been pushed back by four years to 2009. There is also A$1bn for the additional troop-lift helicopter requirement. During the year Australia completed two major acquisition contracts. In April 2004, the DoD announced that it had selected EADS to provide the next generation air-to-air refuelling capability for the RAAF. Under the project EADS will supply five Airbus A330-200 multi-role tanker transport aircraft and several years of associated logistical support in a package worth around A$2bn. In May 2004, it was announced that the RAAF would expand its future fleet of Boeing 737 'Wedgetail' AEW aircraft to six by exercising an A$326m option for a further two aircraft.

As previously noted, **China** enjoyed another year of solid economic activity with real GDP growth accelerating from 8.1% in 2002 to 9.1% in 2003. Growth was higher than expected as a result of strong domestic demand, buoyant foreign trade and surging foreign and public sector investment. However, concerns are growing about investment in several sectors (notably steel, aluminum and cement) where output is booming, indicating that the economy may be growing too fast. In addition to the massive growth in investment, other signs of overheating include rising prices for raw materials and shortages in the energy sector. Towards the end of 2003, the People's Bank of China responded to these developments

and initiated a series of measures to slow the economy. As a result, growth is set to weaken in 2004, but will probably still outpace the government's target. China increased its official defence budget by 11.9% in 2003, from Y185bn to Y207bn, the fifteenth year of double digit growth. In presenting the budget, Finance Minister Jin Renqing said that the increase was intended to improve the 'combat readiness of the armed forces under high-tech conditions' and to raise the salary of army personnel and the pensions of ex-servicemen. The increase is in line with the ongoing restructuring effort to trim the 2.5m-strong People's Liberation Army by 200,000 by the year 2005, the goal being 'fewer but better' troops.

As *The Military Balance* has previously noted, the publicly reported defence budget only represents part of actual military expenditure: proceeds from defence sales are not included, and procurement, research and development (R&D) and most pensions for retired personnel are funded from elsewhere within the state budget.

Following a difficult period in recent years, after the bursting of the IT bubble and the global economic slowdown, **Taiwan's** economy rebounded in the second half of 2003 thanks to a pick up in external demand for IT products, the mainstay of the Taiwanese economy. Sentiment was further boosted when Taiwan was declared free of SARS in July 2003. Although the defence budget for 2004 was increased from NT$230bn to NT$252bn, defence spending as a proportion of GDP has fallen from 3.6% in 1998 to around 2.4% in 2003.

Several months after the release of the budget the cabinet announced an additional supplemental arms spending package of NT$610.8bn. Interestingly, the decision to provide a supplementary budget, was taken just days after the release of the US DoD report 'PRC Military Power 2004' which warned that 'Beijing's military modernisation programme is eroding the challenges that historically inhibited the use of force against Taiwan'. The 15-year budget will provide NT$412bn for eight diesel electric submarines, NT$145bn for six *Patriot* anti-missile systems with 388 missiles and NT$53bn for 12 P-3C anti-submarine marine warfare aircraft. In order to fund the package the government will raise NT$420bn by issuing bonds, NT$100bn will come from selling MoD land and NT$94 will come from shares in state-owned enterprises.

In September 2003, Taiwan announced the launch of a comprehensive C4ISR programme, dubbed 'Po Sheng'. The programme is based on the Link-16 data communications system and will improve communications and data transfer between land, sea and air platforms and command and operations centres. Lockheed Martin was awarded a modest initial contract for US$27.5m for installation and life cycle support to integrate current datalink functionality. It is possible, however, that total project costs could reach US$2bn. In April 2004, the US DoD notified Taiwan that it intends to sell them two Ultra High Frequency long-range early-warning radars for a projected cost of US$1.8bn. At present, however, the National Defence Committee has only provided US$830m for the purchase of one radar.

Despite enjoying its highest growth rate in three years, **Japan's** recovery continues at a slow pace whilst the country's longevity in population grows**,** together with the cost of sustaining a huge public debt is putting increasing pressure on government finances. Although GDP growth in 2003 beat expectations as both investment and domestic consumption rose, the strength and sustainability of the recovery remains to be seen. In September 2003, the Japanese Defense Agency submitted a draft budget for 2004 that proposed a 0.7% increase over 2003, however following discussions with the Finance Ministry, the 2004 budget was actually reduced by 1% to Y4,902bn. In reaching their conclusions the Finance Ministry argued that costs could be saved by cutting personnel expenditure through downsizing and the disposal of redundant equipment. Most significant is the provision of extra funds to upgrade Japan's missile defence system after the Security Council gave the go ahead for the project which has been under consideration for five years after North Korea test-fired a ballistic missile over Japan. The Japanese Defense Agency has estimated that it will cost around Y700bn (US$) over five years to acquire the Raytheon MIM-104 *Patriot* PAC-3 low-to-high-altitude land-based air defence system and the Standard SM-3/Block 1 short and medium-range ship-

based theatre defence missile. In FY04, Y102bn (US$) is earmarked for the project. The PAC-3 will supplement PAC-2 systems first ordered in 1985, while the SM-3/Block 1 will replace SM-2MR missiles currently fitted on the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force's four *Kongou*-class destroyers.

The budget also included further details about its new 13,500-tonne helicopter carrier ship. The vessel would be the largest in the Japanese fleet and will be operated purely as a helicopter platform, there are apparently no plans to incorporate a 'Ski-jump' facility. It is believed that the acquisition of two ships would provide a replacement for the two 30-year-old *Haruna*-class destroyers. Other new procurement projects to receive funding were the Kawasaki C-X transport and P-X maritime patrol aircraft.

Bucking the trend of higher growth in the region, GDP growth in **South Korea** fell to 3.1% in 2003 from 6.3% in 2002. Although the situation should improve during 2004, excessively high household debt, industrial relations problems and a squeeze on credit will make progress slow. In response to the changing security environment in the region South Korea increased its defence budget by 8.6% in 2004 to Swon18.9bn (US$16.4bn). The move followed increasing pressure from the United States that South Korea should strengthen its own armed forces and gradually rely less on US forces for its security, particularly at a time when the US is reducing its own troops on the peninsula. Of the current force of 37,000, the US plans to withdraw around 12,000 troops from South Korea and will relocate the remainder away from front line positions close to the border with North Korea. At the same time, the US military will invest an additional US$11bn to enhance their own capabilities and are anxious that Seoul should increase defence spending in parallel. Speaking after the announcement of the provisional defence budget, South Korean President Roh Moo-hyun, explained that it was unacceptable for the world's twelfth largest economy not to be able to 'assume the role of main actor' in its own defence matters.

Whilst the 8.7% increase in the defence budget was far greater than the increase in the general government budget, which rose by just 2.1%, it was still considerably less than the original draft budget submitted by the Ministry of National Defence (MoND) in June 2003. In their draft budget the MoND called for a massive 28% increase in 2004 defence spending in order to boost military spending to 3.2% of GDP from the current level of 2.7%.

Following President Roh's comments regarding South Korea's need for greater defence self-sufficiency, the government has launched a major overhaul of the entire defence acquisition process. The reform will address the organisational structure and budgeting process of national military acquisitions and will be carried out by the Prime Minister's Office and the Commission against Corruption, rather than the MoND, in an attempt to gain the public's trust following recent arms scandals involving the powerful MoND Acquisition Policy Bureau.

In response to the United Sates' desire that South Korea be more able to manage its own defence, the budget includes funds for an airborne early-warning and control programme, reducing the country's reliance on USAF E-3 AWACS aircraft. Known as the E-X programme, it had originally been announced in 2000 but was then suspended in 2002 due to a lack of funds. Four platforms are planned at a cost of up to US$2bn with deliveries between 2009 and 2001. Another significant acquisition programme was launched by a request for proposals in March 2004 for the multi-billion dollar Korea Multi-role Helicopter programme (KMH). The programme, estimated to be worth a total of over US$10bn, will be the country's biggest ever acquisition eventually providing the army with 300 utility helicopters and 170 attack variants. The plan is not without its critics, including the People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy, one of the main groups that sought to block South Korea's purchase of 40 Boeing F-15s in 2001, who argue that the programme will place a heavy burden on taxpayers and hinder Korean unification. Others argue that the army's cancelled AH-X attack helicopter programme would be a more effective way of modernising army aviation.

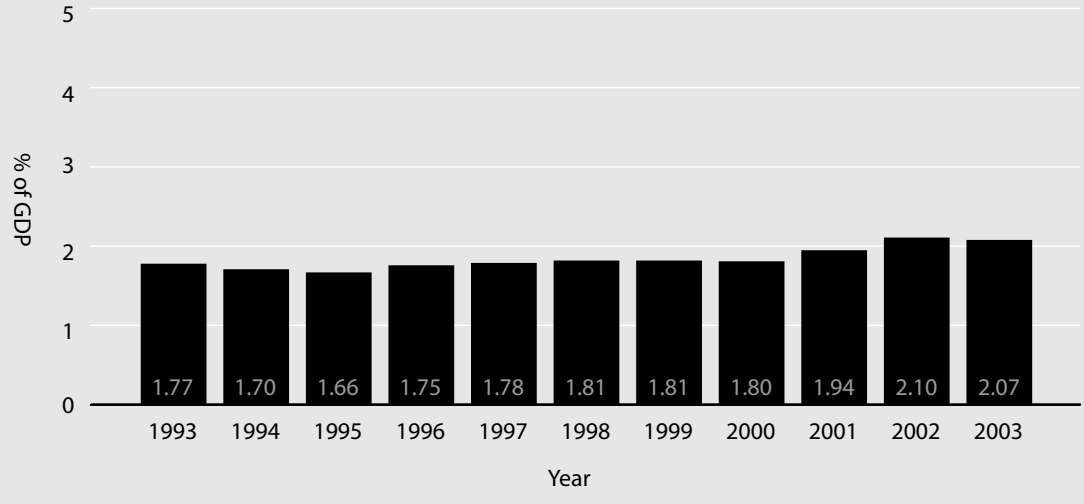
Sustained investment in defence over recent years has led **Vietnam** to make several significant equipment purchases in the last year. The biggest deal is a US$250m contract to buy two batteries of S-300PMU air-defence systems from the Russian company Almaz/Antei. Vietnam also intends to buy four

Su-30MKK twin-seat multi-role fighters from Russia, although up to 30% of the cost of the first four aircraft will be paid for in Vietnamese goods. The deal includes an option for eight more aircraft and is part of an agreement signed in 1999 between the two countries that proposed a total purchase of 24 fighters for a total cost of US$1bn. A second aerospace deal covers the purchase of at least eight Polish PZL M28 *Skytruck* short take-off and landing aircraft configured for maritime surveillance and border control missions. In another deal with Russia, bringing the total to around US$500m in 2003, Vietnam will take delivery of 10 Project 1241.8 *Molniya* missile boats worth US$120m.

Singapore was another country in the region to benefit from strengthening external demand - exports surged by 36% in 2003 – the end of the SARS virus and supportive macroeconomic policies. The defence budget increased to S$8.62bn in 2004 from S$8.25bn in 2003. Although there were no new significant procurement deals agreed in the last year there were developments in a number of ongoing projects. The first of six new multi-mission frigates, built by DCN in Lorient, was launched in January 2004 ahead of sea trials at the end of 2004 and delivery to the Republic of Singapore Navy in May 2005. The remaining five vessels will be built by Singapore Technologies Marine under a technology-transfer agreement. A decision is yet to be made on the helicopter to equip the ships and provide anti-submarine and anti-surface warfare capabilities – contenders include Eurocopter's *Cougar*, the NH-90 and Sikorsky's SH-70. The competition to replace the air force's two squadrons of A-4SU *Super Skyhawks* with up to 20 new fighter aircraft took a step further in October 2003 when the shortlist was reduced to three: the Boeing F-15, *Dassault Rafale* and the *Eurofighter Typhoon.* Acknowledging that in addition to replacing the *Super Skyhawks* the air force will, by around 2015, also need to replace its ageing F-5s, Singapore became the second Asian country, after Australia, to join the US-led F-35 Joint Strike Fighter programme. Singapore will invest US$50m in the project as a Security Co-operation Participant, a lower level of involvement than that of Partner status, under which they will not be able to gain initial work on the project.

GDP growth in **Malaysia** exceeded forecasts in 2003, supported by a solid expansion in manufacturing, low unemployment and strong demand for exports. Malaysia has declared an intention to achieve a balanced budget by 2006 and as part of that commitment the defence budget was reduced from RM9.1bn in 2003 to RM8.5bn in 2004. With the increasing problem of piracy and maritime security in the region, the Malaysian prime minister outlined the armed forces' initiatives to deal with the situation. So far the MoD

Table 31 **East Asia Regional Defence Expenditure** as % of GDP 1993–2003



has built a string of radar tracking stations along the Straits of Malacca and will be building additional radar stations along the Sarawak and Sabah coastlines. The navy has received the second of six MEKO A100 offshore patrol vessels, procured largely to counter the piracy threat, and the air force is equipped with new *Eagle* maritime unmanned aerial vehicles. In addition the air force is also considering bids from five teams competing to supply an airborne early warning and control capability.

Australia Aus

dollar A$		2002	2003	2004
GDP	AS$	733bn	779bn	
	US$	401bn	509bn	
per capita	US$	20,390	25,600	
Growth	%	3.6	3.0	
Inflation	%	3.0	2.8	
Publ Debt	%	20.7	18.2	
Def exp	AS$	17.0bn	18.0bn	
	US$	9.3bn	11.7bn	
Def bdgt	AS$	15.3bn	15.8bn	16.4bn
	US$	8.4bn	10.3bn	11.7bn
US$1=A$		1.83	1.53	1.40
Population				19,890,000

Ethnic groups: Asian 4%; Aborigines <1%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	20.2	67.4	12.4

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.8%

Brunei Bru

dollar B$		2002	2003	2004
GDP	B$	8.7bn	8.8bn	
	US$	5.1bn	5.1bn	
per capita	US$	14,655	14,210	
Growth	%	3.0	3.6	
Inflation	%	-2.0	1.5	
Debt	US$	4.6bn		
Def bdgt	B$	455m	ε450m	ε475m
	US$	267m	258m	277m
US$1=B$		1.7	1.7	1.7
Population				356,000

Ethnic groups: Muslim 71%; Malay 67%; Chinese 16%; non-Malay indigenous 6%

Cambodia Cam

riel r		2002	2003	2004
GDP	r	15.6tr	15.8 tr	
	US$	4.0bn	4.0bn	
per capita	US$	304	297	
Growth	%	5.5	4.8	
Inflation	%	3.3	1.7	
Debt	US$	2.9bn		
Def bdgt	r	255bn	268bn	ε294bn
	US$	65m	67m	73m
US$1=r		3,912	3,973	3,990
Population				13,404,000

Ethnic groups: Khmer 90%; Vietnamese 5%; Chinese 1%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	42.0	55.1	2.8

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.5%

China, People's Republic of PRC

yuan Y		2002	2003	2004
GDP	Y	10.2tr	11.9tr	
	US$	1.23tr	1.43tr	
per capita	US$	967	1,115	
Growth	%	8.0	9.1	
Inflation	%	-0.8	1.2	
Debt	US$	168bn		
Def exp[a]	US$	51bn	56bn	
Def bdgt[b]	Y	169bn	185bn	207bn
	US$	20bn	22.4bn	25.0bn
US$1=Y		8.28	8.28	8.28

[a] incl extra-budgetary mil exp
[b] Def bdgt shows official figures at market rates

Population 1,288,400,000

Ethnic groups: Tibetan, Uighur and other non-Han 8%; Xinjiang Muslim ε60%; of which Uighur ε44%; Tibet Chinese ε60%; Tibetan ε40%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	24.2	68.6	7.2

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.6%

Fiji Fji

dollar F$		2002	2003	2004
GDP	F$	3.9bn	4.1bn	
	US$	1.8bn	2.2bn	
per capita	US$	2,155	2,600	
Growth	%	4.4	5.2	
Inflation	%	4.3	2.0	
Debt	US$	210m		
Def bdgt	F$	63m	63m	ε65m
	US$	28m	33m	36m
US$1=F$		2.19	1.89	1.77
Population				835,000

Ethnic groups: Fijian 51%; Indian 44%; European/ other 5%

Indonesia Indo

rupiah Rp		2002	2003	2004
GDP	Rp	1,610tr	1,842tr	
	US$	172bn	214bn	
per capita	US$	816	1,000	
Growth	%	3.7	4.1	
Inflation	%	11.9	6.6	
Debt	US$	132bn		
Def exp[a]	Rp	ε48.3	ε55.3	
	US$	5.2bn	6.4bn	
Def bdgt	Rp	15.4tr	18.2tr	21.4tr
	US$	1.6bn	2.1bn	2.3bn
US$1=Rp		9,311	8,577	9,147

[a] Including extra budgetary funding

Population	214,471,000

Ethnic groups: Muslim 87%; Javanese 45%; Sundanese 14%; Madurese 8%; Malay 8%; Chinese 3%; other 22%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	29.8	65.4	4.8

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.1%

Japan J

yen ¥		2002	2003	2004
GDP	¥	498tr	499tr	
	US$	3.98tr	4.34tr	
per capita	US$	31,385	34,120	
Growth	%	0.2	2.7	
Inflation	%	-0.9	-0.3	
Publ Debt	%	149.4		
Def bdgt	¥	4.9tr	4.9tr	4.9tr
	US$	39.5bn	42.8bn	45.1bn
US$1=¥		125	119	108
Population				127,210,000

J contd

Ethnic groups: Korean <1%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	14.3	67.6	18.1

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = -0.2%

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North) DPRK

won		2002	2003	2004
GNP	US$	ε20bn	ε22bn	
per capita	US$	889	973	
Growth	%	n.a.	n.a.	
Def exp	US$	ε5bn	ε5.5bn	
Def bdgt	won	3.2bn	3.6bn	3.9bn
	US$	1.4bn	1.6bn	1.8bn
US$1=won		2.2	2.2	2.2
Population				22,612,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	26.0	67.7	6.4

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.5%

Korea, Republic of (South) ROK

won		2002	2003	2004
GDP	won	684tr	721tr	
	US$	546bn	605bn	
per capita	US$	11,490	12,635	
Growth	%	6.3	3.1	
Inflation	%	2.7	3.5	
Debt	%	16.2		
Def bdgt	won	16.5tr	17.4tr	18.9tr
	US$	13.2bn	14.6bn	16.4bn
US$1=won		1,251	1,191	1,155
Population				47,912,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	21.0	71.8	7.2

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.4%

Laos Lao

kip		2002	2003	2004
GDP	kip	18.3tr	20.3tr	
	US$	1.8bn	1.9bn	
per capita	US$	330	339	
Growth	%	5.8	5.3	
Inflation	%	10.6	12.3	

Lao contd		2001	2002	2003
Publ Debt	US$	2.6bn		
Def bdgt	kip	115bn	399bn	n.a.
	US$	11m	38m	n.a.
US$1=kip		10,056	10,569	7,882

Population 5,660,000

Ethnic groups: lowland Lao Loum 68% upland Lao Theung 22% highland Lao Soung incl Hmong and Yao 9%; Chinese and Vietnamese 1%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	42.1	54.4	3.5

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.1%

Malaysia Mal

ringgit RM		2002	2003	2004
GDP	RM	360bn	392bn	
	US$	94bn	103bn	
per capita	US$	3,910	4,165	
Growth	%	4.2	5.2	
Inflation	%	1.8	1.1	
Debt	US$	48.5bn		
Def bdgt[a]	RM	8.3bn	9.1bn	8.5bn
	US$	2.2bn	2.4bn	2.2bn
FMA (US)	US$	0.8m	0.8m	1.2m
US$1=RM		3.8	3.8	3.8

[a] Excluding procurement and def industry funding

Population 24,774,000

Ethnic groups: Muslim 54%; Malay and other indigenous 64% Chinese 27% Indian 9%; Sabah and Sarawak non-Muslim Bumiputras form the majority of the population; 1m+ Indo and Pi illegal immigrants in 1997

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	33.3	62.4	4.3

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.5%

Mongolia Mgl

tugrik t		2002	2003	2004
GDP	t	1.2tr	1.2tr	
	US$	1.1bn	1.1bn	
per capita	US$	457	450	
Growth	%	3.9	5.0	
Inflation	%	1.6	5.0	
Debt	US$	1.0bn		
Def bdgt	t	27.2bn	17.6bn	20.7bn
	US$	24.6m	15m	18m
FMA (US)	US$	2.6m	1.7m	2.2m
US$1=t		1,110	1,146	1,174

Population 2,480,000

Mgl contd

Ethnic groups: Kazak 4%; Russian 2%; Chinese 2%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	32.5	63.5	4.0

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.3%

Myanmar My

kyat K		2002	2003	2004
GDP	K	4.5tr	n.a.	
	US$[a]	60bn	65bn	
per capita	US$[a]	1,233	1,320	
Growth	%	5.5	5.1	
Inflation	%	46	49	
Debt	US$	6.5bn		
Def bdgt[a]	K	37bn	ε38bn	ε40bn
	US$	5.6bn	6.2bn	6.2bn
US$1=K		6.64	6.07	6.42

[a] Defence budget at market exchange rates

Population 49,362,000

Ethnic groups: Burmese 68%; Shan 9%; Karen 7%; Rakhine 4%; Chinese 3+%; Other Chin, Kachin, Kayan, Lahu, Mon, Palaung, Pao, Wa, 9%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	32.3	63.1	4.5

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.0%

New Zealand NZ

dollar NZ$		2002	2003	2004
GDP	NZ$	127bn	133bn	
	US$	59.1bn	77.5bn	
per capita	US$	14,880	19,330	
Growth	%	4.4	3.5	
Inflation	%	2.6	1.8	
Publ debt	%	40.0	37.3	
Def bdgt	NZ$	1.6bn	2.0bn	1.7bn
	US$	758m	1.2bn	1.1bn
US$1=NZ$		2.15	1.73	1.54

Population 4,009,000

Ethnic groups: Maori 15%; Pacific Islander 6%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	22.1	66.2	11.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.8%

Papua New Guinea PNG

kina K		2002	2003	2004
GDP	K	11.0bn	13.0bn	
	US$	2.8bn	3.7bn	
per capita	US$	527	667	
Growth	%	-3.3	2.5	
Inflation	%	11.8	15.7	
Debt	US$	2.4bn		
Def bdgt	K	66m	68m	78m
	US$	17m	19m	25m
US$1=K		3.88	3.57	3.16
Population				5,502,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	41.1	56.5	2.4

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.9%

Philippines Pi

peso P		2002	2003	2004
GDP	P	4.0tr	4.3tr	
	US$	77.9bn	80.4bn	
per capita	US$	976	987	
Growth	%	4.4	4.5	
Inflation	%	3.1	3.1	
Debt	US$	59.3bn		
Def bdgt	P	57.3bn	42.4bn	45.2bn
	US$	1.1bn	783m	807m
FMA (US)	US$	46.0m	52.2m	22.6m
US$1=P		51.6	54.2	55.9
Population				81,503,000

Ethnic groups: Muslim 5–8%; Mindanao provinces Muslim 40–90%; Chinese 2%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	36.5	59.6	3.9

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.6%

Singapore Sgp

dollar S$		2002	2003	2004
GDP	S$	155bn	159bn	
	US$	86.6bn	91.4bn	
per capita	US$	20,690	21,515	
Growth	%	2.2	1.1	
Inflation	%	-0.2	0.4	
Debt	US$			
Def bdgt	S$	8.2bn	8.2bn	8.6bn
	US$	4.6bn	4.7bn	5.0bn
US$1=S$		1.79	1.74	1.71
Population				4,250,000

Sgp contd

Ethnic groups: Chinese 76%; Malay 15%; Indian 6%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	21.1	71.4	7.5

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.1%

Taiwan (Republic of China) ROC

new Taiwan dollar		2002	2003	2004
GNP	NT$	9.73tr	9.77tr	
	US$	295bn	280bn	
per capita	US$	13,110	12,410	
Growth	%	3.5	3.2	
Inflation	%	-0.4	0.5	
Debt	US$			
Def bdgt	NT$	261bn	230bn	251bn
	US$	7.9bn	6.6bn	7.5bn
US$1=NT$		32.9	34.8	33.5
Population				22,630,000

Ethnic Groups: Taiwanese 84%; mainland Chinese 14%

Thailand Th

baht b		2002	2003	2004
GDP	b	5.43tr	5.93tr	
	US$	126bn	143bn	
per capita	US$	2,060	2,310	
Growth	%	5.3	6.7	
Inflation	%	0.6	1.8	
Debt	US$	59.2bn		
Def bdgt	b	78.6bn	79.9bn	78.5bn
	US$	1.8bn	1.9bn	1.9bn
FMA (US)	US$	3.0m	3.7m	3.4m
US$1=b		42.9	41.4	40.6
Population				62,014,000

Ethnic gruops: Thai 75%; Chinese 14%; Muslim 4%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	23.2	70.3	6.4

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.6%

Vietnam Vn

dong d		2002	2003	2004
GDP	d	536tr	605tr	
	US$	35bn	39bn	
per capita	US$	436	480	
Growth	%	5.8	6.0	
Inflation	%	4.0	3.2	
Debt	US$	13.3bn		

Vn contd		2001	2002	2003
Def bdgt[a]	d	40tr	ε45tr	ε50tr
	US$	2.6bn	2.9bn	3.2bn
US$1=d		15,300	15,510	15,734

[a] Excluding extra budgetary funding

Population 81,314,000

Ethnic groups: Chinese 3%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	31.4	63.3	5.3

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.1%

Table 32 **Arms orders and deliveries, East Asia and Australasia 2000–04**

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
Australia	Ca	LACV	**ASLAV**	276	1992	1996	2nd batch of 150 for delivery 2002–03
	dom	FGA	**F-111**	36	1995	2000	
	US	MPA	**P-3C**	17	1996	1999	Upgrade to AP-3C
	US	hel	**SH-2G**	11	1997	2000	Deliveries to 2002. *Penguin* ASSM (No)
	UK	FGA	**F/A-18**	71	1998	2005	Upgrade. AMRAAM (US), ASRAAM (UK)
	dom	LACV	***Bushmaster***	299	1999	2006	Reduced from 370
	No	ASSM	***Penguin***		1999	2003	
	US	AAM	**AMRAAM**		2000	2003	
	US	hel	**S-70B2**	16	2000		Upgrade
	US	AEWAC	**Boeing 737**	6	2000	2006	Increased from 4 to 6 in 2004
	col	hel	***Tiger***	22	2001	2004	Being delivered
	US	ASSM	**Evolved Sea Sparrow**	225	2002	2002	To equip Anzac FFs
	Swe	SHORAD	**RBS70**	15	2003	2006	
	US	ATGW	***Javelin***	92	2003	2005	666 missiles
	US	ASSM	***Harpoon II***	64	2003		To equip Anzac FFs
	dom	PC	**Project 1444**	12	2003	2005	
	US	MBT	***Abrams*** M1A1	59	2004	2007	
	US	tkr	***Airbus*** A330-200	5	2004	2007	
Brunei	UK	FSG	***Brunei***	3	1995	2001	First delivered 2001
	UK	FAC	***Waspada***	3	1997	1998	Upgrade
Cambodia	Il	trg	**L-39**	5	1994	1996	Second-hand
China	dom	ICBM	**DF-41**		1985	2005	Dev; DF-41 range 12,000km
	dom	ICBM	**DF-31**		1985	2005	Dev; DF-31 range 8,000km. Tested Aug 1999
	dom	SLBM	**JL-2**		1985	2008	Dev; range 8,000km
	dom	SSGN	**Type 093**	1	1985	2006	Similar to RF *Victor* 3.
	dom	SSBN	**Type 094**	4	1985	2009	Dev programme
	dom	bbr	**H-6**			1998	Still in production
	Fr	hel	**AS-365**	50	1986	1989	Local production continues
	dom	FGA	**JH-7**	20	1988	1993	Upgrade to FBC-2 standard has begun
	dom	SRBM	**DF-11**	100	1988	1996	Production continuing
	dom	SRBM	**DF-15**	300	1988	1996	Production continuing
	dom	FGA	**FC-1**		1990	2005 2000	With Pak (150 units). 1st flight in
	col	hel	**EC-120**		1990		In dev with Fr and Sgp
	RF	SAM	**S-300**	30	1990	1992	
	dom	FGA	**F-10**		1993		Dev continues
	dom	SSK	***Song***	4	1994	2002	2 *Song* under construction at Wuhan; to 2003. Production continuing
	RF	FGA	**SU-27**	200	1996	1998	15 units for production 1998–2000
	RF	DDG	***Sovremenny***	2	1996	2000	Both delivered 2000
	dom	SLCM	**C-801(mod)**		1997		Dev (also known as YJ-82)
	col	ASM	**KR-1**		1997		In dev with RF. Kh-31P variant

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
	UK	MPA	***Jetstream***	2	1997	1998	For Hong Kong gov
	Il	AEW	**Il-76**	4	1997	2002	Under development
	RF	hel	**Ka-28**	12	1998	2000	For DDG operation
	RF	SAM	**FT-2000**		1998		
	RF	SSM	**SSN-24**	24	1998	2000	For *Sovremenny*
	RF	FGA	**SU-30MKK**	38	1999	2000	
	dom	IRBM	**DF-21X**		1999		Modernised DF-15
	RF	FGA	**Su-27UBK**	28	2000	2001	Trainers
	dom	sat	***Zhongxing*-22**	1		2000	Replaces *Dongfanghong*-3
	RF	AEW	**A-50**	6	2000		Part of debt settlement
	RF	ASM	**Kh-59**		2001		To equip Su-30MKK
	RF	DDG	***Sovremenny***	2	2002	2005	(further 2 hulls expected 2005-06)
	RF	SSK	***Kilo***	8	2002	2007	
	RF	FGA	**SU-30MK2**	28	2003	2004	Option to increase to 50
Indonesia	RF	hel	**Mi-17**	2	1997	2000	
	ROK	trg	**KT-1**	7	2001	2003	
	RF	hel	**Mi-2**	8	2001		
	Sgp	trg	***Marchetti* SF260**	19	2002	2002	
	RF	FGA	**Su-30**	2	2003	2003	
	RF	FGA	**Su-27**	2	2003	2003	
	RF	hel	**Mi-35**	2	2003	2003	Delivered 2004
	ROK	SSK		4	2003	2008	Order not yet confirmed
	Nl	PCO	***Sigma***	2	2003		
	RF	FGA	**SU-30**	2	2004		Delivered 2004
	RF	FGA	**SU-27**	4	2004		2 Delivered 2004
	RF	hel	**Mi-35**	3	2004		
	RF	hel	**Mi-17**	8	2004		
	Pl	tpt	**PZL M28**	11	2004		
Japan	dom	SSK	***Oyashio-class***	8	1993	2000	5 delivered by 2002
	dom	AAM	**XAAM-5**		1994	2001	Dev
	dom	LST	***Oosumi-class***	3	1994	1997	All delivered by 2003
	dom	SAR			1996		US-1 replacement in dev
	dom	BMD	**TMD**		1997		Joint dev with US from late 1998
	dom	recce	**sat**	4	1998	2002	Dev Prog. 2 optical, 2 radar
	dom	mor	**L16**	42	1999	2000	
	dom	mor	**120mm**	27	1999	2000	
	dom	SP arty	**Type-99 155 mm**		1999	2000	Replacing Type-75. Deliveries continue
	dom	MRL	**227mm MLRS**		1999		90 delivered by 2004
	dom	AAA	**Type-87**		1999		10 delivered by 2004
	dom	MBT	**Type-90**		1999		280 delivered by 2004. Production continues
	dom	AIFV	**Type-89**		1999		70 delivered. Low rate production continues
	dom	APC	**Type-82**		1999		200 delivered by 2004
	dom	recce	**Type-87**		1999	2000	100 delivered by 2004
	dom	hel	**OH-1**	3	1999	2000	Cost $66m
	dom	recce	**LR-2**	1	1999	2000	Cost $24m
	dom	ASSM	**Type-88**	4	1999	2000	24 req under 1996–2000 MTDP
	dom	APC	**Type-96**	6	1999	2000	
	dom	MCMV	***Sugashima***	12	1999	2007	5 delivered by 2002

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
	dom	PCC	***Hayabusa***	6	1999	2000	All delivered by 2004
	dom	AK		1	1999	2000	
	dom	hel	**SH-60J**	9	1999	2000	37 req under 1996–2000 MTDP
	dom	FGA	**F-2**	130	1999	2000	18 to be delivered by 2001
	dom	SAR	**U-125A**	2	1999	2000	Cost $76m
	dom	trg	**T-4**	10	1999	2000	54 req under 1996–2000 MTDP
	dom	trg	**T-400**		1999	2000	
	dom	tpt	**U-4**		1999	2000	
	dom	trg	**T-X**	50	2000		Dev Prog. Replacing *Fuji* T-3s. Delayed
	dom	tpt	**C-X**		2000		Replacement for C-1A
	dom	MPA	**MPA-X**		2000		Replacement for P3
	US	SAM	**Standard**	16	2000		Block III
	dom	hel	**AH-64D**	10	2001	2003	Up to 50 required
	US	tkr ac	**Boeing 767**		2002	2007	
	col	hel	**EH101**	14	2003	2004	
	dom	DDH	**16DDH**	2	2003	2009	
	US	SAM	**SM-3**	9	2004		
North Korea	dom	MRBM	***Taepo-dong* 1**				Tested October 1998
	RF	hel	**Mi-17**	5	1998	1998	
	Kaz	FGA	**MiG-21**	30	1999	1999	Also spare parts for existing fleet
	RF	FGA	**MiG-21**	10	1999	2000	
South Korea	dom	SSK	***Chang Bogo***	9	1987	2001	9th delivered in 2001
	dom	MBT	**K1**		1995	1996	Upgrade programme began in 1996
	Il	AAM	***Popeye***	100	1996	2000	Deliveries 2000–02
	Il	UAV	***Harpy***	100	1997	2001	
	dom	SAM	***Chun Ma (Pegasus)***		1997	1999	Being delivered
	dom	DDG	**KDX-2**	3	1998	2003	
	dom	SAM	**M-SAM**		1998	2008	Dev
	US	AAV	**AAV7A1**	57	1998	2006	Licence. Following delivery of 103 from US
	RF	tpt	**Be-200**	1	1998	2000	
	dom	SAM	**P-SAM**		1998	2003	Dev
	dom	SSM	***Hyonmu***		1999		300km and 500km variants
	US	FGA	**F-16C/D**	20	1999	2003	Follow on order after orders for 120
	RF	hel	**Ka-32**	31	1999	2000	Upgrades
	RF	hel	**Ka-32T**	3	1999	2000	Follow on order expected
	US	SAM	**RAM**	64	1999		Block I
	US	SAM	***Standard***	110	2000		
	US	SSM	***Harpoon***	96	2000		
	US	SAM	**SM-2**		2000		
	Ge	SSK	**Type-214**	3	2000	2007	
	dom	DDG	**KDX-3**	3	2000	2008	To be equipped with USN Aegis
	US	FGA	**F-15K**	40	2002	2005	
	RF	hel	**Ka-32**	10	2002		Part of debt settlement
	RF	trg	**Il-103**	15	2002		Part of debt settlement
	US	AAM	**AIM-9X**		2002		
	dom	trg	**T-50**	25	2003	2005	Total of 100 approved
Malaysia	Ge	FFG	***Meko* A 100**	6	1997	2004	Licence built. Req for 27 over 20 yrs
	RF	FGA	**MiG-29**	18	1997	1999	Upgrade

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
	UK	hel	***Super Lynx***	6	1999	2001	
	col	hel	***AS 555***	6	2001	2003	
	Fr	SSK	***Scorpene***	2	2002	2008	
	col	SAM	***Jernas***		2002	2005	
	Pl	MBT	**PT-91M**	48	2003	2005	
	RF	FGA	**Su-30MKM**	18	2003	2005	To be delivered by 2008
	NZ	trg	***Aermacchi*-339**	17	2003		Second-hand
	RF	hel	**Mi-17**	10	2003	2004	
	col	hel	**A109**	11	2003		
Myanmar	PRC	trg	**K-8**	4	1998	2000	
	RF	FGA	**MiG-29**	10	2001		
	RF	trg	**MiG-29UB**	2	2001		
New Zealand	US	ASW	**P3-K**	6	1995	1998	Upgrade. 1 delivered. Project abandoned in 2000
	US	trg	**CT-4E**	13	1997	1998	11 delivered. Lease programme
	US	hel	**SH-2G**	5	1997	2000	
	US	tpt	**C-130J**	5	1999		Lease of 5 to 7. Delayed
	Ca	APC	**LAV III**	105	2000	2002	Deliveries 2002–04. 50 delivered
	US	ATGW	***Javelin***	24	2000	2004	Being delivered
	UK	LOV		321	2003	2004	
Papua New Guinea							
	Indo	hel	**BO-105**	1	1998	1999	
Philippines	ROC	FGA	**F-5E**	40	1999		
	US	tpt	**C-130B**	1	2000	2001	Excess Defence Article stock
	US	hel	**UH-1H**	8	2000	2001	Excess Defence Article stock
	Aus	PCC		6	2001		For Coast Guard
Singapore	US	FGA	**F-16C/D**	42	1995	1998	First order for 18, follow-on for 24
	Swe	SSK	***Sjoormen***	4	1995	2000	2nd delivered 2001
	US	tkr ac	**KC-135**	4	1997	2000	
	US	hel	**CH-47D**	8	1997	2000	Follow-on order after 1994 order for 6
	US	cbt hel	**AH-64D**	12	2000	2003	
	Fr	FFG	***Lafayette***	6	2000	2005	mod *Lafayette*. 1st to be built in Fr. Final delivery 2009
	US	FGA	**F-16**	20	2000	2003	
	Fr	SSM	***Exocet* MM40**		2000		
	US	AAM	**AMRAAM**	100	2000		Only to be delivered if under military threat
Taiwan	dom	PFM	***Jin Chiang***	12	1992	1994	8 delivered
	US	tpt	**C-130**	12	1993	1995	Deliveries continue
	US	MPA	**P-3**		1996		With *Harpoon* SSM
	Sgp	recce	**RF-5E**	7	1996	1998	
	dom	trg	**AT-3**	40	1997		Order resheduled
	US	ASW hel	**S-70C**	11	1997	2000	
	US	hel	**OH-58D**	13	1998	2001	Following deliveries of 26 1994–95
	US	ASSM	***Harpoon***	58	1998		
	US	hel	**CH-47SD**	9	1999	2002	Following deliveries of 7 1993–97
	US	radar	***Pave Paws***		1999	2002	
	US	LSD	***Anchorage***	1	1999	2000	USS *Pensacola* to replace existing 2 LSDs

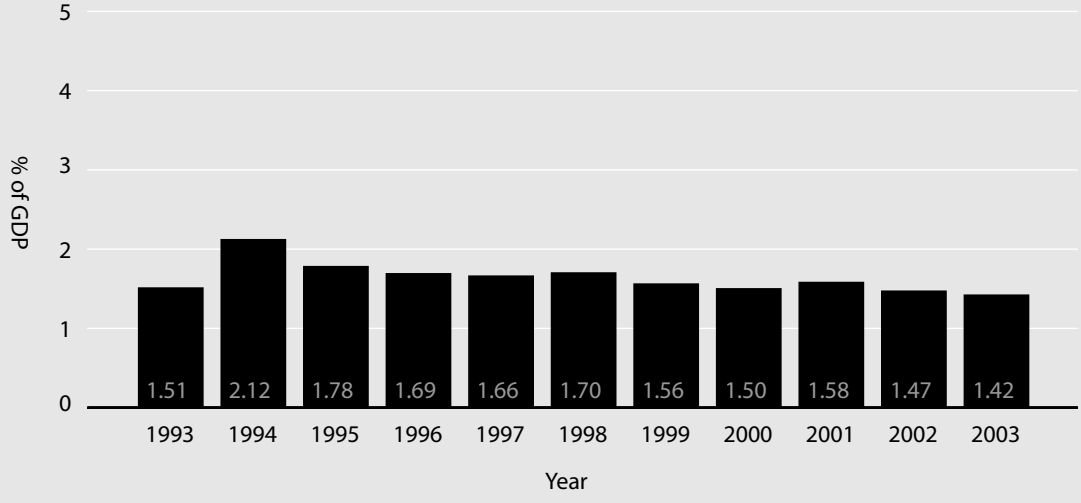
	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
	dom	FFG	***Chengkung***	8	1999	2003	Based on US *Oliver Hazard Perry;* all operational by 2004
	US	AEW	**E-2T**	4	1999	2002	Following delivery of 4 in 1995
	US	hel	**CH-47SD**	9	2000		3 plus long lead time for further 6
	US	AAM	**AMRAAM**	200	2000		Only to be delivered if under military threat
	US	DDG	***Kidd* Class**	4	2001	2005	
	US	ATGW	**Javelin**	60	2002		with up to 360 missiles
	US	ASW	**P-3C Orion**	12	2004		Second-hand
	US	SAM	**PAC-3**	3	2004		
Thailand	dom	Pso	**Hua Hin**	3	1996	2000	All operational
	Fr	sat			1997		Order for recce sat delayed late 1997
	US	hel	**SH-2F**	10	1999	2002	
	Ge	FGA	***Alpha Jet***		1999		Ex -Luftwaffe to replace OV-10
	US	FGA	**F-16 A**	18	2000	2002	Replacing purchase of F/A-18
	US	hel	**UH-60L**	3	2001	2002	
	Il	hel	**UH-1**	30	2001		Upgrade
	US	hel	**AH-1**	6	2001		Upgrade
Vietnam	Il	FGA	**MiG-21**		1996		Upgrade
	DPRK	SSM	***Scud***		1999	1999	Probably *Scud*-Cs; quantity unknown
	RF	SAM	**S-300**	12	2003	2005	
	RF	PCM	***Svetlyak-class***	12	2001	2002	
	RF	FGA	**Su-30MK**	4	2003	2005	
	Pl	MPA	**M28 *Skytruck***	8	2003	2004	

Caribbean and **Latin America**

Economic growth in Latin America rebounded in 2003 following the deep recession of 2001–02. Conditions improved throughout the region but were particularly evident in the Mercosur countries where real GDP growth, which had fallen by 1.2% in 2002, rose by 1.9% in 2003 and is forecast to increase by up to 4% in 2004. Whilst the recovery was initially led by export trade, driven by the exchange rate depreciation, recent falls in interest rates and a return of confidence have further boosted domestic demand and broadened the base of the recovery. Although prospects for 2004–05 look encouraging, as is usual in Latin America, the outlook remains vulnerable to a weakening in the global economy and to domestic social unrest which triggers financial indiscipline leading to a loss of recently won investor confidence. In this regard, public opinion surveys continue to highlight that despite the improvement in economic conditions, income inequalities, poverty and particularly unemployment have contributed to an increase in social tensions in a number of Latin American countries. In attempting to address these problems, policymakers have little room for manoeuvre. High levels of public debt and vigilant financial markets negate short-term spending boosts as a realistic option, and leave governments with little option but to continue with structural reform programmes which focus on strengthening the tax base and improving public expenditure control. Against such a fragile background, there is unlikely to be any significant change in defence expenditures in the near future.

The strongest turnaround in the region occurred in **Argentina** where the economy grew by 8.7% in 2003, after contracting -10.9% in 2002. While growth is forecast to slow to around 5.5% in 2004, future economic success will depend on progress in key policy areas including the restructuring of sovereign debt and strengthening of the banking system. Given current budget constraints following the financial crisis in 2001, the Argentine government is believed to be considering the purchase of second-hand military equipment in order to fill gaps in its defence capability. Reports suggest that Argentina is keen to acquire dock-landing ships and has been offered a batch of Dassault *Mirage* 2000 multi-role fighters. The shortage of funds has led Argentina and Chile to consider merging their requirement for offshore patrol vessels and build the vessels locally. Argentina is seeking five ships under the PAM programme and Chile would like to buy up to four 70 metre vessels.

Table 33 **Latin America Regional Defence Expenditure** as % of GDP 1993–2003



Strong macroeconomic policies and continued progress with structural reforms saw the **Brazilian** economy move back into positive ground in the final quarter of 2003, although for the year as a whole GDP contracted by -0.2%. Under the strict budgetary guidelines imposed by the IMF, the defence budget was unchanged in 2004 at R27.8bn (US$9.2bn). Having cancelled the F-X fighter aircraft programme in 2002, the Brazilian Air Force re-opened the bidding process for the US$700m contract in October 2003. The Russian defence industry is proposing both the MiG-29 and Su-35 aircraft in the competition and it is likely that the Su-35 bid received a boost following a visit to Brazil in October 2003 by Russian Defence Minister Sergei Ivanov during which Russia promised assistance in building a new satellite launcher and possible help in reviving the stalled Brazilian nuclear submarine programme. Meanwhile the first upgraded F-5 aircraft, completed under a joint project between Embraer and Elbit Systems, an Israeli defence manufacturer, was unveiled in December 2003. The retrofit and modernisation programme covers 46 aircraft, each one receiving a new avionics suite, navigation and self-protection systems, new ejection seats and multi-mode radars which should extend their life by another 15 years.

As a result of the high price of copper (driven primarily by strong demand from China) together with falling interest rates, **Chile** continued to enjoy solid economic growth, recording GDP growth of 3.3% in 2003. The defence budget increased from P831bn to P947bn in 2004. However total defence spending in 2003 was closer to P1,890bn (US$2.5bn) when extra budgetary items are considered, including approximately $249m from the proceeds of Chile's 2003 copper exports (around 10%) which is directed by law to the military. Offers for construction of Chile's long delayed Fregata 2000 frigate programme were received in August 2003, however in early 2004 the Ministry of Defence announced that instead of buying three new vessels the navy would take delivery of four second-hand ships from the Netherlands. The estimated cost of the cancelled project was believed to be around $850m, whereas the procurement of two *Jacob van Heemskerck L-class* air defence frigates and two *Karel Doorman M-class* multi-purpose frigates will be just $350m. With the arrival of the L-class vessels in 2005, Chile will become the first South American navy to possess area and long-range air-defence capabilities. Progress with Chile's other major procurement project, the purchase of 12 F-16 fighter aircraft, continues to be slow. A major sticking point remains the ongoing problems in achieving the air force's demand for a 100% offsets package. In addition, a growing scandal related to the purchase of former Belgium *Mirage* aircraft in the 1990s, may lead to the contract with Lockheed Martin being re-examined. Although this is unlikely, it has focused attention on the need for Chile to spend scarce resources on such expensive combat aircraft, at a time when the armed forces are in desperate need of transport planes and helicopters. Chilean troops and equipment deployed to Haiti were transported in aircraft designed in the 1950s.

In the Andean region, although economic conditions are likely to improve, the outlook in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Venezuela is overshadowed by political uncertainties. In **Venezuela,** high oil prices will help the economy to return to growth in 2004, however a recovery in consumer and business confidence as well as a resolution of the political crisis, will be required to forge longer-term stability.

The improved security situation and subsequent increase in confidence in **Colombia** contributed to continuing strong economic performance. Following last year's donation of six *Mirage* F1 multi-role fighter aircraft to the Colombian Air Force, Spain is to provide 46 surplus AMX-30 EM2 tanks and 20 M114A2 artillery pieces to the army for a nominal sum of US$6m. Growing military cooperation between the two countries appears likely to lead to increasing Spanish investment in Colombia's domestic defence industry. Although the Colombian government indicated that the tanks would be used to fight the country's internal conflict, the type of vehicle purchased could be interpreted as a belated attempt to reduce the nation's strategic military capabilities gap with Venezuela. An analysis of Colombia's defence capacity by the domestic Security and Democracy Foundation, released in April 2004, highlighted the widening military capabilities shortfall between Colombia and her neighbours. Once again the US increased funding to help Colombian Forces deal with the war on drugs as well as terrorism. US government assistance in 2004 will

be US$574.6m, including US$110m for military training and equipment purchases and US$463m under the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement programme to deal with the drug threat. In addition, the US Department of Defense will donate a further US$110m to fund its own programmes – including, training and resources for the Colombian Navy's River Brigade, improvement in bases and intelligence sharing. Although President Alvaro is seen as a US ally he will not be able to seek re-election in 2006 and so the US military is keen to educate Colombia's armed forces in how to operate independently.

Following 10 years of poor relations with Russia, and with half of its 70 Soviet-built helicopters in storage due to a shortage of spares, **Peru** signed a new defence cooperation agreement with Russia that will provide new aircraft as well as significant upgrade packages. Financed in part by a US$200m credit facility, Russia will supply five Mi-35 armoured helicopters and five Antanov AN-32B transport aircraft and will undertake the upgrading of Peru's fleet of Mi-8, Mi-17 and Mi-26 helicopters. It is not clear, however, if the deal also includes the mid-life upgrade and overhaul of the air force's 18 Su-25 and 20 MiG-29 fighter aircraft. France too signed a new Technical-Military Cooperation Agreement that is expected to lead to the upgrading of all 12 of Peru's Dassault Mirage 2000 multi-role fighters. In May 2004, the navy finally acquired two former Italian Lupo-class guided-missile frigates at a cost of US$30m following a year of controversy that saw the resignation of the defence minister amid speculation that the deal had been shelved due to lack of funds. Peru has arranged an option covering the acquisition of another two Lupo-class frigates under a plan to achieve an eight-strong frigate fleet by 2010.

The economic growth that reached 1.3% in 2003 in **Mexico** is expected to accelerate to 3.3% in both 2004 and 2005. In the short term, supportive factors include the increase in exports to the US, falling interest rates and inflation and rising consumption and business investment. However, medium-term prospects are dependent on the as yet limited progress in reforming the tax system and labour markets. The defence budget of NP31.8bn (US$2.8bn) was barely changed for the third successive year. An improved ability to monitor the coastline will result from two Mexican deals signed with Israel in 2003. To increase maritime and airspace surveillance Mexico has bought three refurbished E-2C *Hawkeye* AEW aircraft, withdrawn from Israeli Air Force service in 1994, as well as two harpoon-equipped *Aliya*-class fast-attack craft that will be used to patrol the Gulf of Mexico.

Antigua and Barbuda AB

East Caribbean dollar		2002	2003	2004
GDP	EC$	1.9bn	1.9bn	
	US$	700m	700m	
per capita	US$	9,120	8,910	
Growth	%	2.1	2.5	
Inflation	%	2.2	2.5	
Ext Debt	US$	350		
Def bdgt	EC$	12m	12m	12m
	US$	4m	4m	4m
US$1=EC$		2.7	2.7	2.7
Population				79,000

Argentina Arg

peso P			2002	2003	2004
GDP	P		313bn	382bn	
	US$		102bn	131bn	
per capita	US$		2,710	3,430	
Growth	%		-10.9	8.7	
Inflation	%		25.9	13.4	
Debt	US$		132bn		
Def exp	P		4.5bn	5.9bn	
	US$		1.5bn	2.0bn	
Def bdgt	P		3.4bn	4.5bn	4.8bn
	US$		1.1bn	1.6bn	1.6bn
FMA (US)	US$		2.9m	3.0m	2.1m
US$1=P		3.1		2.90	2.94
Population					38,377,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	27.3	63.0	9.8

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.2%

Bahamas Bs

dollar B$		2002	2003	2004
GDP	B$	5.0bn	5.2bn	
	US$	5.0bn	5.2bn	
per capita	US$	16,000	16,400	
Growth	%	0.7	0.9	
Inflation	%	1.9	3.0	
Debt	US$	402		
Def bdgt	B$	26m	29m	30m
	US$	26m	29m	30m
FMA (US)	US$	0.2m	0.2m	
US$1=B$		1.0	1.0	1.0
Population				317,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	29.3	65.5	5.2

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.0%

Barbados Bds

dollar B$		2002	2003	2004
GDP	B$	5.1bn	5.4bn	
	US$	2.6bn	2.7bn	
per capita	US$	9,635	9,965	
Growth	%	-1.8	1.6	
Inflation	%	1.5	1.5	
Debt	US$	692m		
Def bdgt	B$	26m	26m	26m
	US$	13m	13m	13m
US$1=B$		2.0	2.0	2.0
Population				271,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	20.5	69.4	0.1

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.3%

Belize Bze

dollar BZ$		2002	2003	2004
GDP	BZ$	1.6bn	1.6bn	
	US$	800m	800m	
per capita	US$	3,175	3,090	
Growth	%	3.5	2.1	
Inflation	%	1.2	2.5	
Debt	US$	525m		
Def bdgt	BZ$	37m	38m	38m
	US$	18.5m	19m	19m
FMA (US)	US$	0.4m	0.5m	
US$1=BZ$		2.0	2.0	2.0
Population				259,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	38.3	57.6	4.1

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.8%

Bolivia Bol

boliviano B		2002	2003	2004
GDP	B	55.9bn	59.0bn	
	US$	7.8bn	7.7bn	
per capita	US$	886	859	
Growth	%	2.8	2.6	
Inflation	%	0.9	3.3	
Debt	US$	4.8bn		
Def bdgt	B	976	ε1.0bn	ε1.0bn
	US$	136m	130m	126m
FMA (US)	US$	1.2m	2.8m	4.8m
US$1=B		7.17	7.65	7.93
Population				8,980,000

Bol contd

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	38.7	56.9	4.4

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.7%

Brazil Br

real R		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	R	1,346bn	1,561bn	
	US$	461bn	520bn	
per capita	US$	2,640	2,945	
Growth	%	1.5	-0.2	
Inflation	%	8.4	14.8	
Debt	US$	227bn		
Def exp[a]	R	28.2bn	27.8bn	
	US$	9.7bn	9.3bn	
Def bdgt	R	26.2bn	27.8bn	27.9bn
	US$	9.0bn	9.3bn	9.2bn
FMA (US)	US$	0.4m	0.5m	
US$1=R		2.92	3.00	3.04

[a] Excluding spending on paramilitary forces

Population 174,471,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	27.9	66.8	5.3

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.1%

Chile Chl

peso pCh		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	pCh	46.4tr	48.9tr	
	US$	67.5bn	65.6bn	
per capita	US$	4,330	4,160	
Growth	%	2.1	3.3	
Inflation	%	2.5	2.8	
Debt	US$	41.9bn		
Def exp[a]	pCh	1.9tr	2.1tr	
	US$	2.7bn	2.5bn	
Def bdgt	pCh	810bn	831bn	947bn
	US$	1.2bn	1.1bn	1.4bn
FMA (US)	US$	1.1m	1.6m	1.1m
US$1=pCh		688	745	660

[a] Incl spending on paramilitary forces, military pensions and procurement

Population 15,774,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	27.4	65.3	7.3

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.0%

Colombia Co

peso pC		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	pC	201tr	223tr	
	US$	80.3bn	77.8bn	
per capita	US$	1,840	1,750	
Growth	%	1.5	3.6	
Inflation	%	6.3	7.1	
Debt	US$	33.8bn		
Def exp	pC	7.5tr	9.3bn	
	US$	3.0bn	3.2bn	
Def bdgt	pC	5.3tr	6.6tr	7.4tr
	US$	2.1bn	2.3bn	2.8bn
FMA (US)[a]	US$		18.2m	111.1m
US$1=pC		2,504	2,866	2,675

[a] Excluding Andean counter drug initiative US$463m in FY04

Population 44,402,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	31.9	63.3	4.8

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.2%

Costa Rica CR

colon C		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	C	6.1tr	7.1tr	
	US$	16.9bn	17.8bn	
per capita	US$	4,285	4,455	
Growth	%	2.8	5.6	
Inflation	%	9.1	9.4	
Debt	US$	4.8bn		
Sy bdgt[a]	C	35bn	40bn	46bn
	US$	94m	100m	106m
US$1=C		359	398	438

[a] No defence forces. Budgetary data are for border and maritime policing and internal security.

Population 4,005,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	30.5	63.8	5.8

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.4%

Cuba C

peso P		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	US$	28.7bn	30.2bn	
per capita	US$	2,560	2,670	
Growth	%	4.1	2.6	
Inflation	%	7.1	4.1	
Debt	US$	12.6bn		
Def exp	US$	ε1.1bn	ε1.2bn	
US$1=P		21	21	21

Population 11,299,000

C contd				
Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+	
% of population	20.7	69.0	10.3	

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.3%

Dominican Republic DR

peso pRD		2002	2003	2004
GDP	pRD	396bn	514bn	
	US$	21.3bn	16.7bn	
per capita	US$	2,470	1,910	
Growth	%	4.5	-1.3	
Inflation	%	5.1	27.4	
Debt	US$	6.2bn		
Def bdgt	pRD	ε4.5bn	ε5.0bn	ε5.5bn
	US$	241m	162m	122m
FMA (US)	US$	0.9m	0.8m	2.8m
US$1=pRD		18.6	30.8	45.0
Population				8,739,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	32.5	63.0	4.5

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.2%

Ecuador Ec

sucre ES		2002	2003	2004
GDP	ES	608tr	677tr	
	US$	24.3bn	27.1bn	
per capita	US$	1,900	2,080	
Growth	%	3.4	2.6	
Inflation	%	12.6	7.9	
Debt	US$	14.1bn		
Def bdgt	ES	12.1tr	16.0tr	14.7tr
	US$	483m	640m	588m
FMA (US)	US$	0.6m	1.6m	7.6m
US$1=ES		25,000	25,000	25,000
Population				13,029,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	33.2	62.0	4.8

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.4%

El Salvador ElS

colon C		2002	2003	2004
GDP	C	124bn	129bn	
	US$	14.2bn	14.7bn	
per capita	US$	2,205	2,260	
Growth	%	2.3	2.2	

ElS contd		2002	2003	2004
Inflation	%	1.9	2.9	
Debt	US$	5.8bn		
Def bdgt	C	956m	927m	927m
	US$	109m	106m	106m
FMA (US)	US$	1.8m	3.6m	4.2m
US$1=C		8.75	8.75	8.75
Population				6,533,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	35.0	60.1	5.0

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.6%

Guatemala Gua

quetzal q		2002	2003	2004
GDP	q	183bn	196bn	
	US$	23.4bn	24.7bn	
per capita	US$	1,930	2,010	
Growth	%	2.2	2.1	
Inflation	%	6.3	5.9	
Debt	US$	4.6bn		
Def bdgt	q	1.2bn	808m	1.3bn
	US$	158m	102m	160m
US$1=q		7.82	7.93	7.88
Population				12,307,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	42.9	53.7	35

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.3%

Guyana Guy

dollar G$		2002	2003	2004
GDP	G$	143bn	150bn	
	US$	752m	777m	
per capita	US$	983	1,010	
Growth	%	1.1	-0.2	
Inflation	%	5.3	5.8	
Debt	US$	1.5bn		
Def bdgt	G$	ε1bn	ε1bn	ε1bn
	US$	5.4m	5.8m	5.8m
US$1=G$		190	193	179
Population				769,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	30.2	64.8	5.0

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.0%

Haiti RH

gourde G		2002	2003	2004
GDP	G	93bn	118bn	
	US$	3.2bn	2.8bn	
per capita	US$	384	331	
Growth	%	-0.9		
Inflation	%	8.7	32.5	
Debt	US$			
Sy bdgt	G	ε950m	ε950m	
	US$	32m	23m	
US$1=G		29.5	42.3	32.5
Population				8,440,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	39.6	56.9	3.5

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.7%

Honduras Hr

lempira L		2002	2003	2004
GDP	L	108bn	120bn	
	US$	6.7bn	7.0bn	
per capita	US$	967	1,000	
Growth	%	2.0	3.0	
Inflation	%	7.7	7.7	
Debt	US$	5.4bn		
Def bdgt	L	897m	918m	950m
	US$	54m	53m	52m
FMA (US)	US$	0.6m	0.8m	3.0m
US$1=L		16.4	17.2	18.2
Population				6,969,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	41.1	55.5	3.4

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.1%

Jamaica Ja

dollar J$		2002	2003	2004
GDP	J$	407bn	441bn	
	US$	8.4bn	7.6bn	
per capita	US$	3,210	2,895	
Growth	%	1.5	2.2	
Inflation	%	6.5	7.0	
Debt	US$	5.5bn		
Def bdgt	J$	2.7m	2.9bn	3.0bn
	US$	56m	51m	50m
FMA (US)	US$	1.2m	1.3m	1.3m
US$1=J$		45.9	57.7	60.7
Population				2,640,000

Ja contd

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	30.1	62.9	6.9

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.0%

Mexico Mex

new peso NP		2002	2003	2004
GDP	NP	6.2tr	6.7tr	
	US$	651bn	625bn	
per capita	US$	6,460	6,115	
Growth	%	0.7	1.3	
Inflation	%	5.0	4.5	
Debt	US$	141bn		
Def bdgt[a]	NP	31.2bn	31.7bn	31.8bn
	US$	3.2bn	2.9bn	2.8bn
FMA (US)	US$	0.9m	1.2m	1.3m
US$1=NP		9.6	10.8	11.5

[a] Excluding spending on paramilitary forces.

Population	102,291,000

Ethnic groups: Chiapas region 4%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	32.9	62.0	5.1

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.4%

Nicaragua Nic

Cordoba oro Co		2002	2003	2004
GDP	Co	35.9bn	39.0bn	
	US$	2.5bn	2.6bn	
per capita	US$	473	468	
Growth	%	1.0	2.3	
Inflation	%	4.0	5.3	
Debt	US$	6.5bn		
Def bdgt	Co	459m	471m	504m
	US$	33m	31m	32m
FMA (US)	US$	0.8m	1.6m	1.1m
US$1=Co		14.2	15.1	15.8
Population				5,480,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	41.5	55.4	3.1

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.0%

Panama Pan

balboa B		2002	2003	2004
GDP	B	12.2bn	11.7bn	
	US$	12.2bn	11.7bn	

Pan contd		2002	2003	2004
per capita	US$	4,150	3,920	
Growth	%	0.8	4.1	
Inflation	%	1.0	1.2	
Debt	US$	8.3		
Sy exp	B	ε100m	ε100m	
	US$	100m	100m	
FMA (US)	US$		1.2m	2.4m
US$1=B		1.0	1.0	1.0
Population				2,984,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	30.4	63.9	5.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.2%

Paraguay Py

guarani Pg		2002	2003	2004
GDP	Pg	31.9tr	37.5tr	
	US$	5.6bn	5.8bn	
per capita	US$	1,010	1,035	
Growth	%	-4.0	2.3	
Inflation	%	10.5	14.2	
Debt	US$	3.0bn		
Def bdgt	Pg	291bn	ε285bn	ε300bn
	US$	51m	44m	51m
US$1=Pg		5,716	6,424	5,920
Population				5,643,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	38.8	57.7	3.5

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.0%

Peru Pe

new sol NS		2002	2003	2004
GDP	NS	199bn	214bn	
	US$	57bn	61.7bn	
per capita	US$	2,125	2,270	
Growth	%	5.3	4.0	
Inflation	%	0.2	2.5	
Debt	US$	28.1bn		
Def exp	NS	3.2bn	3.1bn	
	US$	914m	893m	
Def bdgt	NS	2.3bn	3.1bn	3.1bn
	US$	650m	883m	899m
FMA (US)	US$	0.5m	1.6m	2.4m
US$1=NS		3.50	3.47	3.50
Population				27,148,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	32.4	62.7	4.9

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.3%

Suriname Sme

guilder gld		2002	2003	2004
GDP	gld	2.3tr	2.7tr	
	US$	990m	1.04bn	
per capita	US$	2,280	2,380	
Growth	%	2.7	5.8	
Inflation	%	28.3	23.8	
Debt	US$	321m		
Def exp	gld	ε20bn	ε20bn	ε20bn
	US$	8.5m	7.7m	7.3m
US$1=gld		2,346	2,600	2,735
Population				438,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	31.5	63.1	5.4

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.7%

Trinidad and Tobago TT

dollar TT$		2002	2003	2004
GDP	TT$	58.2bn	65.0bn	
	US$	9.3bn	10.3bn	
per capita	US$	7,140	7,840	
Growth	%	2.7	3.8	
Inflation	%	4.2	3.5	
Debt	US$	2.6bn		
Def bdgt	TT$	174m	180m	198m
	US$	27m	28m	32m
US$1=TT$		6.3	6.2	6.1
Population				1,313,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	24.3	69.3	6.4

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.8%

Uruguay Ury

peso pU		2002	2003	2004
GDP	pU	262bn	314bn	
	US$	12.4bn	11.1bn	
per capita	US$	3,650	3,295	
Growth	%	-10.8	2.5	
Inflation	%	14.0	19.4	
Debt	US$	10.7bn		
Def bdgt	pU	3.0bn	ε2.9bn	ε3.0
	US$	141m	103m	101m
FMA (US)	US$	1.4m	1.4m	1.4m
US$1=pU		21.2	28.2	29.6
Population				3,380,000

Ury contd

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	24.5	62.9	12.6

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.6%

Venezuela Ve

bolivar Bs		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	Bs	110tr	137tr	
	US$	94.8bn	85.3bn	
per capita	US$	3,780	3,340	
Growth	%	-9.0	-9.2	
Inflation	%	22.4	31.1	
Debt	US$	32.5bn		
Def exp	Bs	1.6tr	2.1tr	
	US$	1.4m	1.3m	
Def bdgt	Bs	1.3tr	1.8tr	2.4tr
	US$	1.1bn	1.1bn	953m
US$1=Bs		1,160	1,606	2,550
Population				25,549,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	33.0	62.5	4.5

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.4%

Table 34 **Arms orders and deliveries, Caribbean and Latin America 2000–04**

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
Argentina	US	tkr ac	**KC-135**	1	1998	2000	
Brazil	Ge	PCC	***Grajan***	12	1986	1993	Last delivered 2000
	UK/dom	FF	***Niteroi***	6	1995	1999	Upgrade to 2001; complete by 2006
	dom	trg	**AL-X**	99	1995	2003	
	dom	AEW	**EMB-145**	8	1997	2003	5 AEW, 3 Remote Sensing
	Fr	tpt	**F-406**	5	1997	1999	For delivery 1999–2001
	col	FGA	**AM-X**	13	1998	2001	3rd batch
	Swe	HWT	**Tp-62**	50	1999	2000	For *Tupi* SSK
	US	MPA	**P-3A/B**	12	1999	2002	Plus a further 4
	Fr	CV	***Sao Paulo* (Fr *Foch*)**	1	2000	2001	Delivered 2001
	It	tpt	**C-130H**	10	2001	2001	Second-hand
	CH	FGA	**F-5**	15	2002		Second-hand
	Sp	tpt	**C-295**	12	2002		
Chile	Fr	SSK	***Scorpene***	2	1997	2003	1st delivery 2003, 2nd 2006
	dom	OPC	***Protector*-class**	18	1998		Final delivery 2004
	US	FGA	**F-16**	10	2000	2006	Possibly up to 12 req
	Nl	FFG	***J'van H'kerck***	2	2004	2005	Second-hand
	Nl	FFG	***Karel Doorman***	2	2004	2005	Second-hand
Colombia	Sp	tpt	**CN-235**	3	1996	1998	
	Sp	MBT	**AMX-30**	46	2004		
	Sp	arty	**M114A 2**	20	2004		
	Sp	tpt	**C212**	2	2004		
Dominican Republic							
	Br	trg	***Super Tucano***	10	2001		
Ecuador	Il	FGA	***Kfir***	2	1998	1999	Ex-IAF; also upgrade of 11
	Sp	OPV	**34m OPV**	3	2004		Depends on funding
El Salvador	US	hel	**MD-520N**	2	1997	1998	
Guatemala	Chl	trg	**T-35B**	10	1997	1998	Ex-Chl Air Force
Mexico	RF	hel	**Mi-26**	1	2000	2000	
	Br	MPA	**EMB-145**	3	2001		Including 1 AEW&C
	col	hel	**AS 565 *Panthe***	2	2003	2005	Option for a further 8
	Il	AEW	**EC-2 *Hawkeye***	3	2004		Ex Israeli inventory
	Il	FAC	***Aliya*-class**	2	2004	2004	
Peru	RF	tpt	**An-32**	22	2003		Upgrade
	RF	hel	**Mi-17**	36	2003		Upgrade
	It	FFG	***Lupo*-class**	2	2004	2004	
Venezuela	Fr	hel	**AS-532**	6	1997	2000	
	It	trg	**MB-339FD**	10	1998	2000	Req for up to 24. Deliveries to 2001
	It	FGA	**AMX**	8	1998	2001	In cooperation with Br. Up to 24 req
	Il	SAM	***Barak*-1**	6	1999	2000	Part of Guardian Air Defence modernisation
	Fr	radar	***Flycatcher***	3	1999	2000	Deliveries to early 2002. Part of Guardian

Sub-Saharan Africa

Despite large regional variations, overall economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa rose from 3.5% in 2002 to 4.1% in 2003. In 2005, a combination of higher commodity prices, expansion in oil production and favourable weather conditions in some countries is forecast to boost growth to more than 5% – a level not seen since the early 1970s. In recent years, several countries have managed to strengthen their macroeconomic policy framework helping to lower inflation, reduce fiscal deficits, improve governance and a reduce external debt via the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC). As of February 2004, 22 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa were committed to the HIPC process, with another eight awaiting consideration, under which they will receive debt relief totalling US$42bn. However, if significant inroads into poverty are to be made across the region then the performance of the faster-growing countries will need to be replicated by those less successful economies. It is therefore encouraging that the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) has instituted its political governance and economic Peer Review Mechanism, whilst the African Union has adopted a Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption. Despite these positive initiatives though, it will be difficult to achieve long lasting improvements without a comprehensive plan to mitigate the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and although economic progress has been made in some countries, many are still dependant on higher aid flows, debt relief and the reduction of restrictions imposed by industrial countries on African exports. Many African nations had hoped to make progress on the latter issue at the World Trade talks held in Cancun in September 2003. The talks, however, collapsed without any agreement on the major issues including subsidies, which are available in developed countries and responsible for putting African countries at a trading disadvantage.

South Africa experienced a drop in economic activity in 2003 as a result of the stronger Rand decreasing exports. However, falling interest rates and inflation together with a mildly expansionary fiscal policy is forecast to boost growth to 2.6% in 2004. In the medium term, South Africa faces a considerable challenge in reducing unemployment, which rose to over 30% in 2003, and implementing an effective HIV/AIDS strategy. The South African defence budget for 2004 rises to R20.2bn from a revised outturn of R19.9bn in 2003 – defence expenditure has now risen by 35% in real terms since the implementation of the Strategic Defence Package in 1999. However, while there are sufficient funds available to support the payment schedule for the major acquisitions programme, there is growing pressure on operational and training budgets. Although the Special Defence Account, from which the Strategic Defence Package is funded, fell to R7.9bn from R8.0bn this was a consequence of the stronger Rand reducing the value of foreign currency payments. Spending on the package will peak next year at R7.02bn, falling to R5.9bn, R3.93bn and R3.2bn over the following three years. As the costs of the package dwindle, procurement funding will shift to the future infantry fighting vehicle programme, the later phases of the ground-based air defence system and an armoured personnel carrier and tactical logistics programme. As part of the budget, R1.1bn will be set aside for costs relating to the SANDF's operations in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo, however this amount is unlikely to be sufficient and any additional spending reduces the funds available for other operational requirements. The SANDF's target for operational expenditure is around 30% of the overall budget, at present the level is only 22%, whilst current personnel costs are some 38% of the budget, well above the 30% target. As a result, the Department of Defence intends to cut the size of the armed forces in order to achieve these targets. After a nine-month delay due to a cabling problem, the MEKO A200 corvette programme is back on course. Following the delivery of the first ship to the South African Navy in December 2003, the second ship arrived in February 2004, the third was handed over to the SAN in March and the final ship is due in September. The four *Lynx* helicopters intended to equip the vessels were finally ordered in 2003 having been selected in 1998, but then delayed due to funding problems.

Following the improvement in the industry's security situation, increased oil production and higher oil prices helped **Nigeria** record a strong economic expansion in 2003 which saw GDP jump by 10.6%.

Table 35 **South African Defence Budget by Programme, 2000–06** Rand m

	2000	2001	2002	Revised 2003	Budget 2004	Plan 2005	Plan 2006
	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm	Rm
Administration	463	531	585	681	719	756	778
Landward Defence	2,898	3,285	3,335	3,204	3,325	3,454	3,486
Air Defence	1,947	1,946	2,040	2,152	2,222	2,329	2,456
Maritime Defence	881	902	977	1,052	1,092	1,149	1,219
Military Health Support	971	1,036	1,159	1,256	1,305	1,378	1,454
Defence Intelligence	127	138	142	143	145	153	162
Joint Support	1,529	1,833	1,963	2,062	2,303	2,294	2,422
Command and Control	369	540	832	1,333	1,218	1,021	1,052
Special Defence Account	4,743	5,830	7,808	8,018	7,923	9,585	9,326
Total	**13,932**	**16,044**	**18,844**	**19,905**	**20,257**	**22,123**	**22,360**
Total US$m	2,010	1,865	1,798	2,475	3,315	n.a	

Growth in 2004, however is expected to slow sharply as the boom in the oil sector wanes and expansionary fiscal and monetary policies lead to an increase in inflation. In their July 2004 Article IV review of the Nigerian economy, the IMF congratulated Nigeria on measures taken to initiate economic reform, notably the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), aimed at addressing macroeconomic and structural problems and reducing poverty. Following a pledge in 2003 to improve the pay and welfare of members of the armed forces, the 2004 defence budget was increased by 22.5% to N76bn. Allocations to the police were also increased to N73.7bn reflecting ongoing concern about ethnic and religious violence.

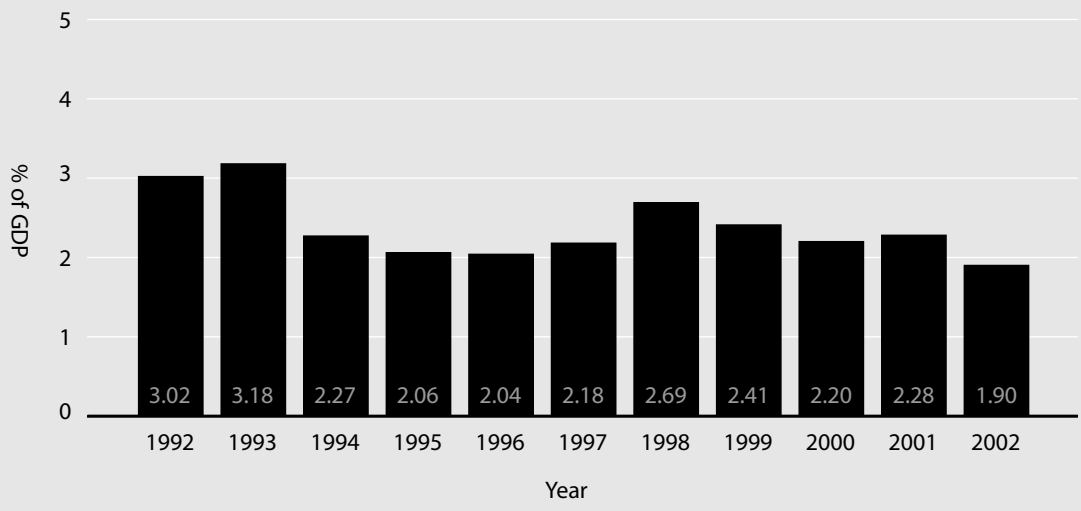
Growth in **Uganda** reached 4.9% in 2003, helping maintain the country's position as the fastest growing economy in East Africa over the past decade. In its original budget proposal for 2004–05 Uganda had indicated that defence spending would increase by 21% from Ush302bn in 2003 to Ush367bn. However, when several international donors expressed concern at the increase and threatened to review their budget support, the Ministry of Finance and Planning adjusted the budget to provide a smaller 14.9% increase, making the final 2004 defence budget Ush347bn. During 2003, the original budget of Ush276bn was supplemented with an additional Ush26bn to meet the costs of maintaining security in the north of the country.

The economic crisis in **Zimbabwe** deepened in 2003, with real GDP contracting by a further 13.2%. Multiple factors are responsible for the country's ongoing economic difficulties, including economic mismanagement, international sanctions, adverse weather conditions and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Agricultural output remained significantly below average reflecting not only drought conditions but the negative impact of the fast-track land reform programme. Despite the economic chaos, however, it appears that Zimbabwe placed an order for the purchase of 12 FC-1 fighter aircraft and 100 military vehicles from China. According to the Defence Ministry the order, which bypassed the state procurement board, was necessary because of the poor state of Zimbabwe's existing fleet of European military planes and vehicles for which Zimbabwe can no longer obtain spare parts due to the arms embargo imposed by both the EU and the US.

National reconciliation following the peace agreement signed between the government and UNITA in April 2002 helped **Angola** achieve growth of 4.5% in 2003. However, most of this growth came as a result of increased oil production and the non-oil sector continued to lag. As a result poverty remains widespread along with dependence on imports and food aid. Economic consequences of years of war are a fiscal deficit

of 8% in 2003, or 36% if oil revenue is excluded, and an inflation rate of around 100%. In January 2004, Human Rights Watch issued a report alleging that nearly US$4.3bn of Angola's estimated US$17.8bn in oil revenues was unaccounted for between 1997 and 2002. Whilst it was never possible to provide accurate figures for military spending during the war, it is clear that additional funds, over and above the official defence budget, were required to support the fight against UNITA. In 2004, the defence budget is boosted from k27bn (US$365m) to k80bn (US$958).

Table 36 **Sub Saharan Africa: Regional Defence Expenditure** as % of GDP 1993–2003



Angola Ang

kwanza			**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	US$		10.0bn	13.1bn	
per capita	US$		757	968	
Growth	%		15.3	4.5	
Inflation	%		108	98	
Debt	US$		10.1bn		
Def exp	US$		ε1,000m	ε750	
Def bdgt	US$		410m	365m	958m
US$1=kwanza		43.5	74.6	83.5	
Population					13,522,000

Ethnic groups: Ovimbundu 37%; Kimbundu 25%; Bakongo 13%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	47.6	49.5	2.9

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.8%

Benin Bn

CFA fr		**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
GDP	fr	1.9tr	2.1tr	
	US$	2.7bn	3.7bn	
per capita	US$	429	547	
Growth	%	6.0	5.5	
Inflation	%	2.4	1.5	
Debt	US$	1.8bn		
Def bdgt	fr	ε34bn	ε35bn	ε36bn
	US$	49m	61m	67m
US$1=fr		696	581	533
Population				6,720,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	45.4	51.9	2.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.4%

Botswana Btwa

pula P		2002	2003	2004
GDP	P	32bn	39bn	
	US$	5.0bn	8.0bn	
per capita	US$	2,960	4,640	
Growth	%	2.6	5.4	
Inflation	%	5.5	4.7	
Debt	US$	480m		
Def bdgt	P	1.4bn	1.5bn	ε1.6bn
	US$	229m	304m	348m
FMA (US)	US$	1.6m	1.2m	1.7m
US$1=P		6.3	4.94	4.59
Population				1,722,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	41.8	56.0	2.2

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.4%

Burkina Faso BF

CFA fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	2.3tr	2.5tr	
	US$	3.3bn	4.3bn	
per capita	US$	277	352	
Growth	%	4.6	6.5	
Inflation	%	2.3	3.0	
Debt	US$	1.6bn		
Def bdgt	fr	33.3bn	32bn	ε33bn
	US$	48m	55m	62m
US$1=fr		696	581	533
Population				12,109,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	47.0	50.3	2.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.1%

Burundi Bu

franc fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	584bn	629	
	US$	630m	580	
per capita	US$	89	81	
Growth	%	4.5	-0.3	
Inflation	%	-1.3	10.7	
Debt	US$	1.2bn		
Def bdgt	fr	56bn	45bn	47bn
	US$	40m	42m	45m
US$1=fr		930	1,082	1,060
Population				7,206,000

Ethnic groups: Hutu 85%; Tutsi 14%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	45.7	51.8	2.6

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.7%

Cameroon Crn

CFA fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	7.6tr	7.0tr	
	US$	10.9bn	12.1bn	
per capita	US$	695	750	
Growth	%	6.5	4.2	
Inflation	%	4.5	1.2	
Debt	US$	8.6bn		
Def bdgt	fr	101bn	ε100bn	ε105bn
	US$	145m	172m	197m
US$1=fr		696	581	533
Population				16,087,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	41.3	55.0	3.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.7%

Cape Verde CV

escudo E		2002	2003	2004
GDP	E	31bn	33bn	
	US$	260m	340m	
per capita	US$	578	724	
Growth	%	4.5	5.0	
Inflation	%	6.3	1.2	
Debt	US$	414m		
Def bdgt	E	520m	ε500m	ε500m
	US$	4m	5m	4m
US$1=E		117	97	108
Population				470,000

Central African Republic CAR

CFA fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	730bn	746bn	
	US$	1.0bn	1.3bn	
per capita	US$	224	331	
Growth	%	0.8	-5.8	
Inflation	%	2.3	4.0	
Debt	US$	1.1bn		
Def bdgt	fr	ε15bn	ε17bn	ε20bn
	US$	21m	30m	37m
US$1=fr		696	581	533
Population				3,881,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	42.1	54.4	3.5

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.5%

Chad Cha

CFA fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	1.3tr	1.5tr	
	US$	2.0bn	2.6bn	
per capita	US$	240	306	
Growth	%	9.7	10.0	
Inflation	%	5.2	-1.0	
Debt	US$			
Def bdgt	fr	24bn	ε20bn	ε21bn
	US$	34m	34m	39m
US$1=fr		696	581	533
Population				8,582,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	48.8	48.3	2.9

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.8%

Congo RC

CFA fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	2.1tr	2.1tr	
	US$	3.0bn	3.6bn	
per capita	US$	826	954	
Growth	%	3.5	0.8	
Inflation	%	3.3	2.0	
Debt	US$	5.1bn		
Def bdgt	fr	ε65bn	ε65bn	ε70bn
	US$	93m	111m	131m
US$1=fr		696	581	533
Population				3,757,000

Ethnic groups: Kongo 48%; Sangha 20%; Teke 17%; M'Bochi 12%; European mostly French 3%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	46.7	50.2	3.2

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.8%

Côte D'Ivoire CI

CFA fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	8.1tr	8.1tr	
	US$	11.7bn	13.9bn	
per capita	US$	712	823	
Growth	%	-1.8	-3.8	
Inflation	%	3.1	3.8	
Debt	US$	11.8bn		
Def bdgt	fr	ε100bn	ε100bn	ε80bn
	US$	144m	175m	150m
US$1=fr		696	581	533
Population				16,835,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	41.8	55.6	2.6

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.6%

Democratic Republic of Congo DROC

congolese franc fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	US$	5.6bn	5.6bn	
per capita	US$	107	105	
Growth	%	3.0	5.0	
Inflation	%	27	9.1	
Debt	US$	8.7bn		
Def exp	US$	n.a.	n.a.	
Population				53,153,000

Ethnic groups: Bantu and Hamitic 45%; minority groups include Hutus and Tutsis

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	47.8	49.6	2.6

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.9%

Djibouti Dj

franc fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	105bn	109bn	
	US$	600m	620m	
per capita	US$	864	874	
Growth	%	2.6	3.5	
Inflation	%	0.6	2.0	
Debt	US$	335m		
Def bdgt	fr	4.5bn	ε4.2bn	ε4.5bn
	US$	25m	24m	25m
FMA (US)	US$		13.2m	63m
US$1=fr		177	177	177
Population				705,000

Ethnic groups: Somali 60%; Afar 35%

Equatorial Guinea EG

CFA fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	1,5tr	1.5tr	
	US$	2.2bn	2.6bn	
per capita	US$	4,540	5,250	
Growth	%	13.3	14.7	
Inflation	%	12.0	7.6	
Debt	US$	260m		
Def bdgt	fr	ε3.2bn	ε3.4bn	ε3.6bn
	US$	4.5m	6.0m	7m
US$1=fr		696	581	533
Population				494,000

Eritrea Er

nakfa		2002	2003	2004
GDP	US$	630m	790m	
per capita	US$	146	180	
Growth	%	1.8	4.0	
Inflation	%	16.9	22.6	
Debt	US$	528m		
Def bdgt	US$	ε253m	ε72m	74m
US$1=nakfa		8.3	13.8	17.3
Population				4,389,000

Ethnic groups: Tigrinya 50%; Tigre and Kunama 40%; Afar 4%; Saho 3%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	44.7	52.7	2.6

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.0%

Ethiopia Eth

birr EB		2002	2003	2004
GDP	EB	52bn	57bn	
	US$	6.1bn	6.6bn	
per capita	US$	90	97	
Growth	%	1.2	-3.8	
Inflation	%	-7.2	15.1	
Debt	US$	6.5bn		
Def bdgt	EB	3.0bn	ε2.8bn	ε2.5bn
	US$	350m	326m	290m
FMA (US)	US$	1.0m	4.2m	3.0m
US$1=EB		8.56	8.58	8.60
Population				68,613,000

Ethnic groups: Oromo 40%; Amhara and Tigrean 32%; Sidamo 9%; Shankella 6%; Somali 6%; Afar 4%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	45.7	51.5	2.8

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.0%

Gabon Gbn

CFA fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	4.3tr	4.5tr	
	US$	6.2bn	7.7bn	
per capita	US$	4,700	5,760	
Growth	%	2.0	2.8	
Inflation	%	0.2	2.0	
Debt	US$	3.5bn		
Def bdgt	fr	ε9bn	ε9bn	ε9bn
	US$	13m	15m	17m
US$1=fr		696	581	533
Population				1,344,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	40.4	54.1	5.6

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.2%

The Gambia Gam

dalasi D		2002	2003	2004
GDP	D	6.1bn	8.4bn	
	US$	330m	310m	
per capita	US$	239	217	
Growth	%	-3.1	8.7	
Inflation	%	8.6	18	
Debt	US$	573m		
Def bdgt	D	48m	51m	ε65m
	US$	2.6m	1.9m	2.2m
US$1=D		18.5	27.2	29.7
Population				1,421,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	40.4	56.3	3.3

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.9%

Ghana Gha

cedi C		2002	2003	2004
GDP	C	46.7tr	64tr	
	US$	5.9bn	7.4bn	
per capita	US$	297	361	
Growth	%	4.4	4.7	
Inflation	%	14.3	26.4	
Debt	US$	7.2bn		
Def bdgt	C	250bn	200bn	ε200bn
	US$	31m	23m	22m
US$1=C		7,932	8,635	9,055
Population				20,426,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	42.5	53.0	4.5

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.7%

Guinea Gui

franc fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	6.5tr	7.5tr	
	US$	3.2bn	3.8bn	
per capita	US$	415	481	
Growth	%	4.2	2.1	
Inflation	%	3.0	12.9	
Debt	US$	3.4bn		
Def bdg	fr	ε120bn	ε140bn	ε142bn
	US$	61m	71m	70m
US$1=fr		1,975	1,980	2,055
Population				7,909,000

Gui contd

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	44.0	53.4	2.6

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.8%

Guinea-Bissau GuB

CFA fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	150bn	125bn	
	US$	220m	220m	
per capita	US$	149	144	
Growth	%	-7.2	-1.2	
Inflation	%	3.3	3.0	
Debt	US$	699m		
Def exp	US$	7m	9m	
US$1=fr		696	581	533
Population				1,489,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	44.2	52.3	3.5

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.6%

Kenya Kya

shilling sh		2002	2003	2004
GDP	sh	969bn	1.0tr	
	US$	12.3bn	13.2bn	
per capita	US$	393	414	
Growth	%	1.0	1.5	
Inflation	%	2.0	9.7	
Debt	US$	6.0bn		
Def bdgt	sh	15bn	ε18bn	ε20bn
	US$	201m	237m	252m
FMA (US)	US$	15.6m	1.6m	6.8m
US$1=sh		78.8	75.9	79.4
Population				31,916,000

Ethnic groups: Kikuyu ε22–32%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	42.6	54.8	2.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.4%

Lesotho Ls

maloti M		2002	2003	2004
GDP	M	7.7bn	8.6bn	
	US$	730m	1.1bn	
per capita	US$	413	634	
Growth	%	4.2	3.9	
Inflation	%	12.3	7.1	
Debt	US$	637m		
Def bdgt	M	174m	ε200m	ε200m
	US$	16m	26m	33m
US$1=M		10.5	7.6	6.1

Ls contd

Population			1,793,000
Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	41.7	53.1	5.2

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.9%

Liberia Lb

dollar L$		2002	2003	2004
GDP	US$	560m	400m	
per capita	US$	170	117	
Growth	%	-5.0	-29	
Inflation	%	15.0	15.0	
Debt	US$	2.3bn		
Def exp	US$	ε42m	ε45m	
US$1=L$		1.0	1.0	
Population				3,374,000

Ethnic groups: Americo-Liberians 5%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	44.3	53.0	2.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.2%

Madagascar Mdg

franc fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	30tr	34tr	
	US$	4.4bn	5.5bn	
per capita	US$	268	324	
Growth	%	1.8	9.6	
Inflation	%	4.5	-1.1	
Debt	US$	4.5bn		
Def bdgt	fr	ε450bn	ε500bn	ε550bn
	US$	65m	81m	59m
US$1=fr		6,830	6,191	9,305
Population				16,894,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	44.4	52.6	3.0

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.4%

Malawi Mlw

kwacha K		2002	2003	2004
GDP	K	139bn	154bn	
	US$	1.8bn	1.6bn	
per capita	US$	169	144	
Growth	%	1.8	4.4	
Inflation	%	14.1	9.6	
Debt	US$	2.9bn		
Def bdgt	K	ε1.0bn	ε1.1bn	ε1.2bn
	US$	13m	12m	11m
US$1=K		76.6	97.4	108

Mlw contd			
Population			10,962,000
Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	44.7	51.9	3.5

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.8%

Mali RMM

CFA fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	2.4tr	2.5tr	
	US$	3.4bn	4.4bn	
per capita	US$	298	377	
Growth	%	9.9	3.2	
Inflation	%	2.4	0.5	
Debt	US$	2.8bn		
Def bdgt	fr	44bn	ε47bn	ε50bn
	US$	64m	81m	94m
US$1=fr		696	581	533
Population				11,652,000

Ethnic groups: Tuareg 6–10%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	47.2	50.0	2.9

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.4%

Mauritius Ms

rupee R		2002	2003	2004
GDP	R	141bn	156bn	
	US$	4.7bn	5.6bn	
per capita	US$	3,890	4,565	
Growth	%	3.3	3.3	
Inflation	%	6.4	5.0	
Debt	US$	1.8bn		
Def bdgt	R	306m	358m	ε350m
	US$	10m	13m	12m
US$1=R		29.9	27.0	
Population				1,225,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	25.2	68.5	6.3

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.9%

Niger Ngr

CFA fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	1.3tr	1.4tr	
	US$	1.9bn	2.4bn	
per capita	US$	171	203	
Growth	%	3.0	4.0	
Inflation	%	2.7	-0.7	
Debt	US$	1.8bn		

Ngr contd		2001	2002	2003
Def bdgt	fr	14bn	14bn	ε15bn
	US$	21m	24m	28m
US$1=fr		696	581	33
Population				11,762,000

Ethnic groups: Tuareg 8–10%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	48.9	48.8	2.3

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.7%

Nigeria Nga

naira N		2002	2003	2004
GDP	N	5.9tr	6.2tr	
	US$	49bn	48bn	
per capita	US$	372	357	
Growth	%	0.5	10.6	
Inflation	%	13.4	14.4	
Debt	US$	30.5bn		
Def exp	US$	901m	ε853m	
Def bdgt	N	61bn	62bn	76bn
	US$	511m	480m	572m
FMA (US)	US$	6.7m	1.1m	7.0m
US$1=N		120	130	133
Population				135,632,000

Ethnic groups: North Hausa and Fulani South-west Yoruba South-east Ibo; these tribes make up ε65% of population

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	43.7	53.7	2.6

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.9%

Rwanda Rwa

franc fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	815bn	889bn	
	US$	1.7bn	1.7bn	
per capita	US$	213	201	
Growth	%	9.4	0.9	
Inflation	%	2.0	7.4	
Debt	US$	1.4bn		
Def bdgt	fr	30.1bn	36.8bn	25.9bn
	US$	63m	68m	46m
US$1=fr		457	537	562
Population				8,251,000

Ethnic groups: Hutu 80%; Tutsi 19%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	46.6	50.3	3.1

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.6%

Senegal Sen

CFA fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	3.5tr	3.7tr	
	US$	5.2bn	6.3bn	
per capita	US$	518	632	
Growth	%	2.4	6.3	
Inflation	%	2.2	0.1	
Debt	US$	3.9bn		
Def bdgt	fr	48bn	ε50bn	ε50bn
	US$	69m	86m	94m
FMA (US)	US$	1.2m	1.6m	1.6m
US$1=fr		696	581	533
Population				10,048,000

Ethnic groups: Wolof 36%; Fulani 17%; Serer 17%; Toucouleur 9%; Man-dingo 9%; Diola 9%, of which 30–60% in Casamance)

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	44.0	53.3	2.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.9%

Seychelles Sey

rupee SR		2002	2003	2004
GDP	SR	3.8bn	3.9bn	
	US$	690m	720m	
per capita	US$	8,360	8,600	
Growth	%	0.3	-5.1	
Inflation	%	0.2	7.0	
Debt	US$	253m		
Def bdgt	SR	64m	64m	64m
	US$	12m	11m	11m
US$1=SR		5.5	5.4	5.5
Population				84,000

Mozambique Moz

metical M		2002	2003	2004
GDP	M	82.7tr	102tr	
	US$	3.5bn	4.3bn	
per capita	US$	190	228	
Growth	%	8.3	7.0	
Inflation	%	16.8	13.5	
Debt	US$	4.6bn		
Def bdgt	M	ε2.1tr	ε2.2tr	ε2.5tr
	US$	89m	93m	110m
US$1=M		23,678	23,780	22,620
Population				18,791,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	42.5	53.8	3.7

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.6%

Namibia Nba

dollar N$		2002	2003	2004
GDP	N$	30.7bn	34.3bn	
	US$	2.9bn	4.5bn	
per capita	US$	1,485	2,250	
Growth	%	2.7	3.7	
Inflation	%	11.3	7.2	
Debt	US$	635m		
Def bdgt	N$	848m	791m	846m
	US$	81m	104m	138m
US$1=N$		10.5	7.56	6.11
Population				2,015,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	41.8	54.4	3.8

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.1%

Sierra Leone SL

leone L		2002	2003	2004
GDP	L	1.6tr	1.8tr	
	US$	790m	790m	
per capita	US$	151	148	
Growth	%	6.3	6.5	
Inflation	%	-3.1	6.6	
Debt	US$	1.4bn		
Def bdgt	US$	18m	17m	16m
US$1=L		2,099	2,347	2,455
Population				5,337,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	44.1	53.3	2.6

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.9%

Somali Republic SR

shilling sh		2002	2003	2004
GDP	US$	1,000m	1,000m	
per capita	US$	108	104	
Debt	US$	2.7bn		
Def exp	US$	n.a.	n.a.	
US$1=sh		2,620	2,620	2,620
Population				9,626,000

Ethnic groups: Somali 85%

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	47.9	49.7	2.4

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 3.1%

South Africa RSA

rand R		2002	2003	2004
GDP	R	1.1tr	1.2tr	
	US$	106bn	159bn	
per capita	US$	2,390	3,530	
Growt	%	3.0	1.9	
Inflation	%	9.1	6.0	
Debt	US$	25bn		
Def exp	R	18.8bn	19.9bn	
	US$	1.8bn	2.6bn	
Def bdgt	R	18.4bn	20bn	20.5bn
	US$	1.8bn	2.6bn	3.3bn
FMA (US)	US$	8.1m	7.2m	1.6m
US$1=R		10.5	7.56	6.11
Population				45,294,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	32.1	63.4	4.5

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.3%

Sudan Sdn

pound S£		2002	2003	2004
GDP	US$	13.8bn	16.0bn	
per capita	US$	420	477	
Growth	%	5.0	5.8	
Inflation	%	8.3	7.7	
Debt	US$	16.4bn		
Def bdgt	US$	ε387m	ε426m	ε465m
US$1=S£		263	258	258
Population				33,546,000

Ethnic groups: Muslim 70% mainly in North; Christian 10% mainly in South African; 52% mainly in South; Arab 39% mainly in North

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	39.7	56.8	3.5

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.0%

Tanzania Tz

shilling sh		2002	2003	2004
GDP	sh	9.0tr	9.9tr	
	US$	9.4bn	9.6bn	
per capita	US$	267	268	
Growth	%	6.3	5.5	
Inflation	%	4.8	5.0	
Debt	US$	7.2bn		
Def bdgt[a]	sh	130bn	ε312bn	401bn
	US$	135m	300m	362m
		966	1,032	1,100

[a] Defence and Security in 2003, 2004

Population				35,889,000

Tz contd

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	45.0	52.6	2.4

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.7%

Togo Tg

CFA fr		2002	2003	2004
GDP	fr	1.0tr	1.0tr	
	US$	1.4bn	1.8bn	
per capita	US$	310	365	
Growth	%	2.9	3.1	
Inflation	%	3.1	-0.8	
Debt	US$	1.6bn		
Def bdgt	fr	17bn	18bn	19bn
	US$	24m	32m	35m
US$1=fr		696	581	533
Population				4,861,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	43.6	53.3	3.2

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.0%

Uganda Uga

shilling Ush		2002	2003	2004
GDP	Ush	10.9tr	12.7tr	
	US$	6.1bn	6.5bn	
per capita	US$	247	257	
Growth	%	6.6	4.9	
Inflation	%	-2.0	5.9	
Debt	US$	4.1bn		
Def exp	Ush	296bn	302bn	
	US$	165m	154m	
Def bdgt	Ush	261bn	276bn	347bn
	US$	145m	140m	197m
FMA (US)	US$		2.0m	
US$1=Ush		1,795	1,960	1,760
Population				25,280,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	49.0	49.1	1.9

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 2.4%

Zambia Z

kwacha K		2002	2003	2004
GDP	K	18.1	23.1	
	US$	4.1	4.9	
per capita	US$	403	469	
Growth	%	3.0	4.2	
Inflation	%	22.2	21.6	
Debt	US$	5.9		
Def bdgt	K	ε114bn	ε129bn	ε140bn
	US$	26m	27m	29m
US$1=K		4,400	4,730	4,800
Population				10,403,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	44.9	52.9	2.2

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 1.2%

Zimbabwe Zw

dollar Z$		2002	2003	2004
GDP	Z$	1.1tr	4.5tr	
	US$	19.4bn	6.2bn	
per capita	US$	1,505	475	
Growth	%	-12.8	-13.2	
Inflation	%	140	431	
Debt	US$	4.1bn		
Def bdgt	Z$	50bn	76bn	1.3tr
	US$	920m	105m	237m
US$1=Z$		54.9	727	5,349
Population				13,102,000

Age groups	0–14	15–64	65+
% of population	44.0	52.8	3.1

Average annual growth rate 2002–15 = 0.6%

Table 37 **Arms orders and deliveries, Sub-Saharan Africa 2000–04**

	Country supplier	Classification ⇩	Designation	Quantity ⇩	Order date	Delivery date	Comment ⇩
Angola	Pe	LCA	**EMB-312**	6	2002	2002	
Eritrea	SF	trg	***Rodrigo***	8	1998	1999	
Namibia	LAR	hel	**Mi-24**	2	2001	2001	
	LAR	hel	**Mi-8**	2	2001	2001	
	Mol	hel	**Mi-8T**	2	2001	2001	Leased
	Br	PCI	**45 tonne**	4	2004	2009	
	Br	PCI	**270 tonne**	1	2004	2009	
South Africa	US	tpt	**C-130**	5	1995	1997	Upgrades for 12 through 2002
	dom	cbt hel	***Rooivalk***	12	1996	2004	
	dom	arty	**G6-52 155mm**		1997	2006	Development complete. Ready for production
	Ge	FSG	***Meko* A-200**	4	1998	2002	Deliveries complete; Last one due to become operational in 2006
	Ge	SSK	**Type 209**	3	2000	2004	Deliveries 2005–07
	It	hel	**A109**	30	2000	2003	Option on further 10
	Swe	FGA	**JAS-39**	28	2000	2007	Option on further 19
	UK	FGA	***Hawk***	24	2000	2005	
	UK	cbt hel	***Lynx***	4	2000	2006	
	Ge	MSC	**Type 351**	6	2000	2001	Second-hand
	dom	MBT	***Olifant* Mk1B**	ε60	2003	2004	Upgrade to be complete by October 2005
Sudan	RF	FGA	**MiG-29**	12	2002	2004	
Tanzania	RSA	hel	**SA-316**	4	1998	1998	Free transfer
Zambia	PRC	trg	**K-8**	8	1999	2000	Purchased in kit form
Zimbabwe	PRC	FGA	**FC-1**	12	2004		

Table 38 International comparisons of defence expenditure and military manpower, 2001–03

current US$

	Defence Expenditure									Numbers in Armed Forces	Estimated Reservists	Para-military
	US$m			US$ per capita			% of GDP			(000)	(000)	(000)
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2003	2003	2003
Canada	8,566	8,5726	10,118	276	274	320	1.2	1.2	1.2	52.3	36.9	9.3
U.S.A.	305,500	348,555	404,920	1,073	1,211	1,391	3.0	3.3	3.7	1,427.0	1,237.7	53.0
NATO Europe												
Belgium	3,038	3,632	3,923	295	352	379	1.3	1.3	1.3	40.8	13.7	n.a.
Czech Republic	1,192	1,482	1,871	116	145	183	2.1	2.0	2.2	57.0	n.a.	5.6
Denmark	2,526	2,712	3,334	472	505	619	1.6	1.6	1.6	22.8	64.9	n.a.
France	33,369	40,188	45,695	564	676	765	2.5	2.5	2.6	259.0	100.0	101.4
Germany	27,497	33,273	35,145	334	404	426	1.5	1.5	1.5	284.5	358.6	n.a.
Greece	5,396	6,507	7,169	509	611	671	4.6	4.3	4.1	177.6	291.0	4.0
Hungary	953	1,145	1,589	94	113	157	1.8	1.8	1.9	33.4	90.3	14.0
Iceland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1
Italy	22,147	25,601	27,751	384	444	481	2.0	1.9	1.9	200.0	63.2	254.3
Luxembourg	161	204	233	365	460	520	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	n.a.	0.6
Netherlands	6,258	7,751	8,256	391	481	509	1.6	1.6	1.6	53.1	32.2	6.8
Norway	2,967	3,631	4,387	658	801	962	1.8	1.9	2.0	26.6	219.0	n.a.
Poland	3,534	3,596	4,095	92	94	107	2.0	1.9	2.0	163.0	234.0	21.4
Portugal	2,343	3,114	3,173	231	306	311	2.1	2.3	2.1	44.9	210.9	47.7
Spain	7,209	8,728	9,944	177	214	242	1.2	1.2	1.2	150.7	328.5	73.3
Turkey	7,220	9,229	11,649	105	133	165	4.9	5.0	4.9	514.8	378.7	150.0
United Kingdom	34,943	38,002	42,782	592	643	722	2.5	2.4	2.4	212.6	272.5	n.a.
Subtotal NATO Europe	**169,3163**	**197,371**	**221,113**	**329**	**382**	**426**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**2,241.7**	**2,657.5**	**679.2**
Total NATO	**474,816**	**545,926**	**626,033**	**594**	**678**	**773**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.8**	**3,721.0**	**3,932.19**	**741.5**
Non-NATO Europe												
Albania	51	59	76	16	19	24	1.2	1.2	1.2	22.0	n.a.	n.a.
Armenia	710	700	700	229	227	229	7.0	7.7	6.4	44.6	210.0	1.0
Austria	1,501	1,797	2,488	187	223	309	0.8	0.8	1.0	34.6	72.0	n.a.
Azerbaijan	860	900	950	106	110	115	3.4	3.5	3.2	66.5	300.0	15.0
Belarus	2,350	2,400	2,400	236	242	243	3.1	4.5	4.0	72.9	289.5	110.0
Bosnia	126	185	152	32	45	37	2.6	3.5	2.2	18.8	150.0	n.a.
Bulgaria	285	397	471	36	50	60	2.1	2.5	2.4	51.0	303.0	34.0
Croatia	467	553	596	105	124	134	2.3	2.5	2.1	20.8	108.2	10.0
Cyprus	229	240	294	300	313	382	2.6	2.4	2.3	10.0	60.0	0.1
Czechoslovakia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Estonia	67	99	172	49	73	127	1.2	1.5	2.0	5.5	24.0	2.6
Finland	1,461	2,083	2,300	282	401	441	1.2	1.4	1.4	27.0	435.0	3.1
FRY Macedonia	234	125	137	115	61	67	6.8	3.3	3.1	12.8	21.0	7.6
FR Yugoslavia	501	687	642	55	80	79	4.3	4.1	3.0	74.2	280.0	35.0
Georgia	340	350	350	65	68	68	2.5	3.1	2.7	17.5	250.0	11.7
Ireland	665	759	803	173	195	204	0.5	0.6	0.5	10.4	14.8	n.a.

	Defence Expenditure									Numbers in Armed Forces	Estimated Reservists	Para-military
	US$m			US$ per capita			% of GDP			(000)	(000)	(000)
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2003	2003	2003
Latvia	75	113	194	32	48	84	1.0	1.3	1.9	4.9	13.0	3.2
Lithuania	215	247	342	61	71	99	1.8	1.8	1.8	12.7	245.7	14.6
Malta	62	74	95	158	188	237	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	n.a.	n.a.
Moldova	140	150	150	33	35	35	1.5	2.5	2.4	6.9	66.0	3.4
Romania	989	1,056	1,313	44	47	59	2.5	2.3	2.3	97.2	104.0	79.9
Slovakia	346	464	627	64	86	117	1.7	1.9	1.9	22.0	20.0	n.a.
Slovenia	276	275	378	140	140	192	1.4	1.2	1.4	6.5	20.0	4.5
Sweden	4,359	4,584	5,532	489	513	618	2.1	1.9	1.8	27.6	262.0	35.6
Switzerland	2,899	3,016	3,486	400	413	475	1.2	1.1	1.1	27.5	351.0	n.a.
Ukraine	5,450	5,500	5,500	111	113	114	2.6	2.4	2.1	295.5	1,000.0	107.5
Yugoslavia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	**24,658**	**26,811**	**30,148**	**136**	**148**	**168**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**991.5**	**4,599.2**	**478.8**
Russia	46,100	50,800	65,200	318	352	455	4.5	4.8	4.9	960.6	2,400.0	409.1
Middle East and North Africa												
Algeria	1,943	2,098	2,206	63	67	69	3.6	3.7	3.4	127.5	150.0	181.2
Bahrain	334	332	61	488	475	647	4.3	4.3	5.6	11.2	n.a.	10.2
Egypt	3,200	3,300	2,732	49	50	40	4.0	3.9	4.0	450.0	410.0	330.0
West Bank and Gaza Strip	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29.0
Iran	3,218	3,077	3,051	50	47	46	3.8	2.3	2.4	540.0	350.0	40.0
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	389.0	650.0	43.0
Israel R	10,938	9,677	10,325	1709	1479	1544	9.6	9.3	9.5	167.0	358.0	8.0
Jordan	755	776	886	150	150	167	8.5	8.1	8.7	100.5	35.0	10.0
Kuwait	2,909	3,384	3,794	1298	1464	1593	8.8	9.8	9.4	15.5	23.7	6.6
Lebanon	588	539	512	134	121	114	3.5	3.2	2.8	72.1	n.a.	13.0
Libya	1,071	545	742	200	100	133	4.2	2.7	4.2	76.0	40.0	0.5
Mauritania	17	18	19	7	7	7	1.6	1.8	1.7	15.7	n.a.	5.0
Morocco	1,384	1,545	1,826	47	52	61	4.2	4.3	4.2	196.3	150.0	50.0
Oman	2,107	2,518	2,468	849	992	950	10.5	12.3	11.6	41.7	n.a.	4.4
Qatar	1,690	1,855	1,923	2851	3050	3082	9.5	10.4	10.0	12.4	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	21,055	18,502	18,747	984	842	832	11.3	9.8	8.9	199.5	n.a.	15.5
Syria	1,135	1,212	1,522	68	71	88	6.4	6.5	7.0	319.0	354.0	108.0
Tunisia	321	332	494	33	34	50	1.6	1.6	2.0	35.0	n.a.	12.0
UAE	1,642	1,642	1,642	462	432	406	2.4	2.3	2.1	50.5	n.a.	n.a.
Yemen	542	731	798	30	39	42	8.2	7.1	7.0	66.7	40.0	70.0
Total	**54,849**	**52,084**	**54,148**	**174**	**162**	**165**	**6.6**	**5.9**	**6.0**	**2,885.6**	**2,560.7**	**936.4**
Central and Southern Asia												
Afghanistan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	60.0	n.a.	70.0
Bangladesh	608	607	645	5	4	5	1.3	1.3	1.2	125.5	n.a.	63.2
Bhutan	19	20	22	23	23	25	3.8	3.3	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

	Defence Expenditure									Numbers in Armed Forces	Estimated Reservists	Para-military
	US$m			US$ per capita			% of GDP			(000)	(000)	(000)
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2003	2003	2003
India	14,368	13,749	15,508	14	13	15	2.9	2.7	2.6	1,325.0	535.0	1,089.7
Kazakhstan	1,450	1,500	1,500	97	100	101	1.5	1.8	1.5	65.8	237.0	34.5
Kyrgyzstan	200	200	220	40	40	44	1.5	2.6	2.6	10.9	57.0	5.0
Maldives	35	36	40	126	126	138	7.0	5.9	6.4	n.k.	n.k.	n.k.
Nepal	79	96	110	3	4	4	1.4	1.8	1.9	63.0	n.a.	40.0
Pakistan	2,484	2,687	3,129	18	19	21	4.4	4.4	4.5	620.0	513.0	289.0
Sri Lanka	803	514	515	43	27	27	5.1	3.1	2.8	152.3	5.5	88.6
Tajikistan	140	140	150	22	22	24	1.9	2.3	2.1	6.0	n.a.	1.2
Turkmenistan	330	350	350	70	73	72	1.4	1.4	1.2	29.0	n.a.	n.k.
Uzbekistan	2,000	2,100	2,200	80	83	86	3.2	5.1	5.0	52.0	n.a.	20.0
Total	**22,515**	**21,999**	**24,388**	**16**	**15**	**16**	**2.8**	**2.7**	**2.6**	**2,509.5**	**1,347.5**	**1,701.2**
East Asia and Australasia												
Australia	7,028	9,299	11,758	361	473	591	2.0	2.3	2.3	53.6	20.3	n.a.
Brunei	285	268	259	832	766	726	5.5	5.2	5.1	7.0	0.7	3.7
Cambodia	71	65	68	5	5	5	2.0	1.6	1.7	125.0	n.a.	67.0
China	43,551	51,159	55,948	34	40	43	3.7	4.1	3.9	2,250.0	550.0	1,500.0
Fiji	27	29	33	32	35	40	1.6	1.6	1.5	3.5	6.0	n.a.
Indonesia	4,360	5,187	6,443	21	24	30	3.0	3.0	3.0	302.0	400.0	195.0
Japan	40,496	39,200	42,835	320	309	337	1.0	1.0	1.0	239.9	47.0	12.2
Korea, North	4,500	5,000	5,500	201	222	243	25.0	25.0	25.0	1,082.0	4,700.0	189.0
Korea, South	11,919	13,237	14,632	252	278	305	2.8	2.8	2.8	686.0	4,500.0	4.5
Laos	12	11	38	2	2	7	0.7	0.6	2.0	29.1	n.a.	100.0
Malaysia	1,921	2,184	2,412	81	90	97	2.2	2.3	2.3	104.0	51.6	20.1
Mongolia	23	25	15	10	10	6	1.9	2.2	1.4	8.6	137.0	7.2
Myanmar	4,941	5,632	6,260	103	116	127	10.7	9.4	9.6	488.0	n.a.	107.0
New Zealand	678	759	1,171	172	191	292	1.3	1.3	1.5	8.6	10.8	n.a.
Papua New Guinea	29	17	19	5	3	3	0.9	0.6	0.5	3.1	n.a.	n.a.
Philippines	1,155	1,110	783	15	14	10	1.6	1.4	1.0	106.0	131.0	44.0
Singapore	4,369	4,581	4,741	1061	1095	1116	5.1	5.3	5.2	72.5	312.5	96.3
Taiwan	8,223	7,911	6,632	368	352	293	2.8	2.7	2.4	290.0	1,657.0	26.7
Thailand	1,739	1,832	1,931	28	30	31	1.5	1.4	1.3	314.2	200.0	113.0
Vietnam	2,220	2,640	2,901	28	33	36	6.7	7.5	7.4	484.0	3,000.0	40.0
Total	**137,545**	**150,147**	**164,379**	**67**	**73**	**79**	**1.9**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**6,657.1**	**15,723.9**	**2,525.7**
Caribbean, Central & Latin America												
Caribbean												
Antigua and Barbuda	4	4	4	59	58	56	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	n.a.
Bahamas, The	25	28	29	81	90	91	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	n.a.	n.a.
Barbados	13	13	13	48	48	48	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	n.a.

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	Defence Expenditure									Numbers in Armed Forces	Estimated Reservists	Para-military
	US$m			US$ per capita			% of GDP			(000)	(000)	(000)
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2003	2003	2003
Cuba	1,100	1,100	1,200	98	98	106	3.9	3.8	4.0	46.0	39.0	26.5
Dominican Republic	265	242	162	31	28	19	1.1	1.1	1.0	24.5	n.a.	15.0
Haiti	37	32	22	5	4	3	1.1	1.0	0.8	n.a.	n.a.	5.3
Jamaica	48	56	52	19	21	20	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.8	1.0	0.2
Trinidad and Tobago	24	28	29	19	21	22	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	n.a.	n.a.
Central America												
Belize	18	19	19	73	73	73	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.1	0.7	n.a.
Costa Rica	89	96	101	23	25	25	0.6	0.6	0.6	n.a.	n.a.	8.4
El Salvador	109	109	106	17	17	16	0.8	0.8	0.7	15.5	n.k.	12.0
Guatemala	197	158	102	17	13	8	1.0	0.7	0.4	31.4	35.0	19.0
Honduras	46	55	53	7	8	8	0.7	0.8	0.8	12.0	60.0	6.0
Mexico	3,228	3,253	2,938	32	32	29	0.5	0.5	0.5	192.8	300.0	11.0
Nicaragua	28	32	31	5	6	6	1.1	1.3	1.2	14.0	n.a.	n.a.
Panama	100	100	100	35	34	34	1.0	0.8	0.9	n.a.	n.a.	11.8
South America												
Argentina	4,499	1,466	2,030	121	39	53	1.7	1.4	1.5	71.4	n.a.	31.2
Bolivia	130	136	131	15	15	15	1.6	1.7	1.7	31.5	n.a.	37.1
Brazil	10,874	9,665	9,274	63	55	53	2.2	2.1	1.8	287.6	1,115.0	385.6
Chile	2,899	2,703	2,537	188	174	161	4.4	4.0	3.9	77.3	50.0	36.8
Colombia	2,920	3,008	3,234	68	69	73	3.5	3.7	4.2	200.0	60.7	104.6
Ecuador	345	483	640	27	38	49	1.6	2.0	2.4	59.5	100.0	0.3
Guyana	5	5	5	7	7	7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
Paraguay	64	51	44	12	9	8	0.9	0.9	0.8	18.6	164.5	14.8
Peru	914	914	893	35	34	33	1.7	1.6	1.4	100.0	188.0	77.0
Suriname	9	9	8	21	20	18	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.8	n.a.	n.a.
Uruguay	246	142	103	74	42	30	1.3	1.2	0.9	24.0	n.a.	0.9
Venezuela	2,213	1,379	1,283	90	55	50	1.7	1.5	1.5	82.3	8.0	23.0
Total	**30,452**	**25,289**	**25,145**	**59**	**48**	**47**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1,300.1**	**2,123.9**	**828.0**
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Horn Of Africa												
Djibouti	23	25	24	34	37	34	4.0	4.3	3.9	9.8	n.a.	2.5
Eritrea	198	253	73	47	59	17	36.2	40.5	9.2	202.0	120.0	n.a.
Ethiopia	373	350	326	6	5	5	6.2	5.8	4.9	162.4	n.a.	n.a.
Somali Republic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sudan	349	388	426	11	12	13	2.5	2.8	2.7	104.5	n.a.	10.0
Central Africa												
Burundi	68	61	42	10	9	6	10.4	9.7	7.2	50.5	n.a.	5.5
Cameroon	124	146	172	8	9	11	1.3	1.3	1.4	23.1	n.a.	9.0
Cape Verde	5	5	5	11	10	11	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	n.a.	0.1

	Defence Expenditure									Numbers in Armed Forces	Estimated Reservists	Para-military
	US$m			US$ per capita			% of GDP			(000)	(000)	(000)
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2003	2003	2003
Central African Republic	15	22	29	4	6	8	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.6	n.a.	1.0
Chad	26	34	34	3	4	4	1.6	1.7	1.3	30.3	n.a.	4.5
Congo	82	93	112	23	26	30	3.0	3.1	3.1	10.0	n.a.	2.0
Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	97.8	n.a.	n.a.
Equatorial Guinea	4	5	6	9	10	12	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
Gabon	12	13	15	10	10	12	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.7	n.a.	2.0
Rwanda	65	63	69	8	8	8	3.9	3.7	4.1	51.0	n.a.	10.0
East Africa												
Kenya	210	201	237	7	6	7	2.1	1.6	1.8	24.1	n.a.	5.0
Madagascar	65	66	81	4	4	5	1.4	1.5	1.5	13.5	n.a.	8.1
Mauritius	9	10	13	8	8	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	n.a.	n.a.	2.0
Seychelles	11	12	12	129	141	141	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.5	n.a.	0.3
Tanzania	143	135	301	4	4	8	1.5	1.4	3.1	27.0	80.0	1.4
Uganda	135	165	154	6	7	6	2.3	2.7	2.4	60.0	n.a.	1.8
West Africa												
Benin	42	49	60	7	7	9	1.8	1.7	1.6	4.6	n.a.	2.5
Burkina Faso	38	48	55	3	4	5	1.6	1.5	1.3	10.8	n.a.	4.2
Cote d'Ivoire	127	144	172	8	9	10	1.4	1.2	1.2	17.0	10.0	n.a.
Gambia, The	2	3	2	2	2	1	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	n.a.	n.a.
Ghana	32	32	23	2	2	1	0.5	0.5	0.3	7.0	n.a.	n.a.
Guinea	67	61	71	9	8	9	2.2	1.9	1.9	9.7	n.a.	2.6
Guinea Bissau	6	7	9	4	5	6	3.1	3.3	4.0	9.2	n.a.	5.0
Liberia	41	42	45	13	13	13	7.9	7.5	11.4	15.0	n.a.	n.a.
Mali	43	64	81	4	6	7	1.6	1.9	1.8	7.4	n.a.	4.8
Niger	25	21	25	2	2	2	1.3	1.1	1.0	5.3	n.a.	5.4
Nigeria	572	901	853	4	7	6	1.1	1.8	1.8	78.5	n.a.	82.0
Senegal	65	69	86	7	7	9	1.4	1.4	1.4	13.6	n.a.	5.0
Sierra Leone	29	18	17	6	3	3	3.8	2.2	2.2	13.0	n.a.	n.a.
Togo	22	24	31	5	5	6	1.8	1.6	1.7	8.5	n.a.	0.8
Southern Africa												
Angola	1,500	1,000	750	117	76	55	16.7	10.0	5.7	120.0	n.a.	10.0
Botswana	225	229	304	134	135	177	4.6	4.5	3.8	9.0	n.a.	1.5
Lesotho	21	17	26	12	9	15	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	n.a.	n.a.
Malawi	14	13	11	1	1	1	0.8	0.7	0.7	5.3	n.a.	1.5
Mozambique	83	89	93	5	5	5	2.3	2.5	2.2	8.2	n.a.	n.a.
Namibia	85	81	105	44	41	52	2.9	2.8	2.3	9.0	n.a.	6.0
South Africa	1,867	1,795	2,633	42	40	58	1.6	1.7	1.6	55.7	70.0	n.a.
Zambia	21	26	27	2	3	3	0.8	0.6	0.6	18.1	n.a.	1.4

	Defence Expenditure									Numbers in Armed Forces	Estimated Reservists	Para-military
	US$m			US$ per capita			% of GDP			(000)	(000)	(000)
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2003	2003	2003
Zimbabwe	295	920	105	23	71	8	3.1	4.7	1.7	29.0	n.a.	21.8
Total	**7,140**	**7,696**	**7,716**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**1.9**	**1,333.0**	**280.0**	**219.7**
Global totals												
NATO	474,816	545,926	626,033	594	678	773	2.5	2.6	2.8	3,721.0	3,932.1	741.5
Non-NATO Europe	24,658	26,811	30,148	136	148	168	1.7	1.7	1.7	991.5	4,599.2	478.8
Russia	46,100	50,800	65,200	318	352	455	4.5	4.8	4.9	960.6	2,400.0	409.1
Middle East and North Africa	54,849	52,084	54,148	174	162	165	6.6	5.9	6.0	2,885.6	2,560.7	936.4
Central and South Asia	22,515	21,999	24,388	16	15	16	2.8	2.7	2.6	2,509.5	1,347.5	1,701.2
East Asia and Australasia	137,545	150,147	164,379	67	73	79	1.9	2.1	2.1	6,657.1	15,723.9	2,525.7
Caribbean, Central & Latin America	30,452	25,289	25,145	59	48	47	1.6	1.5	1.4	1,300.1	2,123.9	828.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	7,140	7,696	7,716	11	11	11	2.2	2.3	1.9	1,333.0	280.0	219.7
Global totals	**798,076**	**880,751**	**997,158**	**131**	**143**	**159**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**20,358.4**	**32,967.3**	**7,840.4**

Table 39 **Arms deliveries: leading suppliers in 2003**

current US$m

1	**US**	13,648
2	**UK**	4,700
3	**Russia**	3,400
4	**Ukraine**	1,500
5	**France**	1,200
6	**Germany**	1,200
7	**China**	500
8	**Israel**	400
9	**Italy**	100
10	**Belgium**	100

Table 40 **Arms deliveries to developing nations: leading recipients in 2003**

current US$m

1	**Saudi Arabia**	5,800
2	**Egypt**	2,100
3	**India**	2,000
4	**Israel**	1,900
5	**China**	1,000
6	**South Korea**	700
7	**Malaysia**	600
8	**Taiwan**	500
9	**Kuwait**	300
10	**Indonesia**	300

Table 41 **Arms transfer agreements: leading suppliers in 2003**

current US$m

1	**US**	14,543
2	**Russia**	4,300
3	**Germany**	1,400
4	**France**	1,000
5	**Netherlands**	800
6	**Israel**	800
7	**Italy**	600
8	**Poland**	400
9	**Ukraine**	400
10	**Switzerland**	300

Table 42 **Arms transfer agreements to developing nations: leading recipients in 2003**

current US$m

1	**US**	13,648
2	**UK**	4,700
3	**Russia**	3,400
4	**Ukraine**	1,500
5	**France**	1,200
6	**Germany**	1,200
7	**China**	500
8	**Israel**	400
9	**Italy**	100
10	**Belgium**	100

Table 43 **Value of global arms deliveries and market share by supplier, 1996–2003** constant 2003 US$m, *% in italics*

	Total	**Russia**		**US**		**UK**		**France**		**Germany**		**Italy**		**All other European**		**China**		**Others**	
1996	**44,553**	3,961	*8.9*	18,1483	*40.7*	7,801	*17.5*	4,681	*10.5*	2,280	*5.1*	120	*0.3*	4,201	*9.4*	840	*1.9*	2,520	*5.7*
1997	**49,976**	2,704	*5.4*	19,530	*39.1*	8,581	*17.2*	7,876	*15.8*	1,411	*2.8*	470	*0.9*	5,172	*10.3*	1,293	*2.6*	2,939	*5.9*
1998	**57,507**	2,746	*4.8*	33,251	*57.8*	4,462	*7.8*	8,352	*14.5*	1,716	*3.0*	229	*0.4*	3,776	*6.6*	801	*1.4*	2,174	*3.8*
1999	**44,229**	3,576	*8.1*	20,204	*45.7*	5,699	*12.9*	5,252	*11.9*	2,458	*5.6*	782	*1.8*	3,241	*7.3*	447	*1.0*	2,570	*5.8*
2000	**36,155**	4,461	*12.3*	14,284	*39.5*	6,746	*18.7*	2,720	*7.5*	1,415	*3.9*	326	*0.9*	3,156	*8.7*	762	*2.1*	2,285	*6.3*
2001	**41,385**	4,441	*10.7*	23,622	*57.1*	4,758	*11.5*	2,009	*4.9*	740	*1.8*	423	*1.0*	2,220	*5.4*	740	*1.8*	2,432	*5.9*
2002	**41,895**	3,391	*8.1*	24,529	*58.5*	4,932	*11.8*	2,055	*4.9*	822	*2.0*	514	*1.2*	2,158	*5.2*	822	*2.0*	2,672	*6.4*
2003	**28,748**	3,400	*11.8*	13,648	*47.5*	4,700	*16.3*	1,200	*4.2*	1,200	*4.2*	100	*0.3*	2,400	*8.3*	500	*1.7*	1,600	*5.6*

Table 44 **Value of global arms transfer agreements and market share by supplier, 1996–2003** constant 2003 US$m, *% in italics*

	Total	**Russia**		**US**		**UK**		**France**		**Germany**		**Italy**		**All other European**		**China**		**Others**	
1996	**38,218**	5,881	*15.4*	12,634	*33.1*	5,881	*15.4*	3,000	*7.8*	240	*0.6*	480	*1.3*	4,801	*12.6*	1,220	*3.2*	4,081	*10.7*
1997	**25,023**	3,997	*16.0*	8,448	*33.8*	1,176	*4.7*	5,760	*23.0*	705	*2.8*	353	*1.4*	2,233	*8.9*	1,528	*6.1*	823	*3.3*
1998	**30,836**	2,860	*9.3*	11,043	*35.8*	2,288	*7.4*	3,547	*11.5*	5,721	*18.6*	686	*2.2*	2,174	*7.1*	801	*2.6*	1,716	*5.6*
1999	**39,651**	5,028	*12.7*	13,280	*33.5*	1,564	*3.9*	1,900	*4.8*	4,917	*12.4*	782	*2.0*	6,369	*16.1*	3,241	*8.2*	2,570	*6.5*
2000	**41,0228**	6,746	*16.4*	19,368	*47.2*	653	*1.6*	4,679	*11.4*	1,306	*3.2*	218	*0.5*	5,005	*12.2*	653	*1.6*	2,394	*5.8*
2001	**31,070**	5,498	*17.7*	12,461	*40.1*	529	*1.7*	4,123	*13.3*	1,269	*4.1*	740	*2.4*	3,701	*11.9*	1,057	*3.4*	1,692	*5.4*
2002	**29,139**	5,960	*20.5*	13,623	*46.8*	822	*2.8*	411	*1.4*	1,130	*3.9*	1,028	*3.5*	4,110	*14.1*	308	*1.1*	1,747	*6.0*
2003	**25,6432**	4,300	*16.8*	14,543	*56.7*	100	*0.4*	1,000	*3.9*	1,400	*5.5*	600	*2.3*	2,300	*9.0*	300	*1.2*	1,100	*4.3*

Table 45 Arms deliveries to Middle East & North Africa, by supplier current US$m

Recipient Country	US	Russia	China	Major West European*	All Other European	All Others	Total
1996–98							
Algeria	—	400	100	—	500	200	1,200
Bahrain	300	—	—	—	—	—	300
Egypt	3,500	400	—	100	400	—	4,400
Iran	—	900	700	100	300	—	2,000
Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Israel	3,500	—	—	700	—	300	4,500
Jordan	200	—	—	—	—	100	300
Kuwait	2,500	400	—	1,400	100	—	4,400
Lebanon	100	—	—	100	—	—	200
Libya	—	—	—	—	100	100	200
Morocco	100	—	—	200	100	200	600
Oman	—	—	—	400	100	100	600
Qatar	—	—	—	1,800	—	—	1,800
Saudi Arabia	16,600	—	—	17,600	3,000	—	37,200
Syria	—	300	—	100	—	100	500
Tunisia	100	—	—	—	100	—	200
UAE	400	300	—	3,600	700	100	5,100
Yemen	—	—	—	100	200	100	400
2000–03							
Algeria	—	300	100	—	200	100	700
Bahrain	600	—	—	—	—	—	600
Egypt	4,800	200	200	100	100	—	5,400
Iran	—	200	—	—	—	400	600
Iraq	—	—	—	—	100	100	200
Israel	2,900	—	—	300	—	—	3,200
Jordan	300	—	—	100	100	100	600
Kuwait	1,100	100	400	300	—	200	2,100
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libya	—	100	—	—	100	200	400
Morocco	100	—	—	100	100	—	300
Oman	—	—	—	—	—	100	100
Qatar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	6,300	—	—	16,600	1,000	—	23,900
Syria	—	100	—	—	100	100	300
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UAE	300	100	—	1,900	200	100	2,600
Yemen	—	200	100	—	200	100	600

* Major West European includes UK, Germany, France and Italy
— = data less than US$50m or nil
All data rounded to nearest US$100m

Table 46 Arms transfer agreements with Middle East & North Africa, by supplier current US$m

Recipient Country	US	Russia	China	Major West European*	All Other European	All Others	Total
1996–98							
Algeria	—	500	200	—	800	—	1,500
Bahrain	600	—	—	—	—	—	600
Egypt	5,800	400	400	100	100	—	6,800
Iran	—	400	800	100	100	300	1,700
Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Israel	4,300	—	—	100	—	300	4,700
Jordan	300	—	—	300	—	100	700
Kuwait	500	—	200	100	—	100	900
Lebanon	—	—	—	100	—	—	100
Libya	—	—	—	—	100	600	700
Morocco	—	—	—	200	200	200	600
Oman	—	—	—	300	—	—	300
Qatar	—	—	—	800	—	—	800
Saudi Arabia	4,600	—	—	500	900	—	6,000
Syria	—	300	—	100	100	—	500
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UAE	200	400	—	6,100	800	100	7,600
Yemen	—	—	—	200	300	200	700
2000–03							
Algeria	—	400	—	—	100	—	500
Bahrain	400	—	—	—	—	—	400
Egypt	6,200	300	200	100	—	—	6,800
Iran	—	200	100	—	100	100	500
Iraq	—	—	—	—	100	100	200
Israel	5,100	—	—	—	100	—	5,200
Jordan	700	—	—	—	100	200	1,000
Kuwait	1,700	100	200	—	—	200	2,200
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libya	—	100	—	—	100	300	500
Morocco	—	—	—	—	—	100	100
Oman	900	—	—	300	—	—	1,200
Qatar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabia	2,700	—	—	500	200	—	3,400
Syria	—	200	—	100	—	100	400
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UAE	7,100	400	—	300	300	—	8,100
Yemen	—	400	100	—	100	—	600

Source: Richard F. Grimmett, *Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations* 1996–2003 (Washington DC: Congressional Research Service 2004)

Definition In this table, a 'non-state armed group' is an organised and armed opposition force with a recognised political goal, acting independently from state or government. Groups are only included if they have an effective command structure. The definition covers groups that might be variously described as guerrillas, militia forces, paramilitary or self-defence groups and also terrorist groups with political objectives that have caused significant damage and casualties over several years.

The table only includes non-state armed groups that are active or have recently been active and which represent, or have represented, a significant threat to states and governments. Armed groups with solely criminal objectives are excluded.

Notes

▲ Group known to carry out suicide attacks

[1] **A** active, **C** cease-fire, **D** dormant (inactive for the past 12 months), **X** defeated

Origin	Organisation • aka	Established ⇩	Estimated Strength	Status[1] ⇩	Operates	Aims (Remarks)
EUROPE						
Fr	**Armata Corsa**	1999	30+	**A**	Corsica, France	Self determination for Corsica and fighting FLNC's alleged ties with organised crime
Fr	**Clandestini Corsi**	2004	n.k.	**A**	Corsica	Rid Corsica of foreigners
Gr	**17 November Revolutionary Organisation**	1974	20+	**D**	Athens	Radical leftist grp, wants to remove US bases from Gr; w/draw Tu troops from Cy; sever Gr ties to NATO and EU
Gr	**Revolutionary Nuclei** (RN)	1995	>100	**A**	Athens	Remove US influence, anti-government
FYROM	**National Liberation Army** (NLA)	2001	500–1,000	**C**	north FYROM	Protect ethnic Albanian rights
It	**Anti-Imperialist Territorial Nuclei** (NTA)	1995	20	**A**	north It	Opposes US and NATO alleged imperialism and condemns Italy's foreign and labour polices
It	**New Red Brigades/ Communist Combatant Party** (BR/ PCC)	1999	30	**A**	It	Opposed to Italy's foreign and labour policies and NATO
It	**Revolutionary Proletarian Initiative Nuclei** (NIPR)	2000	20	**A**	It	Opposes Italy's foreign and labour polices
Mol	**TransDniestr**	1992	7,500	**D**	Dnestr	Separate state of Transdnestr
Sp	**Euskadi ta Askatasuna** (ETA)	1959	n.k.	**A**	Basque regions, Sp	Independent homeland on Marxist principles in Basque autonomous regions
Sp	**Grupa de Resistencia Anti-Fascista Primero de Octubre** (GRAPO)	1975	20+	**D**	Sp	Seeks overthrow of Sp govt and a Marxist-Leninist regime in its place
Tu	**Great Eastern Islamic Raiders Front** (IBDA-C)	1970s	n.k.	**A**	Turkey	Sunni Salafist group, advocates Islamic rule in Turkey
Tu[3]	**Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan** (PKK) ▲	1978	4–5,000	**A**	Tu, Europe, Asia, N. Iraq, N. Iran, Syria	(Marxist-Leninist; in 1999 'peace initiative' claimed halt to use of force)
Tu	**Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front** (DHKP/C) ▲	1978	n.k.	**A**	Tu, Europe, Asia	Marxist group opposed to the US and to NATO
Tu	**Turkish Hezbollah**	1994	200+	**D**	Tu	Establish an independent Islamic state

UK	**Irish Republican Army** (IRA)/**Official Irish Republican Army** (OIRA)	1922	n.k.	**C**	UK, Irl	Unite N. Ireland with the Republic of Ireland
UK	**Provisional Irish Republican Army** (PIRA)/**Provos**	1969	300+	**C**	international	Remove British forces from N. Ireland, unite N. Ireland with Republic of Ireland
UK	**Continuity Irish Republican Army** (CIRA) **Continuity Army Council**	1994	50+	**A**	UK, Irl	'Reunify Irl' (Armed wing of Republican Sinn Fein. Opposed Sinn Fein's adoption of Jul 1997 ceasefire)
UK	**Irish National Liberation Army** (INLA) **People's Liberation Army/People's Republican Army Catholic Reaction Force**	1975	150	**C**	UK, Irl	Remove British forces from N. Ireland and unite it with Irl. Armed wing of the Irish Republican Socialist Party
UK	**Loyalist Voluteeer Force** (LVF)/**Red Hand Defenders**	1996	150+	**C**	UK, Irl	No political settlement with nationalists in N. Ireland (Faction of UVF)
UK	**Orange Volunteers**	1970s	20	**C**	UK, Irl	No political settlement with nationalists in N. Ireland
UK	**Real Irish Republican Army** (RIRA) / **True IRA**	1997	100+	**A**	UK, Irl	Oppose Sinn Fein's adoption of Jul 1997 cease-fire (Armed wing of 32 County Sovereignty Committee)
UK	**Ulster Defence Association** (UDA)/ **Ulster Freedom Fighters** (UFF)	1971	200+	**A**	UK, Irl	Protect Loyalist community (Largest loyalist para-military gp in N. Ireland. Backed 1998 Good Friday Agreement. Armed wing of Ulster Democratic Party)
UK	**Ulster Volunteer Force** (UVF)/**Protestant Action Force/Protestant Action Group**	1966	150+	**C**	UK, Irl	Safeguard N. Ireland's constitutional position within UK Protect Loyalist community (Armed wing of Progressive Unionist Party)
FRY	**Armaj Kombetare Shiqitare** (AKSh)	1999	n.k.	**A**	Kosovo, Alb, FRYOM	Loose criminal/political grp which wants to unite ethnic Albanians in a sep state; most of member-ship from the now disbanded KLA and NLA
FRY	**Kosovo Liberation Army** (KLA)/ **Ushtria Clirimtare e Kosoves** (UCK)	1992–3	5–12,000+	**D**	Kosovo, Alb, FRYOM	Loose grp desiring autonomy for Kosovars, eventual unification with other Albanians
FRY	**Liberation Army of Presevo, Medvedja and Bujanovac** (UCPMB)	2000	800	**D**	Presevo Valley, Serbia, west and north FYROM	Annex Kosovo for ethnic Albanians
FYROM	**National Liberation Army** (NLA)/**Ushtria Clirimatare Kombetare** (UCK)	1999–2001	2-3,000	**D**	Macedonia	Greater Albania – overlapping membership with AKSh, KLA, UCPMB, not to be confused with Kosovo's UCK
GEORGIA						
Ga	**Abkhazia separatists**	early 1990s	1,500+	**C**	Abkhazia	Separate, independent Abkhazia, protection of Abkhazian culture from Georgian dominance

Ga	**White Legion/Forest Brothers**	1997	2-300+	**D**	Abkhazia	Georgian group seeking control over Abkhazia and return of the Georgian and Mingrelian IDPs
Ga	**South Ossetia Separatists**	early 1990s	n.k.	**C**	S. Ossetia	Seek an independent South Ossetia
RUSSIA						
RF	**Black Widows** (capable suicide attacks)	1999	30+	**A**	Chechnya, Russia	Female suicide bombers for Chechen independence, avenge death of relatives in the Chechen struggle
RF	**Chechen Rebels**		2–3,000	**A**	Chechnya, Dagestan	Independent state (Muslim mercenaries), some demands for an Islamist state
RF	**Islamic International Peacekeeping Brigade** (IIPB) and **Special Purpose Islamic Regiment** (SPIR)	1996	400	**A**	Chechnya, Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Tu	Withdrawal of Russian forces from Chechnya, seized of the Dubrovka Theater in Moscow
RF	**Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Battalion**	2002	50	**A**	Chechnya	Withdrawal of Russian forces from Chechnya
MIDDLE EAST AND **NORTH AFRICA**						
Ag	**Armée Islamique du Salut** (AIS)	1992	n.k.	**C**	Ag	Socialist republic in Ag within framework of Islamic principles. Truce 1997. Armed wing of Front Islamique du Salut (FIS)
Ag	**Groupe Islamique Armée** (GIA)	1992	100+	**A**	Ag	Fundamentalist Islamic state in Ag (Refused Jan 2000 peace plan); strength undermined by splinter groups
Ag	**Groupe Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat** (GSPC)**/al-Safayya**	1998	4,000	**A**	Ag, Cha, Ngr, Mali, RIM	Fundamentalist Islamic state in Ag (Splinter faction of GIA)
Ag	**Dhamat Houmet Daawa Salafia**	n.k.	n.k.	**A**	Ag	Splinter group of GIA
Brn	**Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain**	1981	n.k.	**A**	Brn, Iran	Anti-monarchy,restore natl parliament, coup attempt 1981
Et	**al-Jihad/Egyptian Islamic Jihad/Jihad Group/Islamic Jihad/Vanguards of Conquest**	1973	several hundred	**A**	international	Islamic state in Et. Merged with al-Qaeda in 1998
Et	**Islamic Group / al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya (GI)**	1970s	1,000+	**C**	Egypt	Islamic state in Et (Largest militant gp in Et)
Et	**Muslim Brotherhood**	1930s	several thousand	**A**	international	Sunni, promote Muslim rights and Islam as a way of life, in Et have been part of political process and have formed pol party but have used violence; in other regions (Ag, Kashmir, Afg) have been involved in armed conflict
Et	**Takfir Wal Hijra**	early 1970s	300+	**A**	Et, Sudan, Lebanon, Ag	Amorphous extremist Wahhabi sect, original grp manifestation as Muslim Brotherhood offshoot in Et, responsible for Sadat's death, operated as PLO

						ally RL, now joined with deported Afghan/Pak mujahideen in N Africa to cleanse society of infidels
Il	**Hilltop Youth/Infant's Revenge**	2000–01	5–10+	**A**	Occupied Territories	Nascent group of Jewish settlers who want to exclude Palestinians from the OT; suspected in attempted bombing of Palestinian schools and roadside shootings
Il	**Kahane Chai/Kach**	1990	30+	**A**	Israel and West Bank	Restore the Bibical state of Israel, excluding Palestinians
Ir	**Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan** (DPKI)/ **Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran** (KDPI)	1995	1,200–1,800	**D**	Ir	Kurdish autonomy in Ir
Ir	**Kurdistan Organisation of the Communist Party of Iran** (KOMALA)	1967	200	**A**	Ir	Communist govt in Ir (Formed Communist Party of Iran in 1983)
Ir	**National Liberation Army** (NLA)	1987	6–8,000	**D**	Ir	'Democratic, socialist, Islamic republic in Ir' (Largest and most active armed Ir dissident gp. Armed wing of Mujahideen-e Khalq Organisation)
Irq	**Ansar al-Sunnah Army** (capable suicide attacks)	2003	n.k.	**A**	North and West Iraq	Umbrella of small Islamist grps including remnants of Ansar al Islam; oppose US occupation of Iraq, Islamic society in Irq
Irq	**al-Dawa** (The Call) **/ Islamic Call Party / Black Brigades** (CAPABLE suicide attacks)	1968	ε2,000	**A**	Irq	Shia muslim fundamentalist group, Islamic rule in Iraq
Irq	**Kurdish Democratic Party** (KDP)	1946	15,000	**A**	Irq	Initial aim to overthrow Irq govt/Ongoing conflict with PUK
Irq	**Patriotic Union of Kurdistan** (PUK)	1975	10,000	**A**	Irq	'Revitalise resistance and rebuild a democratic Kurdish society' (Evolved into a political movement)
Irq	**Ansar al-Islam / Jun al-Islam / Army of Islam**	2001	500, dispersed in Iraq invasion	**A**	Irq	Pro-al-Qaeda grp, opposed to *Op Enduring Freedom*. Opposes secular Kurdish parties in Irq
Irq	**Abu Nidal Organisation** (ANO) **/ Fatah Revolutionary Council / Black September / Arab Revolutionary Brigades / Revolutionary Organisation of Socialist Muslims**	1974	300	**D**	international	Destroy Il (Ops in LAR and Et shut down by govts in 1999)
Irq	**Islamic Jihad Brigades of Muhammad's Army**	2003	200+	**A**	Iraq	Umbrella of small Islamist grps, oppose US occupation, kill Iraqi collaborators
Irq	**Mahdi Army**	2003	6–10,000	**A**	southern Iraq	Defend Shia rights and faith from US invasion
Irq	**Mafariz al-Initqam**	2003	n.k.	**A**	Tikrit, Baghdad	Hunt down intel/security personnel from Saddam regime for revenge
Irq	**Badr Corps**	1982	10,000	**A**	south Irq	'Oppose Irq aggression against Ir' (Shi'ite; mutual agreement signed with PUK against Irq) Armed wg of Surpreme Council for Islamic Revolution (SCIRI)

Irq	**al-Mujahideen Brigades** (capable suicide bombing)	2004	n.k.	**A**	Fallujah, Ramadi, Khaldiya	Oppose US occuption, threaten Iraqis who cooperate
Irq	**Iraqi Hizbollah**	2003	2–300	**A**	Irq	Shia group, opposes US occupation of Iraq
Irq	**Saddam Fedayeen**	1995	30,000+	**A**	Irq	Ba'athist militia created under Saddam regime currently resisting American occupation
Irq	**The Return Party**	2003	n.k.	**A**	Irq	Return Saddam Hussein to power, oppose the occupation
Irq	**Tha'ar Allah**	2003	n.k.	**A**	Basra	Shia group, opposes US occupation of Iraq
Ir	**Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization (MEK or MKO)/ National Council of Resistance (NCR)/** National Council of Resistance Iran (NCRI)	1960	3,000	**A**	Ir	Advocate secular Muslim regime
HKJ	**Jund al-Shams / the Zarqawi Network/ al-Tawheed**	n.k.	ε several hundred	**A**	HKJ;Syr;Irq; international	Islamist extremist grp, oppose US invasion of Iraq, anti-monarchy in Jordan
RL	**Asbat al-Ansar / League of Partisans**	1990s	300	**A**	Lebanon	Advocates Salafism, opposed to any peace with Israel.
RL	**Hizbollah (Party of God) / Islamic Jihad / Revolutionary Justice Organisation / Organisation of the Oppressed on Earth**	1982	2,000+	**A**	Bekaa Valley, Beirut, south RL, South America, esp. Arg,Br,Py	Ir-style Islamic republic in RL; all non-Islamic influences removed from area (Shi'ite; formed to resist Il occupation of south RL with political representation in RL Assembly.) Some cells operate internationally; UK has designated this 'external security organisation' as a terrorist entity
Mor	**Moroccan Islamic Combatant Group (GICM)**	1990s	n.k.	**A**	W. Eu, Af, Mor	Establishing an Islamic state in Morocco and supporting al-Qaeda's jihad against the West.
Mor	**Sahrawi People's Liberation Army**	1973	3–6,000	**C**	Mor	Independent W. Sahara (Armed wing of the Frente Popular para la Liberacion de Saguia el-Hamra y del Rio de Oro (Polisario Front))
Mor	**Salafya Al-Aihadya /Abu Hafs al Masri Brigade / Assirat Al-Moustakim (cap suicide bomb)**		200–1000	**A**	Mor	Loose network of Salafist Moroccans, suspected of bombings in Madrid and Casablanca – not a formal group
PA	**al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades**	2000	n.k.	**A**	PA, Il	Associated, though not officially backed, by Arafat. Military offshoot of Fatah
PA	**al-Saika**	1968	300	**A**	PA, Il	Mil wing of PA faction of Syr Ba'ath Party (Nominally part of PLO)
PA	**Arab Liberation Front**	1969	500	**D**	PA, Il	Achieve national goals of PA (Faction of PLO formed by leadership of Irq al-Ba'ath party)
PA	**Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine** (DFLP)	1969	100+	**A**	PA, Il	Achieve PA national goals through revolution (Marxist–Leninist; splintered from PFLP)
PA	**Hamas** (Islamic Resistance Movement)/ **Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades** (IDQ)	1987	500+	**A**	PA, Il	Establish an Islamic Palestinian state in place of Israel

PA	**Fatah Tanzim**	1995	1000+	**A**	PA, Il	Counter-balance to the military wings of Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad
PA	**Palestine Islamic Jihad** (PIJ) / **Shaqaqi**	1970s	ε500	**A**	PA, Il	Destroy Il with holy war and establish Islamic state in PA (One of the more extreme PA gps)
PA	**Palestine Liberation Front** (PLF)	1977	300–400	**D**	PA, Il	Armed struggle against Il (Splintered from PFLP)
PA	**Palestinian Resistance Committee (PRC)**	n.k.	n.k.	**A**	PA, Il	Composed of members from PIJ, Hamas, Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade; claimed resp for roadside bombs; suspected in 2003 attack on US embassy employees
PA	**Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine** (PFLP)	1967	1,000	**A**	PA, Il	Armed struggle against Il (Marxist–Leninist)
PA	**Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine – General Command** (PFLP–GC)	1968	500	**D**	PA, Il, RL, Syria	Armed struggle against Il (Marxist–Leninist; Split from PFLP to focus on fighting rather than politics)
Sau	**al-Haramain Brigades** (capable suicide bombing)	2003	n.k.	**A**	Sau	Anti-monarchy in Saudi, implement sharia, expel the west
Ye	**Islamic Army of Aden** (IAA)/ **Aden-Abyan Islamic Army** (AAIA)	1998	100+	**A**	South Ye	Overthrow of the Yemeni Government and operations against US and other Western interests in Yemen
Ye	**Yemeni Islamic Jihad**	1990s	200+	**A**	Yemen	al-Qaeda affiated Islamist group of ex-Afghan mujahideen
CENTRAL AND SOUTH ASIA						
Afg	**al-Qaeda**	1988	1,000+	**A**	international	'Re-establish the Muslim state' worldwide (International network controlled by Osama Bin Laden)
Afg	**United Islamic Front for the Salvation of Afghanistan / Northern Alliance**	mid-1980s	15,000	**A**	Afghanistan	Umbrella anti Taliban group desiring to establish multi-ethnic govt
Afg	**Hizb-I Islami Gulbuddin** (HIG)	1977	n.k.	**A**	Afg, Pak	Force US troops to withdraw from Afghanistan, overthrow the Afghan Transitional Administration (ATA), and establish a fundamentalist state
Afg	**Taliban**	mid-1980s	several thousand	**A**	Afg	Seize power from US-backed govt
Bng	**Arakan Rohingya National Organisation** (ARNO)	1998	n.k.	**D**		A merger of Arakan Rohingya Islamic Front (ARIF) and Rohingya Solidarity Organisation (RSO) which broke up in 1999
Bng	**Harkat ul-Jihad al-Islami, Bangadesh Cell** (HUJI) **Bangladesh Taleban**	1992	15,000	**A**	Bng	Linked to al-Qaeda, goal is to establish Islamic rule in Bangledesh
Bng	**Jagrata Muslim Janata Bangladesh** (JMJB)	1998	n.k.			Outgrowth of Jama'atul Mujahedeen Bangladesh. Youth front of Harkat-ul-Jehad-al-Islam (HUJI)

Bng	**Islami Chhatra Shibir** (ICS)	1941	n.k.	**A**	Bng	Student wing of Jamaat-e-Islami, Bng's third biggest political party. Seeks Taliban-style regime in Bng
Bng/Ind	**Jamiat ul-Mujahideen** (JUM)	1990	n.k	**A**	Bng/N.E. Ind	Splinter of Indian/Pakistani HUJI, pro-Pak Islamic grp different from Jamiat ul Mujahideen in Kashmir/Pak, which is splinter from Hizb ul Mujahideen
Bng	**Purba Bangla Communist Party** (PBCP)	1968	ε1,000+	**A**	Bng	Capture state power through armed struggle
Bng/My	**Rohingya Solidarity Organization** (RSO) Following break up of ARNO in 1999, three factions of the RSO emerged	1982	1–200+	**A**	My and Bng	Separate state for Rohingya muslims in Arakan region of Myanmar
Bng	**Shanto Bahani / Peace Force**	1976	3,000	**D**	Bng	Armed wing of Parbatya Chattagram Jana Sanghati Samity (PCJSS). Fights for autonomy of Chittagong Hill Tracts. Disbanded 1998, though remnants may still exist
Ind	**Achik National Volunteers Council** (ANVC)	1995	n.k.	**C**	Meghalaya, Ind	Establish Achik homeland in the Garo hills area; 6 month ceasefire since 23 July, 2004
Ind	**Al Umar Mujahideen** (AUM)	1989	700	**A**	Kashmir	Merge the state of Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan
Ind	**Arunachael Dragon Force** (ADF) / **East India Liberation Front** (EILF)	1996	60	**A**	Arunachael Pradesh, Ind	Resist domination of Adi tribe, est. homeland for tribe of Tai-Khamtis
Ind	**Babbar Khalsa International** (BKI)	1981	several hundred	**A**	Punjab, Ind	Establish independent Sikh state called Khalistan
Ind	**National Democratic Front of Bodoland** (NDFB)	1988	1,500	**A**	Assam, Ind/ Bng/Bhu	Seeks autonomy for Bodoland in areas north of River Brahmaputra
Ind	**Bodo Liberation Tigers** (BLT) / **Bodo Liberation Tiger Force** (BLTF)	1996	2,600	**C**	Assam, Ind	Autonomy for Bodo inhabited areas, peace accord with govt 2003
Ind	**Bru National Liberation Front** (BNLF)	1997	100+	**C**	Mizoram, Tripura, Ind	Protect rights of Reangs in Mizoram, possibly will attempt to negotiate a separate Reang homeland
Ind	**All Muslim United Liberation Front of Assam**	mid-1990s	n.k	**A**	N. E. Ind	Umbrella group to coordinate Islamist groups in NE India (AMULFA)
Ind	**Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council** (HNLC)	1992	n.k	**A**	Meghalaya, Ind	Est Khasi homeland in Meghalaya, expel Garos and others
Ind	**Muslim United Liberation Tigers of Assam** (MULTA)	1996	n.k	**A**	Assam, Ind	Islamist state independent of India for Assam's muslims jihad against India's govt
Ind/My	**National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Khaplong**	1988	2,000	**C**	Nagaland, Manipur, Ind/My/Bng	Establish greater Nagaland in parts of Ind and My; ceasefire since August 1997
Ind	**National Socialist Council of Nagland-Isak Muivah**	1980	4,500	**C**	Manipur, Nagaland, Assam (Ind)	Establish a greater socialist Nagaland; ceasefire since April 1991
Ind	**Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup** (KYKL)	1994	n.k	**A**	Manipur, Ind/Bng	Rebuild society in Manipur by ridding it of corruption

Ind	**Kuki National Army** (KNA)	1991	600	**A**	Manipur, Ind	Establish indep Kukiland comprising parts of Ind and My
Ind	**People's Liberation Army** (PLA)	1978	n.k	**A**	Manipur, Assam, Ind/Bng/My	Unite Manipur's ethnic groups to liberate Manipur from India
Ind	**People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak** (PREPAK)	1977	200	**A**	Manipur, Ind/My	Expel 'outsiders' from Manipur
Ind	**United Liberation Front of Assam** (ULFA)	1979	2,000	**A**	N.E. Ind/Bng/My/Bhu	Establish sovereign socialist Assam through armed struggle
Ind	**Indo-Burmese Revolutionary Front** (IBRF)	1989	n.k	**A**	N.E. India	Umbrella group to facilitate cooperation among NE India insurgents and foreign groups
Ind	**International Sikh Youth Federation** (ISYF)	1984	n.k	**A**	Punjab, Ind, UK, N.America,Europe	Establish independent Sikh state called Khalistan
Ind	**United People's Democratic Solidarity** (UPDS)	1999	150	**A**	Assam, Ind	Union of Karbi National Volunteers (KNV) and Karbi Peoples Front (KPF); secession of Karbi 'nation' from N. Assam
Ind	**Hmar People's Convention-Democracy** (HPC-D)	1986	100–150	**A**	Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Ind	Independent Hmar state in Hmar areas of Manipur, Mizoram, Assam
Ind	**Ranvir Sena**	1994	400	**A**	Bihar, Ind	Supported by upper caste land owners to eliminate left wing extremist grps in Bihar, esp PWG, MCC
Ind	**Students' Islamic Movement of India** (SIMI)	1977	400	**A**	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Ind	Re-establish the Caliphate, sharia-based rule, propagate Islam, oppose democracy, secularism, nationalism
Ind	**Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)**	late 1980s	30	**A**	Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Ind	LTTE sponsored group to est Tamil homeland in India
Ind	**United Liberation Front of Barak Valley** (ULFBV)	2002	50	**A**	Assam, Ind	Sep homeland for tribal people of Karimgnj and Hailakandi
Ind	**United National Liberation Front** (UNLF) **/ Manipur Peoples' Army** (MPA)	1964	n.k	**A**	Assam, Manipur, Ind/My	Independent and socialist Manipur
Ind	**Rabha National Security Force** (RNSF)	late 1990s	120	**A**	Assam, Ind	Separate homeland for Rabhas
Ind	**Kamtapur Liberation Organization** (KLO)	1995	300	**A**	Assam, Ind/Bhu/N	Separate Kamtapur state
Ind	**Tripura Liberation Organisation Front** (TLOF)	1992	n.k	**A**	Tripura, Ind	Secession of Tripura from India
Ind	**All Tripura Tiger Force** (ATTF)	1990	600	**A**	Tripura, Ind/Bng	Independent Tripura and expulsion of Bengali-speaking immigrants from Tripura; offer of peace talks on 1 May, 2004
Ind	**National Liberation Front of Tripura** (NLFT)	1989	700	**A**	Tripura, Ind/Bng	To establish independence for Tripura through armed struggle
	Three factions: Nayanbashi Jamatia		150	**C**	Tripura, Ind/Bng	Ceasefire for 6 months since 15 April, 2004
	Montu Koloi		80	**C**	Tripura, Ind/Bng	Ceasefire for 6 months since 15 April, 2004
	BiswaMohan		450	**A**	Tripura, Ind/Bng	
Ind	**Maoist Communist Centre** (MCC)	1969	1,000+	**A**	Bihar, Jharkhaad, West Bengal, Ind	Seeking people's govt through armed struggle

Ind	**The Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) (People's War) / People's War Group** (PWG)	1980	1,000	**A**	Ind	Maoist grp aiming to seize political power through armed struggle
Ind/Pak	**Harkat ul-Mujahideen** (HUM) / **Harkat ul-Ansar**	1985	450–500	**A**	Kashmir	Splinter of Indian/Pakistani HUJI, originally to help Afghan resistance to US, now to ensure Kashmir's succession from India through violence, pro-Pak Islamic grp, want to recruit 5,000 fighters; involved in Afg, BiH, My, RF, Pi, Tjk
Ind/Pak	**Harkat ul-Mujahideen al-alami** (HMA)	2002	60	**A**	Kashmir	Splinter of HuM, seek unification of Kashmir with Pak, implicated in assassination attempt of Musharraf
Ind/Pak	**Hizb-ul-Mujahideen** (HM)	1989	1,500+	**A**	Kashmir	Pro-Pak Islamic gp (Armed wing of Jamaat-e Islami, Pak's largest Islamic party)
Ind/Pak	**Tehrik-e-Jihad** (TEJ)	1997	n.k.	**A**	Kashmir	Self-determination for Kashmir; Kashmir to join Pak
Ind/Pak	**Jaish-e-Mohammad**	2000	300–400	**A**	Kashmir	Seeks to expel Ind from Jammu and Kashmir
Ind/Pak	**Jamiat ul-Mujahedin** (JUM)	1990s	n.k.	**A**	Kashmir, Pak	Seeks to expel Ind mil from Jammu and Kashmir splinter grp of HM, distinct from Jamiat-ul Mujahideen in Bangladesh
Ind/Pak	**al-Badr**	1998	40–50	**A**	Kashmir	Liberate Kashmir from Ind forces (Split from Hizb-ul Mujahideen)
Ind/Pak	**Lashkar-e-Toiba** (LET) / **Jammat ud Dawa**	1989	300	**A**	Kashmir	Create independent Islamic state in Kashmir (Armed wing of Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad (MDI))
Ind	**Khair Un Nasv**	2004	n.k.	**A**	Kashmir	Splinter group of LeT, independent Islamic state in Kashmir
Ind	**National Democratic Front of Bodoland** (NDFB)	1988	1,500	**A**	Assam, Ind	Seeks autonomy for Bodoland in areas north of River Brahmaputra
Ind	**Manipur People's Liberation Front** (MPLF)	1999	n.k.	**A**	Manipur, Ind	Establish independent socialist Manipur. A coalition of United National Liberation Front, the Revolutionary People's Front and the People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak
N	**Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) / United People's Front**	1995	8–14,000; up to 200,000 sympathisers	**A**	N	Overthrow N's constitutional monarchy; replace with Maoist republic (Declared 'People's War' in 1996). Headed by 'Prachanda'. Armed wing of Samyukta Jana Morcha (UPF)
Pak	**Baluch People's Liberation Front** (BPLF) / **Popular Front for Armed Resistance** / **Baluch Students' Organisation**	1976	3,000+	**A**	Pak, Afgh	Independent land for Baluchi Muslims, al-Qaeda member
Pak	**Jamaat-ul-Fuqra** (JF)	1980	1–3,000	**A**	Pak, N. America	Secretive cult-like group that seeks to purify Islam through violence

Pak	**Jund Allah**	2001–02	20+	**A**	Pak	Islamist grp, attempted to assassinate Pres. Musharraf
Pak	**Lashkar e-Jhangvi** (LEJ)	1996	300	**A**	Punjab, Pak	Establish a Sunni state in Pakistan
Pak	**Lashkar-e-Omar** (LeO)	2002	n.k. 5–15 each	**A**	Pak	Conglomeration of HUJI, LeJ, JeM members for anti USA attacks in Pakistan region; suspects in Daniel Pearl case
Pak	**Muttahida Qaumi Movement** (MQM) / **Muttahida Qaumi Movement-Altaf** (MQM-A) / **Mohajir Qaumi Movement**	1984	several thousand	**A**	Pak	Resist Sindh domination of the Punjab
Pak	**Haqiqi Muttahida Qaumi Movement** (MQM-H)	1991	n.k.	**A**	Pak	Splinter faction from MQM-A, engineered by govt to act as counterweight to MQM-A, which it thought more of a threat
Pak	**Sipah-e-Muhammed** (SMP)	1993	30,000	**A**	Pak, esp Punjab	Protect Shia community from Sunni extremism and followers terrorism; splinter of TJP
Pak	**Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan** (SSP) / **Millat-e-Islamia Pakistan**	1985	3–6,000	**A**	Pak	Sunni state in Pak, oppose Pak/US alliance, operates also as political party
Pak	**Tehreek-e-Jaferia Pakistan** (TJP)	1992	n.k.	**A**	Pak	Create Islamic society, protect rights of Shia Muslims
Ska	**Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam** (LTTE) / **World Tamil Association /** **World Tamil Movement**	1976	11,000	**C**	north and east Ska	Independent Tamil state (Began armed conflict in 1983. Cease-fire signed 23 February 2002
Uz	**Hizb ut-Tahrir**	1952	5-10,000	**A**	Uz	Establish Islamic Caliphate in central Asia, jihad against US, its allies, and moderate Muslim regimes – denies use of violence but suspected in spring 2004 wave of bombings. May be capable of suicide attacks
Uz	**Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan** (IMU) / **Islamic Movement of Turkestan** (IMT)	1997	2,000+	**A**	Uz, Tjk, Ir, Kgz, Afg	Fundamentalist Islamic state in Uz (Coalition of Islamic militants from Uz, other C. Asian states and PRC. A.k.a. Islamic Movement of Turkestan. Aims to resurrect state of Turkestan)
EAST ASIA AND AUSTRALASIA						
Cam	**Party of Democratic Kampuchea** (Khmer Rouge)	1960	1–2,000	**D**	Cam	Destabilise the Cambodian Government

PRC	**East Turkestan Liberation Movement** (ETLM) and **East Turkestan Islamic Movement** (ETIM)	1990	600	**A**	north-west PRC, C. Asia	Establish separate E. Turkestan state for Uighur population, with possible links to al-Qaeda and IMT
Indo	**Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM) / Free Aceh Movement / Tentara Nasional Aceh (TNA)**	1976	2,000	**A**	Aceh	Independent Islamic state in Aceh; Tentara Nasional Aceh is the armed wing, underground since 1996
Indo	**Front Pembela Islam (Islamic Defenders Front)** (FPI)	1998	several thousand+	**A**	Indonesia	Implementation of sharia law within current govt framework
Indo	**Laskar Jihad**	2000	500+	**D**	Indo, Maluku	Remove Christians from Maluku; Islamic state in Indo
Indo	**Organisasi Papua Merdeka** (OPM)	1962	150	**A**	Indo	Independence for W. Papua
J	**Aum Supreme Truth / Aum Shinrikyo / Aleph**	1987	1,500–2,000	**D**	J	'Take over J and then the world'. Released Sarin on Tokyo subway in 1995 and other chemical attacks in Japan
J	**Chukaku-Ha / Kansai Revolutionary Army** (KRA)	1957	3,500	**D**	J	Protests Japan's, Western 'imperialism'
J	**Japanese Red Army / Anti-Imperialistic International Brigade** (AIIB)	1970	n.k.	**D**	Leb, Asia	Overthrow the Japanese Government and monarchy and to help foment world revolution.
Lao	**United Lao National Liberation Front** (ULNLF)	1975	2,000	**A**	Northern Laos	Pro-royalist right wing, overthrow current govt.
Mal	**Malaysian Mujahideen Group / Kumpulan Mujahideen Malaysia** (KMM)	1995	90–100	**A**	Mal	Establish Muslim state comprising Mal , Indo and southern Pi, allegedly linked to JI
Mal	**Jemaah Islamiah** (JI)	1993–94	500+	**A**	Mal, Indo, Pi, Sgp, Th	Establish an independent Islamic state encompassing southern Th, Mal, Indo and southern Pi
My	**All Burma Students Democratic Front**	1988	2,000	**A**	My	'Liberate My from dictatorship, establish democracy and transform into federal union'
My	**Chin National Army** (CNA)	1988	n.k.	**A**	west My, Chin state	Overthrow My govt (Armed wing of Chin National Front)
My	**Democratic Karen Buddhist Army** (DKBA)	1994	100–500	**C**	My, Th	Independence for Karen minority (Splinter gp of Karen National Union (KNU). Armed wing of Democratic Karen Buddhist Organisation. Ongoing conflict with KNLA)
My	**Kachin Independence Army** (KIA)	1961	8,000	**C**	north My, Khmer range	Promote Buddhism (Armed wing of Kachin Independence Organisation)
My	**Karen National Liberation Army** (KNLA)	1948	2–4,000	**A**	Th border	Establish Karen State with right to self-determination (Armed wing of KNU. Ongoing conflict with DKBA)
My	**Karenni National Progressive Party Army** (KNPPA)	1948	800–2,000	**A**	north My, Kayah State	Independence of Karenni State (Armed wing of Karenni National Progressive Party)
My	**Mong Thai Army** (MTA)	1964	3,000	**C**	Th border	Protect Shan population
My	**Mon National Liberation Army** (MNLA)	1958	1,000	**C**	Th border	Represent Mon minority (Armed wing of New Mon State Party)

My	**National Democratic Alliance Army** (NDAA)	1989	1,000	**C**	east Shan State, PRC–Lao border	Oppose My mil rule (Formerly part of Communist Party of Burma (CPB))
My	**Palaung State Liberation Army** (PSLA)	1963	700	**C**	north of Hsipaw	Greater autonomy for Palaung population
My	**Shan State Army** (SSA) / **Shan State Progress Army** (SSPA)	1964	3,000	**C**	south Shan State	Freedom and democracy for Shan State
My	**United Wa State Army** (UWSA)	1989	15,000	**C**	Wa Hills	Splinter gp of CPB
Pi	**Abu Sayyaf Group** (ASG)	1991	4–500	**A**	south Pi	Independent Islamic state in west Mindanao and Sulu split from MNLF; criminal intentions as strong as political ones
Pi	**Communist Party of the Philippines** (CPP) / **New People's Army** (NPA)	1969	11,500	**A**	Pi	Overthrow the Philippine government through guerilla warfare, New People's Army is the armed wing
Pi	**Revolutionary Proletarian Army–Alex Boncayao Brigade** (RPA–ABB)	1997	500+	**A**	Manila, central Pi	Urban hit squad of CPP
Pi	**Moro National Liberation Front** (MNLF) / **Bangsamoro Army**	1972–3	15,000	**C**	south Pi	Muslim separatist movement – the Bangsamoro army is the armed wing of MNLF
Pi	**Moro Islamic Liberation Front** (MILF)	1977	11,000+	**C**	south Pi	Independent Islamic state in Bangsa Moro and neighbouring islands (Split from MNLF. Signed cease-fire with Pi govt 7 Aug 2001)
Pi	**Moro Islamic Reformist Group**	1978	900–	**A**	south Pi	Independent Islamic state in south Pi (Split from MNLF)
Th	**United Front for the Independence of Pattani / Bersatu**	1989	several hundred+	**A**	Thailand	Umbrella grp including PULO, New PULO, and BRN wanting to establish an independent Islamic state in S Thailand
Th	**Barisan Revolusi Nasional** (BRN)	1960	60–80	**A**	S. Thailand	Muslim separatist movement in Thailand
Th	**Pattani Islamic Mujahideen Movement / Gerakan Mujahideen Islam Pattani** (GMIP)	1995	20+	**A**	S. Thailand	Establish a Muslim state in S. Thailand
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA						
Co	**Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia** (AUC)	1997	10,600	**A**	north and north-west Co	Coordinating gp for (Right-wing paramilitaries. Co govt refused to grant same 'political status' as guerrillas)
Co	**Ejercito de Liberación Nacional** (ELN)	1964	4,000	**A**	north, north-east, south-west Co, Bol	Anti-US 'Maoist–Marxist–Leninist' gp (Peace talks with govt since 1999)
Co	**Ejercito Popular de Liberación** (EPL)	1967	500–	**A**	Co	Rid Colombia of US imperialism and indigenous oligarchies
Co	**Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia** (FARC)	1964	20,000+	**A**	Co	'Overthrow govt and ruling classes' (Armed wing of Colombian Communist Party); poss developing potential to carry out suicide attacks

Chl	**Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front** (FPMR)	1983	50–100	**A**	Chile	Anti-American communist group
RH	**National Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Haiti / Armee Cannibale / Revolutionary Artibonite Resistance Front** (RARF)	2003	n.k.	**A**	Haiti	Informal alliance of Armee Cannibale, anti govt gangs, and former soldiers of the disbanded Haiti army – anti Aristide and seek to gain control of Haiti
Mex	**Comando Jaramillista Morelense 23 Mayo** (CJM 23-M)	2004	n.k.	**A**	Morelos, Mexico	Opposes corruption and drug trafficking allowed to continue under Vincente Fox's government
Pe	**Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru** (MRTA)	1983	-500	**D**	Pe, Upper Huallaga river valley	Establish Marxist regime and seek to rid Pe of imperialist elements (Less active since Pe govt's 1999 counter-terrorist op)
Pe	**Sendero Luminoso** (SL) **/ Shining Path**	1960s	600	**A**	Pe, Upper Huallaga and Ene river valleys	Establish peasant revolutionary regime in Pe (Less active since Pe govt's 2000 counter-terrorist op)
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Ang	**Frente de Libertacao do Enclave de Cabinda – Forcas Armadas de Cabinda** (FLEC–FAC)	1980s	300	**A**	Ang, Cabinda	Independence of Cabinda region (Split from FLEC in the 1980s)
Ang	**Frente de Libertacao do Enclave de Cabinda – Renovada** (FLEC–Renovada)	1980s	300	**A**	Ang, Cabinda	Independence of Cabinda region (Split from FLEC in the 1980s)
Ang	**União Nacional para Independencia Total de Angola** (UNITA)	1966	5,000	**C**	Nba, Ang, DROC	Strive for govt proportionally representative of all ethnic gps, clans and classes (Signed peace agreement with govt in April 2002)
Bu	**Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratie** (FDD)	1994	16–20,000	**A**	DROC, west Tz, Bu	Restore constitution and institutions set by 1993 elections and form national army (To be disarmed under Lusaka Peace Accord but continues attacks against Bu govt and believed to be involved in DROC conflict. Armed wing of National Council for the Defence of Democracy)
Bu	**Parti pour la Libération du Peuple Hutu** (Palipehutu) **/ Forces for National Liberation**	1980	2–3,000	**A**	Bu, Tz borders	Liberate Hutus and establish ethnic quotas based on 1930s Be census (Armed wing of Forces Nationales de Libération)
Cha	**Mouvement pour la Démocratie et la Justice au Tchad** (MDJT)	1998	n.k.	**C**	north Cha, Tibesti region	Overthrow Cha govt
CI	**Union for the Total Liberation of the Ivory Coast** (UPLTCI)	2003	several thousand	**A**	w, sw CI; Abidjan	Pro-govt militia, armed wing of the Convention of Patriots for Peace (CPP)
CI	**Forces Nouvelles**	2003	7,000	**C**	CI, Liberian border	Anti-government merger of MPIGO, MJP, MPCI
DROC	**Allied Democratic Forces** (ADF)	1995	100+	**A**	N.E. Congo, Uga	Undermine Uga govt
DROC	**Patriotic Resistance Forces in Ituri** (FRPI)	n.k.	5,000 armed	**C**	DROC	Armed wing of Nationalist Integrationist Front (FNI), primarily Lendu

DROC	**Union of Congolese Patriots** (UPC)	n.k.	n.k.	**C**	Ituri province	Seek to preserve Hema political advantages over the majority Lendu and want Hema share of resources in Ituri. Now part of transitional government
DROC	**Party for Unity and the Safeguard of the Integrity of Congo** (PUSIC)		2–5,000	**C**	Ituri province	Hema militia supporting Hema against Lendu in DROC's ethnic confict
DROC	**Popular Armed Forces for the Congo** (FAPC)		n.k.	**C**	DROC	Split from UPC, has incorporated the Popular Front for Democracy in Congo (FPDC), elements from RCD-ML, APC
DROC	**Mouvement de Libération Congolais** (MLC)	1998	18,000	**C**	north DROC	'Fight dictatorship in DROC' (First faction to break from RCD)
DROC	**Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie – Mouvement de Libération** (RCD–ML)	1999	2–3,000	**A**	DROC	Overthrow DROC govt
DROC	**Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie – Goma** (RCD–GOMA)	1998	20,000	**A**	DROC	Establish democracy in DROC
Dj	**Front pour la Restauration de l'Unité et de la Démocratie** (FRUD)	1991	several hundred	**C**	Dj	Represent Afar population of Dj and establish multi-party elections (Following 1994 split, one faction signed agreement with govt to become legitimate political party, joined 1995 coalition govt)
Er	**Alliance of Eritrean National Forces** (AENF)	1999	3,000	**A**	Er	Overthrow Er govt (Coalition of Er armed gps)
Er	**Eritrean Islamic Jihad / Islamic Salvation Movement**	1990s	several hundred+	**A**	Er, Sudan	Overthrow Er govt
Eth	**Ogaden National Liberation Army** (ONLA)	1984	n.k.	**A**	Eth	Restore rights of Ogaden population and obtain right to self-determination (Armed wing of ONLF)
Eth	**Oromo Liberation Front** (OLF)	1974	200+	**A**	west Eth	Lead liberation struggle of Oromo population and overthrow Eth govt
Gui	**Movement of the Democratic Forces of Guinea** (RFDG)	late 1990s	1,800	**X**	southern Guinea	Anti-govt, possibly composed of ex-army officers
Gui	**Young Volunteers Militia**	2001	9,000	**C**	Guinea	Group recruited by govt to combat RFDG, but separate from military, several thousand have yet to lay down arms
LAR	**Libyan Islamic Fighting Group**	1995	200+	**A**	LAR, Middle East	Anti-Libyan government
Lb	**Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy** (LURD)	2000	8,000	**C**	north Lb, south Gui	Overthrow Lb govt
Lb	**Movement for Democracy in Liberia** (MODEL)	2003	5,000	**C**	east, south Liberia	Overthrow Charles Taylor's govt., currently disarming
Nba	**Caprivi Liberation Army** (CLA)	1998	200–	**A**	Nba, Caprivi Strip	Independence of Caprivi Strip
Nga	**Al Sunna Wal Jamma**	2002	200	**A**	Nga	Establish an Islamic state in Nga

Nga	**Egbesu Boys**	late 1990s	several thousand	**A**	Ijaw regions of Nga	Rid Ijaw regions of Nigerian military and foreign oil co.; armed wing of Ijaw Youth Council
Nga	**Federated Niger Delta Ijaw Communities** (FNDIC)	2003	3,000	**A**	south-east Nigeria	Protect Ijaw rights, ensure Ijaw have access to benefits of region's oil
Nga	**Arewa People's Congress** (APC)	1999	n.k.	**A**	north Nga	Defend the rights of the Hausa-Fulani tribe
Nga	**Movement for the Actualisation of the Sovereign State of Biafra** (MASSOB)	1999	several thousand	**A**	south-east Nigeria	Secession of Biafra
Nga	**Odua People's Congress** (OPC)	1999	4,000	**A**	south-west Nga	Defend the rights of the Yoruba tribe
RMM	**Movements and United Fronts of Azawad** (MFUA)	early 1990s	3–10,000	**A**	NE Mali	Umbrella group of Arab and Tuareg anti govt rebels
RMM	**Patriotic Movement of Ganda Koy** (MPGK)	1994	n.k.	**A**	Mali	Stop northern encroachment against sedentary people in south; anti MFUA
Rwa	**Interahamwe / Army for the Liberation of Rwanda** (ALIR)	1994	15,000–	**A**	DROC, Rwa	Reinstate Hutu control of Rwa (Armed wg of Party for the Liberation of Rwanda. Consists of remnants of Hutu militias and former Rwa armed forces)
Rwa	**Forces Démocratiques pour la Liberation du Rwanda** (FDLR)	2000	3,000+	**A**	DROC, South Kivu and Katanga	Reinstate Hutu control of Rwa [Consists of refugee survivors of genocide in DROC by the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) in 1996–97]
Rwa	**Mai-Mai Militia / Alliance pour la Resistance Democratique** (ARD)	1997	n.k.	**A**	Rwanda	Indigenous militia aligned with the FDLR
Sen	**Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de Casamance** (MFDC)	1982	500–1,000	**C**	Sen	Independent Casamance. (Involved in peace talks with govt since 2000)
SL	**Civil Defense Force** (CDF)	1990s	37,000+	**C**	SL	Defense of tribal communities against RUF and govt
SL	**Independent RUF** (RUF–I)	2002	500–	**C**	Lb border	Against cease-fire signed between Sipah-I-Sahaba and govt in Jan 2002. (Split from RUF in 2002)
SL	**Revolutionary United Front** (RUF)	1980s	n.k.	**C**	Gui, SL	Overthrow SL govt (Signed cease-fire agreement in Nov 2000. Disarmament programme completed in Jan 2002)
RSA	**People Against Gangsterism and Drugs** (G-Force)	1995	50	**A**	Cape Town area	Combat and eradicate crime, gangsterism and drugs (armed wing of PAGAD)
RSA	**Qibla**	1980s	300–	**A**	Cape Town area	Establish an Islamic state in RSA (Allied to PAGAD)
Sdn	**The Beja Congress**	1993	500–	**A**	east Sdn	Overthrow Sdn govt and establish autonomous Beja state (Controls area of eastern Sdn centred around Garoura and Hamshkoraib)
Sdn	**Janjaweed Militias**	2002–03	up to 20,000	**A**	W Sudan	Janjaweed is a catch-all term for tribal Arab militias displacing the African population of Darfur
Sdn	**Justice and Equality Movement**	2002–03	several thousand–	**A**	Darfur	Defence of Darfur population, protest at regional under-development

Sdn	**Sudan Liberation Movement/Army** (SLM/A)	2003	several thousand+	**A**	Darfur	Defence of the African population of Darfur, self determination for Darfur, democracy in Sudan
Sdn	**New Sudan Brigade**	1995	2,000–	**A**	east Sdn	Eastern branch of SPLA
Sdn	**Sudan Alliance Forces**	1994	500	**A**	east Sdn	Overthrow Sdn govt and 'establish progressive and secular democracy' (Played major role in opening new war front in east since 1997)
Sdn	**Sudan People's Liberation Army** (SPLA)	1983	20,000 –30,000	**C**	south Sdn	Secular and democratic Sdn. Armed wing of Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). Signed cease-fire agreement with govt in July 2002. Largely Christian and southern
SR	**Al-Ittihad al-Islami** (AIAI)	1992	2,000	**A**	SR, Eth, Kya	Establish an Islamic regime in Somalia
SR	**Somali National Alliance** (SNA) **/ United Somali Congress** (USC)	1989	n.k.	**A**	SR, esp S. Mogadishu	Militia of the Hawiye clan, led by Aideed family, overthrew Siad Barre, struggle for political power
SR	**Somali National Front** (SNF)	1991	2–3,000	**A**	SR	Marehans fighting for control of south Gedo region bordering Kenya, pro-Siad Barre
SR	**Somali National Movement** (SNM)	1982	5,000+	**A**	north SR	Independence of Somaliland
SR	**Somali Patriotic Movement** (SPM)	1989	2–3,000	**A**	SR	Ogaden tribal militia that helped overthrow Barre govt
SR	**Rahanweyn Resistance Army** (RRA)	1996	n.k.	**A**	south SR	Local autonomy (Allied to SDM)
SR	**Somali Democratic Movement** (SDM)	1992	n.k.	**A**	south SR	Local autonomy (Allied to RRA)
SR	**Somali Salvation Democratic Front** (SSDF)	1978	3,000–	**A**	north-east SR	Independence of Puntland
SR	**United Somali Congress / al Mahdi Faction**	1990s	10,000	**A**	Northern Somalia	Anti Aideed, Abgal clan militia
Tn	**The Tunisian Combatant Group** (TCG) / **Jama'a Combattante Tunisienne**	2000	n.k.	**A**	Afg, West. Eu	Establish an Islamic regime in Tunisia
Uga	**Allied Democratic Front / Uganda Allied Democratic Army**	1996 2000	200	**A**	west Uga	Replace Uga govt with regime based on Sharia law
Uga	**Lord's Resistance Army** (LRA)	1989	1,500	**A**	Gulu and Kitgum districts	'Rule Uga according to biblical ten commandments and create Great Nile Republic in northern Uga' (Christian fundamentalist)
Uga	**West Nile Bank Front** (WNBF)	1995	1,000–	**A/D**	Uga	Anti-government group dominated by west. Nile tribes and former army officers under Idi Amin

International Terrorism

OVERVIEW

Overall, risks of terrorism to Westerners and Western assets in Arab countries appeared to increase after the Iraq war began in March 2003. With the military invasion and occupation of Iraq, the United States demonstrated its desire to change the political status quo in the Arab world to advance American strategic and political interests. Al-Qaeda seeks, among other things, to purge the Arab and larger Muslim world of US influence. Accordingly, the Iraq intervention was always likely in the short term to enhance jihadist recruitment and intensify al-Qaeda's motivation to encourage and assist terrorist operations. The May 2003 attacks in Saudi Arabia and Morocco, the gathering of foreign jihadists in Iraq, the November 2003 attacks in Saudi Arabia and Turkey and the March 2004 bombings in Madrid confirmed this expectation.

The Afghanistan intervention that began in October 2001 offensively hobbled, but defensively benefited, al-Qaeda. While al-Qaeda lost a recruiting magnet and a training, command and operations base, it was compelled to disperse and become even more decentralised, 'virtual' and invisible. Conservative intelligence estimates indicate that al-Qaeda is present in more than 60 countries, and that at least 20,000 jihadists were trained in its Afghanistan camps since 1996. Although half of al-Qaeda's 30 senior leaders and perhaps 2,000 rank-and-file members have been killed or captured, a rump leadership is still intact and over 18,000 potential terrorists at large. Naturally, only a small number of that total are likely to be hardcore terrorists; a substantially larger number would be peripheral support players, providing technical, logistical or financial assistance; and the remainder might merely be operationally inactive individuals who support al-Qaeda's political and religious agenda but who remain susceptible to becoming active terrorists on precisely that account. This breakdown is roughly analogous to the configuration of more traditional terrorist organisations or insurgencies. To fairly characterise al-Qaeda's pool at any given moment, one would have to add to this number an unspecified increment of those recruited directly or indirectly through the enlistment of local groups – which in turn recruit on their own – since the Afghan training camps were eliminated in late 2001. It is probable that recruitment generally has accelerated on account of Iraq.

Al-Qaeda's cells still appear to operate semi-autonomously, maintaining links through field commanders to leaders who are probably Pakistan's 'tribal areas' near the Afghan border. Now with few military point-targets, the US and its counter-terrorism partners must depend for immediate self-protection mainly on homeland security and law-enforcement and intelligence cooperation. This has proven qualifiedly effective where mature governments, robust security institutions and longstanding bilateral security relationships prevail. Since 11 September, one major attack – in Madrid on 11 March 2004 – has taken place in Europe while none have occurred in North America. But where security institutions are weak (as in Kenya) or constrained by anti-Western domestic sentiment (as in Indonesia, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia), vulnerabilities arise that are easier for al-Qaeda to exploit. Such countries have become relatively soft targets of opportunity – though some, like Saudi Arabia, have very high political value to al-Qaeda.

The US remains al-Qaeda's prime target. A dominant al-Qaeda theme is Islam's alleged historical humiliation at the hands of the Judeo-Christian West, and al-Qaeda spokesman Suleiman Abu Ghaith has cited four million American dead as a prerequisite to any Islamic victory. Unlike those of ethno-nationalist or ideological terrorist groups, al-Qaeda's complaints have been transformed into religious absolutes and cannot be satisfied through political compromise. Further, the forcible occupation of Iraq, a historically important land of Islam as

former seat of the Caliphate, led by Christian nations has more than offset any calming effect of the US military withdrawal from Saudi Arabia completed last August. Thus, al-Qaeda has added Iraq to its list of grievances. With Osama bin Laden's public encouragement, up to a thousand foreign jihadists may have infiltrated Iraq and established operational relationships with Sunni Baathists loyal to Saddam Hussein who initiated the ongoing insurgency, and perhaps to some Shi'ite militias. Furthermore, the substantially exposed US military deployment in Iraq presents al-Qaeda with perhaps its most attractive 'iconic' target outside US territory. The capture of Saddam Hussein in December 2003 did not immediately dampen the Iraqi insurgency.

On a tape broadcast on 21 May 2003, al-Qaeda second-in-command Ayman al-Zawahiri indicated a new focus on the Arab world, branding Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Egypt, Yemen and Jordan as collaborators in the war against Iraq. By twice striking hard in Turkey in November 2003 and then in Spain less than four months later, however, al-Qaeda widened its post-11 September operational purview beyond the Arab world. On account of its offensive limitations, al-Qaeda must now relinquish substantial operational initiative and responsibility to local talent, which post-attack investigations have revealed usually include jihadists trained in Afghanistan. Still, experienced al-Qaeda middle managers can provide planning and logistical advice, materiel and financing to smaller groups, as they did in Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Indonesia, and probably Turkey and Kenya. Al-Qaeda is the common ideological and logistical hub for disparate local affiliates, and bin Laden's charisma, presumed survival and elusiveness enhance the organisation's iconic drawing power. Galvanised by Iraq if compromised by Afghanistan, al-Qaeda remains a viable and effective 'network of networks'.

Through regime change in Iraq, the US and the UK intended in part to usher democracy into the Gulf region to advance a salutary long-term political convergence between Islam and the West. But insurgency and other state-building problems have raised doubts about the project's ultimate political benefits, while costs in terms of increased terrorism have materialised. Imparting positive spin, some US officials have observed that the jihadist influx brings more terrorists into a smaller killing zone. But as a flat, multi-nodal network reliant on local talent, al-Qaeda is unlikely to appreciably concentrate forces: the 1,000 estimated to be in Iraq is a minute fraction of its potential strength. The November 2003 attacks in Riyadh and Istanbul and ongoing planning activity in the US and Europe occurred as jihadist infiltration into Iraq intensified. Lack of progress in securing and stabilising Afghanistan also permitted a resurgence of al-Qaeda and Taliban operations there. This varied activity attested to al-Qaeda's resilient capacity to conduct operations in multiple 'fields of jihad'. After the Istanbul attacks, in the London-based Muslim newspaper *al-Quds al-Arabi*, bin Laden cited Italy, Japan and Australia (along with the US) as potential targets.

While the organisation and its affiliates and friends do not enjoy the financial fluidity that they did before the post-11 September counter-terrorism mobilisation, neither do they appear shorn of resources. Moreover, terrorist operations are asymmetrically inexpensive. The Bali bombings cost under $35,000, the USS *Cole* operation about $50,000 and the 11 September attacks less than $500,000. Moving large amounts of cash therefore is not an operational necessity. Furthermore, since the Afghanistan intervention forced al-Qaeda to decentralise and eliminated the financial burden of maintaining a large physical base, al-Qaeda has needed less money to operate. Its increasing use of the informal *hawala* system of financial transfer has prompted new laws in the US, Hong Kong and elsewhere requiring remittance houses to register. Compliance has been low, however. There are some indications that al-Qaeda has converted its assets to gems (including 'conflict diamonds'), gold and other commodities that are susceptible to bartering and hard to trace. Finally, the local affiliates on which it has come to rely more and more since the Afghanistan intervention sometimes have their own local funding sources.

Since 11 September, to be sure, mainstream Western banking has become subject to substantial vigilance. Big strides in financial surveillance, however, will now be difficult to make. Al-Qaeda's post-Afghanistan decentralisation allows it to leverage atomised local sources that are harder to monitor. *Hawala* remittance systems – based on trust rather than a paper trail – are very difficult to regulate and trace. Though some Arab governments have shown grudging cooperation, Muslim banks and their regulators tend to be averse to the application of heavy scrutiny. Private citizens, particularly Saudis, continue to contribute heavily to charities and schools (*madrassas*) that serve as fronts and training grounds for terrorist organisations. Perhaps the most important measure that Western governments can yet take is to add such charities to official lists of terrorist organisations and, correspondingly, freeze their assets.

The Madrid bombings in March 2004 suggested that al-Qaeda's network had fully reconstituted, set its sights firmly on the US and its closest Western allies in Europe and established a new and effective modus operandi. While al-Qaeda remained a generally even flatter and less hierarchical organisation than it had been prior to the Afghanistan intervention, US agencies developed intelligence suggesting that certain functions – in particular, bomb making – may be more centralised and therefore potentially more efficient and sophisticated than earlier believed. Al-Qaeda will keep trying to develop more promising plans for terrorist operations in North America and Europe. These potentially involve weapons of mass destruction or disruption, which al-Qaeda is known to want to develop but is not believed to yet possess in operational form. Meanwhile, soft targets encompassing Americans, Europeans and Israelis, and aiding the insurgency in Iraq, will do. Given the group's maximalist objectives and transnational ubiquity and covertness, stiff operational counter-terrorist measures, inter-governmentally coordinated, are still acutely required. Progress will come incrementally. It is likely to accelerate only with currently elusive political developments that would broadly depress recruitment and motivation, such as the stable democratisation of Iraq or resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. A survey of the activity of al-Qaeda and its affiliates in separate geographical areas indicates that the magnitude and complexity of the counter-terrorism challenge remain substantial.

REGION-BY-REGION

Western Europe. Radical Islam appears to be on the rise in Western Europe. Furthermore, the sources of European Muslims' grievances – customarily 'diaspora' concerns involving political conditions in their countries of origin, such as Algeria – are increasingly social, economic and political marginalisation in host countries. This 'universalisation' of Muslim complaints dovetails with al-Qaeda's anti-Western and pan-Islamic agenda. It follows that jihadist recruitment seems to be increasing in Western Europe. In addition, Europe's southern exposure to the Maghreb has become an acute point of vulnerability, given the heavy involvement of North African operatives – Moroccans and Tunisians as well as Algerians – in terrorist attacks, notably those that occurred in Madrid in March 2004. There remain residual threats from more old-style ethno-nationalist terrorist groups such as the Basque separatists of *Euskadi ta Askatasuna* and various Irish groups. But the high political costs of their increasing violence since 11 September appear to have disinclined them to do so. The principal threat to Europe is now transnational Islamic terrorism, which potentially entails mass-casualty attacks that the old groups eschewed.

Whereas Europe was most valuable to al-Qaeda and its followers as a platform for attacking America before 11 September, improved US homeland security and the involvement of some European countries in the Iraq intervention alongside the US have since made it more attractive as a direct target. Western European governments have re-oriented their counter-terrorism

policies in response to this development to varying degrees. Those, like the UK and France, that have long experience with domestic terrorism have tended to take the most robust approaches – responding more swiftly and decisively to emergent intelligence on terrorist threats and stepping up first-response and civil-defence capabilities. Coordination at the supranational level through the European Union (EU), while a trumpeted aspiration since 11 September, has been harder to forge in practice. At the European Council summit on 25 March, two weeks after the Madrid bombings, the heads of government agreed to redouble efforts to share information both bilaterally and through Europol, to tighten border controls, and to strengthen cooperation with third countries, and supported the appointment of a European counter-terrorism coordinator (former Dutch minister and Liberal Euro-parliamentarian Gijs de Vries) to bring greater coherence to policies adopted with the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy. But de Vries himself has stated that his authority would be circumscribed, and that the lion's share of the operational counter-terrorism burden would still rest with national governments.

Eastern Europe/Near East. Although al-Qaeda's attempt to establish a jihadist front in the Balkans failed, al-Qaeda-links may have infiltrated the region through immigration and resettlement and largely Saudi-sponsored schools and mosques and thereby established support networks. Al-Qaeda trained jihadists from Chechnya and through them has insinuated itself into the Chechens' separatist struggle against Russia. It appears, however, that jihadists do not enjoy command-level influence among Chechen rebels. The conflict remains in essence an 'old' ethno-nationalist one, though it does have an Islamist dimension that could enlarge. The November 2003 attacks in Turkey are potentially more significant. The first attacks, on synagogues, reflected the group's customary enmity towards Jews. Bombing the British consulate and a UK-based bank in Turkey suggested an intention to punish the United States' close strategic partners, especially those who would assist US-led efforts in Iraq. Targeting Turkey has additional, if secondary, significance. Turkey is the West's ranking model of secular Islamic government, the only largely Muslim country in NATO, and the only one with smooth diplomatic and defence relationships with Israel. In the Islamist leanings of Turkey's Justice and Development Party – in power since November 2002 – al-Qaeda might sense better political traction for radical Islam there, and could have been sending the message that impious government and partnerships with Western countries and Israel will not be tolerated. Although Turkish security forces have crippled the infrastructure of indigenous Islamist terrorist groups, police interrogations of suspects in custody indicated that the bombings had been carried out by an ad-hoc cell composed of ten Turkish nationals with links to al-Qaeda, which they claimed had financed the operation. By June 2004, the Islamist Turkish Hizbullah appeared to be gaining strength. Furthermore, Kurdish separatists – quiet for the past several years, but perhaps reinvigorated by the possibility of greater Iraqi Kurd autonomy and consequently better prospects for larger Kurdish state – added to Turkey's counter-terrorism burdens by stepping up harassing activity in mid-2004.

Central Asia. Several hundred Taliban and al-Qaeda holdouts – including Taliban leader Mullah Omar and al-Qaeda leaders bin Laden and al-Zawahiri – remain at large in the 'tribal areas' of north-western Pakistan near the Afghan border. Both groups appear to be able to win fresh recruits among Deobandi *madrassa* graduates, and to benefit from some assistance from anti-American Islamist warlord Gulbuddin Hikmatyar's militia, and at least passive tactical support from elements within Pakistan's Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI) agency. While the ISI is more friendly to the indigenous Taliban than to al-Qaeda foreigners, the latter are likely to be better trained. Thus, counter-terrorism continues to be the top US and Pakistani military priority in the region. The Taliban was weakened through *Operation Mountain Viper* in August 2003, and in *Operation Avalanche* in December 2003. Terrorist violence erupted unexpectedly in Uzbekistan at

the end of March 2004, when at least 40 people were killed in suicide bombings and gun attacks in Tashkent. The fact that the bombers struck local rather than Western targets indicates that resentment is primarily directed at President Islam Karimov's regime, which has cracked down on Islamism and all other forms of political dissent over the past decade. Who was responsible remains unclear. The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) is linked to al-Qaeda and has a regional Islamist agenda financed by the drug trade, but was thought to have been fatally damaged during *Operation Enduring Freedom* in late 2001. But the IMU, or a connected group, could have reconstituted and switched tactics, recognising the high international profile that suicide bombers can yield, or it may have been superseded by a previously unknown group.

South Asia. The unresolved status of the Hindu–Muslim conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir enables al-Qaeda to use the conflict as a lever for recruiting jihadists in the region and globally. That said, the conflict on the ground has been relatively quiet over the past year. In January 2004, the Indian and Pakistani governments agreed to resume official dialogue. Cross-border infiltration of Pakistan-based militants into Kashmir has diminished, and Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf has cracked down on terrorism. But movement in negotiations depended heavily on individual leaders – Musharraf and Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee – and the surprise victory of India's Congress Party over Vajpayee's Bharatiya Janata Party made the peace process more fragile. Kashmir therefore remains a focal point for terrorism in the region and a pretext for jihadist recruitment. In Pakistan, however, terrorist operations by both Sunni and Shi'ite militants – primarily with an intra-Muslim sectarian agenda, but sometimes against Western targets – have continued.

South-east Asia and Australia. Southeast Asia, the demographic centre of Islam, appears to be the most fertile ground on the continent for transnational Islamist terrorist activity and recruitment. Indonesia is home to Jemaah Islamiah (JI) – arguably the most potent of al-Qaeda's local affiliates. JI was responsible for the Bali bombings in October 2002 and the Marriott Hotel bombing in Jakarta in August 2003, and contemplates a regional Islamic caliphate encompassing Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and part of the Philippines. Al-Qaeda is also especially well networked in South-east Asia. JI has tendrils throughout the region, and until his capture in Thailand in August 2003, Indonesian Riduan Isamuddin, better known as Hambali, served as JI's liaison with top al-Qaeda management. Thailand was a planning venue for the Bali bombing. Long before 11 September, the al-Qaeda leadership nurtured the Philippines as a recruitment and planning outpost by infiltrating Muslim separatist groups, including Abu Sayyaf and the Moro Islamic Liberation front (MILF). The cell that planned the thwarted 1995 'Bokjinka' plot to blow up 11 airliners was based in the Philippines. While Abu Sayyaf has been compromised by venality and factional fighting, it is still of potential tactical utility to al-Qaeda and operationally active. The MILF has re-asserted its jihadist credentials – refusing to renounce its links with JI – as prospects for the political resolution of its grievances against Manila have faded.

Counter-terrorism capabilities and cooperation with Western governments are at high levels in Singapore and Malaysia. They have become better in Indonesia as a result of post-Bali pressure from the US, Australia and the UK, but the considerable influence of Islamists in national politics and the degree to which separatist insurgencies divert the security forces casts doubt on the durability of tough enforcement and ready cooperation. The Philippine government is a willing counter-terrorism partner, and receives substantial tactical assistance from the US military, but its capacity is limited by inefficiency and corruption. Thai authorities have been less than vigilant with respect to terrorism, but finally began to awaken when violence surged in Thailand's Muslim-dominated southern provinces. Although regional counter-terrorism capabilities are rhetorically supported, the Association of Southeast Asian Nation's adherence to the non-

interference principle limits any potential for swift improvement. Australia is a prime terrorist target – and has been explicitly designated as such by al-Qaeda leaders – because of its close strategic alignment with US and its involvement in Iraq. Accordingly, Canberra has become an important regional counter-terrorism actor. While Australia's primary homeland-security strategy is denial of access, and Australian law-enforcement is able to effectively monitor a relatively small indigenous Muslim population (about 350,000), the Bali bombing highlighted the need to protect Australians abroad and the importance of forward interdiction. This consideration spurred the Australian government's creation and funding of the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation, which is tasked 'to provide operational support and professional guidance in response to specific terrorist threats or actual attacks'. In September 2002, Canberra also established a new army tactical assault group for quick deployment in surgical counter-terrorism operations.

Gulf/Middle East. US-led intervention in Iraq refocused jihadist attention on Iraq itself and on the 'apostate' regime in Saudi Arabia. In Iraq, jihadists – probably under the tutelage of Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, a Jordanian with close connections to al-Qaeda's leadership – appear to have acquired some influence in the largely indigenous anti-coalition insurgency, and to be participating in some attacks and perpetrating kidnappings. But while they intend to foment unrest to frustrate American state-building objectives – if necessary by stirring up a Sunni–Shi'ite civil war – they do not appear to have command authority over the insurgency. In Saudi Arabia, al-Qaeda attacks in Riyadh in May and November 2003 – which claimed 46 lives, most of them Saudi – also alienated larger portions of Saudi society, raised Riyadh's awareness of the indigenous terrorist threat and sharpened Saudi authorities' enforcement and cooperation efforts. Saudi Arabia's counter-terrorism robustness may now compare with that of Egypt, Jordan, Yemen and the small Gulf states, all of which ramped up enforcement and cooperation with Western governments after 11 September in most areas. But attacks in April and May 2004 on foreign oil-industry personnel in Saudi Arabia, killing 33, reflected an indigenous al-Qaeda or affiliated group that was highly capable and committed, and more generally suggested that al-Qaeda leadership would work to intensify the jihadist focus tactically on Westerners in Riyadh and more strategically on the oil industry that constitutes the kingdom's lifeblood and a key element of the global economy. The fact that terrorists also directly attacked Saudi security forces in April 2004 reinforces this assessment. To cope with an increasingly dangerous threat, it appeared that Saudi security forces would have to raise their enforcement standard yet another notch.

The Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim group Hizbullah has been quieter than expected in the wake of the Western intervention in Iraq, though it has infiltrated operatives into Iraq in addition to providing training and technical assistance to Hamas and other Palestinian groups in the West Bank and occasionally attacked Israeli troops in the disputed Shebaa Farms area and near Israel's border with Lebanon. While Iran and Syria still support Hizbullah and Hamas, Hizbullah appears to be keeping its own counsel to a greater extent. Logically, however, it would share Iran's incentive towards forbearance to preserve the interests of the Iraqi Shi'ite majority that US efforts stand to benefit. Hamas, for its part, has been weakened by vigorous Israeli counter-terrorism measures, including targeted killings of leader Sheik Ahmed Yassin and his successor, Abd al-Aziz Rantisi, in March and April 2004, respectively. Hizbullah and the Palestinian groups appear institutionally resistant to forging links with al-Qaeda, but in the continuing political vacuum in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict there may be greater risks of their doing so. Iran and Syria appear to have discarded any notion of lending passive tactical support for al-Qaeda (in particular, providing temporary haven for some operatives) in view of diminished options stemming from various strategic developments, including the deployment of 140,000 US troops in nearby Iraq.

Sub-Saharan Africa. Due to their proximity to the Persian Gulf and the presence of radical Islam elements, East Africa and the Horn constitute the main focus of counter-terrorism concern in sub-Saharan Africa. There is al-Qaeda infrastructure in Kenya that predates 11 September, and it was utilised in the December 2002 attacks on Israeli targets. The weapons used in these operations came mainly from Somalia, where effective central government is lacking and arms of many varieties circulate freely and can be easily purchased. Somalia is also almost entirely Sunni Muslim, and has been the site of al-Qaeda-connected training camps. Although the camps were destroyed in the late 1990s, the fundamentalist organisation al-Ittihaad al-Islamiah is gaining Somali members. Though only a minority are likely to be interested in terrorism, in light of al-Qaeda's known interest in the region, this is cause for concern. A key al-Qaeda operative, Comoros-born Fazul Abdullah Mohammed – wanted for the 1998 bombing of the US embassy in Nairobi – is believed to be planning operations in East Africa. While the Ethiopian government vigorously opposes radical Islam, and moderates predominate in among Ethiopia's Muslim population, there is an increasingly violent radical fundamentalist minority. The Sudanese government, though not provocative since 11 September, remains decidedly Islamist.

Throughout the region, indigenous authorities are institutionally weak. In light of these factors the US and its partners have extended training and financial support to cooperative governments in East Africa and the Horn, and adopted a preventive counter-terrorism posture involving airborne surveillance, maritime interdiction and small special-operations deployments in Djibouti and on amphibious assault ships in the Arabian Sea. Elsewhere, there are less obvious but still considerable challenges. Al-Qaeda appears to be involved in the West African diamond trade. Heightened Christian/Muslim unrest in the central Nigerian state of Plateau could lead to the country's becoming at least a recruiting node for al-Qaeda. An al-Qaeda operation in South Africa was revealed in May 2004. Although the operatives were arrested and deported, and were apparently engaged in support activity (gathering fake South African passports) rather than operational targeting, their presence demonstrated the breadth, integration and versatility of the global network; some of the passports were uncovered in London. Broadly speaking, there are more weak and failed states in sub-Saharan Africa than in any other region. Because such states afford relative freedom of action to illicit actors, they are particularly susceptible to becoming terrorist havens.

Western Hemisphere. While the global jihadist movement seemed to redouble efforts to disrupt the Saudi regime – the 'near enemy' – al-Qaeda's public rhetoric clearly indicates that the US – the 'far enemy' – remains the group's primary foe. The trend line of al-Qaeda attacks since the Iraq intervention began in March 2003 – Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia again, Turkey, Spain, Saudi Arabia yet again – reflects an increasing inclination to target close US partners and allies. Bin Laden's disingenuous offer of a truce, or 'reconciliation', to those partners and allies and partners on the heels of the Madrid bombings in an attempt to isolate the United States reinforces the primacy of targeting the US. It appears that al-Qaeda has reserved US territory for its most spectacular mass-casualty operations for maximum political and religious effect, and in late May 2004 top-ranking US law-enforcement officials publicly alerted the American population to a higher likelihood of a major attack in the ensuing summer. This warning was premised on intelligence agencies' virtual certainty that al-Qaeda operatives were in the US, recruiting from among US residents and planning attacks, and probably on increased but non-specific 'chatter' collected by intelligence agencies via technical means and from human sources.

US homeland security has improved markedly in particular areas, such as aviation, but it is still a long way from the comprehensive vulnerability-based system initially envisaged by Bush administration. North of the US border, Canada's liberal immigration policy is viewed as a

potential point of vulnerability, and traditionally sparse border coverage by both American and Canadian authorities is still catching up with post-11 September security imperatives. While illegal immigration problems have produced much denser coverage of the US–Mexico border, relentlessly heavy human traffic and drug enforcement concerns impinge on counter-terrorism capacity. Thus far, Latin America has not appeared to be a hotbed of jihadist activity. But there is evidence that Hizbullah, Hamas and al-Qaeda are involved in illicit activities in South America's 'triple frontier' where the Argentine, Brazilian and Paraguayan borders meet – a notoriously difficult environment for law enforcement with a large Arab immigrant population. These operations appear to be mainly aimed at generating and laundering funds, but recruitment could also be under way. Jamaat-al-Muslimeen, a radical Muslim organisation based in Trinidad and Tobago, has also come under scrutiny over suspected links to al-Qaeda. The US has committed substantial military and law-enforcement resources to counter-insurgency and counter-narcotics operations in the Andes – principally against the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez has provided some tactical support to the FARC and has criticised US-led intervention and is broadly anti-American, but no evidence has emerged of his substantive support for Islamic terrorists. The US forward presence in South America, as well as American hemispheric dominance, has some deterrent effect. In addition, US intelligence capacities in Latin America, built up during the Cold War and maintained on account of the drug- and insurgency-related problems in the Andes, are strong.

The only major populated region in which transnational Islamist terrorists have not appeared heavily active is East Asia. In China's Xinjiang province, there are militant Muslim Uighur separatists, some trained in Afghanistan, but they are relatively few and containable. Al-Qaeda probably has no substantial franchises in North-east Asia. In May 2004, however, Japanese authorities – prompted by the arrest in Germany of a Frenchman convicted in France in absentia of several violent crimes who had worked in Japan and was suspected of assisting Islamic militants – launched a probe for al-Qaeda operatives that resulted in the detention of three Bangladeshis, an Indian and a Malian on immigration charges. More generally, Japan and South Korea's close strategic alignments with the US and the large US military deployments that they host make them potential targets.

Table 42 Designations of aircraft

Notes

1 [Square brackets] indicate the type from which a variant was derived: 'Q-5 … [MiG-19]' indicates that the design of the Q-5 was based on that of the MiG-19.

2 (Parentheses) indicate an alternative name by which an aircraft is known, sometimes in another version: 'L-188 … *Electra* (P-3 *Orion*)' shows that in another version the Lockheed Type 188 *Electra* is known as the P-3 *Orion*.

3 Names given in 'quotation marks' are NATO reporting names, e.g., 'Su-27… "*Flanker*"'.

4 When no information is listed under 'Country of origin' or 'Maker', the primary reference given under 'Name/designation' should be looked up under 'Type'.

5 For country abbreviations, see 'Index of Countries and Territories' (pp. 367–68).

Fixed-wing

Type	Name/designation	Country of origin / Maker
A-1	AMX	**Br/It** AMX
A-1	*Ching-Kuo*	**ROC** AIDC
A-3	*Skywarrior*	**US** Douglas
A-4	*Skyhawk*	**US** MD
A-5	(Q-5)	
A-7	*Corsair* II	**US** LTV
A-10	*Thunderbolt*	**US** Fairchild
A-36	*Halcón* (C-101)	
A-37	*Dragonfly*	**US** Cessna
A-50	*'Mainstay'* (Il-76)	**RF** Beriev
A300		**UK/Fr/Ge/Sp** Airbus Int
A310		**UK/Fr/Ge/Sp** Airbus Int
A340		**UK/Fr/Ge/Sp** Airbus Int
AC-47	(C-47)	
AC-130	(C-130)	
Air Beetle		**Nga** AIEP
Airtourer		**NZ** Victa
AJ-37	(J-37)	
Alizé	(Br 1050)	**Fr** Breguet
Alpha Jet		**Fr/Ge** Dassault–Breguet/Dornier
AMX		**Br/It** Embraer/Alenia/Aermacchi
An-2	*'Colt'*	**Ukr** Antonov
An-12	*'Cub'*	**Ukr** Antonov
An-14	*'Clod'* (*Pchyelka*)	**Ukr** Antonov
An-22	*'Cock'* (*Antei*)	**Ukr** Antonov
An-24	*'Coke'*	**Ukr** Antonov
An-26	*'Curl'*	**Ukr** Antonov
An-28/M-28	*'Cash'*	**Ukr** Antonov/**Pl** PZL
An-30	*'Clank'*	**Ukr** Antonov
An-32	*'Cline'*	**Ukr** Antonov
An-72	*'Coaler-C'*	**Ukr** Antonov
An-74	*'Coaler-B'*	**Ukr** Antonov
An-124	*'Condor'* (*Ruslan*)	**Ukr** Antonov
Andover	[HS-748]	
Arava		**Il** IAI
AS-202	*Bravo*	**CH** FFA
AT-3	*Tsu Chiang*	**ROC** AIDC
AT-6	(T-6)	
AT-11		**US** Beech
AT-26	EMB-326	
AT-33	(T-33)	
Atlantic	(*Atlantique*)	**Fr** Dassault–Breguet
AU-23	*Peacemaker* [PC-6B]	**US** Fairchild
AV-8	*Harrier* II	**US/UK** MD/BAe
Aztec	PA-23	**US** Piper
B-1	*Lancer*	**US** Rockwell
B-2	*Spirit*	**US** Northrop Grumman
B-5	H-5	
B-6	H-6	
B-52	*Stratofortress*	**US** Boeing
B-65	*Queen Air*	**US** Beech
BAC-167	*Strikemaster*	**UK** BAe
BAe-125		**UK** BAe
BAe-146		**UK** BAe
BAe-748	(HS-748)	**UK** BAe
Baron	(T-42)	
Basler T-67	(C-47)	**US** Basler
Be-6	*'Madge'*	**RF** Beriev
Be-12	*'Mail'* (*Tchaika*)	**RF** Beriev
Beech 50	*Twin Bonanza*	**US** Beech
Beech 95	*Travel Air*	**US** Beech
BN-2	*Islander, Defender, Trislander*	**UK** Britten-Norman
Boeing 707		**US** Boeing
Boeing 727		**US** Boeing
Boeing 737		**US** Boeing
Boeing 747		**US** Boeing
Boeing 757		**US** Boeing
Boeing 767		**US** Boeing
Bonanza		**US** Beech
Bronco	(OV-10)	
BT-5	HJ-5	
Bulldog		**UK** BAe
C-1		**J** Kawasaki
C-2	*Greyhound*	**US** Grumman
C-5	*Galaxy*	**US** Lockheed
C-7	DHC-7	
C-9	*Nightingale* (DC-9)	
C-12	*Super King Air* (*Huron*)	**US** Beech
C-17	*Globemaster* III	**US** McDonnell Douglas
C-18	[Boeing 707]	
C-20	(*Gulfstream* III)	
C-21	(*Learjet*)	
C-22	(Boeing 727)	
C-23	(*Sherpa*)	**UK** Shorts
C-26	*Expediter/Merlin*	**US** Fairchild
C-27	*Spartan*	**It** Alenia
C-32	[Boeing 757]	**US** Boeing
C-37A	[Gulfstream V]	**US** Gulfstream
C-38A	(*Astra*)	**Il** IAI
C-42	(Neiva *Regente*)	**Br** Embraer
C-46	*Commando*	**US** Curtis
C-47	DC-3 (*Dakota*) (C-117 *Skytrain*)	**US** Douglas
C-54	*Skymaster* (DC-4)	**US** Douglas
C-91	HS-748	
C-93	HS-125	
C-95	EMB-110	
C-97	EMB-121	
C-101	*Aviojet*	**Sp** CASA
C-115	DHC-5	**Ca** De Havilland

Type	Name/ designation	Country of origin Maker
C-117	(C-47)	
C-118	*Liftmaster* (DC-6)	
C-123	*Provider*	**US** Fairchild
C-127	(Do-27)	**Sp** CASA
C-130	*Hercules* (L-100)	**US** Lockheed
C-131	Convair 440	**US** Convair
C-135	[Boeing 707]	
C-137	[Boeing 707]	
C-140	(*Jetstar*)	**US** Lockheed
C-141	*Starlifter*	**US** Lockheed
C-160	*Transall*	**Fr/Ge** EADS
C-212	*Aviocar*	**Sp** CASA
C-235	*Persuader*	**Sp/Indo** CASA/Airtech
C-295M		**Sp** CASA
Canberra		**UK** BAe
CAP-10		**Fr** Mudry
CAP-20		**Fr** Mudry
CAP-230		**Fr** Mudry
Caravelle	SE-210	**Fr** Aérospatiale
CC-115	DHC-5	
CC-117	(*Falcon 20*)	
CC-132	(DHC-7)	
CC-137	(Boeing 707)	
CC-138	(DHC-6)	
CC-144	CL-600/-601	**Ca** Canadair
CF-5a		**Ca** Canadair
CF-18	F/A-18	
Cheetah	[*Mirage* III]	**RSA** Atlas
Cherokee	PA-28	**US** Piper
Cheyenne	PA-31T [*Navajo*]	**US** Piper
Chieftain	PA-31-350 [*Navajo*]	**US** Piper
Ching-Kuo	A-1	**ROC** AIDC
Citabria		**US** Champion
Citation	(T-47)	**US** Cessna
CJ-5	[Yak-18]	**PRC** NAMC (Hongdu)
CJ-6	[Yak-18]	**PRC** NAMC (Hongdu)
CL-215		**Ca** Canadair
CL-415		**Ca** Canadair
CL-600/604	*Challenger*	**Ca** Canadair
CM-170	*Magister* [*Tzukit*]	**Fr** Aérospatiale
CM-175	*Zéphyr*	**Fr** Aérospatiale
CN-212		**Sp/Indo** CASA/IPTN
CN-235		**Sp/Indo** CASA/IPTN
Cochise	T-42	
Comanche	PA-24	**US** Piper
Commander	*Aero-/TurboCommander*	**US** Rockwell
Commodore	MS-893	**Fr** Aérospatiale
CP-3	P-3 *Orion*	
CP-140	*Aurora* (P-3 *Orion*)	**US** Lockheed
	Acturas	
CT-4	*Airtrainer*	**NZ** Victa
CT-114	CL-41 *Tutor*	**Ca** Canadair
CT-133	*Silver Star* [T-33]	**Ca** Canadair
CT-134	*Musketeer*	
CT-156	*Harvard* II	**US** Beech
Dagger	(*Nesher*)	
Dakota		**US** Piper
Dakota	(C-47)	
DC-3	(C-47)	**US** Douglas
DC-4	(C-54)	**US** Douglas
DC-6	(C-118)	**US** Douglas
DC-7		**US** Douglas
DC-8		**US** Douglas
DC-9		**US** MD
Deepak	(HPT-32)	
Defender	BN-2	
DHC-3	*Otter*	**Ca** DHC
DHC-4	*Caribou*	**Ca** DHC
DHC-5	*Buffalo*	**Ca** DHC
DHC-6	*Twin Otter*, CC-138	**Ca** DHC
DHC-7	*Dash-7* (*Ranger*, CC-132)	**Ca** DHC
DHC-8		**Ca** DHC
Dimona	H-36	**Ge** Hoffman
Do-27	(C-127)	**Ge** Dornier
Do-28	*Skyservant*	**Ge** Dornier
Do-128		**Ge** Dornier
Do-228		**Ge** Dornier
E-2	*Hawkeye*	**US** Grumman
E-3	*Sentry*	**US** Boeing
E-4	[Boeing 747]	**US** Boeing
E-6	*Mercury* [Boeing 707]	**US** Boeing
E-26	T-35A (*Tamiz*)	**Chl** Enear
EA-3	[A-3]	
EA-6	*Prowler* [A-6]	
EC-130	[C-130]	
EC-135	[Boeing 707]	
EF-111	*Raven* (F-111)	**US** General Dynamic
Electra	(L-188)	
EMB-110	*Bandeirante*	
EMB-111	*Maritime Bandeirante*	**Br** Embraer
EMB-120	*Brasilia*	**Br** Embraer
EMB-121	*Xingu*	**Br** Embraer
EMB-145	(R-99A/-99B)	**Br** Embraer
EMB-201	*Ipanema*	**Br** Embraer
EMB-312	*Tucano*	**Br** Embraer
EMB-314	*Super Tucano*	**Br** Embraer
EMB-326	*Xavante* (MB-326)	**Br** Embraer
EMB-810	[*Seneca*]	**Br** Embraer
EP-3	(P-3 *Orion*)	
ERJ-145		**Br** Embraer
Etendard/Super Etendard		**Fr** Dassault
EV-1	(OV-1)	
F-1	[T-2]	**J** Mitsubishi
F-4	*Phantom*	**US** MD
F-5	-A/-B *Freedom Fighter*	
	-E/-F *Tiger* II	**US** Northrop
F-6	J-6	
F-7	J-7	
F-8	J-8	
F-10	J-10	
F-11	J-11	
F-14	*Tomcat*	**US** Grumman
F-15	*Eagle*	**US** MD
F-16	*Fighting Falcon*	**US** GD
F-18	[F/A-18], *Hornet*	
F-21	*Kfir*	**Il** IAI
F-22	*Raptor*	**US** Lockheed
F-27	*Friendship*	**Nl** Fokker
F-28	*Fellowship*	**Nl** Fokker
F-35	*Draken*	**Swe** SAAB
F-50/-60		**Nl** Fokker
F-104	*Starfighter*	**US** Lockheed

Type	Name/ designation	Country of origin Maker
F-111	EF-111	**US** GD
F-117	*Nighthawk*	**US** Lockheed
F-172	(Cessna 172)	**Fr/US** Reims-Cessna
F-406	*Caravan*	**Fr** Reims
F/A-18	*Hornet*	**US** MD
Falcon	*Mystère-Falcon*	
FB-111	(F-111)	
FBC-1	*Feibao* [JH-7]	
FC-1	(*Sabre* 2, *Super-7*)	**PRC/RF/Pak** CAC/MAPO/Pak
FH-227	(F-27)	**US** Fairchild-Hiller
Firefly	(T-67M)	**UK** Slingsby
Flamingo	MBB-233	
FT-5	JJ-5	
FT-6	JJ-6	
FT-7	JJ-7	
FTB-337	[Cessna 337]	
G-91		**It** Aeritalia
G-115E	*Tutor*	**Ge** Grob
G-222		**It** Alenia
Galaxy	C-5	
Galeb		**FRY** SOKO
Genet	SF-260W	
GU-25	(*Falcon 20*)	
Guerrier	R-235	
Gulfstream		**US** Gulfstream Aviation
Gumhuria	(*Bücker* 181)	**Et** Heliopolis
H-5	[Il-28]	**PRC** HAF
H-6	[Tu-16]	**PRC** XAC
H-36	*Dimona*	
Halcón	[C-101]	
Harrier	(AV-8)	**UK** BAe
Hawk		**UK** BAe
Hawker 800XP	(BAe-125)	**US** Raytheon
HC-130	(C-130)	
HF-24	*Marut*	**Ind** HAL
HFB-320	*Hansajet*	**Ge** Hamburger FB
HJ-5	(H-5)	
HJT-16	*Kiran*	**Ind** HAL
HPT-32	*Deepak*	**Ind** HAL
HS-125	(*Dominie*)	**UK** BAe
HS-748	[*Andover*]	**UK** BAe
HT-2		**Ind** HAL
HU-16	*Albatross*	**US** Grumman
HU-25	(*Falcon* 20)	
Hunter		**UK** BAe
HZ-5	(H-5)	
IA-50	*Guaraní*	**Arg** FMA
IA-58	*Pucará*	**Arg** FMA
IA-63	*Pampa*	**Arg** FMA
IAI-201/-202	*Arava*	**Il** IAI
IAI-1124	*Westwind, Seascan*	**Il** IAI
IAI-1125	*Astra*	**Il** IAI
Iak-52	(Yak-52)	**R** Aerostar
IAR-28		**R** IAR
IAR-93	*Orao*	**FRY/R** SOKO/IAR
IAR-99	*Soim*	**R** IAR
Il-14	'*Crate*'	**RF** Ilyushin
Il-18	'*Coot*'	**RF** Ilyushin
Il-20	'*Coot-A*' (Il-18)	**RF** Ilyushin
Il-22	'*Coot-B*' (Il-18)	**RF** Ilyushin
Il-28	'*Beagle*'	**RF** Ilyushin
Il-38	'*May*'	**RF** Ilyushin
Il-62	'*Classic*'	**RF** Ilyushin
Il-76	'*Candid*' (tpt), '*Mainstay*' (AEW)	**RF** Ilyushin
Il-78	'*Midas*' (tkr)	**RF** Ilyushin
Il-82	'*Candid*'	**RF** Ilyushin
Il-86	'*Camber*'	**RF** Ilyushin
Il-87	'*Maxdome*'	**RF** Ilyushin
Impala	[MB-326]	**RSA** Atlas
Islander	BN-2	
J-5	[MiG-17F]	**PRC** SAF
J-6	[MiG-19]	**PRC** SAF
J-7	[MiG-21]	**PRC** CAC/GAIC
J-8	*Finback*	**PRC** SAC
J-10	[IAI *Lavi*]	**PRC** SAC
J-11	[Su-27]	**PRC** SAC
J-32	*Lansen*	**Swe** SAAB
J-35	*Draken*	**Swe** SAAB
J-37	*Viggen*	**Swe** SAAB
JA-37	(J-37)	
Jaguar		**Fr/UK** SEPECAT
JAS-39	*Gripen*	**Swe** SAAB
Jastreb		**FRY** SOKO
Jetstream		**UK** BAe
JH-7	[FBC-1]	**PRC** XAC
JJ-5	[J-5]	**PRC** CAF
JJ-6	[J-6]	**PRC** SAF
JJ-7	[J-7]	**PRC** GAIC
JZ-6	(J-6)	
K-8		**PRC/Pak/Et** Hongdu/E
KA-3	[A-3]	
KA-6	[A-6]	
KT-1B		**ROK** KAI
KC-10	*Extender* [DC-10]	**US** MD
KC-130	[C-130]	
KC-135	[Boeing 707]	
KE-3A	[Boeing 707]	
KF-16	(F-16)	
Kfir		**Il** IAI
King Air		**US** Beech
Kiran	HJT-16	
Kraguj		**FRY** SOKO
KT-1		**ROK** KAI
L-4	*Cub*	
L-18	*Super Cub*	**US** Piper
L-19	O-1	
L-21	*Super Cub*	**US** Piper
L-29	*Delfin*	**Cz** Aero
L-39	*Albatros*	**Cz** Aero
L-59	*Albatros*	**Cz** Aero
L-70	*Vinka*	**SF** Valmet
L-100	C-130 (civil version)	
L-188	*Electra* (P-3 *Orion*)	**US** Lockheed
L-410	*Turbolet*	**Cz** LET
L-1011	*Tristar*	**US** Lockheed
Learjet	(C-21)	**US** Gates
LR-1	(MU-2)	**J** Mitsubishi
M-28	*Skytruck/Bryza*	**Pl** MIELEC
Magister	CM-170	
Marut	HF-24	
Mashshaq	MFI-17	**Pak/Swe** PAC/SAAB
Matador	(AV-8)	

Type	Name/ designation	Country of origin Maker
Maule	M-7/MXT-7	**US** Maule
MB-326		**It** Aermacchi
MB-339	(*Veltro*)	**It** Aermacchi
MBB-233	*Flamingo*	**Ge** MBB
MC-130	(C-130)	
Mercurius	(HS-125)	
Merlin		**US** Fairchild
Mescalero	T-41	
Metro		**US** Fairchild
MFI-17	*Supporter* (T-17)	**Swe** SAAB
MiG-15	'*Midget*' trg	**RF** MiG
MiG-17	'*Fresco*'	**RF** MiG
MiG-19	'*Farmer*'	**RF** MiG
MiG-21	'*Fishbed*'	**RF** MiG
MiG-23	'*Flogger*'	**RF** MiG
MiG-25	'*Foxbat*'	**RF** MiG
MiG-27	'*Flogger* D'	**RF** MiG
MiG-29	'*Fulcrum*'	**RF** MiG
MiG-31	'*Foxhound*'	**RF** MiG
Mirage		**Fr** Dassault
Missionmaster	N-22	
Mohawk	OV-1	
MS-760	*Paris*	**Fr** Aérospatiale
MS-893	*Commodore*	
MU-2	LR-1	**J** Mitsubishi
Musketeer	*Beech* 24	**US** Beech
Mystère-Falcon		**Fr** Dassault
N-22	*Floatmaster*, *Missionmaster*	**Aus** GAF
N-24	*Searchmaster* B/L	**Aus** GAF
N-262	*Frégate*	**Fr** Aérospatiale
N-2501	*Noratlas*	**Fr** Aérospatiale
Navajo	PA-31	**US** Piper
NC-212	C-212	**Sp/Indo** CASA/Nurtanio
NC-235	C-235	**Sp/Indo** CASA/Nurtanio
Nesher	[*Mirage* III]	**Il** IAI
NF-5	(F-5)	
Nightingale	(C-9)	
Nimrod	[*Comet*]	**UK** BAe
Nomad		**Aus** GAF
O-1	*Bird Dog*	**US** Cessna
O-2	(Cessna 337 *Skymaster*)	**US** Cessna
OA-4	(A-4)	
OA-37	*Dragonfly*	
Orao	IAR-93	
Ouragan		**Fr** Dassault
OV-1	*Mohawk*	**US** Rockwell
OV-10	*Bronco*	**US** Rockwell
P-3	*Orion* [L-188 *Electra*]	**US** Lockheed
P-92		**It** Teenam
P-95	EMB-110	
P-166		**It** Piaggio
P-180	*Avanti*	**It** Piaggio
PA-18	*Super Cub*	**US** Piper
PA-23	*Aztec*	**US** Piper
PA-28	*Cherokee*	**US** Piper
PA-31	*Navajo*	**US** Piper
PA-32	*Cherokee Six*	**US** Piper
PA-34	*Seneca*	**US** Piper
PA-36	*Pawnee Brave*	**US** Piper
PA-38	*Tomahawk*	**US** Piper
PA-42	*Cheyenne III*	**US** Piper

Type	Name/ designation	Country of origin Maker
PBY-5	*Catalina*	**US** Consolidated
PC-6	*Porter*	**CH** Pilatus
PC-6A/B	*Turbo Porter*	**CH** Pilatus
PC-7	*Turbo Trainer*	**CH** Pilatus
PC-9		**CH** Pilatus
PC-12		**CH** Pilatus
PD-808		**It** Piaggio
Pillán	T-35	
PL-1	*Chien Shou*	**ROC** AIDC
PLZ M-28	[An-28]	**Pl** PZL
Porter	PC-6	
PS-5	[SH-5]	
PZL M-28	M-28 [An-28]	**Pl** PZL
PZL-104	*Wilga*	**Pl** PZL
PZL-130	*Orlik*	**Pl** PZL
Q-5	A-5 '*Fantan*' [MiG-19]	**PRC** NAMC (Hongdu)
Queen Air	(U-8)	
R-99A/B	EMB-145	**Br** Embraer
R-160		**Fr** Socata
R-235	*Guerrier*	**Fr** Socata
RC-21	(C-21, *Learjet*)	
RC-47	(C-47)	
RC-95	(EMB-110)	
RC-135	[Boeing 707]	
RF-4	(F-4)	
RF-5	(F-5)	
RF-35	(F-35)	
RF-104	(F-104)	
RG-8A		**US** Schweizer
RT-26	(EMB-326)	
RT-33	(T-33)	
RU-21	(*King Air*)	
RV-1	(OV-1)	
S-2	*Tracker*	**US** Grumman
S-208		**It** SIAI
S-211		**It** SIAI
SA 2-37A		**US** Schweizer
Saab 340H		**Swe** SAAB
Sabreliner	(CT-39)	**US** Rockwell
Safari	MFI-15	
Safir	SAAB-91 (SK-50)	**Swe** SAAB
SB7L-360	(*Seeker*)	**Aus/HKJ** KADDB/Seabird
SC-7	*Skyvan*	**UK** Short
SE-210	*Caravelle*	
Sea Harrier	(*Harrier*)	
Seascan	IAI-1124	
Searchmaster	N-24 B/L	
Seneca	PA-34 (EMB-810)	**US** Piper
Sentinel	(Global Express)	**Ca** Bombardier
Sentry	(O-2)	**US** Summit
SF-37	(J-37)	
SF-260	(SF-260W *Warrior*)	**It** SIAI
SH-5	PS-5	**PRC** HAMC
SH-37	(J-37)	
Sherpa	Short 330, C-23	**UK** Short
Short 330	(*Sherpa*)	**UK** Short
***Sierra* 200**	(*Musketeer*)	
SK-35	(J-35)	**Swe** SAAB
SK-37	(J-37)	
SK-60	(SAAB-105)	**Swe** SAAB
SK-61	(*Bulldog*)	

Type	Name/ designation	Country of origin Maker
Skyvan		**UK** Short
SM-90		**RF** Technoavia
SM-1019		**It** SIAI
SP-2H	*Neptune*	**US** Lockheed
SR-71	*Blackbird*	**US** Lockheed
Su-7	*'Fitter-A'*	**RF** Sukhoi
Su-15	*'Flagon'*	**RF** Sukhoi
Su-17/-20/-22	*'Fitter-B' - '-K'*	**RF** Sukhoi
Su-24	*'Fencer'*	**RF** Sukhoi
Su-25	*'Frogfoot'*	**RF** Sukhoi
Su-27	*'Flanker'*	**RF** Sukhoi
Su-29		**RF** Sukhoi
Su-30	*'Flanker'*	**RF** Sukhoi
Su-33	(Su-27K) *'Flanker-D'*	**RF** Sukhoi
Su-34	(Su-27IB) *'Flanker-C2'*	**RF** Sukhoi
Su-35	(Su-27) *'Flanker'*	**RF** Sukhoi
Su-39	(Su-25T) *'Frogfoot'*	**RF** Sukhoi
Super		**Fr** Dassault
Shrike Aerocommander		**US** Rockwell
Super Galeb		**FRY** SOKO
T-1		**J** Fuji
T-1A	*Jayhawk*	**US** Beech
T-2	*Buckeye*	**US** Rockwell
T-2		**J** Mitsubishi
T-3		**J** Fuji
T-6A	*Texan* II	**US** Beech
T-17	(*Supporter*, MFI-17)	**Swe** SAAB
T-23	*Uirapurú*	**Br** Aerotec
T-25	Neiva *Universal*	**Br** Embraer
T-26	EMB-326	
T-27	*Tucano*	**Br** Embraer
T-28	*Trojan*	**US** North American
T-33	*Shooting Star*	**US** Lockheed
T-34	*Mentor*	**US** Beech
T-35	*Pillán* [PA-28]	**Chl** Enaer
T-36	(C-101)	
T-37	(A-37)	
T-38	*Talon*	**US** Northrop
T-39	(*Sabreliner*)	**US** Rockwell
T-41	*Mescalero* (Cessna 172)	**US** Cessna
T-42	*Cochise* (*Baron*)	**US** Beech
T-43	(Boeing 737)	
T-44	(*King Air*)	
T-47	(*Citation*)	
T-67M	(*Firefly*)	**UK** Slingsby
T-400	(T-1A)	**US** Beech
TB-20	*Trinidad*	**Fr** Aérospatiale
TB-21	*Trinidad*	**Fr** Socata
TB-30	*Epsilon*	**Fr** Aérospatiale
TB-200	*Tobago*	**Fr** Socata
TBM-700		**Fr** Socata
TC-45	(C-45, trg)	
TCH-1	*Chung Hsing*	**ROC** AIDC
TL-1	(KM-2)	**J** Fuji
Tornado		**UK/Ge/It** Panavia
TR-1	[U-2]	**US** Lockheed
Travel Air	*Beech 95*	
Trident		**UK** BAe
Trislander	BN-2	
Tristar	L-1011	
TS-8	*Bies*	**Pl** PZL
TS-11	*Iskra*	**Pl** PZL
Tu-16	*'Badger'*	**RF** Tupolev
Tu-22	*'Blinder'*	**RF** Tupolev
Tu-22M	*'Backfire'*	**RF** Tupolev
Tu-95	*'Bear'*	**RF** Tupolev
Tu-126	*'Moss'*	**RF** Tupolev
Tu-134	*'Crusty'*	**RF** Tupolev
Tu-142	*'Bear* F'	**RF** Tupolev
Tu-154	*'Careless'*	**RF** Tupolev
Tu-160	*'Blackjack'*	**RF** Tupolev
Tucano	(EMB-312/314)	**Br** Embraer
Turbo Porter	PC-6A/B	
Twin Bonanza	*Beech 50*	
Twin Otter	DHC-6	
Typhoon		**Ge,Sp,Ir,UK** Eurofighter
Tzukit	[CM-170]	**Il** IAI
U-2		**US** Lockheed
U-3	(Cessna 310)	**US** Cessna
U-4	*Gulfstream* IV	**US** Gulfstream Aviation
U-7	(L-18)	
U-8	(*Twin Bonanza/Queen Air*)	**US** Beech
U-9	(EMB-121)	
U-10	*Super Courier*	**US** Helio
U-17	(Cessna 180, 185)	**US** Cessna
U-21	(*King Air*)	
U-36	(*Learjet*)	
U-42	(C-42)	
U-93	(HS-125)	
U-125	BAe 125-800	**UK** BAe
U-206G	*Stationair*	**US** Cessna
UC-12	(*King Air*)	
UP-2J	(P-2J)	
US-1		**J** Shin Meiwa
US-2A	(S-2A, tpt)	
US-3	(S-3, tpt)	
UTVA-66		**FRY** UTVA
UTVA-75		**FRY** UTVA
UV-18	(DHC-6)	
V-400	*Fantrainer 400*	**Ge** VFW
V-600	*Fantrainer 600*	**Ge** VFW
Vampire	DH-100	
VC-4	*Gulfstream* I	
VC-10		**UK** BAe
VC-11	*Gulfstream* II	
VC-25	[Boeing 747]	**US** Boeing
VC-91	(HS-748)	
VC-93	(HS-125)	
VC-97	(EMB-120)	
VC-130	(C-130)	
VFW-614		**Ge** VFW
Vinka	L-70	
VU-9	(EMB-121)	
VU-93	(HS-125)	
WC-130	[C-130]	
WC-135	[Boeing 707]	**US** Boeing
Westwind	IAI-1124	
Winjeel	CA-25	
Xavante	EMB-326	
Xingu	EMB-121	
Y-5	[An-2]	**PRC** Hua Bei
Y-7	[An-24/-26]	**PRC** XAC

Type	Name/ designation	Country of origin Maker
Y-8	[An-12]	**PRC** STAF
Y-12	*Turbo/Twin Panda*	**PRC** HAMC
Yak-11	'*Moose*'	**RF** Yakovlev
Yak-18	'*Max*'	**RF** Yakovlev
Yak-28	'*Firebar*' ('*Brewer*')	**RF** Yakovlev
Yak-38	'*Forger*'	**RF** Yakovlev
Yak-40	'*Codling*'	**RF** Yakovlev
Yak-42	'*Clobber*'	**RF** Yakovlev
Yak-52	(IAK 52)	**R** Aerostar
Yak-55		**RF** Yakovlev
YS-11		**J** Nihon
Z-142/143		**Cz** Zlin
Z-226		**Cz** Zlin
Z-242		**Cz** Zlin
Z-326		**Cz** Zlin
Z-526		**Cz** Zlin
Zéphyr	CM-175	

Tilt-Rotor Wing

V-22	*Osprey*	**US** Bell/Boeing

Helicopters

A-109	*Hirundo*	**It** Agusta
A-129	*Mangusta*	**It** Agusta
AB-...	(Bell 204/205/206/ 212/214, etc.)	**It/US** Agusta/Bell
AH-1	*Cobra/Sea Cobra*	**US** Bell
AH-2	*Rooivalk*	**RSA** Denel
AH-6	(Hughes 500/530)	**US** MD
AH-64	*Apache*	**US** Hughes
ALH	*Adv Light Hel*	**Ind** HAL
***Alouette* II**	SA-318, SE-3130	**Fr** Aérospatiale
***Alouette* III**	SA-316, SA-319	**Fr** Aérospatiale
AS-61	(SH-3)	**US/It** Sikorsky/Agusta
AS-313 – AS-365/-366	(ex-SA-313 – SA-365/-366)	
AS-332	*Super Puma*	**Fr** Aérospatiale
AS-350	*Ecureuil*	**Fr** Aérospatiale
AS-355	*Ecureuil* II	**Fr** Aérospatiale
AS-365	*Dauphin*	**Fr** Aérospatiale
AS-532	*Cougar*	**Fr** Eurocopter
AS-550/555	*Fennec*	**Fr** Aérospatiale
AS-565	*Panther*	**Fr** Eurocopter
ASH-3	(*Sea King*)	**It/US** Agusta/Sikorsky
AUH-76	(S-76)	
Bell 47	(*Sioux*)	**US** Bell
Bell 205		**US** Bell
Bell 206		**US** Bell
Bell 212		**US** Bell
Bell 214		**US** Bell
Bell 222		**US** Bell
Bell 406		**US** Bell
Bell 412		**US** Bell
Bo-105	(NBo-105)	**Ge** MBB
CH-3	(SH-3)	
CH-34	*Choctaw*	**US** Sikorsky
CH-46	*Sea Knight*	**US** Boeing-Vertol
CH-47	*Chinook*	**US** Boeing-Vertol
CH-53	*Stallion* (*Sea Stallion*)	**US** Sikorsky
CH-54	*Tarhe*	**US** Sikorsky

Type	Name/ designation	Country of origin Maker
CH-113	(CH-46)	
CH-124	SH-3 (*Sea King*)	
CH-136	Kiowa	**Ca** Bell
CH-139	Bell 206	
CH-146	Bell 412	**Ca** Bell
CH-147	CH-47	
CH-149	*Cormorant* (Merlin)	
Cheetah	[SA-315]	**Ind** HAL
Chetak	[SA-319]	**Ind** HAL
Commando	(SH-3)	**UK/US** Westland/Sikorsky
EC-120B	*Colibri*	**Fr/Ge** Eurocopter
EH-60	(UH-60)	
EH-101	*Merlin*	**UK/It** Westland/Agusta
F-28F		**US** Enstrom
FH-1100	(OH-5)	**US** Fairchild-Hiller
Gazela	(SA-342)	**Fr/FRY** Aérospatiale/SOKO
Gazelle	SA-341/-342	
H-34	(S-58)	
H-76	S-76	
HA-15	Bo-105	
HB-315	*Gavião* (SA-315)	**Br/Fr** Helibras Aérospatiale
HB-350	*Esquilo* (AS-350)	**Br/Fr** Helibras Aérospatiale
HD-16	SA-319	
HH-3	(SH-3)	
HH-34	(CH-34)	
HH-53	(CH-53)	
HH-65	(AS-365)	**Fr** Eurocopter
Hkp-2	*Alouette* II/SE-3130	
Hkp-3	AB-204	
Hkp-4	KV-107	
Hkp-5	Hughes 300	
Hkp-6	AB-206	
Hkp-9	Bo-105	
Hkp-10	AS-332	
HR-12	OH-58	
HSS-1	(S-58)	
HSS-2	(SH-3)	
HT-17	CH-47	
HT-21	AS-332	
HU-1	(UH-1)	**J/US** Fuji/Bell
HU-8	UH-1B	
HU-10	UH-1H	
HU-18	AB-212	
Hughes 300		**US** MD
Hughes 500/520	*Defender*	**US** MD
IAR-316/-330	(SA-316/-330)	**R/Fr** IAR/Aérospatiale
Ka-25	'*Hormone*'	**RF** Kamov
Ka-27/-28	'*Helix-A*'	**RF** Kamov
Ka-29	'*Helix-B*'	**RF** Kamov
Ka-32	'*Helix-C*'	**RF** Kamov
Ka-50	*Hokum*	**RF** Kamov
KH-4	(Bell 47)	**J/US** Kawasaki/ Bell
KH-300	(Hughes 269)	**J/US** Kawasaki/MD
KH-500	(Hughes 369)	**J/US** Kawasaki/MD
Kiowa	OH-58	
KV-107	[CH-46]	**J/US** Kawasaki/Vertol
Lynx		**UK** Westland
MD-500/530	*Defender*	**US** McDonnell Douglas
Merlin	EH-101	**UK/It** Westland/Augusta
MH-6	(AH-6)	
MH-53	(CH-53)	

Type	Name/ designation	Country of origin Maker
Mi-2	*'Hoplite'*	**RF** Mil
Mi-4	*'Hound'*	**RF** Mil
Mi-6	*'Hook'*	**RF** Mil
Mi-8	*'Hip'*	**RF** Mil
Mi-14	*'Haze'*	**RF** Mil
Mi-17	*'Hip-H'*	**RF** Mil
Mi-24, -25, -35	*'Hind'*	**RF** Mil
Mi-26	*'Halo'*	**RF** Mil
Mi-28	*'Havoc'*	**RF** Mil
NAS-330	(SA-330)	**Indo/Fr** Nurtanio/Aérospatiale
NAS-332	AS-332	**Indo/Fr** Nurtanio/Aérospatiale
NB-412	Bell 412	**Indo/US** Nurtanio/Bell
NBo-105	Bo-105	**Indo/Ge** Nurtanio/MBB
NH-300	(Hughes 300)	**It/US** Nardi/MD
OH-6	*Cayuse* (Hughes 369)	**US** MD
OH-13	(Bell 47G)	
OH-23	*Raven*	**US** Hiller
OH-58	*Kiowa* (Bell 206)	
OH-58D	(Bell 406)	
Oryx	(SA-330)	
PAH-1	(Bo-105)	
Partizan	(*Gazela*, armed)	
RH-53	(CH-53)	
S-58	(*Wessex*)	**US** Sikorsky
S-61	SH-3	
S-65	CH-53	
S-70	UH-60	**US** Sikorsky
S-76		**US** Sikorsky
S-80	CH-53	
SA-313	*Alouette* II	**Fr** Aérospatiale
SA-315	*Lama* [*Alouette* II]	**Fr** Aérospatiale
SA-316	*Alouette* III (SA-319)	**Fr** Aérospatiale
SA-318	*Alouette* II (SE-3130)	**Fr** Aérospatiale
SA-319	*Alouette* III (SA-316)	**Fr** Aérospatiale
SA-321	*Super Frelon*	**Fr** Aérospatiale
SA-330	*Puma*	**Fr** Aérospatiale

Type	Name/ designation	Country of origin Maker
SA-341/-342	*Gazelle*	**Fr** Aérospatiale
SA-360	*Dauphin*	**Fr** Aérospatiale
SA-365/-366	*Dauphin* II (SA-360)	
Scout	(*Wasp*)	**UK** Westland
SE-316	(SA-316)	
SE-3130	(SA-318)	
Sea King	[SH-3]	**UK** Westland
SH-2	*Sea Sprite*	**US** Kaman
SH-3	(*Sea King*)	**US** Sikorsky
SH-34	(S-58)	
SH-57	Bell 206	
SH-60	*Sea Hawk* (UH-60)	
Sokol	W3	
TH-50	Esquilo (AS-550)	
TH-55	Hughes 269	
TH-57	*Sea Ranger* (Bell 206)	
TH-67	Creek (Bell 206B-3)	**Ca** Bell
Tiger	AS-665	**Fr** Eurocopter
UH-1	*Iroquois* (Bell 204/205/212)	
UH-12	(OH-23)	**US** Hiller
UH-13	(Bell 47J)	
UH-19	(S-55)	
UH-34T	(S-58T)	
UH-46	(CH-46)	
UH-60	*Black Hawk* (SH-60)	**US** Sikorsky
VH-4	(Bell 206)	
VH-60	(S-70)	
W-3	*Sokol*	**Pl** PZL
Wasp	(*Scout*)	**UK** Westland
Wessex	(S-58)	**US/UK** Sikorsky/Westland
Z-5	[Mi-4]	**PRC** HAF
Z-6	[Z-5]	**PRC** CHAF
Z-8	[AS-321]	**PRC** CHAF
Z-9	[AS-365]	**PRC** HAMC
Z-11	[AS-352]	**PRC** CHAF

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Index of **Country Abbreviations**

A ..... Austria
AB ..... Antigua and Barbuda
Afg ..... Afghanistan
Ag ..... Algeria
Alb ..... Albania
Ang ..... Angola
Arg ..... Argentina
Arm ..... Armenia
Aus ..... Australia
Az ..... Azerbaijan

Bds ..... Barbados
Be ..... Belgium
Bel ..... Belarus
BF ..... Burkina Faso
Bg ..... Bulgaria
BiH ..... Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bn ..... Benin
Bng ..... Bangladesh
Bol ..... Bolivia
Br ..... Brazil
Brn ..... Bahrain
Bru ..... Brunei
Bs ..... Bahamas
Btwa ..... Botswana
Bu ..... Burundi
Bze ..... Belize

C ..... Cuba
Ca ..... Canada
Cam ..... Cambodia
CAR ..... Central African Republic
CH ..... Switzerland
Cha ..... Chad
Chl ..... Chile
CI ..... Côte d'Ivoire
Co ..... Colombia
Cr ..... Croatia
CR ..... Costa Rica
Crn ..... Cameroon
CV ..... Cape Verde
Cy ..... Cyprus
Cz ..... Czech Republic

Da ..... Denmark
Dj ..... Djibouti
DPRK ..... Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North)
DR ..... Dominican Republic
DROC ..... Democratic Republic of Congo

Ea ..... Estonia
Ec ..... Ecuador
EG ..... Equatorial Guinea
EIS ..... El Salvador
Er ..... Eritrea
Et ..... Egypt
Eth ..... Ethiopia

Fji ..... Fiji
Fr ..... France
FYROM ..... Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Ga ..... Georgia
Gam ..... Gambia, The
Gbn ..... Gabon
Ge ..... Germany
Gha ..... Ghana
Gr ..... Greece
Gua ..... Guatemala
GuB ..... Guinea-Bissau
Gui ..... Guinea
Guy ..... Guyana

HKJ ..... Jordan
Hr ..... Honduras
Hu ..... Hungary

Icl ..... Iceland
Il ..... Israel
Ind ..... India
Indo ..... Indonesia
Ir ..... Iran
Irl ..... Ireland
Irq ..... Iraq
It ..... Italy

J ..... Japan
Ja ..... Jamaica

Kaz ..... Kazakhstan
Kgz ..... Kyrgyzstan
Kwt ..... Kuwait
Kya ..... Kenya

L ..... Lithuania
Lao ..... Laos
LAR ..... Libya
Lat ..... Latvia
Lb ..... Liberia
Ls ..... Lesotho
Lu ..... Luxembourg

M ..... Malta
Mal ..... Malaysia
Mdg ..... Madagascar
Mex ..... Mexico
Mgl ..... Mongolia
Mlw ..... Malawi
Mol ..... Moldova
Mor ..... Morocco
Moz ..... Mozambique
Ms ..... Mauritius
My ..... Myanmar (Burma)

N ..... Nepal
Nba ..... Namibia
Nga ..... Nigeria
Ngr ..... Niger
Nic ..... Nicaragua
Nl ..... Netherlands
No ..... Norway
NZ ..... New Zealand

O ..... Oman

PA ..... Palestinian Autonomous Areas of Gaza and Jericho
Pak ..... Pakistan
Pan ..... Panama
Pe ..... Peru
Pi ..... Philippines
Pl ..... Poland
PNG ..... Papua New Guinea
Por ..... Portugal
PRC ..... China, People's Republic of
Py ..... Paraguay

Q ..... Qatar

R ..... Romania
RC ..... Congo
RF ..... Russia
RH ..... Haiti
RIM ..... Mauritania
RL ..... Lebanon
RMM ..... Mali
ROC ..... Taiwan
ROK ..... Korea, Republic of (South)
RSA ..... South Africa
Rwa ..... Rwanda

Sau ..... Saudi Arabia
Sdn ..... Sudan
Sen ..... Senegal
Sey ..... Seychelles
SF ..... Finland
Sgp ..... Singapore
Ska ..... Sri Lanka
SL ..... Sierra Leone
Slvk ..... Slovakia
Slvn ..... Slovenia
SM ..... Serbia–Montenegro
Sme ..... Suriname
Sp ..... Spain
SR ..... Somali Republic
Swe ..... Sweden
Syr ..... Syria

Tg ..... Togo
Th ..... Thailand
Tjk ..... Tajikistan
Tkm ..... Turkmenistan
TL ..... East Timor
Tn ..... Tunisia
TT ..... Trinidad and Tobago
Tu ..... Turkey
Tz ..... Tanzania

UAE ..... United Arab Emirates
Uga ..... Uganda
UK ..... United Kingdom
Ukr ..... Ukraine
Ury ..... Uruguay
US ..... United States
Uz ..... Uzbekistan
Ve ..... Venezuela
Vn ..... Vietnam
Ye ..... Yemen, Republic of
Z ..... Zambia
Zw ..... Zimbabwe

Membership of CIS, CSTO, PfP and NATO

	CIS	CSTO	PfP	NATO
Albania			■	
Armenia	■	■	■	
Austria			■	
Azerbaijan	■		■	
Belarus	■	■	■	
Belgium			■	■
Bulgaria			■	■
Canada			■	■
Croatia			■	
Czech Republic			■	■
Denmark			■	■
Estonia			■	■
Finland			■	
France			■	■
FYROM			■	
Georgia	■		■	
Germany			■	■
Greece			■	■
Hungary			■	■
Iceland			■	■
Ireland			■	
Italy			■	■
Kazakstan	■	■	■	
Kyrgyzstan		■	■	
Latvia			■	■
Lithuania			■	■
Luxembourg			■	■
Moldova	■		■	
Netherlands			■	■
Norway			■	■
Poland			■	■
Portugal			■	■
Romania			■	■
Russia	■	■	■	
Slovakia			■	■
Slovenia			■	■
Spain			■	■
Sweden			■	
Switzerland			■	
Tajikistan	■	■	■	
Turkey			■	■
Turkmenistan	■		■	
Ukraine	■		■	
UK			■	■
US			■	■
Uzbekistan	■		■	